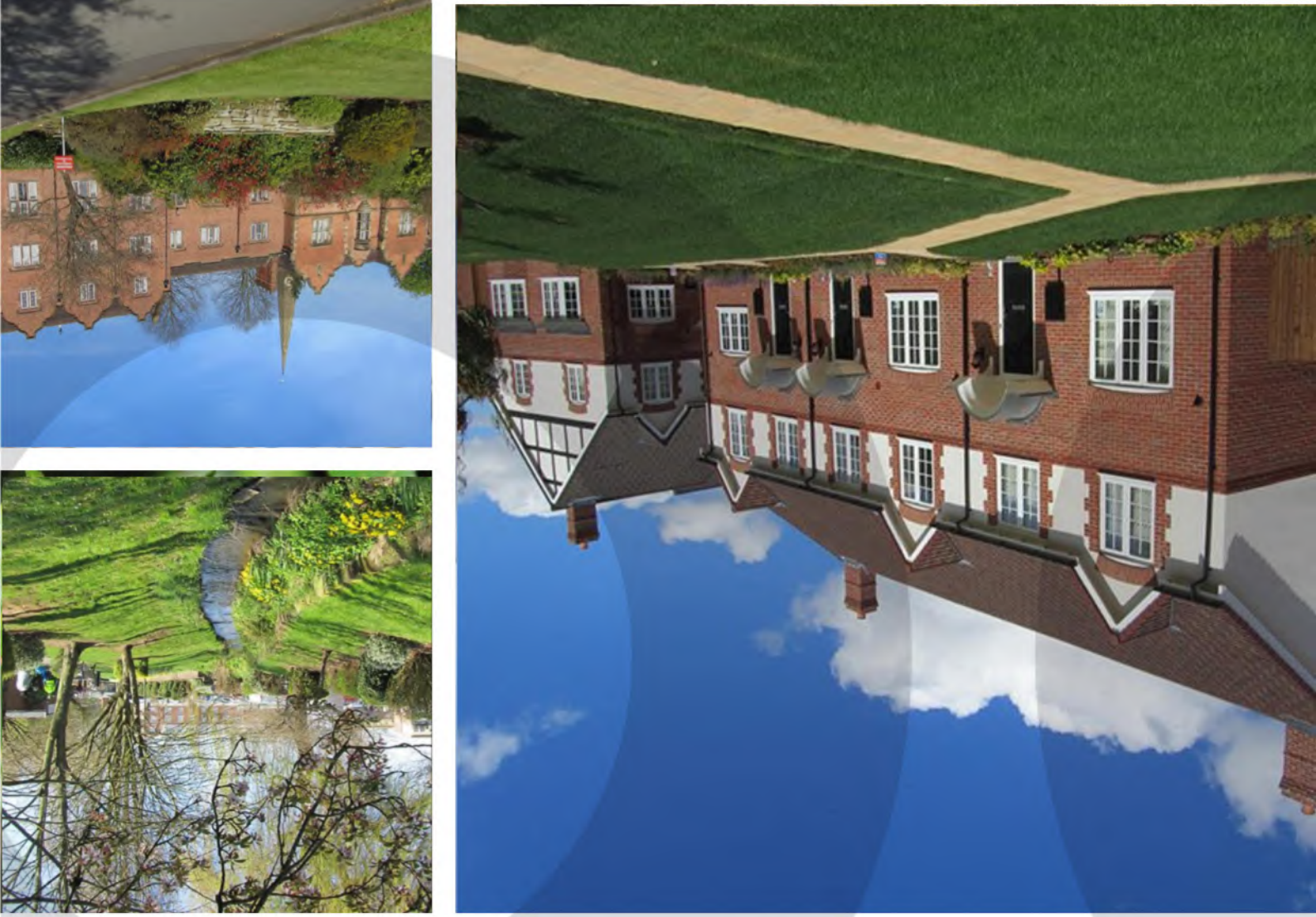




Bromsgrove District Council

Bromsgrove District Plan Review Issues and Options

Sustainability Appraisal Report
Appendices



Report for

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Appendix A Quality Assurance Checklist

The Government's Guidance on SEA¹ contains a quality assurance checklist to help ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive are met. This is set out below.

Quality Assurance Checklist	
Objectives and Context	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. 	Section 1.3 of this Report provides information on the Plan's purpose and objectives.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. 	Key sustainability issues identified through a review of relevant plans and programmes (see Section 2) and analysis of baseline conditions (see Section 3) have informed the development of the SA Framework presented in Section 4.2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. 	Section 4.2 presents the SA Objectives and guide questions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained. 	A review of related plans and programmes is contained at Appendix B and summarised in Section 2 of this SA Report.
Scoping	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. 	The environmental bodies were consulted on the Scoping Report in March - mid April 2018.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment focuses on significant issues. 	Sustainability issues have been identified in the baseline analysis contained in Section 3 of this SA Report on a topic-by-topic basis. Section 3.14 summarises the key sustainability issues identified.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. 	As set out in Section 4.4 of this SA Report, no difficulties were encountered during its preparation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons are given for eliminating Issues from further consideration. 	No Issues have been knowingly eliminated from this SA Report.
Baseline Information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the Plan are described. 	Section 3 of this SA Report presents the baseline analysis of the District's social, economic and environmental characteristics including their likely evolution without the District Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the Plan area where it is likely to be affected by the Plan where practicable. 	Throughout Section 3 of this SA Report, reference is made to areas which may be affected by the District Plan Section 3.2 presents a summary of the characteristics of the District.

¹ (Former) Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005) *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*.

Quality Assurance Checklist	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	Section 4.5 of this Report discusses difficulties in undertaking the SA.
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant effects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified, including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant. 	Section 5 summarises the appraisal of the sustainability performance of the Issues and Options Document in terms of the District Plan Vision and the issues and options. Detailed appraisal matrices of the issues and options are also provided at Appendix D that have been developed to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. 	Positive and negative effects are considered within the appraisal matrices and within Section 5. Potential effects are identified in the short, medium and long-term.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable. 	Given the early stage that the District Plan is at it is not practicable to consider cumulative and synergistic effects at this stage. Consideration will be given to these in later iterations of the SA.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable. 	Inter-relationships between effects are identified in the assessment commentary, where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds. 	These are identified in the commentary, where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	These are described in Section 4 and Appendix E.
Mitigation measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Plan are indicated. 	These are identified within the appraisal matrices with recommendations summarised in Table 5.3 of the main report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified. 	These are identified within the appraisal matrices.
The SA Report	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. 	The SA Report is clear and concise.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate. 	Maps and tables have been used to present the baseline information in Section 3 where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains the methodology used. Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. 	Section 4 presents the proposed methodology to be used for assessment whilst consultation arrangements are discussed in Section 1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. 	Information is referenced throughout the SA Report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains a non-technical summary 	Included.
Consultation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process. 	This SA Report is being consulted upon at the same time as the Issues and Options Document.

Quality Assurance Checklist	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation bodies, other consultees and the public are consulted in ways which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and SA Report. 	This SA Report is being consulted upon at the same time as the Issues and Options Document.
Decision-making and information on the decision	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Plan. 	Responses received to this SA Report will inform the preparation of the Preferred Options District Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. 	This information will be provided in subsequent reports.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons are given for choices in the adopted Plan, in the light of other reasonable options considered. 	This information will be provided in subsequent reports.

Appendix B Schedule of Consultation Responses

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
1	Natural England	<p><u>Policies Plans and Programmes</u></p> <p>We are satisfied that the international, national and local policies, plans and programs identified within the report regarding biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna cover our interests in the natural environment and are relevant to the District plan.</p>	Comments are noted. No action taken.
	Natural England	<p><u>Baseline Information</u></p> <p>We acknowledge that the environmental baseline information included within the report generally provides sufficient information on the natural environment. The attached information set out in appendix 1 may provide further useful information.</p>	Comments are noted. No action taken.
	Natural England	<p><u>Sustainability Framework</u></p> <p>Natural England generally supports the objectives contained within the draft sustainability appraisal framework. We note that you have set out some site appraisal criteria in table 4.7 and we suggest that you may want to consider using the following indicators concerning impacts on the natural environment which relate to the effects of the plan itself, not wider changes:</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance. • Percentage of major developments generating overall biodiversity enhancement. 	Comments are noted. Some of the suggested indicators could be incorporated in the indicators to be used for monitoring the District Plan and further consideration will be given to this in later iterations of the SA.

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic site allocations. <p>Green Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of the districts population having access to a natural greenspace within 400 metres of their home. Length of greenways constructed. Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population. 	
	Natural England	<p><u>Sources of District Plan Evidence on the Natural Environment</u></p> <p>Various sources of information are detailed to help ensure that local plans are evidence based.</p>	<p>Comments are noted. No action taken. Natural England note above that the baseline information on the natural environment is generally sufficient. The sources of information referred to will be considered in appraising the subsequent stages of the plan review process.</p>
2	Environment Agency	<p>Biodiversity</p> <p>The SEA objectives and questions for biodiversity cover the water environment and priority species relevant to our remit (with reference to the EA/NE joint protocol on protected species) and these appear to be reasonable to help ensure protection and enhancement of such.</p> <p>Table 4.1, Page 85 – SA Objective 6 could consider whether the plan will protect sites and habitats designated for nature conservation ‘including protected species’.</p>	<p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p> <p>SA Objective 6 has been amended accordingly.</p>
6	Environment Agency	<p>Climate Change</p>	

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		<p>The climate change adaption section should be amended to include some further references to more recent guidance on flood risk.</p> <p>The National Planning Practice Guidance refers to Environment Agency guidance on considering climate change in planning decisions which is available online:</p> <p>www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances guidance. This has been updated and replaces the September 2013</p> <p>It should be used to help planners, developers and advisors implement the NPPFs policies and practice guidance on flood risk. It will help inform FRAs for planning applications, local plans, neighbourhood plans and other projects.</p> <p>For fluvial risk, it should be noted that there is a need to include different climate change allowances for climate change (peak river flows) to inform the location, impacts and design of a scheme depending on development vulnerability. For example, residential development allocations and proposals will need to consider a 35% and 70% increase for peak river flows on top of the 1 in 100 year flood level.</p>	<p>The more recent guidance on flood risk has been included in the baseline section.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p>
	Environment Agency	<p>Flood Risk</p> <p>Page 85 – objective 4 should refer to ‘all sources of flooding’ to include fluvial, surface water, groundwater, reservoir etc) in line with NPPF not just fluvial flood risk or contribution to surface water.</p> <p>The SA could also look at ‘ensuring flood risk reduction/improvement to the flood regime’. For example, options to look at strategic flood risk management and reduction measures could be incorporated, for example flood storage improvements, which can often be linked to other wider environmental benefits such as wet Washland provision, or</p>	<p>SA Objective 4 has been amended accordingly.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken – this will be considered as part of the SA of</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		<p>biodiversity enhancement, if planned. Alternatively options to look at flood alleviation scheme improvements could be explored.</p> <p>The Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) will need to be reviewed and updated as part of the District Plan review e.g. to reflect the latest climate change allowances.</p> <p>Some un-modelled or ordinary watercourses have not been mapped on our Flood Map (catchments smaller than 3km² are not represented. Whilst the smaller catchments do not have an associated flood extent based on our flood map, this does not mean there is no flood risk associated with the watercourse). This should be made clearer in relation to the ordinary watercourse flood risk reference on page 43.</p> <p>In considering other types of flooding a reference should also be made to surface water flooding maps.</p> <p>An additional question could be 'will it (development) improve and/or reduce flood risk (betterment and flood risk reduction opportunities)?</p>	<p>subsequent iterations of the District Plan review.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken- the Council will consider updating the SFRA accordingly.</p> <p>Reference to these watercourses has now been added in to the baseline section.</p> <p>This question has been added in to the guide questions in the SA Framework.</p>
	Environment Agency	<p>Soil (Land) and Water Resources</p> <p>Within the policy context/baseline data section of the report, there is reference to groundwater vulnerability, source protection zones (SPZs) and Water Framework Directive. Our current Severn River Basin Management Plan (published February 2016) is included within your document listing, and we would recommend that options are considered to help deliver the environmental objectives to improve the water environment.</p>	<p>Comments are noted. No action taken - options to help deliver the environmental objectives to improve the water environment from the Severn River Basin Management Plan will be considered as part of the subsequent SA stages of the District Plan review.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		<p>www.gov.uk/government/publications/servern-river-basin-district-river-basin-management-plan</p> <p>In considering groundwater vulnerability, we would recommend that reference be made to our 'Approach to Groundwater Protection' dated Feb 2018.</p> <p>www.gov.uk/government/publications/groundwater-protection-position-statements</p> <p>We would expect your Council to help address WFD failures through its role as planner, issuing ordinary watercourse consents and as land manager. All watercourses in the County (and UK) are duty bound to reach Good Ecological Status or Potential (GES/GEP) by 2027. It is essential that WFD is fully integrated into the District Plan process and that all future development helps to address the issues that currently prevent the watercourse from achieving GES/GEP.</p> <p>We support the SEA objectives and questions which seek to protect and enhance water quality and the condition of water resources.</p> <p>Future development should help to facilitate the restoration of watercourses, such as de-culverting of any watercourse within or on the boundary of a site, naturalising artificially engineered river bank or beds, and providing an adequate riparian corridor in meeting flood risk, linked to RBMP and WFD objectives.</p> <p>The objective could include an indicator on water quality levels within the County's main watercourses. This could be linked to the status and/or potential of waterbodies under the WFD objectives. This would link to the context of seeking to improve failing waterbodies through appropriate mechanisms such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and improvements to watercourses (including new watercourses, or opening up of culverted systems).</p>	<p>Reference has now been made to this in the baseline section.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p> <p>A guide question on failing waterbodies has been added to objective 1.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		Table 4.1 Page 85 – objective 1 bullet point 3 could include 'appropriately planned water infrastructure' and co-ordinated with all new development.	
	Environment Agency	<p>General Comments</p> <p>The scoping report currently refers to current evidence base including Strategic Flood Risk Assessments. As part of the District plan review this will need to be updated. The scoping document should include a line to commit to the future SFRA update.</p> <p>With regard to managing waste water and water resources, similar to the above (SFRA requirement) a revised Water Cycle Study (evidence base) will need to be undertaken to inform the plan and SEA objectives. This will inform wastewater infrastructure delivery and requirements, water resources and water efficiency requirements linked to more stringent 'optional' water efficiency targets where justified.</p> <p>With regard to water efficiency targets beyond building regulations (existing policy on bow and Batchley Brook catchments in Bromsgrove and Redditch) you could monitor this or additional need in objective 5 (Table 4.1) through 'water efficiency targets above building regulations).</p>	<p>Comments are noted. No action taken- the Council will consider updating the SFRA accordingly.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken- the Council will consider updating the Water Cycle Study accordingly.</p> <p>This has been added to objective 5.</p>
3	Historic England	<p>General Comments</p> <p>Historic England recommends that a scoping report should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the objectives of relevant policies, plans and programmes; • Establish the baseline for the historic environment, including any trends and targets and gaps in the existing information; • Identify sustainability issues and opportunities for the historic environment and heritage assets; • Develop sustainability appraisal objectives; 	Comments are noted. No action taken – the scoping report covers these elements.

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify indicators and targets; Consider how alternatives will be assessed; Provide sufficient information on the proposed methodology for the appraisal to assess whether the effects upon the historic environment will be properly addressed. <p>Historic England suggests that scoping reports are tailored to the type, purpose and level of plan under consideration.</p>	
	Historic England	<p>Context</p> <p>The report should identify the built environment and its character and distinctiveness and refer to the historic environment. There is the potential for undesignated assets and archaeology on some sites, and these should be referred to within the baseline information. The section on Cultural Heritage (beginning on page 56) provides helpful context in this respect.</p>	Reference has been made in the baseline section to the potential for undesignated assets and archaeology.
	Historic England	<p>Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies</p> <p>In terms of the plans and policies identified, this needs to cover all those relevant at an international, national and local level that would have a direct bearing for the historic environment. We note those included with respect to the historic environment, and particularly welcome the inclusion of our Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Notes 1-3.</p>	Comments are noted. No action taken.
	Historic England	<p>Baseline Information</p> <p>Baseline information should describe the current and future state of the historic environment, providing the basis for identifying sustainability issues, predicting and monitoring effects and alternative ways of dealing with them. It can use both quantitative and qualitative information and should be kept up to date. It is important that meaningful conclusions</p>	Comments are noted. No action taken.

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		<p>can be drawn from the baseline information, what it means for the Plan and how the historic environment is to be dealt with.</p> <p>The baseline information in the scoping report on the historic environment should include all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged. This not only involves undesignated (or local heritage assets) but the potential for unrecorded archaeology, and historic landscape character areas for example. The NPPF recognises the importance of undesignated heritage assets and local character and therefore this should be included within the baseline data. The source of this information should be included within the baseline data. The source of this information should be included within the scoping report; references made to them and recognise the opportunities for their enhancement and contribution to other aspects of the Plan area.</p> <p>The baseline analysis for the historic environment outlined on Pages 56-58 provides a helpful overview in respect of the above. The undertaking of a Historic Environment Assessment (section 3.6.17) for the district is very welcome and will be a useful tool to inform the District Plan. This section also usefully clarifies where further work would benefit the historic environment and enhance its contribution to quality of life – most notably in the further work to understand local heritage identified in 3.6.11 and resultant intention stated to undertake a local list survey (you may find our guidance here helpful for this: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/local/local-designations/)</p> <p>Considering the valid points made in the preceding text, and considerations for both designated and undesignated heritage assets</p>	<p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		<p>stated in the NPPF Historic England would suggest the following amendments to the 'key sustainability issues' bullet points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to avoid harm to both designated and non-designated heritage assets, including with respect to their setting. • The need to make the most of the opportunities the historic environment poses to contribute to other subject areas of the local plan and quality of life. 	These have been added to the key sustainability issues bullet points.
	Historic England	<p>SEA Themes and Objectives</p> <p>It is important that the role the historic environment plays in sustainable development and the contribution it makes to delivering social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits is recognised in line with paragraphs 7 & 17 of the NPPF. The historic environment underpins sustainable development and therefore, it may warrant including in other objectives including the need for specific reference to landscape character. With respect to SA Objective 8 (p.86) you may wish to consider adding a bullet along the lines of '<i>will it make the most of opportunities to proactively enhance the contribution that the historic environment makes to quality of life and other elements of the local plan?</i>'</p>	This additional guide question has been added in to bullet point 8.
	Historic England	<p>Site Allocations</p> <p>Historic England has produced an advice note – Site Allocations and the Historic Environment in Local Plans (http://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-environment-and-site-allocations-in-local-plans/) which may be of help in the production of your Local Plan and in assessing impacts of sites on the historic environment. The document is intended to offer advice to all those involved in the process, to help ensure that the historic environment plays a positive role in allocating sites for development. It offers advice on evidence gathering and site allocation policies, as well</p>	Comments are noted. No action taken.

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
		<p>as setting out in detail a number of steps to make sure that heritage considerations are fully integrated in any site selection methodology.</p> <p>In section 4.3.111 (bullet point 3) you may wish to more broadly consider sites which could have a notable impact on our heritage assets, including where they are within the close setting or in a key view. Your expert conservation and archaeology advisors will be able to advise you in this respect.</p>	Comments are noted. No action taken.
	Historic England	<p>Engagement of expertise</p> <p>Historic England strongly advises that you engage conservation, archaeology and urban design colleagues at the local and county level to ensure you are aware of all the relevant features of the historic environment and that the historic environment is effectively and efficiently considered as part of the Local Plan, the allocation of any site and in the preparation of the SEA. They are also best placed to advise on local historic environment issues and priorities, including access to data held in the HER (formerly SMR). They will be able to provide you with the Historic Environment Records for the area including any relevant studies, and to ensure a joined-up and robust approach is undertaken.</p>	Comments are noted. No action taken.

Ref	Consultee	Consultee Response Summary	Response/Action
4	Bentley Pauncefoot Parish Council	<p>The draft scoping report seeks to establish the content of the Sustainability Assessment of the Bromsgrove District Plan up to 2030; to identify the main economic, social and environmental issues and to describe the approach to be adopted in order that a holistic picture may be assembled to guide decision-making for the area. The report describes the new challenges, summarizes the key drivers and available assets and considers the likely effects of change. Given the pressure of housing numbers required, the proposed Green Belt Review is of particular importance. It is made clear that the information eventually gained will be used to develop, refine and appraise the strategic alternatives available to the Council and their probable effects. The detail required seems comprehensive and thus the response of Bentley Pauncefoot Parish Council to the three questions* posed by Bromsgrove District Council is generally positive.</p> <p>We would add the following caveat, however, since similar statements of intent in the past have proved to have serious lacunae, with resultant extra workload and time extensions (cf Foxlydiate CBD). The iterative planning process must clearly rest on, and evolve from, a foundation of objective data. Concise and dispassionate analysis and high standards of professional judgement will enable those involved in understanding the research, whether decision makers or members of the public, to more easily determine the likely significance of the recommendations made.</p> <p>In addition we would strongly advocate that opportunities to interact with the statutory consultees and other interested parties are conducted in an open and constructive manner.</p>	<p>Comments are noted. No action taken.</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken</p> <p>Comments are noted. No action taken</p>

Appendix C Plans and Programmes Review

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
International/European Plans and Programmes		
EC (2011) A Resource- Efficient Europe- Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)		
<p>This flagship initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy which will help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost economic performance while reducing resource use; • Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; • Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and • Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use. 	<p>Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p> <p>From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50 per cent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan policies should take into account the objectives of the Flagship Initiative. • The SA Framework should include objectives and guide questions that relate to resource use.
European Commission (2013) Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change		
<p>The EU strategy aims to make Europe more climate-resilient by adapting to the changing climate. It aims to provide a coherent approach to enhance preparedness and capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change. The three key objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting action by Member States – encouraging Member States to adopt adaptation strategies and provide funding to boost capacity; • 'Climate-proofing' action at EU level – promoting adaptation in vulnerable sectors such as agriculture and fisheries; and • Better informed decision-making – addressing gaps in knowledge and improving the European information sharing platform, Climate-ADAPT. 	No target or indicators.	The assessment framework should include criteria relating to climate resilience.
European Commission Communication (2013) Towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion – including implementing the European Social Fund 2014-2020		
<p>The Communication aims to direct Member States' policies towards social investment throughout life, with a view to ensuring the adequacy and sustainability of budgets for social policies. It also provides guidance to help reach the Europe 2020 targets by establishing a link between social policies, the reforms to reach the Europe 2020 targets and the relevant EU funds.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should have regard to the Europe 2020 targets. • The SEA assessment framework should include criteria relating to socio-economics.
European Commission (2014) A Policy Framework for Climate and Energy in the Period from 2020 to 2030		

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The 2030 Climate and Energy Framework was adopted in 2014 and builds on the 2020 targets. The greenhouse gas emissions and renewable energy targets are binding, while the energy efficiency target will be reviewed in 2020.</p>	<p>It sets three key targets for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels); • At least 27% share for renewable energy; and • At least 27% improvement in energy efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should support longer term targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing renewable energy and energy efficiency. • The SEA assessment framework should include the consideration of energy and greenhouse gas emissions.
European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)		
<p>Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.</p>	<p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; • promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; • the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; • setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and • the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objectives must consider how the outcomes of the convention should feed into the District Plan and associated documents.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
<p>This Directive has the objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and • Preventing further such pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directive provides for the identification of vulnerable areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Plan should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development fails to be considered within its scope. • Policies should consider objective to promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices.
EU Urban Waste-water Treatment (91/271/EEC)		

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic waste water • Mixture of waste water • Waste water from certain industrial sectors 	<p>The Directive includes requirement with specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and treatment of waste water standards for relevant population thresholds • Secondary treatment standards • A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater <p>Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters and controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use</p>	<p>SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise adverse effects on ground and/or surface water.</p>
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)		
<p>This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste 	<p>No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered.</p> <p>Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Again, while this directive dictates national legislation, the District Plan itself can play an important role in controlling or providing a basis for better waste management. • These targets are incorporated in national legislation – so District Plan must adhere to them as appropriate.
EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		
<p>Provides for the quality of drinking water.</p>	<p>Standards are legally binding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the water resources. • SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality
EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)		

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Plan should take into consideration landfilling with respect to environmental factors. • SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; • Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	The achievement of "good status" for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction. • SA Framework should consider effects upon water quality and resource. • Protection and enhancement of water courses can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive) 		
<p>The SEA Directive provides the following requirements for consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned with the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies (Consultation Authorities in Scotland). • The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report, and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions. • Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories. 	No targets or indicators	Directive sets the basis for SEA as a whole and therefore indirectly covers all objectives.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Consultation Bodies must also be consulted on screening determinations on whether SEA is needed for plans or programmes under Article 3(5), i.e. those which may be excluded if they are not likely to have significant environmental effects. 		
EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings		
<p>The European Union Energy Performance of Buildings Directive was published in the Official Journal on the 4th January 2003. The overall objective of the Directive is to <i>promote the improvement of energy performance of buildings within the Community taking into account outdoor climate and local conditions as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.</i></p> <p>The Directive highlights how the residential and tertiary sectors, the majority of which are based in buildings, accounts for 40% of EU energy consumption.</p>	<p>It aims to reduce the energy consumption of buildings by improving efficiency across the EU through the application of minimum requirements and energy use certification.</p>	<p>The Directive will help manage energy demand and thus reduce consumption. As a result, it should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensure future energy security.</p>
EU (2002) Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)		
<p>The underlying principles of the Directive are similar to those underpinning other overarching environment policies (such as air or waste), i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day-evening-night equivalent level) and Lnight (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe; Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention; Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities; Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration concerning the provisions laid down in Article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise. 	<p>No targets or indicators, leaving issues at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan will need to have regard to the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive. The SA Framework should include criteria for the protection against excessive noise.
EU Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC		

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters; the mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; and the minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water. 	<p>Standards are legally binding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect water resources. SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality
EU (2006) Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy		
<p>In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change and clean energy; Sustainable transport; Sustainable consumption and production; Conservation and management of natural resources; Public health; Social inclusion, demography and migration; and Global poverty. 	<p>The overall objectives in the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation; Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms; Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union; and Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans. The Directive is transposed into English law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Plan should recognise that development can impact vulnerability to flooding and increase risk due to climate change. SA Framework should consider objectives relating to flood risk.
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Directive provides that most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives. Relevant objectives include: Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes thresholds for pollutants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Plan policies should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it through, for example, an encouragement to reduce vehicle movements. SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas. Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas. 	<p>Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of protected areas; Upkeep and management; and Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Plan should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs. SA Framework should consider objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments		
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.</p> <p>The amendments in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; Provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); Toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; and Ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit. 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Plan policies should seek to protect landscape features of habitat importance. SA Framework objectives should include priorities for the protection of landscape features for ecological benefit.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)		
<p>Seeks to prevent and to reduce the production of waste and its impacts. Where necessary waste should be disposed of without creating environmental problems</p> <p>Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.</p>	<p>Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use.</p> <p>The Directive contains a range of provision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass. • Household waste recycling target – the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020. • Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Plan policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use. • SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)		
<p>This Directive establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply</p>	<p>Each Member State to achieve a 10% minimum target for the share of energy from renewable sources by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should contribute towards increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate. • The SA Framework should include consideration of use of energy from renewable energy sources.
EU (2006) European Employment Strategy		

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should deliver policies which support these aims The SA Framework should assess employment levels, quality of work and social inclusion
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation		
<p>The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas: Conserving and restoring nature; Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Combating invasive alien species; and Addressing the global biodiversity crisis. 	<p>There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal.</p> <p>The six targets cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity. Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure. More sustainable agriculture and forestry. Better management of fish stocks. Tighter controls on invasive alien species. A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. 	The District Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.
EU (2013) Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'		
The Directive establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain from its production to final consumption.	<p>Specific measures relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy distributors achieving 1.5% energy savings per year through energy efficiency measures; Improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs; Purchasing energy efficient buildings, products and services, and performing energy efficient renovations; Access to data on consumption; Large companies to audit energy consumption (implemented in the UK through the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations 2014); National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to contribute towards targets for energy efficiency. The SEA assessment framework should include consideration of energy consumption and efficiency.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities. 	
EU (2015) Invasive Alien Species Regulation (1143/2014/EU)		
This Regulation seeks to address the problem of invasive alien species in a comprehensive manner in order to protect native biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as to minimize and mitigate the human health or economic impacts that these species can have.	No targets or indicators	The SEA assessment framework should include guide questions relating to invasive species.
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)		
<p>The Convention for the protection of the architectural heritage of Europe is a legally binding instrument which set the framework for an accurate conservation approach within Europe.</p> <p>The following objectives are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the idea of solidarity and cooperation among European Parties, in relation to heritage conservation. It includes principles of "conservation policies" within the framework of European cooperation. <p>Strengthen and promote policies for the conservation and development of cultural heritage in Europe.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)		
This Convention aims to protect the European archaeological heritage as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNCCC) (2011) The Cancun Agreement		
Shared vision to keep global temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius, with objectives to be reviewed as to whether it needs to be strengthened in future on the basis of the best scientific knowledge available.	No targets or indicators	The District Plan should aim to reduce emissions. The SA Framework should include greenhouse gas emissions.
UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)		
The World Heritage Convention sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. The States	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Plan policies should ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Parties are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.		
UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC		
The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.	Construction is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of materials and use of energy. The Kyoto Protocol aimed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 12.5%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2008 – 2012.	The Kyoto Protocol is influential to achieving sustainable development as it encourages transition to a low carbon economy. Therefore, it is an integral factor in planning documents.
UNFCCC (2016) The Paris Agreement		
The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should aim to reduce emissions. • The SA Framework should include greenhouse gas emissions.
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)		
<p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was a call by the United Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; • to recommend ways concern for the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economical and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment, and development; 	The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.	The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development, which is reflected in the National Planning Policy Framework. The accumulated effect of the SA Objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and to help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community. 		
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 - Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit (2002)		
<p>The Commitments had the following focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable consumption and production patterns. Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources. Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency. Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy. Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. 	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater resource efficiency; Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New technology development; Push on energy efficiency; Low-carbon programmes; and Reduced impacts on biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan can encourage greater efficiency of resources. Ensure policies cover the action areas. The District Plan can encourage renewable energy. Ensure policies cover the action areas. The District Plan can protect and enhance biodiversity. Ensure policies cover the action areas.
National Plans and Programmes		
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (Committee on Climate Change, 2017)		
<p>This report reaffirms the UK Governments need to continue to consider climate change a threat to the UK and forms a basis for the regions of the UK to create a climate change risk assessment. The report identifies the following likely effects of climate change on the UK: increased flooding, rise in milder winters and hotter summers which could have wider health impacts, water supply issues, loss of biodiversity and ecosystems especially in coastal regions and a loss in business productivity.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should identify ways to increase Bromsgrove's resilience to the effects of climate change and seek to reduce the regions contribution to causing climate change. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to climate change and reducing its causes and potential effects.
Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (2017) Clean Growth Strategy.		

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>In the context of the UK's legal requirements under the Climate Change Act, our approach to reducing emissions has two guiding objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To meet our domestic commitments at the lowest possible net cost to UK taxpayers, consumers and businesses. 2. To maximise the social and economic benefits for the UK from this transition. 	<p>Undergoing consultation so does not include fixed targets, however it discusses options for a number of sectors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving business and industry efficiency; • Improving our homes; • Shifting to low carbon transport; • Delivering clean, smart, flexible power; • Enhancing the benefits of natural resources; and <p>Leading in the public sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District plan policies should seek to promote low carbon growth.
Department for Culture, Media & Sport (2013) Scheduled Monuments & Nationally Important but Non-Scheduled Monuments		
<p>This policy statement sets out Government policy on the identification, protection, conservation and investigation of nationally important ancient monuments, under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. It includes principles relating to the selection of scheduled monuments and the determination of applications for scheduled monument consent.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA assessment framework should include specific objectives relating to cultural heritage
DCMS (2015) Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation		
<p>The key objectives set out within the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximising international and domestic sporting success and the impact of major events • more people from every background regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport; and • a more productive, sustainable and responsible sport sector 	<p>The strategy includes 23 key performance indicators covering a range of factors. Those of particular relevance for the District Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KPI 1 – Increase in percentage of the population taking part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last month; • KPI 2 – Decrease in percentage of people physically inactive (KPI 1 and 2 from Active Lives survey); • KPI 3 – Increase in the percentage of adults utilising outdoor space for exercise/ health reasons (MENE survey); and <p>KPI 18 - Percentage of publicly owned facilities with under-utilised capacity</p>	<p>This plan will be relevant in the development of sport and cycle route type facilities and should be considered in the early stage of development.</p>

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	(through revised National Benchmarking Service).	
DCMS (2016) The Culture White Paper		
<p>The White Paper is structured around four core themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> everyone should enjoy the opportunities culture offers, no matter where they start in life; the riches of our culture should benefit communities across the country; the power of culture can increase our international standing; and cultural investment, resilience and reform. 	<p>The White Paper includes a broad variety of indicators against the four core themes. Those of most relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase culture at the heart of local plans; increase in heritage-led regeneration; and reduction in number of 'at risk' heritage sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which take into account the White Paper's principles.
Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (2008) Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing		
<p>This report considered how to boost the economic gain of a rural area through encouraging sustainable economic growth and reviewing the set of planning policy documents to streamline the process.</p>	<p>No formal targets however greater support should be given to local authorities in achieving appropriate levels of affordable housing, particularly through increased interaction with housing corporations and registered social landlords.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should consider economic gains that are possible in the rural area, whilst addressing the issues of affordable housing in rural areas. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to affordable housing in rural areas.
National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG, 2018)		
<p>NPPF – Biodiversity, Geodiversity & Soil</p>	<p>The NPPF sets out core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment'. The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect geological sites and improve biodiversity.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures including Nature Recovery Networks (paragraph 174); • Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and • Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. • Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in the Framework, take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries. • 	

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
NPPF – Landscape	<p>The NPPF sets out core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment'. The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); • Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; • Minimising impacts on and providing net gains in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; • Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. • Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land. <p>The NPPF includes strong protections for valued landscapes and townscapes as well as recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Planning policies and decisions are expected to be sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change.. The Framework states (at paragraph 130) that: <i>"Permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions"</i>.</p> <p>The Framework has a number of specific requirements relating to planning and landscape including a clear expectation that the planning system should contribute to, and enhance, the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes. Local planning authorities are expected to set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected landscape areas will be judged. In doing so, distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and</p>	

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>locally designated sites and “great weight” should be given to “conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty”. It is also expected that the scale of development in these areas will be limited, with planning permission refused for major developments “other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest” (paragraph 172).</p>	
NPPF – Historic Environment	<p>One of the NPPF’s core planning principles for plan and decision making is conserving and enhancing the historic environment.</p> <p>Local planning authorities are required to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of the heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b. The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c. The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to conserve and enhance historic environment assets.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>d. Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.</p> <p>Paragraph 188 of the NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.</p> <p>Paragraph 194 of the NPPF identifies that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.</p>	
NPPF – Water	<p>Among the NPPF's core principles are '<i>conserving and enhancing the natural environment</i>' and '<i>meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</i>'; In fulfilling these objectives, the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.</p> <p>In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which aim to maintain quality of water and reduce the risk of flooding.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment.</p> <p>Strategic Policies should make sufficient provision for water supply and wastewater.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.</p> <p>Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (where existing or future), Where development is necessary in such areas, the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards. Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development – taking into account the current and future impacts of climate change – so as to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applying the Sequential Test; • if necessary, applying the Exception Test; 	

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safeguarding land from development that is required, or likely to be required for current or future flood management; • using opportunities provided by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding (where appropriate through the use of natural flood management techniques); and • Where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities to relocate development, including housing, to more sustainable locations. 	
NPPF – Climate Change	<p>One of the core principles of the NPPF is meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change and encourages the adoption of proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008, taking full consideration of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand. The NPPF also supports low carbon future by helping to increase the use of renewable and low carbon sources in line with the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure It seeks to ensure that all types of flood risk are taken into account over the long term at the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the causes and impacts of climate change. • SA Framework should include objectives which seek to ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>Plans are expected to take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change in light of its long term implications including changes to flood risk and water supply. New development should both avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change and help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design.</p> <p>To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts); b. Consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure their development; and c. Identify opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralized, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers. 	

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
NPPF – Air Quality	<p>Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limits or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which seek to improve air quality.
NPPF – Minerals and Waste	<p>One of the core principles of the NPPF is facilitating the sustainable use of minerals. Policy guidance suggests the need to: Identify policies for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance, but not identify new sites or extensions to existing sites for peat extraction; so far as practicable take account of contribution secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously; the definition of Mineral Safeguarding Areas so that locations of mineral sources are not sterilised by other developments; set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place; safeguarding of existing and planned mineral infrastructure (rail links, wharfage, storage, processing etc), environmental criteria to ensure there is not an</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the quantity of minerals extracted and imported. SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the generation and disposal of waste and for its sustainable management.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>unacceptable environmental impact; when developing noise limits, recognise that some noisy short-term activities, which may otherwise be regarded as unacceptable, are unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction; and policies for reclaiming land and site aftercare.</p> <p>Minerals planning authorities are expected to provide for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance and safeguard mineral resources by defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas; and adopt appropriate policies so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development. The NPPF defines 'mineral resources of local and national importance' as minerals which are necessary to meet society's needs, including aggregates, brickclay, silica sand, cement raw materials, gypsum, salt, fluorspar, coal, oil and gas (including conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons) tungsten, kaolin, ball clay, potash, polyhalite and local minerals of importance to heritage assets and local distinctiveness.</p>	
NPPF – Economy	<p>One of the NPPF's core planning principles for plan and decision making is building a strong competitive economy. The NPPF highlights the Government's commitment to securing economic growth to create jobs and prosperity, ensuring the planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which seek to achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>Local planning authorities are required to proactively meet development needs recognising potential barriers to invest (including infrastructure, housing and services) and regularly review land allocations. Economic growth in rural areas should be supported to create jobs and sustainable new developments, including expansion of all types of businesses, diversification of agriculture, supporting tourism and retention of local services.</p> <p>In drawing up local plans, local authorities should;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration; • Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period; • Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing or a poor environment; and • Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live-work accommodation), 	

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>and to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances.</p> <p>Planning policies should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors. This includes making provision for clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or high technology industries; and for storage and distribution operations at a variety of scales and in suitably accessible locations.</p> <p>Planning policies should support a prosperous rural economy and should enable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The sustainable growth of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings; b) The development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural business; c) Sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and d) The retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities. <p>•</p>	
NPPF – Housing	To determine the minimum number of homes needed strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include objectives which encourage the availability and affordability of housing to everyone.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>current and future demographic trends and market signals.</p> <p>The size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies.</p> <p>Where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required, and expect it to be met on-site unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Off-site provision or an appropriate financial contribution in lieu can be robustly justified; and b. The agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. <p>For major developments involving the provision of housing, planning policies should expect at least 10% of the homes to be available for affordable home ownership, unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area.</p> <p>Strategic policy making authorities should establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need (and any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas) can be met over the plan period.</p> <p>Planning policies should identify a supply of:</p>	

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>a. Specific, deliverable sites for years 1-5 of plan period; and</p> <p>b. Specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15 of the plan.</p> <p>Strategic policy making authorities should identify suitable locations for large scale housing development.</p> <p>Strategic policies should include a trajectory illustrating the expected rate of housing delivery over the plan period. Local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement.</p> <p>In rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs.</p> <p>Planning policies should avoid the development of isolated homes in the countryside except in special circumstances</p>	
NPPF – Healthy and Safe Communities	<p>Amongst the planning principles of the NPPF is the promotion of healthy and safe communities.</p> <p>Planning policies should:</p> <p>a. Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which promote healthy communities and healthy living.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>might not otherwise come into contact with each other;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; c. Enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs. <p>To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; b) Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community; c) Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services; d) Ensure established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernize, and are retained for benefit of the community; and e) Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of 	

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.	
NPPF – Open Space and Recreation	The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies which include an assessment of needs and opportunities. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreation provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect open space and promote recreation.
NPPF – Transport & Accessibility	<p>Amongst the planning principles of the NPPF are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting sustainable transport. <p>Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed; Opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport and usage are realized; Opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued; The environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account; and Patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce road traffic and its impacts and promote sustainable modes of transport.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>contribute to making high quality places.</p> <p>Planning policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support an appropriate mix of uses across an area, and within larger scale sites, to minimise the number and length of journeys needed for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities; b) Be prepared with the active involvement of local highways authorities, other transport infrastructure providers and operators and neighbouring councils, so that strategies and investments for supporting sustainable transport and development patterns are aligned; c) Identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be crucial in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice and realise opportunities for large scale development; d) Provide for high quality walking and cycling networks and supporting facilities such as cycle parking; e) Provide for any large scale transport facilities that need to be located in the area, and the infrastructure and wider development required to support their operation, expansion and contribution to the wider economy; and 	

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>f) Recognise the importance of maintaining a national network of general aviation airfields, and their need to adapt and change over time.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should recognise the importance of providing adequate overnight lorry parking facilities, taking into account any local shortages, to reduce the risk of parking in locations that lack proper facilities or could cause a nuisance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
DCLG (2014) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (updated August 2015)		
<p>This document sets out the Government's planning policy for Traveller sites. It identifies the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning; • To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites; • To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale; • That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development; • To promote more private Traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those Travellers who cannot provide their own sites; • That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective; • For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies; • To increase the number of Traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply; • To reduce tensions between settled and Traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions; • To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which Travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure; and 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should include a specific guide question relating to provision for Travellers. • The policy requires that local planning authorities should, in preparing their local plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years' worth of sites against their locally set targets; ○ identify a supply of specific, developable sites, or broad locations for growth, for years 6 to10 and, where possible, for years 11-15; ○ consider production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints across its area (local planning authorities have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries); ○ relate the number of pitches or plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population's size and density; and

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect local amenity and environment.
DCLG (2014) Planning Practice Guidance		
Planning Practice Guidance is designed to support the NPPF. It reflects the objectives of the NPPF which are not repeated here.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should reflect the Planning Practice Guidance. The SA Framework should reflect the principles of the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance.
DCLG (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste		
<p>This document sets out detailed waste planning policies for local authorities. States that planning authorities need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a proportionate evidence base in preparing Local Plans. Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams. Identifying suitable sites and areas. 	The overall objective of the document is to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. Planning plays a pivotal role e.g. by ensuring the design and layout of new development and other infrastructure complements sustainable waste management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting e.g. integration of recycling and composting facilities into new development and use of recycled materials in new buildings. SA Framework should consider objectives which relate to re-use, recycle and reduce.
DCLG (2014) Written Statement on Sustainable Drainage Systems		
This statement sets out that it is the Government's expectation that sustainable drainage systems will be provided in new developments wherever this is appropriate.	No targets or indicators	The District Plan should reflect the Government's commitment to sustainable drainage systems.
DCLG (2017) Fixing Our Broken Housing Market		
<p>The White Paper makes the following proposals as 'step 1':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making sure every part of the country has an up-to-date, sufficiently ambitious plan so that local communities decide where development should go; Simplifying plan-making and making it more transparent, so it's easier for communities to produce plans and easier for developers to follow them; Ensuring that plans start from an honest assessment of the need for new homes, and that local authorities work with their neighbours, so that difficult decisions are not ducked; Clarifying what land is available for new housing, through greater transparency over who owns land and the options held on it; 	No targets or indicators	The SA Framework should consider settings objectives to facilitate new housing.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making more land available for homes in the right places, by maximising the contribution from brownfield and surplus public land, regenerating estates, releasing more small and medium-sized sites, allowing rural communities to grow and making it easier to build new settlements; • Maintaining existing strong protections for the Green Belt, and clarifying that Green Belt boundaries should be amended only in exceptional circumstances when local authorities can demonstrate that they have fully examined all other reasonable options for meeting their identified housing requirements; • Giving communities a stronger voice in the design of new housing to drive up the quality and character of new development, building on the success of neighbourhood planning; and • Making better use of land for housing by encouraging higher densities, where appropriate, such as in urban locations where there is high housing demand; and by reviewing space standards. 		
Planning for the Right Homes in the Right Places (DCLG, 2017)		
<p>This document provides further detail in relation to a number of areas of concern raised by the Housing White Paper. It provides proposals for a number of areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed approach to calculating the local housing need • Statement of common ground • Planning for a mix of housing needs • Neighbourhood Planning 	No targets or indicators	The SA Framework should consider setting objectives to facilitate new housing.
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2009) The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy.		
<p>This Paper plots out how the UK will meet the cut in emissions set out in the budget of 34% on 1990 levels by 2020. The Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New money for a 'smart grid', and to help regions and local authorities prepare for and speed up planning decisions on renewable and low carbon energy whilst protecting legitimate environmental and local concerns; • Funding to significantly advance the offshore wind industry in the UK; • Funding to cement the UK's position as a global leader in wave and tidal energy; • Funding to explore areas of potential "hot rocks" to be used for geothermal energy; • Challenging 15 villages, towns or cities to be testbeds for piloting future green initiatives; • Support for anaerobic digestion; • Encouraging private funding for woodland creation; and <p>Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, and better capture of landfill emissions etc.</p>	<p>Sets out a vision that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs; • 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy; • Around 40 percent of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal; • We will be importing half the amount of gas that we otherwise would; and • The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy covers a number of SA Objectives including climate change, energy and air quality; landscape; geology and biodiversity; and waste. • District Plan & associated documents must recognise the importance to cut emissions in line with national targets.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Department for Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland		
<p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. 	<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out objectives for a range of pollutants that have not been reproduced here due to space constraints.</p>	<p>The District Plan should take account of the Air Quality Strategy where there are likely to be issues relating to air quality</p>
Defra (2007) Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests		
<p>Key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to secure trees and woodlands for future generations; to ensure resilience to climate change; to protect and enhance natural resources; to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; and to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products. <p>These aims will form the basis on which the Delivery plan will be developed by Natural England and the Forestry Commission England (FCE). The strategy provides a national policy direction, which can be incorporated alongside regional priorities within regional forestry frameworks.</p>	<p>Strategy aims to create 2,200 hectares of wet woodland in England by 2010.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan policies to protect and enhance trees, woods and forests. In turn ensuring resilience to climate change.
Defra (2008) England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate		
<p>The report sets out a number of broad principles and goals including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve existing biodiversity Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate change Use existing biodiversity legislation and international agreements Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to protect and enhance existing habitats and species. The SA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to protecting existing habitats and species.
Defra (2009) Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England		
<p>The Strategy is underpinned by the following vision:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets or indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to protect soil quality where appropriate.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p> <p>Achieving this vision will mean that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; • soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts; • soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and • Pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to the effects of policies/proposals on soils.
Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services		
<p>The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper.</p>	<p>The Strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020; • Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition; and • Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes. <p>Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.
Defra (2011) Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully integrated into society and economic growth. 	<p>The White Paper sets out four key aims:</p> <p>(i) protecting and improving our natural environment;</p> <p>(ii) growing a green economy;</p> <p>(iii) reconnecting people and nature; and</p> <p>(iv) international and EU leadership, specifically to achieve environmentally and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security and to put the EU on a path towards environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens.	
Defra (2012) UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework		
<p>The Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK- scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute; • To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy • To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work; and • To streamline governance arrangements for UK- scale activity. 	<p>The Framework sets out 20 new global 'Aichi targets' under 5 strategic goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society; • Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; • To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems species and genetic diversity; • Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services; and • Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Plan policies should seek to protect biodiversity. • The SA Framework should ensure that the objectives of biodiversity conservation and enhancement are taken into consideration.
Defra (2013) The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate		
<p>This Programme contains a mix of policies and actions to help adapt successfully to future weather conditions, by dealing with the risks and making the most of the opportunities.</p> <p>It sets out a number of objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change. 	<p>The Programme identifies a number of actions although no formal targets are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Plan proposals should seek to adapt to the effect of climate change. • The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to climate change adaptation.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the resilience of homes and buildings by helping people and communities to understand what a changing climate could mean for them and to take action to become resilient to climate risks. <p>To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change, including increasingly extreme weather events.</p>		
Defra (2013) Waste Management Plan for England		
<p>Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p> <p>The document includes measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage reduction and management of packaging waste; Promote high quality recycling; and Encourage separate collection of bio-waste. Promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities 	<p>The Plan seeks to ensure that by 2020 at least 50% of weight waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled and at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subject to material recovery.</p>	<p>District Plan should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting</p>
Defra (2013) A Simple Guide to Biodiversity 2020 and Progress Update		
<p>An update to the above 'Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (Defra, 2011).</p>	<p>This update reaffirms the need to achieve the above priorities and states that progress is being made through people working to prevent the loss of biodiversity at all levels of government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. The SA Framework should consider an objective/guide questions related to improving biodiversity.
Defra (2013) Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement		
<p>The Policy Statement has the following three key objectives, in priority order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the nation's trees, woodlands and forests from increasing threats such as pests, diseases and climate change; Improving their resilience to these threats and their contribution to economic growth, people's lives and nature; and Expanding them to increase further their economic, social and environmental value. 	<p>To achieve the objectives, Defra will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the Natural Capital Committee and the Office of National Statistics to develop a set of natural capital accounts for UK forestry and use this to develop a set of natural capital accounts for the Public Forest Estate, Develop a woodland ecosystem market roadmap by summer 2013 to bring together actions by Government and our partners over the next 5 years to (a) build knowledge (b) develop wider networks of collaboration and expertise and (c) implement mechanisms and projects to demonstrate good practice; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should seek to protect woodland and enhance its value where practicable.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with other organisations and initiatives to support the further development of markets in forest carbon and other ecosystem services such as water and biodiversity 	
Defra (2017) Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) in UK		
This plan sets out how the Government will improve air quality in the UK by reducing nitrogen dioxide emissions in towns and cities. The air quality plans set out targeted local, regional and national measures across 37 zone plans (areas which have identified air quality issues with nitrogen dioxide), a UK overview document and a national list of measures. Measures relate to freight, rail, sustainable travel, low emission vehicles and cleaner transport fuels, among others.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should have regard to the air quality plans and specific local measures. The SEA should consider the effects of the WRMP on air quality.
Department for Education (DFE) (2014) Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance		
This guidance relates to home to school travel and transport, and sustainable travel. The guidance seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of sustainable travel and transport. Make transport arrangements for all eligible children. 	No specific targets identified although minimum travel distances are identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should promote sustainable travel and transport. The SA Framework should include SA Objectives and/or guide questions relating to the promotion of sustainable travel and transport.
DFE (2016) Strategy 2015 – 2020: World Class Education and Care		
This strategy is based around the following twelve strategic principles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit, develop, support and retain teachers Strengthen school and system leadership Drive sustainable school improvement Embed clear and intelligent accountability Embed rigorous standards, curriculum and assessment Ensure access to quality places where they are needed Deliver fair and sustainable funding Reform 16-19 skills Develop early years strategy Strengthen children's social care Support and protect vulnerable children Build character and resilience 	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should reflect the principles set out in this Planning Statement where appropriate. The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to educational provision.
Environment Agency (2011) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England		

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The objective of this strategy is to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion and manage its consequences.	No targets or indicators	The Objectives are relevant to the District and should be taken on board by the District Plan.
Environment Agency (2013) Managing Water Abstraction (updated 2016)		
Sets out the Environment Agency's policies for managing surface and ground water abstraction licences and proposals to help recover resources where abstraction is unsuitable.	The aim of this document is to contribute to the sustainable management of water resources.	The District Plan should take account of water abstraction as a key requirement of many developments.
Forestry Commission (2005) Trees and Woodlands Nature's Health Service		
An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.	An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.
Forestry Commission (2016) Corporate Plan 2016-17		
<p>The Corporate Plan includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature - Our aim for delivering Nature benefits from the PFE2 is to increase the environmental contribution made by the forests and woodlands to the range of ecosystem services delivered and to protect and enhance its overall biodiversity and heritage value, at both the landscape and local level and People - Our aim for delivering People benefits from the PFE is to improve access to the PFE and provide opportunities for communities to become involved with the PFE and take part in activities that improve quality of life, health and learning. 	<p>Key indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of high priority forest pests in the UK Plant Health Risk Register; and Number of tree pests and diseases established in England in the last ten years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objectives which relate to providing more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities for recreation.
HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act		
The Act defines sites that warrant protection as ancient monuments. They can be a Scheduled Ancient Monuments or " <i>any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it</i> ".	No targets identified.	The SA Framework should consider including objectives that protect and enhance the historic environment, including ancient monuments.
HM Government (1981) Wildlife and Countryside Act		

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).	The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).	The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act		
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.	No targets identified.	The SA Framework should consider including objectives that protect and enhance the historic environment, including listed buildings and conservations areas.
HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000		
<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot; creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums; provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date; offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and Protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks. 	<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot; creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums; provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date; offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and <p>Protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks.</p>	<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot; creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums; provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date; offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and Protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks.
HM Government (2003) Sustainable Energy Act		
The Act aims to promote sustainable energy development and use and report on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.	Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.	The Act requires the encouragement and reporting on the UK's attempts to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change and energy use.
HM Government (2004 and revised 2006) Housing Act		

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Act requires the energy efficiency of a building to be established and available as part of the Home Information Pack, part of the implementation of EU Directive 2002/91/EC.	Energy efficiency must be at least 20% greater in properties by 2010 than compared with 2000.	The Act requires greater energy efficiency in residential buildings. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change and energy use.
HM Government (2005) Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development Strategy		
<p>The Strategy has 5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance <p>Using sound science responsibly alongside 4 strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production; • Climate change and energy; • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • Sustainable communities. 	<p>The Strategy contains a new set of indicators to monitor progress towards sustainable development in the UK. Those most relevant at the district level include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas emissions • Road freight (CO2 emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP) • Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted • Local environmental quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how the District Plan can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy Objectives. Consider using some of the indicators to monitor the effects of the District Plan and as basis for collecting information for the baseline review. • The SA Framework should reflect the guiding principles of the Strategy.
HM Government (2006) The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006		
<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; • Makes provision in connection with wildlife, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Parks and the Broads; • Amends the law relating to rights of way; • Makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and • Provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. 	The Act contains no formal targets.	SA Objectives must consider the importance of conserving biodiversity and landscape features as set out in the Act.
HM Government (2008) The Climate Change Act 2008		
<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and • To demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen. 	<p>The Act sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legally binding targets - greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse 	Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides. The District Plan and associated documents must ensure that greenhouse gases are reduced or minimised and that energy use comes increasingly from renewable sources.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%.</p> <p>Further, the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050.</p>	
HM Government (2008) The Planning Act		
<p>Introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system. A major component of this legislation is the introduction of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). To support decision-making, the IPC will refer to the Government's National Policy Statements (NPSs), which will provide a clear long-term strategic direction for nationally significant infrastructure development.</p>	No key targets.	The District Plan and associated documents should take into account any relevant National Policy Statements when published.
HM Government (2009) The UK Renewable Energy Strategy		
<p>The Strategy sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020; Drive delivery and clear away barriers; Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; and Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy. 	<p>A vision is set out in the document whereby by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 30% of our electricity is generated from renewables; 12% of our heat is generated from renewables; and 10% of transport energy is generated from renewables. 	The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to provide support for renewable energy.
HM Government (2010) The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England		
<p>The Vision of the Statement is <i>"that the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation."</i> This vision is supported by six aims:</p> <p>1 Strategic Leadership: Ensure that relevant policy, guidance, and standards across Government emphasize our responsibility to manage England's historic environment for present and future generations.</p> <p>2 Protective Framework: Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate and effective level of protection, while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</p> <p>3 Local Capacity: Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level which: promote early consideration of the historic environment; ensure that local decision makers have access to the expertise they need; and provide sufficiently</p>	No key targets.	District Plan policies should ensure the historic environment is utilised as both a learning resource and an economic asset, whilst ensuring it is sustained for future generations.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>skilled people to execute proposed changes to heritage assets sensitively and sympathetically.</p> <p>4 Public Involvement: Promote opportunities to place people and communities at the centre of the designation and management of their local historic environment and to make use of heritage as a focus for learning and community identity at all levels.</p> <p>5 Direct Ownership: Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate standards of care and use while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</p> <p>6 Sustainable Future: Seek to promote the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda.</p>		
HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
<p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 makes provisions about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.</p>	<p>Those key targets related to water resources, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To widen the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list. • To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments. • To reduce 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill. • To make it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation. 	<p>The SA should include criteria in relation to flood risk management.</p>
HM Government (2010) White Paper: Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Strategy for Public Health in England		

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Aims to create a 'wellness' service (Public Health for England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership.	No formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should support this plan through policy. The SA should look at healthy issues and the way the site allocations will support these.
HM Government (2011) The Localism Act		
<p>The Localism Bill includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community rights; Neighbourhood planning; Housing; General power of competence; and Empowering cities and other local areas. 	No key targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should take into consideration community involvement and enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.
HM Government (2011) Water for Life: White Paper		
<p><i>Water for Life</i> describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused, and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is.</p> <p><i>Water for Life</i> includes several proposals for deregulating and simplifying legislation, to reduce burdens on business and stimulate growth. Ofwat's proposals for reducing its regulatory burdens complement these.</p>	No target or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should ensure that future water management is resilient, efficient and customer focused In order to ensure future water management is resilient SEA should consider resilience to climate change and should consider the human environment to ensure water companies remain customer focused.
HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future		
<p>This sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. 	No key targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should consider policies in term of access by low-carbon means and also the capacity for sites to use low carbon sources of energy. The SA needs to ensure that the plan is embracing the low carbon agenda and appropriate sustainability objectives are utilised to assess the plan's credentials in terms of a low carbon future and the impact it could have on climate change.
HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013		
The Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) is a charge which may be applied to new developments by local authorities. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.	No key targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should make some reference to the possibility of a Charging Schedule, as per the regulations, including that adopted by Essex County Council. The SA should make some reference to how proposed development will improve the social, economic and

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
		environmental issues that exist in areas that will accommodate housing.
HM Government (2014) Water Act 2014		
The provisions in the Act enable the delivery of Government's aims for a sustainable sector as set out in the Water White Paper in a way that this is workable and clear. This Act aims to make steps towards reducing regulatory burdens, promoting innovation and investment, giving choice and better service to customers and enabling more efficient use of scarce water resources.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The SA Framework should consider objectives seeking to protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters.
HM Government (2015) Water Framework Directive (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015		
The regulations implement provisions of the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC), the Environmental Quality Standards Directive (Directive 2008/105/EC) and the priority substances amendment of these directives (Directive 2013/39/EU). This includes directions for the classification of surface water and groundwater bodies, monitoring requirements, standards for ecological and chemical status of surface waters, and environmental quality standards for priority substances.	No targets or indicators	The SEA should include objectives relating to water quality, water resources, sustainable water use, and biodiversity.
HM Government (2015) Government Response to the Committee on Climate Change		
In June 2015 the Committee on Climate Change and the Adaptation Sub-Committee published the seventh progress report on Government's mitigation activity and the first statutory assessment of the National Adaptation Programme. This included five recommendations and it is those recommendations that are responded to within this response	In June 2015 the Committee on Climate Change and the Adaptation Sub-Committee published the seventh progress report on Government's mitigation activity and the first statutory assessment of the National Adaptation Programme. This included five recommendations and it is those recommendations that are responded to within this response	In June 2015 the Committee on Climate Change and the Adaptation Sub-Committee published the seventh progress report on Government's mitigation activity and the first statutory assessment of the National Adaptation Programme. This included five recommendations and it is those recommendations that are responded to within this response
HM Government (2016) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016		
The Regulations provide a consolidated system of environmental permitting in England and Wales, and transpose the provisions of 15 EU Directives. It provides a system for environmental permits and exemptions for industrial activities, mobile plant, waste operations, mining waste operations, water discharge	No targets or indicators	The District Plan should accord with these Regulations.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>activities, groundwater activities, flood risk activities and radioactive substances activities. It also sets out the powers, functions and duties of the regulators.</p> <p>Certain flood risk activities are now regulated under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, with environmental permits required for some activities. There are slight variations between England and Wales.</p>		
HM Government (2017) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017		
This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to conserve the natural environment.
Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3		
The purpose of these Good Practice Advice notes is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council should have regard to the Advice note in preparing the District Plan. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
NHS (2014) Five Year Forward View		
The NHS Five Year Forward View sets out a vision for the future of the NHS.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should promote health and wellbeing and help ensure the provision of adequate facilities and services. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to human health.
NHS (2017) Next Steps on the Five Year Forward View		
The NHS Five Year Forward View set out why improvements were needed on our triple aim of better health, better care, and better value. This Plan concentrates on what will be achieved over the next two years, and how the Forward View's goals will be implemented.	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should promote health and wellbeing and help ensure the provision of adequate facilities and services. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to human health.
HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment		
This report outlines the following aims that the UK Government hopes to achieve in the next 25 years:	Ensure the UK's environmental state improves over the next 25 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should encourage sustainable development in it's all its forms and protect the important natural resources and assets of the area.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean air. 2. Clean and plentiful water. 3. Thriving plants and wildlife. 4. A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought. 5. Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently. 6. Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment. 7. Mitigating and adapting to climate change. 8. Minimising waste. 9. Managing exposure to chemicals. 10. Enhancing biosecurity. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, air quality, mineral resources and protecting natural assets.
Regional Plans and Programmes		
Energy Capital (2017) A Vision for the West Midlands – Renewable and Energy Efficient Future		
<p>This report seeks to encourage economic development across the West Midlands. The report seeks to enact the following changes in the West Midlands:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Making the West Midlands the most attractive region to base and grow innovative energy business 2. Delivering more competitive fuel and power to West Midlands business and people 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should seek to encourage the use of renewable energy and encourage renewable energy business to establish themselves in the District. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to encouraging new/innovative businesses to the area.
Greater Birmingham & Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (2016) Strategic Economic Plan 2016-2030		
<p>This Strategic Economic Plan sets out a mission for the West Midlands Region:</p> <p><i>'to create jobs and grow the economy of Greater Birmingham and in so doing raise the quality of life for all of the LEP's population.'</i></p> <p>In order to deliver this mission the following objectives were created:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create 250,000 private sector jobs by 2030 and be the leading Core City LEP for private sector job creation • Increase GVA by £29bn by 2030 • Decrease unemployment to the National Average by 2020 and to have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should seek to achieve the mission, objectives and vision outlines within the Strategic Economic Plan 2016-2030. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to economic growth.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing business and workforce productivity and competitiveness – particularly by raising skills levels and stimulating demand led innovation Increasing private sector investment including overseas investment • Increasing business survival and growth Increasing exports particularly amongst Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) More inclusive growth that delivers benefits more widely and reduces unemployment, particularly in those parts of Birmingham and North Solihull with persistently high rates. <p>This mission is further expanded upon in the strategies vision:</p> <p><i>'Our vision is to be a top global city region that drives the Midlands Engine and harnesses its traditions of creativity, innovation and design, its diversity and youthfulness, its global connections and technology and sector leadership, its worldclass cultural assets and quality of life, to inspire, develop, retain and attract talent, for smarter, more sustainable and more inclusive growth.'</i></p>	<p>the lowest unemployment amongst the LEP Core Cities by 2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBSLEP to be the leading Core City by 2030 for GVA per head Increase % of working age population with NVQ3+ to the National Average by 2025 Increase productivity rates to the National Average by 2030 GBSLEP to be the Leading Core City LEP for Quality of Life by 2030 	
Natural England (2008) Enhancing Biodiversity Across the West Midlands		
<p>This document seeks to highlight the importance of the West Midlands biodiversity by stating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an integral part of sustainable development; an essential component of improving quality of life; critical to our future health and well-being; important for economic development and regeneration; an expectation of government policy; and a statutory obligation. <p>The document also outlines the following vision for the West Midlands landscapes:</p> <p><i>'Imagine... a vibrant, diverse and natural West Midlands, where we are connected to our wildlife and landscape; healthy, sustainable communities and local livelihoods, working with nature and securing the future...'</i></p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to protect the landscapes and biodiversity of the District. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to protecting the landscape character of the District and its Biodiversity.
Peter Brett Associates LLP (2014) GBSLEP Joint Strategic Housing Study		
<p>This study outlined the oversights of past population projections for the Birmingham area and its surrounding districts/regions. It highlights a need for a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferred scenario 2011-31 – 165,000 dwellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to accommodate more housing developments to aid in meeting the increasing need for housing.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
considerable amount of housing building needed each year and a need for more housebuilding in the regions and districts surrounding Birmingham.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to encouraging residential development.
Sustainability West Midlands (2018) 25 Year Environmental Plan – Opportunities for the West Midlands		
<p>This report seeks to protect the many and varied natural habitats and the environment of the West Midlands. This can be seen by the report stating:</p> <p><i>'Our natural environment is our most precious inheritance.'</i></p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to conserve, enhance and protect the Districts natural environment and encourage sustainable development. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to protecting, conserving and enhancing the Districts natural environment.
Tourism West Midlands (2008) West Midlands Visitor Economy Strategy		
<p>Seeks to encourage tourism to the West Midlands by achieving the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To deliver Birmingham as a premier European city break destination that celebrates its contemporary culture and further enhances its role as an international leader in the conference and exhibitions sector To capitalise on the region's world-class business tourism venues and fully exploit its location and established high profile as a business destination To place contemporary culture and the cultural heritage of the West Midlands at the heart of the visitor experience and to use it to drive visitors to the region and to grow the short break market, capitalising on the opportunities of the Cultural Olympiad To deliver a high quality food and drink experience that captures the very best of the English countryside and for our shire and market towns to delight their visitors with a distinctive experience and a warm welcome To make the West Midlands a region of celebration throughout the year, led by a high profile events and festivals programme that attracts visitors from across Britain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to grow the amount tourism contributes to the economies within the West Midlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to encourage continued growth tourism and protect the Districts assets that encourage tourists to the area. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to encouraging tourists to the area.
West Midlands Combined Authority (2017) West Midlands Roadmap to a Sustainable Future in 2020 (Annual Monitoring Report)		
This report is an annual monitoring report of the progress the West Midlands Roadmap to Sustainability which contained the following vision:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse the rise in health inequalities for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to incorporate the vision and aims of this report, continuing to reduce carbon emissions and improve economic growth within the district. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to reducing the production of greenhouse gases in the

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p><i>'by 2020 businesses and communities are thriving in a West Midlands that is environmentally sustainable and socially just.'</i></p> <p>The West Midlands is currently on track to achieve its economic growth and carbon emission reductions.</p>		<p>District, improving its economic growth and improving health and wellbeing.</p>
West Midlands Combined Authority (2017) Thrive West Midlands – An Action Plan to drive better mental health and wellbeing in the West Midlands		
<p>This Action Plan forms an agreement between the key organisations of the West Midlands to work together to improve the mental health and wellbeing of the residents of the West Midlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We will work together to improve mental health and wellbeing, to reduce the burden of mental ill health across the West Midlands. We will work to improve people’s lives and to encourage healthy communities. • We will ensure services meet the needs of people with mental ill health and are provided with empathy and compassion. We will involve people who have experienced mental ill health and their carers at the earliest opportunity in decisions about services. • We will work together to develop and deliver the actions in this Action Plan across the West Midlands Combined Authority area” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the accessibility of jobs for people with mental health issues and their general wellbeing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should seek to encourage the cohesion of the Districts communities and ensure a wide range of jobs are created to ensure everyone has access to employment. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to encouraging community cohesion and growth.
Environment Agency (2015) Severn River Basin District River Basin Management Plan		
<p>This River Basin Management Plan seeks to protect the River Severn so that it can be enjoyed by different Districts the river runs through without each District affecting the others ability to enjoy the river. It also seeks to conserve and enhance the quality of the River Severn environment and maintain its high water quality and habitats, as the River Severn benefits from having particularly rich and diverse wildlife and habitats.</p>	<p>This River Basin Management Plan seeks to protect the River Severn so that it can be enjoyed by different Districts the river runs through without each District affecting the others ability to enjoy the river. It also seeks to conserve and enhance the quality of the River Severn environment and maintain its high water quality and habitats, as the River Severn benefits from having particularly rich and diverse wildlife and habitats.</p>	<p>This River Basin Management Plan seeks to protect the River Severn so that it can be enjoyed by different Districts the river runs through without each District affecting the others ability to enjoy the river. It also seeks to conserve and enhance the quality of the River Severn environment and maintain its high water quality and habitats, as the River Severn benefits from having particularly rich and diverse wildlife and habitats.</p>
Sub-Regional		

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Arc (2014) Worcestershire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014		
The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment outlines the provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches across the Worcestershire County and its component Districts. The report also outlines the general quality of the pitches that are currently available across the County and it's Districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure there is adequate provision of Gypsy and Traveler pitches within the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should consider the findings of this Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment to ensure it accurately plans for the provision of new pitches if they are required and the maintenance of existing pitches. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the creation and maintenance of Gypsy and Traveller pitches.
Worcestershire County Council (2009) Worcestershire Access and Informal Recreation Strategy 2009-2019		
This strategy seeks to encourage the creation of new green infrastructure and open spaces within the Worcestershire area. It is predicted that this would aid in continuing attracting more tourists to the area and improve the health and wellbeing of the Counties residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure new developments are sustainable and connect to their surrounding through sustainable transport methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to encourage the creation of green infrastructure and open spaces alongside encouraging sustainable development. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to sustainable development and the creation or enhancement of open spaces and the natural environment.
Worcestershire County Council (2009) A Geodiversity Action Plan for Worcestershire		
The Worcestershire Geodiversity Action Plan establishes the following objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 1 – Audit and record all geodiversity resources Increase awareness, understanding and appreciation of the county's geodiversity Ensure that geodiversity is identified and included in regional and local strategies, plans and policies Provide guidance and support to those dealing with geodiversity e.g. local authorities, landowners, organisations and individuals Protect, conserve and enhance geodiversity resources Further the opportunities for business involvement in geotourism and geodiversity Improve and sustain the links between geodiversity, biodiversity, archaeology and landscape 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to encourage the protection of the Districts geodiversity resources. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to protecting geodiversity assets.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
8. Secure the continuity, sustainability and effectiveness of the GAP process and geoconservation in Worcestershire		
Worcestershire County Council (2010) An Economic Strategy for Worcestershire 2010-2020		
<p>This Economic Strategy sets out the following vision for the future of Worcestershire's economy:</p> <p><i>'In ten years time, technology-led growth will have contributed to the sustainable development of Worcestershire and strengthened its role as an economic driver for the region – acting as a catalyst for all sectors of the economy and areas of the County to benefit and providing well paid and highly skilled jobs and high quality of life for residents.'</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of high skilled jobs within Worcestershire over the 10 year period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should seek to encourage economic growth, especially where it will lead to the creation of high skilled jobs. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to encouraging economic growth.
Worcestershire County Council (2011) A Single Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire		
<p>This community strategy highlights the following 3 key priorities for the Worcestershire area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A skilled and prosperous economy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Enhance economic prosperity through sustainable economic growth b. Improve survival rates for new and existing business c. A skilled workforce that meets the needs of business 2. An environment that is cherished and resilient <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protecting and enhancing the county's natural and historic environment through a better understanding of its social and economic value and its contribution to health and well-being b. Working better together to deliver environmental improvements c. Mitigating and adapting to climate change 3. Improving health & well-being <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To reduce health inequalities between social groups in terms of health and quality of life outcomes b. To improve the quality of life and independence of older people and those with a long-term illness c. To improve mental health and well-being <p>This community strategy also has a chapter dedicated to Bromsgrove. The vision for the area of Bromsgrove is:</p> <p><i>'make Bromsgrove District the place to live, do business and to visit.'</i></p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should seek to encourage economic growth alongside conserving and enhancing the environment and improving the health and wellbeing of the areas residents. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to encourage economic growth, conserving and enhancing the environment and improving the health and wellbeing of the areas residents.
Worcestershire County Council (2011) Planning for Water in Worcestershire		
<p>The Planning for Water in Worcestershire document seeks to protect the water resources of Worcestershire County. It also seeks to reduce the number of new developments that are at risk from flooding. Furthermore, it also tries to ensure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure there is enough clean water and waste treatment works for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should ensure that the District has sufficient water and waste water treatment facilities to accommodate the districts population and economic growth.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
that there will be sufficient clean water and sewage treatment works to accommodate the growing population and economic growth of Worcestershire.	continued prosperity of Worcestershire for the present and future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, flooding, water/water resources and sewage.
Worcestershire County Council (2011) Waste Strategy for Herefordshire and Worcestershire – Managing Waste for a Brighter Future		
<p>This Waste Strategy establishes several principles that will govern how Worcestershire will approach municipal waste over the next 20 to 25 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principle One - Meeting the challenge of Climate Change by viewing waste as a resource Principle Two - Commitment to the Waste Hierarchy of which Waste Prevention is the top Principle Three - Influencing Government, Waste Producers and the Wider Community Principle Four - Continued Commitment to Re-use, Recycling and Composting Principle Five - Minimising The Use Of Landfill Principle Six – Partnership Principle Seven - Monitoring and Review Principle Eight - Customer Focus Principle Nine - Value for Money Principle Ten - Consideration of Social, Environmental and Economic Impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the municipal waste of Worcestershire is sustainably managed for the next 20 to 25 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to ensure that the waste generated by the district is managed in a way that is in keeping with the principles outlined within this Waste Strategy. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, waste and reducing the causes of climate change.
Worcester County Council (2012) Waste Core Strategy for Worcestershire 2012-2027		
<p>This Waste Core Strategy identifies how the County of Worcester will manage the waste produced by the County from 2012-2027. The Strategy also seeks to encourage the level of recycling carried out within the County to try and make it a more sustainable and self-sufficient place. Furthermore, the strategy seeks to encourage the residents and businesses of the County to generate less waste. The Strategy also provides several policies on how to manage waste.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should consider the Waste Core Strategy to ensure it accurately predicts the levels of waste that would be produced in the District and look for ways to increase recycling and reduce the levels of waste produced by the District. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development, reducing pollution and waste.
Worcestershire County Council (2012) Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Guidance		
This Landscape Character Assessment establishes the following primary aims and objectives:	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to protect the landscapes of the District and the surrounding County.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>a) to support the landscape policies within Worcestershire's County and District Plans and thus help guide development</p> <p>b) to enable an understanding and appreciation of the character and diversity of the Worcestershire landscape, both in its own right and as part of the national framework.</p> <p>c) to identify and describe the various Landscape Character Areas within Worcestershire.</p> <p>d) to identify the range of Landscape Types within the county through an understanding of their inherent characteristics.</p> <p>e) to inform and explain the process of Landscape Character Assessment to interested professionals and members of the public.</p> <p>f) to provide an analysis of inherent character and current landscape condition in order to enable future identification and development of landscape related strategies and priorities.</p> <p>g) to enable the analysis and evaluation of landscape character and so arrive at an understanding of the resilience of different landscapes to change.</p> <p>h) to enable detailed analysis of landscape character areas with a view to evaluating their sensitivity to change</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to protecting landscapes and their setting.
Worcestershire County Council (2012) Climate Change Strategy 2012-2020		
<p>This climate change strategy establishes the following vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A county making the most of opportunities that a low carbon economy brings A county resilient to volatile costs of fossil fuels and severe weather A county with businesses and residents empowered to take action themselves and the most vulnerable people and assets protected <p>This vision is supported by the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> build our low carbon economy hit tough but critical carbon targets adapt to inevitable climate change empower people to take action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the flood resilience of the County Ensure new developments are resilient to the effects of climate change Decrease the amount the County contributes towards climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to increase the flood resilience of the County alongside ensuring new developments are sustainable. The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to sustainable development, flooding and climate change.
Worcestershire County Council (2013) Green Infrastructure Strategy 2013-2018		

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This strategy establishes the following vision for the future of the green infrastructure within Worcestershire:</p> <p><i>'Worcestershire's high quality natural and historic environment will fulfil a multi-functional role. It will enable sustainable growth of the economy, improve the community's experience of natural and historic places, deliver benefits to health and well-being and underpin the county's resilience to climate change.'</i></p> <p>The vision is supported by the following strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a framework of principles and priorities for green infrastructure in Worcestershire to meet the multiple integrated needs of business, the environment and communities. • Embed the benefits of green infrastructure and the services the environment provides in supporting the successful growth of Worcestershire's economy and the health and well-being of its communities. • Synthesise existing evidence to identify needs and opportunities to inform the future planning and management of green infrastructure in Worcestershire which complements wider networks beyond Worcestershire. • Drive the implementation, delivery and long-term maintenance of high-quality green infrastructure in the county and ensure that measures are in place by 2018 to deliver the vision. • Assist partners in aligning future delivery projects and their funding streams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that existing green infrastructure is protected alongside restoring areas of green infrastructure that are under threat from being lost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should seek to encourage the inclusion of green infrastructure into new proposed developments and seek to protect or enhance existing green infrastructure within the District. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to improving the infrastructure of the District and conserving and enhancing the environment.
Worcestershire County Council (2014) World Class Worcestershire – Our Strategic Economic Plan		
<p>The Strategic Economic Plan seeks to grow the economy of Worcestershire and open up more land for businesses in order to meet ambitious growth targets. The strategy also outlines the need for more high skilled jobs to be created in the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow from £9 billion value of local economy in 2013 to £11.9 billion in 2025 (£2.9 billion increase in GVA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should seek to encourage economic growth and analyse if the District is able to open up more sites for business use. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to economic growth and improving education.
Worcestershire County Council (2016) '1000 Days' A Strategy for the arts in Worcestershire 2016-2019		
<p>This strategy builds on the past arts strategy, 'The Arts Matter', and establishes the following vision:</p> <p><i>'1000 days' is ambitious for the arts in Worcestershire. It aims to develop resilient arts organisations who can deliver an excellent, high profile arts offer which brings value to people's lives.'</i></p> <p>The vision can be broken down into the following 5 priorities:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the communities of Worcestershire's ability to access the arts and take part in art activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should seek to improve the accessibility the Districts residents have to the arts. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to creating public art and increasing local communities' accessibility to art.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority One: To ensure strong leadership and sustainable infrastructure for developing a vibrant, high quality arts scene and raising the profile of the arts across the County • Priority Two: To build a confident, diverse and resilient arts sector that strives for excellence and is able to deliver a high quality arts offer for Worcestershire • Priority Three: To build relationships with organisations promoting economic growth and develop ways in which the arts can contribute to Worcestershire being a vibrant and appealing place to live, work and visit • Priority Four: To broaden opportunities for as many young people as possible to access high quality arts and to enable young people to play a lead role in shaping the arts in Worcestershire, contributing to improving the lives of children, young people and families • Priority Five: To develop opportunities for the arts to be a player in improving the health of individuals old and young, contributing to providing life-affirming health and wellbeing choices for all 		
Worcestershire County Council (2017) Shaping Worcestershire's Future 2017-2022		
<p>This document outlines several objectives that Worcestershire County will strive to achieve over the 2017-2022 period with regard to the area's economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the growth of existing businesses • Provide direct support, particularly to start-ups, to help them survive and then grow • Improve skill levels in the county and support the development of a skilled workforce • Attract inward investment into the county • Act in a business friendly way <p>This will all be in service of continuing the large rise in productivity and prosperity that Worcester County has experienced in recent years.</p> <p>The document outlines the following objectives for children and families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strive to ensure Worcestershire schools provide high quality education for all children and young people (Ofsted rated "good" or "outstanding") • provide adequate capacity by creating the right number of school places to respond to parental preference • support successful schools to expand in an appropriate form, to meet housing growth • support our children and young people in achieving good attainment and realising their potential • continue to lobby central government to ensure fairer funding for our Worcestershire schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of jobs within the County and especially the number of high skilled jobs • Increase the Gross Value Added of Worcestershire • Increase the productivity of the area • Continue to improve educational attainment • Continue to protect and enhance the environment • Improve the health and well-being of the Counties residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should seek to mirror the objectives of this document to ensure it is able to improve the Districts economy, education, environment and health. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to sustainable development, economy, education, environment, health and wellbeing.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The document also outlines the need to protect the environment, encourage sustainable development and improve the health and wellbeing of the County.		
Worcestershire County Council (2017) Interim Worcestershire Homeless Strategy Action Plan 2017-2018		
<p>This interim Homeless Strategy Action Plan is temporary and has been produced due to the current Worcestershire Homelessness Strategy (2012-17) being out of date. The interim plan establishes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Adopt an early prevention and intervention approach with a focus on single people and childless couples • Priority 2: Address the housing and support needs of homeless people with complex needs • Priority 3: Improve access to affordable, settled housing with a focus on those in temporary or "move on" accommodation • Priority 4: Improve customers' resilience to prevent homelessness occurring throughout their lifetime 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should incorporate a need for more housing and a range of affordable housing to ensure there is housing for as many people as possible. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to improving local communities and providing housing.
Worcestershire County Council (2017) Worcestershire Housing Partnership Plan 2017		
<p>This Housing Partnership Plan outlines the following vision for the housing of Worcestershire: <i>'To create the right home environment for Worcestershire residents that is essential to their health, wealth and wellbeing, throughout life.'</i></p> <p>The Plan goes further and provides the following definition for what is a 'right home environment':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable • In good repair • Well insulated and energy efficient • Accessible, well planned and designed • Not overcrowded • In a safe neighbourhood with good infrastructure and access to amenities • Meet local housing need and prevent homelessness • Improve health and wellbeing and prevent ill-health • Enable people to manage their health and care needs • Enable people to remain in their own home for as long as they choose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For housing in Worcester to meet the definition of a 'right home environment'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should seek to ensure new housing built within the District meets the requirements of the definition for a 'right home environment' presented within the Plan. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to good design, sustainable development and the creation of new housing.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay and reduce the need for health care and social care interventions • Enable timely discharge and reduce hospital re-admissions • Create family stability • Create the foundations required for all people to access education training and employment • Create thriving communities with attractive localities which draws in investment to the local economy • Reduce the dependency on the welfare state 		
Worcestershire County Council (2018) Worcester's Local Transport Plan (LTP) 2018-2030		
<p>The Local Transport Plan outlines Worcestershire's Council's plans for transport improvements across the County to support in the creation of economic growth and increase the accessibility of the County.</p>	<p>Aid in achieving the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create 25,000 jobs • Increase Gross Value Added (GVA) by £2.9bn • Contribute towards the delivery of 47,200 by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should plan for the improvements to infrastructure contained within the Local Transport Plan and to improve the infrastructure of the District. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to improving infrastructure.
Worcestershire County Council (ongoing) Emerging Minerals Local Plan		
<p>The Emerging Minerals Local Plan has been ongoing since 2012 and is currently undergoing its fourth consultation. This Emerging Mineral Local Plan and its supporting documentation seeks to protect the mineral resources of Worcester County and manage how these resources are extracted.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should seek to encourage the protection of important water bodies and the District water resources and seek ways to enhance these natural assets. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to protecting the important natural assets of the District.
Worcestershire County Council (Several) Habitat and Species Biodiversity Action Plans		
<p>These Action Plans seek to protect their assigned habitats and species from harm and also seeks to improve these natural assets.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should protect the Districts important habitats and species. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to sustainable development and the protection of the Districts important natural assets.
Local		
Bromsgrove District Council and Birmingham City Council (2009) Longbridge Area Action Plan		

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>This Action Plan seeks to regenerate Longbridge through the provision of high quality new housing and providing new employment opportunities. The desires of this action plan can be summarised in its vision:</p> <p><i>'Longbridge will undergo major transformational change redeveloping the former car plant and surrounding area into an exemplar sustainable, employment led mixed use development for the benefit of the local community, Birmingham, Bromsgrove, the region and beyond. It will deliver new jobs, houses, community, leisure and educational facilities as well as providing an identifiable and accessible new heart for the area. All development will embody the principles of sustainability, sustainable communities and inclusiveness. At the heart of the vision is a commitment to high quality design that can create a real sense of place with a strong identity and distinctive character. All of this will make it a place where people will want to live, work, visit and invest and which provides a secure and positive future for local people.'</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of 10,000 jobs within the Longbridge area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should carefully consider the Action Plan to better reflect the needs of the Longbridge area and continue its regeneration The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the issues identified in the Area Action Plan.
Bromsgrove District Council and Redditch Borough Council (2012) Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report		
<p>This Level 2 Flood Risk Assessment assess the flood risk of Bromsgrove District Council and Redditch Borough Council's designated sites. It also provides an overview of the areas at risk of flooding across both of the Councils.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should carefully consider the findings of this Flood Risk Assessment to ensure new developments are located away from areas at risk of flooding or the risks of flooding are suitably mitigated. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development and flooding.
Bromsgrove District Council (2014) Housing Land Availability Report		
<p>The Land Availability Housing Report outlines the housing need within Bromsgrove and demonstrates that the District has a five year supply of housing. The report also breaks down where new housing will be located and identifies land available for housing.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should carefully consider the findings of the Housing Land Availability Report to identify the best sites for housing and to plan for the future. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the creation of new housing.
Bromsgrove District Council (2014) Employment Land Availability Report		
<p>The Employment Land Availability Report outlines the availability of employment within the Bromsgrove District. This report outlines the employment sites that</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should carefully consider the findings of the Employment Land Availability Report to identify the best sites for employment and plan for the future.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
still have capacity and those that do not to aid in encouraging economic growth in the District.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the creation of economic growth.
Bromsgrove District Council (2015) Playing Pitch Strategy		
This Playing Pitch Strategy assess the quality of Bromsgrove's current playing pitches and seeks to ensure that there is adequate provision of playing pitches for all ages and the most common outdoor sports.	No targets and indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should carefully consider if there is a need for further playing pitches/open spaces and ensure new development (especially housing) has sufficient access to playing pitches. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to health and well-being and the creation of open space.
Bromsgrove District Council (2017) 5 Year Housing Land Supply in Bromsgrove District		
<p>This document outlines a 5 year supply of housing for Bromsgrove for the period of 2015 to 2019. The document also summaries what is considered to be an 'available' site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> have a valid Outline, detailed (Full) or Reserved Matters planning permission; or have a Resolution to Grant planning permission, subject to the signing of a Section 106 legal agreement; or be specific, unallocated sites that have the potential to make a significant contribution to housing delivery during the five year period; i.e. be identified in the Bromsgrove SHLAA as having potential for development within five years. <p>The document also summaries what is considered to be an 'achievable' site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there are no known ownership constraints; and there are no known physical or environmental constraints; and there are no conditions or section 106 agreements precluding or limiting development within the five year period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to meet the housing needs for Bromsgrove from 2011-2030, 7,000 dwellings would need to be constructed. This is a need of 368.4 new dwellings per annum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should carefully consider the findings of this document to ensure the best employment land sites are identified and utilised. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the creation of new employment land and encouraging economic growth.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Bromsgrove District Council (2016) Statement of Community Involvement 2016		
<p>This Statement of Community Involvement outlines Bromsgrove District Council's commitment to operating an open and fair planning system and how it will achieve and maintain it. The Statement outlines several benefits to the Council from community involvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can gain important local knowledge from the community; • We can get community support for the plans we create; and • We can reduce the levels of conflict in the system <p>The benefits for the community are expected to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better understanding of the planning process; • Reduced levels of conflict in the system; and • Having a say in the development of their area. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should carefully consider the benefits to the Council and the Community of public consultation when constructing the District Plan and incorporate the communities' feedback into the final plan. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to community cohesion and community engagement.
Bromsgrove District Council (2017) Bromsgrove District Plan 2011-2030		
<p>The Bromsgrove District Plan outlines the policies that will shape the qualities and standards new developments have to meet in the Bromsgrove area. The District Plan also outlines where new housing and business development should take place within the District but does have flexibility.</p>	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Plan should carefully consider this recent Plan to ensure it best reflects the needs of local communities, the best locations for new development sites and general policy. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the creation of more housing.
Bromsgrove District Council (2018) Draft High Quality Design SPD		
<p>This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) supports the adopted Development Plan and aids in providing advice on what constitutes high quality design. The SPD goes further and provides examples of high quality design. The overall aims of the SPD are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be a starting point for the design process; • Be a practical source of ideas and suggestions; and 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the advice and examples contained within the draft SPD to ensure the Plan encourages high quality design in new developments. • The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to sustainable development and high quality design.

Key objectives relevant to District Plan & SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to District Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help applicants assess the issues which may arise from a proposed development. 		
Bromsgrove District Council (Several) Supplementary Planning Guidance		
<p>Bromsgrove District Council has created a number of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) documents that provide planning advice on a range of issues from outdoor play space to the design of residential buildings.</p>	<p>Each SPG will have targets and indicators relevant to their topic area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should carefully consider the advice of these SPG to ensure the District Plan is as robust as possible. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the issues identified within these SPGs.
Neighbourhood Plans		
<p>There are a number of Neighbourhood Plans at various stages of completion that exist within Worcestershire. These Neighbourhood Plans provide an important insight into the needs of local communities.</p>	<p>Each Neighbourhood Plan will have targets and indicators relevant to their local area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should carefully consider the Neighbourhood Plans that have been completed or are in the process of being completed to ensure it reflects the needs of local communities with a greater degree of accuracy. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to the issues identified within these Neighbourhood Plans.
Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (2010) Historic Environment Assessment for Bromsgrove District Council		
<p>The Historic Environment Assessment outlines the Historic Environment of the Bromsgrove District, provides summaries on their sensitivity to change, areas that have a high number of historical assets and those areas that have few historical assets and the diversity of the historical assets present within the District.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Plan should seek to conserve, enhance and protect the historical environment of the District. The SA Framework should include objective/guide questions that relate to protecting the Districts important historical assets and their setting.

Appendix D Issues and Options Appraisal Matrices



Matrices for the Broad Options for Development Distribution and Allocating Land Uses



SA Objective	Spatial Option 1: Focus Development on Bromsgrove Town	
	Score	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	<p>++/+/--/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>++ Larger developments are more likely to be able to provide comprehensive approaches to water management and innovation in air quality management due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site. The potential for significant positive effects is identified on this basis.</p> <p>- Additional development focussed on the town could impact on existing air quality management areas, covering parts of the Redditch Road, Worcester Road and Lickey End. Birmingham and adjoining authorities have all declared local authority wide AQMAs so any development that results in additional motorised transport in the District could also impact on these, although this is uncertain. The potential for minor negative effects is identified.</p> <p>? There are drinking water safeguard zones on the south eastern and south western sides of the town relating to surface water and groundwater. The town also sites over a Major Aquifer of high vulnerability. Uncertainties are identified in relation to impacts on this resource in the absence of mitigation.</p> <p>-- Urban extensions on the periphery of Bromsgrove are likely to impact on soils, given the limited potential for the re-use of previously developed land and buildings on the edge of the town. The potential for significant negative effects associated with the loss of greenfield land is identified.</p> <p>++/+/? there could be opportunity for the re-use of previously developed land and buildings, although the scale of this is uncertain, so the potential for significant positive and positive effects is identified, depending on the scale of the opportunities.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>The Local Plan could promote air quality neutral development in locations close to or within existing AQMAs.</p> <p>The Local Plan could promote the use of Soil Management Plans.</p> <p>The Local Plan to identify need to safeguard aquifer and water quality.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 1: Focus Development on Bromsgrove Town	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	++/--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Known reserves of silica sand lie to the north east of the town and, given their location, would be unlikely to be affected by growth around the town.</p> <p>+ +/? Any opportunities for development within the town beyond those already identified in the Adopted District Plan could provide the potential for the re-use of previously developed land and buildings, but the scale of opportunities is uncertain. The potential for significant positive effects is identified, with uncertainty.</p> <p>Larger developments have greatest potential to impact on areas of greenfield land and Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land. Although smaller developments could also impact cumulatively on these resources.</p> <p>-- There is an area of Grade 2 Agricultural Land running from the south west to the south east of the town. There is an area of Grade 1 Agricultural Land on the north western side of the town. The remainder of Land is Grade 3. The potential for significant negative effects with uncertainty in relation to Agricultural Land is therefore identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan to require silica sand to be worked prior to development where this is feasible.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy:</p> <p>1. Prevention</p>	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>-/? Appraised on the basis that all options will give rise to increased waste associated with an increase in households and other development. A minor negative effect is identified with uncertainty in terms of the potential for intervention at the District and national levels.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 1: Focus Development on Bromsgrove Town	
	Score	Commentary
2. Preparing for reuse 3. Recycling 4. Other recovery 5. Disposal		<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	<p>++/--</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Due to its location in the headwaters of catchments, the District is not prone to major river flooding. It is however dissected by an extensive network of watercourses which drain the Birmingham Plateau. These watercourses have a rapid response to rainfall during storm events and are prone to overtopping their banks, although in many cases this is attributable to blockages in the channel or problematic culverts. In addition, due to the rapid runoff experienced in the area, a number of events are attributable to surface or highway runoff or the flooding of the sewer network. Occurrences of sewer flooding (both foul and storm) have occurred in developed areas, including Bromsgrove town, Catshill and Marlbrook. There are no reports of groundwater flooding within the Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1, Final Report (2009).</p> <p>++/-- A mixed score of significant positive (associated with opportunities to incorporate SuDS in new development) and significant negative (associated with the potential for development in and around the town to exacerbate the risk of flooding) is identified.</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for flood risk mitigation due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Significant green infrastructure development could have a positive effect on this objective by increasing infiltration and storm water retention times by providing space for flood waters to flow through and additional areas for temporary flood water storage.</p> <p>Within the town there are areas at risk of surface water flooding, from very low to high risk. Surface water flooding is also evident on the edges of the town. Flood risk from rivers is also present in the town and on the edges. The areas at risk of flooding are not extensive.</p>

Spatial Option 1: Focus Development on Bromsgrove Town		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>It should be possible to incorporate SuDS within developments and avoid areas of high flood risk by applying the sequential test at the site level. No significant impacts are therefore identified in relation to flood risk.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>New development to incorporate sustainable urban drainage where feasible.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Development would need to manage surface water run-off rates in accordance with relevant guidance.</p>
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>++/--</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for renewable energy schemes due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide greater opportunities for Green Infrastructure to help adapt to the effects of climate change due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Larger developments provide opportunity to secure 'Garden Village Principles.' Including the provision of Green Infrastructure to assist with urban cooling.</p> <p>++/-- Although the town is a relatively sustainable location for development there is inevitably an increase in Greenhouse gas emissions related to an increase in transport and emissions associated with dwellings. A mix of significant positive and significant negative effects is therefore identified.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Local Plan could require urban extensions to adopt Garden Village Principles.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 1: Focus Development on Bromsgrove Town	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	<p>++/--/-/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>? There are no European designated sites in Bromsgrove District itself although the European designated Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC and Fen Pools SAC are within 15km of the administrative boundary. At this stage effects on European sites are uncertain. A Habitats Regulations Assessment of the District Plan will be undertaken.</p> <p>-- The District contains 13 Sites of Special Scientific Importance (SSSIs) (three of which are for geological importance). Development adjacent to nationally designated nature conservation sites is likely to lead to additional recreational pressure and other impacts. All development within or on the edge of the town has the potential to impact on Sites of Special Scientific Interest because the town lies within the Impact Risk Zone for a number of sites.</p> <p>- The potential for minor negative effects is identified on that basis. There is a SSSI on the north eastern side of the town (Burcot Lane Cutting) so any development in proximity to this could give rise to a significant negative effect.</p> <p>Areas of Priority Habitat are limited but include an area of Woodpasture and Parkland to the eastern side of the town and an area of Lowland Meadows to the north of Grafton Manor.</p> <p>There are no SACs, SPAs or Ramsar sites within the area.</p> <p>++ Development does also provide the opportunity to secure a net gain in biodiversity so the potential for significant positive effects is also identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan to require development sites to achieve a net gain in biodiversity where possible.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

Spatial Option 1: Focus Development on Bromsgrove Town		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		None.
7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The Worcestershire County Council Landscape Character Assessment identifies two Landscape Types around the edge of the town. The majority of land on the north west, north east and south east of the town falls within the Principal Settled Farmlands Landscape Type. An area of land on the south western side of the town falls within the Principal Timbered Farmland Landscape Character Type. There is also an area of Wooded Estatelands on the south western side of the town between the other two character types.</p> <p>The Principal Settled Farmlands Landscape Type is important for areas of small scale fields of permanent pasture can be of nature conservation interest. There are pressures for development in many of these areas and a danger that concentrations of new development could arise, resulting in the creation of a pattern approaching the nucleations of other Landscape Types.</p> <p>The Principal Timbered Farmland Landscape Character Type is characterised by the strong unifying presence of tree cover in the guise of woodlands, hedgerow trees, and linear tree cover associated with streams and watercourses, the combined presence of these tree cover components providing the essential sense of scale and enclosure and creating the filtered views that are distinctive in this landscape.</p> <p>The Wooded Estatelands is a large scale landscape of farmed land and woodland. It relies heavily upon its woodland component as the critical element in defining its character. The size, shape and composition of the woodlands are all important, the woodlands being very large, of ancient semi-natural character and of irregular, or semi -regular outline. The hedgerow pattern is also important in defining the scale, and providing the structure to the landscape. Parkland and ornamental grounds associated with large estates can be a noticeable feature in these landscapes.</p> <p>-- Given the character of the existing landscape it is considered that there is potential for significant negative effects in relation to landscape associated with development on the edge of the town, irrespective of its location.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>New woodland planting should be of native broadleaved species and reflect other detailed requirements in the relevant Landscape Type Information Sheet.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 1: Focus Development on Bromsgrove Town	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The historic core of Bromsgrove contains buried archaeology, artefacts and environmental deposits dating from the medieval and post medieval periods, with some potential for pre-medieval archaeology. There is a distinctive assemblage of 17th to 19th century Listed and non-listed historic buildings present in the historic core, which is a designated Conversation Area. The Historic Environment Assessment (2010) identified the historic environment in the town as highly sensitive to change.</p> <p>There are a number of Listed Buildings to the south east, south and south west of the town, including the Worcester and Birmingham Canal and Grafton Manor.</p> <p>? Given the above factors an uncertain score is identified in relation to potential effects on built heritage.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Site selection process to be informed by Heritage Impact Assessment. Consider the extent to which development on the edge of the town could impact on the setting of the historic core and key gateways.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger developments provide the critical mass to support new health facilities, but the location and scale of provision is partly dependent on the delivery model preferred by health providers. Smaller scale development provides the opportunity to support existing facilities.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 1: Focus Development on Bromsgrove Town	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>++ The potential for a significant positive effect is identified on the assumption that development would deliver or contribute to new facilities and because of proximity to the Princess of Wales Community Hospital in the town.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and re-organisation of the NHS Trust's estate.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.</p>	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>0 Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral across all options as the community will have the opportunity to participate in decisions through the local plan process, preparation of neighbourhood developments plans (where relevant) and through participation in planning applications that affect them.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and</p>	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>++ Larger sites will have a more varied housing mix. Development at this location is considered to have a significant positive effect against this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 1: Focus Development on Bromsgrove Town	
	Score	Commentary
pleasant local environment.		<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Ensure that policies encourage a mix and range of dwellings to be provided.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.</p>	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>++ Directing development to the town would potentially help maintain the vitality and viability of the town centre. Development is considered to have a significant positive effect against this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>++/? Larger scale development is more likely to include employment land but suitability / attractiveness to the sector will depend on a range of factors.</p> <p>The potential for significant positive effects is identified as the town would provide a sustainable location for such development, however the scale and location of developments that could help meet this objective is uncertain.</p>

Spatial Option 1: Focus Development on Bromsgrove Town		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
benefits, whether urban and rural.		<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Access to jobs and training is more likely in development adjacent/accessible to existing urban areas and the town is the largest employer in the District.</p> <p>Larger developments could create opportunities for employment provision, skills development and training, where they provide a mix of uses that includes employment.</p> <p>Larger developments provide the opportunity to incorporate new education facilities to meet additional needs. Smaller developments will more likely make off-site contributions towards such facilities, so proximity to existing facilities with capacity or potential for expansion becomes more important.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan for the existing Local Plan envisages that existing schools will be expanded to meet planned growth. The extent to which future growth can be accommodated in this manner will need to be explored.</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect with some uncertainty is identified as the town provides a good location in terms of access to existing education facilities but the strategy for expansion of such facilities is uncertain – if it is through education contributions towards the improvement of existing facilities then proximity to those facilities will be important.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan policies to encourage local procurement, training and recruitment.</p>

Spatial Option 1: Focus Development on Bromsgrove Town		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and the strategy for future provision of school places.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.</p>	<p>++/-/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Developments adjacent to existing service provision are more likely to provide opportunities for useful connections via walking and cycling. Bromsgrove is a relatively sustainable location for development and also offers travel choice, given the presence of the railway station on the eastern side of the town. The station is served by bus and also includes parking facilities for cars and cycles. Proximity to the M5 and M42 motorways for strategic journeys is also advantageous. The Local Transport Plan (2016) identifies opportunity for a Strategic Active Travel Network Investment Programme in the town.</p> <p>Further development on the eastern side of the A38 could inhibit opportunities for walking and cycling into the town. This would depend on the extent to which problems of severance caused by the road could be tackled. Development on the eastern side of the town would benefit from proximity to the railway station relative to other directions of growth.</p> <p>Very large developments (1,000 plus dwellings) could create opportunities for a degree of self-containment by providing employment and local services and facilities on site which in turn would favour cycling and walking provision.</p> <p>++/? The potential for significant positive effects with some uncertainty are identified as outcomes will depend on the location(s) of development.</p> <p>- A minor negative impact is identified on the basis that development will inevitably give rise to an increase in road traffic.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan to require the preparation of site wide Travel Plans.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p>

Spatial Option 1: Focus Development on Bromsgrove Town		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<u>Assumptions</u> None.

SA Objective	Spatial Option 2: Focus development on transport corridors and / or locations with good transport links	
	Score	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	<p>++/+/--/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>++ Larger developments are more likely to be able to provide comprehensive approaches to water management and innovation in air quality management due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site. The potential for significant positive effects is identified on this basis.</p> <p>- Additional development focussed on the town could impact on existing air quality management areas, covering parts of the Redditch Road, Worcester Road and Lickey End.</p> <p>Birmingham and adjoining authorities have all declared local authority wide AQMAs so any development on primary roads that results in additional motorised transport in the District could also impact on these. Focussing development on settlements with good rail links could encourage modal shift from the car, although the 2011 census notes that 4.2% of Bromsgrove residents in employment using the train as their main method of travel to work. Although this is a relatively low percentage it is higher than the West Midlands regional average of 2.5% and also higher than the Worcestershire County average of 2.3%. The potential for minor negative effects is identified.</p> <p>? The north western portion of the District lies in a Source Protection Zone (Zone III – total catchment) and much of the District lies in a Drinking Water Protected Area for surface water, this includes settlements that could potentially contribute to this option. Uncertainties are identified in relation to impacts on this resource in the absence of mitigation.</p> <p>++ / +/? Focussing growth on settlements with good transport links might also provide opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings where otherwise suitable., The re-use of such land could give rise to positive and significant positive effects depending on the scale of development.</p> <p>-- The potential for significant negative effects, in the absence of mitigation is identified in relation to potential effects on soils associated with the development of greenfield land.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>The Local Plan could promote air quality neutral development in locations close to or within existing AQMAs.</p> <p>The Local Plan could promote the use of Soil Management Plans.</p>

Spatial Option 2: Focus development on transport corridors and / or locations with good transport links		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>The Local Plan to identify need to safeguard aquifer and water quality.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	<p>++/+/--/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>-- /? There are reserves of silica sand within the District that development under this option could potentially impact upon and a significant negative effect (with uncertainty) is identified.</p> <p>++/+/? Focussing growth on settlements with good transport links might also provide opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings where otherwise suitable. The re-use of such land could give rise to positive and significant positive effects depending on the scale of development.</p> <p>-- The potential for significant negative effects, in the absence of mitigation is identified in relation to potential effects on soils associated with the development of greenfield land. Larger developments have greatest potential to impact on areas of greenfield land and Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land. Although smaller developments could also impact cumulatively on these resources. There are extensive areas of Grade 3 agricultural land in the District and the potential for a significant negative effect with uncertainty is identified as it is not known if the affected land would fall into Grade 3a or 3b. There are also areas of Grade 2 agricultural land in the District.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan to require silica sand to be worked prior to development where this is feasible.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 2: Focus development on transport corridors and / or locations with good transport links	
	Score	Commentary
		None.
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention 2. Preparing for reuse 3. Recycling 4. Other recovery 5. Disposal 	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>-/? Appraised on the basis that all options will give rise to increased waste associated with an increase in households and other development. A minor negative effect is identified with uncertainty in terms of the potential for intervention at the District and national levels.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	++/--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Due to its location in the headwaters of catchments, the District is not prone to major river flooding. It is however dissected by an extensive network of water courses which drain the Birmingham Plateau. These watercourses have a rapid response to rainfall during storm events and are prone to overtopping their banks, although in many cases this is attributable to blockages in the channel or problematic culverts. In addition, due to the rapid runoff experienced in the area, a number of events are attributable to surface or highway runoff or the flooding of the sewer network. Occurrences of sewer flooding (both foul and storm) have occurred in developed areas, including Bromsgrove town. There are no reports of groundwater flooding within the District Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1, Final Report (2009).</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for flood risk mitigation due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Significant green infrastructure development could have a positive effect on this objective by increasing infiltration and storm water retention times by providing space for flood waters to flow through and additional areas for temporary flood water storage.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 2: Focus development on transport corridors and / or locations with good transport links	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>++/--/? A mixed score of significant positive (associated with opportunities to incorporate SuDS in new development) and significant negative (associated with the potential for development in areas at risk of flooding under this option) is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The Local Plan to encourage the use of SuDS for new development and related infrastructure, including roads.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Development would need to manage surface water run-off rates in accordance with relevant guidance.</p>
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for renewable energy schemes due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide greater opportunities for Green Infrastructure to help adapt to the effects of climate change due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Larger developments provide opportunity to secure 'Garden Village Principles.' Including the provision of Green Infrastructure to assist with urban cooling.</p> <p>++/-- Although the town of Bromsgrove and other locations with good transport links and/or on transport corridors are a relatively sustainable location for development there is inevitably an increase in Greenhouse gas emissions related to an increase in transport (the 2011 census indicates that 73% of residents travel to work by car, compared to 65% in the region) and emissions associated with dwellings. The potential for a significant negative effect is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 2: Focus development on transport corridors and / or locations with good transport links	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and promote geodiversity and green infrastructure network.</p>	<p>++/--/-/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>? There are no European designated sites in Bromsgrove District itself although the European designated Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC and Fen Pools SAC are within 15km of the administrative boundary. At this stage effects on European sites are uncertain. A Habitats Regulations Assessment of the District Plan will be undertaken.</p> <p>-- The District contains 13 Sites of Special Scientific Importance (SSSIs) (three of which are for geological importance). Chaddersley Wood National Nature Reserve is an Ancient Woodland; a Local Wildlife Site (LWS); a National Nature Reserve (NNR) and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Other nature reserves in the District include Upton Warren, which is Worcestershire's premier bird-watching reserve (it attracts birds throughout the year) and Hanbury Woods. Development in proximity to such areas could give rise to significant negative effects.</p> <p>- In addition to the statutorily recognised SSSIs, there 90 Local (Wildlife) Sites (five of which are recognised for geological value). Development adjacent to such sites could give rise to minor negative effects.</p> <p>++ Development does also provide the opportunity to secure a net gain in biodiversity so the potential for significant positive effects is also identified.</p> <p>? There are significant uncertainties in relation to the scoring for this option.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Local Plan to require development sites to achieve a net gain in biodiversity where possible.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 2: Focus development on transport corridors and / or locations with good transport links	
	Score	Commentary
7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The Worcestershire County Council Landscape Character Assessment identifies 10 different landscape character types within the District (excluding urban): Estate Farmlands, Principal Settled Farmlands, Principal Timbered Farmlands, Principal Wooded Hills, Sandstone Estatelands, Settled Farmlands with Pastoral Land Use, Timbered Pastures, Timbered Plateau Farmlands, Wooded Estatelands and Wooded Hills and Farmlands.</p> <p>-- Given the character of the existing landscape it is considered that there is potential for significant negative effects in relation to landscape associated with development on the edge of settlements under this option.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The District has 469 Listed Buildings, 839 known sites of Archaeology Interest (13 of which are Scheduled Monuments), 12 Conservation Areas designated as being areas of special architectural or historic interest and 2 registered parks and gardens (Hagley Park and Hewell Grange) and also a number of other historic parks of regional importance.</p> <p>? Given the above factors an uncertain score is identified in relation to potential effects on built heritage.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Site selection process to be informed by Heritage Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 2: Focus development on transport corridors and / or locations with good transport links	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger developments provide the critical mass to support new health facilities, but delivery is partly dependent on the delivery model preferred by health providers.</p> <p>Smaller scale development provides the opportunity to support existing facilities.</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect is identified on the assumption that development would deliver or contribute to new facilities. Uncertainties are however identified because the strategy could result in development in locations with reliance on the car. This could create difficulties for some members of the community to access or be helped by health service providers.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and re-organisation of the NHS Trust's estate.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social</p>	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>0 Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral across all options as the community will have the opportunity to participate in decisions through the local plan process, preparation of neighbourhood developments plans (where relevant) and through participation in planning applications that affect them.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 2: Focus development on transport corridors and / or locations with good transport links	
	Score	Commentary
responsibility in the local community.		<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
<p>11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.</p>	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Larger sites will have a more varied housing mix. Development at these locations is considered to have a significant positive effect against this objective.</p> <p>Smaller developments provide the opportunity to meet specific local housing needs.</p> <p>++ The potential for significant positive effects is identified.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Ensure that polices encourage a mix and range of dwellings to be provided.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
<p>12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities</p>	++/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>++/? Directing development to Bromsgrove town and settlements on transport corridors or locations with good transport links would potentially help maintain the vitality and viability of these centres, where development is focussed on an existing settlement. Development at these locations is considered to have a significant positive effect against this objective although there are uncertainties in relation to development on transport corridors, e.g. new residents in smaller settlements might have difficulty accessing services. Uncertainties are also identified because</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 2: Focus development on transport corridors and / or locations with good transport links	
	Score	Commentary
regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.		<p>development on transport corridors could encourage reliance on the car. This could create difficulties for some members of the community to access services and facilities.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger scale development is more likely to include employment land but suitability / attractiveness to the sector will depend on a range of factors.</p> <p>++/? The potential for significant positive effects is identified as locations near Bromsgrove Town and settlements with good transport links would provide a sustainable location for such development, however the scale and location of developments that could help meet this objective is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 2: Focus development on transport corridors and / or locations with good transport links	
	Score	Commentary
<p>14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Access to jobs and training is more likely in development adjacent/accessible to existing urban areas and the town is the largest employer in the District.</p> <p>Larger developments could create opportunities for employment provision, skills development and training, where they provide a mix of uses that includes employment.</p> <p>Larger developments provide the opportunity to incorporate new education facilities to meet additional needs. Smaller developments will more likely make off-site contributions towards such facilities, so proximity to existing facilities with capacity or potential for expansion becomes more important.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan for the existing Local Plan envisages that existing schools will be expanded to meet planned growth. The extent to which future growth can be accommodated in this manner will need to be explored.</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect with some uncertainty is identified as a strategy focussed on transport corridors could mean that children need to travel further to access facilities. The future strategy for expansion of such facilities is also uncertain – if it is through education contributions towards the improvement of existing facilities then proximity to those facilities will be important.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan policies to encourage local procurement, training and recruitment.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and the strategy for future provision of school places.</p>
<p>15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.</p>	+ + / - / ?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Bromsgrove District is well served by the national road network, with two major motorways passing through the District (M42 and M5), several major A-roads (A38, A435, A441, A456 and A491) and an extensive rural road network linking the main urban areas in the District with rural villages.</p> <p>There are hourly bus services via the town of Bromsgrove to Birmingham, Worcester, Kidderminster, Redditch and Stourbridge.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 2: Focus development on transport corridors and / or locations with good transport links	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>Other rail stations that provide a service to urban centres in adjacent local authorities such as Birmingham, Kidderminster and Redditch are situated at Barnt Green, Alvechurch, Wythall and Hagley. There are direct train services between Barnt Green and Alvechurch and Barnt Green and Bromsgrove town.</p> <p>++/? Although the town of Bromsgrove and other locations with good transport links and/or on transport corridors are a relatively sustainable location for development there is inevitably an increase in Greenhouse gas emissions related to an increase in transport (the 2011 census indicates that 73% of residents travel to work by car, compared to 65% in the region). Directing development to smaller settlements on transport corridors might also encourage use of the car. A significant positive effect with some uncertainty around the additional modal shift that could be achieved is identified.</p> <p>- A minor negative impact is identified on the basis that development will inevitably give rise to an increase in road traffic.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Local Plan to require the preparation of site wide Travel Plans.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option: 3 Focus development on the Large Settlements		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	<p>++/--/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>++ Larger developments are more likely to be able to provide comprehensive approaches to water management and innovation in air quality management due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site. The potential for significant positive effects is identified on this basis.</p> <p>--/? Birmingham and adjoining authorities have all declared local authority wide AQMAs so any development on primary roads that results in additional motorised transport in the District could also impact on these, although this is uncertain. Focussing development on settlements with good rail links could encourage modal shift from the car, although the 2011 census notes that 4.2% of Bromsgrove residents in employment using the train as their main method of travel to work. Although this is a relatively low percentage it is higher than the West Midlands regional average of 2.5% and also higher than the Worcestershire County average of 2.3%. The potential for minor negative effects is identified.</p> <p>? The north western portion of the District lies in a Source Protection Zone (Zone III – total catchment) and much of the District lies in a Drinking Water Protected Area for surface water, this includes settlements that could potentially contribute to this option. Uncertainties are identified in relation to impacts on this resource in the absence of mitigation.</p> <p>++/? Focussing growth on the Larger Settlements might also provide opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings where otherwise suitable. The re-use of such land could give rise to positive and significant positive effects depending on the scale of development.</p> <p>-- The potential for significant negative effects, in the absence of mitigation is identified in relation to potential effects on soils associated with the development of greenfield land.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>The Local Plan could promote air quality neutral development in locations close to or within existing AQMAs.</p> <p>The Local Plan could promote the use of Soil Management Plans.</p> <p>The Local Plan to identify need to safeguard aquifer and water quality.</p>

Spatial Option: 3 Focus development on the Large Settlements		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	<p>++/+/--/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>--/? There are reserves of silica sand within the District that development under this option could potentially impact upon and a significant negative effect (with uncertainty) is identified.</p> <p>++/+/? Focussing growth on the Larger Settlements might also provide opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings where otherwise suitable. The re-use of such land could give rise to positive and significant positive effects depending on the scale of development.</p> <p>-- The potential for significant negative effects, in the absence of mitigation is identified in relation to potential effects on soils associated with the development of greenfield land. Larger developments have greatest potential to impact on areas of greenfield land and Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land. Although smaller developments could also impact cumulatively on these resources. There are extensive areas of Grade 3 agricultural land in the District and the potential for a significant negative effect with uncertainty is identified as it is not known if the affected land would fall into Grade 3a or 3b. There are also areas of Grade 2 agricultural land in the District that could be affected, depending on the location of development – these are to the north west of Hagley.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan to require silica sand to be worked prior to development where this is feasible.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option: 3 Focus development on the Large Settlements	
	Score	Commentary
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention 2. Preparing for reuse 3. Recycling 4. Other recovery 5. Disposal 	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>-/? Appraised on the basis that all options will give rise to increased waste associated with an increase in households and other development. A minor negative effect is identified with uncertainty in terms of the potential for intervention at the District and national levels.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Due to its location in the headwaters of catchments, the District is not prone to major river flooding. It is however dissected by an extensive network of water courses which drain the Birmingham Plateau. These watercourses have a rapid response to rainfall during storm events and are prone to overtopping their banks, although in many cases this is attributable to blockages in the channel or problematic culverts. In addition, due to the rapid runoff experienced in the area, a number of events are attributable to surface or highway runoff or the flooding of the sewer network. Occurrences of sewer flooding (both foul and storm) have occurred in developed areas, including Wythall and West Hagley. There are no reports of groundwater flooding within the District Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1, Final Report (2009).</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for flood risk mitigation due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Significant green infrastructure development could have a positive effect on this objective by increasing infiltration and storm water retention times by providing space for flood waters to flow through and additional areas for temporary flood water storage.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option: 3 Focus development on the Large Settlements	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>++/-- A mixed score of significant positive (associated with opportunities to incorporate SuDS in new development) and significant negative (associated with the potential for development in areas at risk of flooding under this option) is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The Local Plan to encourage the use of SuDS for new development and related infrastructure, including roads.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Development would need to manage surface water run-off rates in accordance with relevant guidance.</p>
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for renewable energy schemes due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide greater opportunities for Green Infrastructure to help adapt to the effects of climate change due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Larger developments provide opportunity to secure 'Garden Village Principles.' Including the provision of Green Infrastructure to assist with urban cooling.</p> <p>++/-- Although the Larger Settlements are a relatively sustainable location for development, compared to the smaller settlements in the District there is inevitably an increase in Greenhouse gas emissions related to an increase in transport (the 2011 census indicates that 73% of residents travel to work by car, compared to 65% in the region) and emissions associated with dwellings. A mix of significant positive and significant negative effects is therefore identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>

Spatial Option: 3 Focus development on the Large Settlements		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	<p>++/--/-/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>? There are no European designated sites in Bromsgrove District itself although the European designated Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC and Fen Pools SAC are within 15km of the administrative boundary. At this stage effects on European sites are uncertain. A Habitats Regulations Assessment of the District Plan will be undertaken.</p> <p>-- The District contains 13 Sites of Special Scientific Importance (SSSIs) (three of which are for geological importance). Chaddersley Wood National Nature Reserve is an Ancient Woodland; a Local Wildlife Site (LWS); a National Nature Reserve (NNR) and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Other nature reserves in the District include Upton Warren and Hanbury Woods. Development in proximity to such areas could give rise to significant negative effects.</p> <p>- In addition to the statutorily recognised SSSIs, there 90 Local (Wildlife) Sites (five of which are recognised for geological value). Development in proximity to these sites could give rise to minor negative effects.</p> <p>++ Development does also provide the opportunity to secure a net gain in biodiversity so the potential for significant positive effects is also identified.</p> <p>? There are significant uncertainties in relation to the scoring for this option.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Local Plan to require development sites to achieve a net gain in biodiversity where possible.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option: 3 Focus development on the Large Settlements	
	Score	Commentary
<p>7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.</p>	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The Worcestershire County Council Landscape Character Assessment identifies 10 different landscape types within the District (excluding urban): Estate Farmlands, Principal Settled Farmlands, Principal Timbered Farmlands, Principal Wooded Hills, Sandstone Estatelands, Settled Farmlands with Pastoral Land Use, Timbered Pastures, Timbered Plateau Farmlands, Wooded Estatelands and Wooded Hills and Farmlands.</p> <p>The Larger Settlements sit within a number of landscape types (LTs). The area to the north is within the Principal Timbered Farmlands, the area to the south of Alvechurch is within the Wooded Estatelands LT. Barnt Green is within the Settled Farmlands with Pastoral Land Use LT and the Principal Timbered Farmlands LT lies to the south. Catshill is in the Principal Settled Farmland LT. Hagley has the Estates Farmlands LT to the south and Sandstone Estatelands to the north. Rubery has the Wooded Hills and Farmlands LT to the south and Timbered Plateau Farmlands to the north and Wythall sits within the Timbered Pastures LT.</p> <p>-- Given the character of the existing landscape it is considered that there is potential for significant negative effects in relation to landscape associated with development on the edge of the Larger Settlements under this option.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The District has 469 Listed Buildings, 839 known sites of Archaeology Interest (13 of which are Scheduled Monuments), 12 Conservation Areas designated as being areas of special architectural or historic interest and 2 registered parks and gardens (Hagley Park and Hewell Grange) and also a number of other historic parks of regional importance.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option: 3 Focus development on the Large Settlements	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>The Large Settlements include areas designated as Conservation Areas (Alvechurch, Barnt Green and Hagley). Alvechurch has a Scheduled Monument (Moated Site and Fishponds at the Bishop's Palace) and there are Listed Buildings within the settlements, including Alvechurch, Hagley and Barnt Green),</p> <p>? Given the above factors an uncertain score is identified in relation to potential effects on built heritage.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Site selection process to be informed by Heritage Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger developments provide the critical mass to support new health facilities, but delivery is partly dependent on the delivery model preferred by health providers.</p> <p>Smaller scale development provides the opportunity to support existing facilities.</p> <p>++ The potential for a significant positive effect is identified on the assumption that directing development to the Larger Settlements would enable residents to access existing health related facilities in these locations and that development would deliver or contribute to new facilities in the Larger Settlements where necessary.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and re-organisation of the NHS Trust's estate.</p>

Spatial Option: 3 Focus development on the Large Settlements		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.</p>	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>0 Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral across all options as the community will have the opportunity to participate in decisions through the local plan process, preparation of neighbourhood developments plans (where relevant) and through participation in planning applications that affect them.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.</p>	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger sites will have a more varied housing mix. Development at this location is considered to have a significant positive effect against this objective.</p> <p>Smaller developments provide the opportunity to meet specific local housing needs.</p> <p>++ The potential for significant positive effects is identified on the basis that Larger Settlements could make a significant contribution towards the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Ensure that policies encourage a mix and range of dwellings to be provided.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option: 3 Focus development on the Large Settlements	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>++/? Directing development to the Larger Settlements would potentially help maintain the vitality and viability of these centres, where development is focussed on an existing settlement. Development at these locations is considered to have a significant positive effect against this objective although there are uncertainties in relation to impacts on Bromsgrove Town Centre if development at the Larger Settlements diluted Bromsgrove's position in the retail hierarchy. Directing growth towards the Larger Settlements should enable residents to access local services and facilities.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger scale development is more likely to include employment land but suitability / attractiveness to the sector will depend on a range of factors.</p> <p>++/? The potential for significant positive effects is identified as locations near the Larger Settlements with good transport links would provide a sustainable location for such development, however the scale and location of developments that could help meet this objective is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option: 3 Focus development on the Large Settlements		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
<p>14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.</p>	<p>++/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Access to jobs and training is more likely in development adjacent/accessible to existing urban areas and Bromsgrove town is the largest employer in the District.</p> <p>Larger developments could create opportunities for employment provision, skills development and training, where they provide a mix of uses that includes employment.</p> <p>Larger developments provide the opportunity to incorporate new education facilities to meet additional needs. Smaller developments will more likely make off-site contributions towards such facilities, so proximity to existing facilities with capacity or potential for expansion becomes more important.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan for the existing Local Plan envisages that existing schools will be expanded to meet planned growth. The extent to which future growth can be accommodated in this manner will need to be explored.</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect with some uncertainty is identified as a strategy focussed on Larger Settlements should help ensure access to education facilities. The future strategy for expansion of such facilities is uncertain – if it is through education contributions towards the improvement of existing facilities then proximity to those facilities will be important.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Local Plan policies to encourage local procurement, training and recruitment.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and the strategy for future provision of school places.</p>

Spatial Option: 3 Focus development on the Large Settlements		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.	++/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Bromsgrove District is well served by the national road network, with two major motorways passing through the District (M42 and M5), several major A-roads (A38, A435, A441, A456 and A491) and an extensive rural road network linking the main urban areas in the District with rural villages.</p> <p>There are hourly bus services via the town of Bromsgrove to Birmingham, Worcester, Kidderminster, Redditch and Stourbridge.</p> <p>Other rail stations that provide a service to urban centres in adjacent local authorities such as Birmingham, Kidderminster and Redditch are situated at Barnt Green, Alvechurch, Wythall and Hagley. There are direct train services between Barnt Green and Alvechurch and Barnt Green and Bromsgrove town.</p> <p>++/? Although the Larger Settlements are a relatively sustainable location for development there is inevitably an increase in Greenhouse gas emissions related to an increase in transport (the 2011 census indicates that 73% of residents travel to work by car, compared to 65% in the region). A significant positive effect with some uncertainty around the additional modal shift that could be achieved is identified.</p> <p>- A minor negative impact is identified on the basis that development will inevitably give rise to an increase in road traffic.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan to require the preparation of site wide Travel Plans.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 4: Disperse Development Around the District	
	Score	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	<p>++/+/--/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>++ Larger developments are more likely to be able to provide comprehensive approaches to water management and innovation in air quality management due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site. The potential for significant positive effects is identified on this basis. However a focus on dispersal might mean that more development is focussed towards settlements where there is a greater need for use of the car due to lack of alternatives.</p> <p>- The dispersal strategy could impact on existing air quality management areas in Bromsgrove town, if it results in increased car use because of lack of alternatives to the car. Birmingham and adjoining authorities have all declared local authority-wide AQMAs so any development that results in additional motorised transport in the District could also impact on these through commuter and leisure trips. The potential for minor negative effects is identified.</p> <p>? The north western portion of the District lies in a Source Protection Zone (Zone III – total catchment) and much of the District lies in a Drinking Water Protected Area for surface water. Uncertainties are identified in relation to impacts on this resource in the absence of mitigation.</p> <p>++/? Peripheral extensions to settlements could impact on soils but dispersal might also provide greater opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings where otherwise suitable. The re-use of such land could give rise to positive and significant positive effects depending on the scale of development.</p> <p>-- The potential for significant negative effects, in the absence of mitigation is identified in relation to potential effects on soils associated with the development of greenfield land.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>The Local Plan could promote air quality neutral development in locations close to or within existing AQMAs.</p> <p>The Local Plan could promote the use of Soil Management Plans.</p> <p>The Local Plan to identify the need to safeguard aquifer and water quality.</p>

Spatial Option 4: Disperse Development Around the District		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development and the likely degree of trip generation at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	<p>++/+/--/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>--/? There are reserves of silica sand within the District that development under this option could potentially impact upon and a significant negative effect (with uncertainty) is identified.</p> <p>+++ Peripheral extensions to settlements could impact on soils but dispersal might also provide greater opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings where otherwise suitable. The re-use of such land could give rise to positive and significant positive effects depending on the scale of development.</p> <p>-- The potential for significant negative effects, in the absence of mitigation, is identified in relation to potential effects on soils associated with the development of greenfield land. Larger developments have greatest potential to impact on areas of greenfield land and Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land. Although smaller developments could also impact cumulatively on these resources. There are extensive areas of Grade 3 agricultural land in the District and the potential for a significant negative effect with uncertainty is identified as it is not known if the affected land would fall into Grade 3a or 3b. There are also areas of Grade 2 agricultural land in the District.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan to require silica sand to be worked prior to development where this is feasible.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 4: Disperse Development Around the District		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention 2. Preparing for reuse 3. Recycling 4. Other recovery 5. Disposal 	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>-/? Appraised on the basis that all options will give rise to increased waste associated with an increase in households and other development. A minor negative effect is identified with uncertainty in terms of the potential for intervention at the District and national levels.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	+ + / - -	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Due to its location in the headwaters of catchments, the District is not prone to major river flooding. It is however dissected by an extensive network of water courses which drain the Birmingham Plateau. These watercourses have a rapid response to rainfall during storm events and are prone to overtopping their banks, although in many cases this is attributable to blockages in the channel or problematic culverts. In addition, due to the rapid runoff experienced in the area, a number of events are attributable to surface or highway runoff or the flooding of the sewer network. Occurrences of sewer flooding (both foul and storm) have occurred in developed areas, including Bromsgrove town, Catshill and Marlbrook, Barnt Green, Rubery, Cofton Hackett, Hollywood, Wythall and West Hagley. There are no reports of groundwater flooding within the District Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1, Final Report (2009).</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for flood risk mitigation due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Significant green infrastructure enhancement associated with existing and new development could have a positive effect on this objective by increasing infiltration and storm water retention times by providing space for flood waters to flow through and additional areas for temporary flood water storage.</p>

Spatial Option 4: Disperse Development Around the District		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>++/-- A mixed score of significant positive (associated with opportunities to incorporate SuDS in new development) and significant negative (associated with the potential for a dispersed pattern of development to include areas at risk of flooding) is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The Local Plan to encourage the use of SuDS for new development and related infrastructure, including roads.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Development would need to manage surface water run-off rates in accordance with relevant guidance.</p>
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for renewable energy schemes due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide greater opportunities for Green Infrastructure to help adapt to the effects of climate change due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Larger developments provide the opportunity to secure 'Garden Village Principles.' Including the provision of Green Infrastructure to assist with urban cooling.</p> <p>++/--Although the town of Bromsgrove and larger settlements are a relatively sustainable location for development there is inevitably an increase in Greenhouse gas emissions related to an increase in transport and emissions associated with dwellings. This could be exacerbated by dispersing development around the District as development in smaller villages is likely to be dependent on the car and the potential for a significant negative effect is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>

Spatial Option 4: Disperse Development Around the District		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	<p>++/--/-/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>? There are no European designated sites in Bromsgrove District itself although the European designated Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC and Fen Pools SAC are within 15km of the administrative boundary. At this stage effects on European sites are uncertain. A Habitats Regulations Assessment of the District Plan will be undertaken.</p> <p>-- The District contains 13 Sites of Special Scientific Importance (SSSIs) (three of which are for geological importance). Chaddersley Wood National Nature Reserve is an Ancient Woodland; a Local Wildlife Site (LWS); a National Nature Reserve (NNR) and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Other nature reserves in the District include Upton Warren, which is Worcestershire's premier bird-watching reserve (it attracts birds throughout the year) and Hanbury Woods. Development in proximity to such areas could give rise to significant negative effects.</p> <p>- In addition to the statutorily recognised SSSIs, there 90 Local (Wildlife) Sites (five of which are recognised for geological value) and the potential for minor negative effects are identified.</p> <p>++ Development does also provide the opportunity to secure a net gain in biodiversity so the potential for significant positive effects is also identified.</p> <p>? There are significant uncertainties in relation to the scoring for this option.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Local Plan to require development sites to achieve a net gain in biodiversity where possible.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 4: Disperse Development Around the District		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.</p>	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The Worcestershire County Council Landscape Character Assessment identifies 10 different landscape character types within the District (excluding urban): Estate Farmlands, Principal Settled Farmlands, Principal Timbered Farmlands, Principal Wooded Hills, Sandstone Estatelands, Settled Farmlands with Pastoral Land Use, Timbered Pastures, Timbered Plateau Farmlands, Wooded Estatelands and Wooded Hills and Farmlands.</p> <p>-- Given the character of the existing landscape it is considered that there is potential for significant negative effects in relation to landscape associated with development on the edge of settlements under the dispersal option.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>? The District has 469 Listed Buildings, 839 known sites of Archaeology Interest (13 of which are Scheduled Monuments), 12 Conservation Areas designated as being areas of special architectural or historic interest and 2 registered parks and gardens (Hagley Park and Hewell Grange) and also a number of other historic parks of regional importance.</p> <p>Given the above factors an uncertain score is identified in relation to potential effects on built heritage.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Site selection process to be informed by Heritage Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p>

Spatial Option 4: Disperse Development Around the District		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	<p>++/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger developments provide the critical mass to support new health facilities, but the location and scale of provision is partly dependent on the delivery model preferred by health providers.</p> <p>Smaller scale development provides the opportunity to support existing facilities.</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect is identified on the assumption that development would deliver or contribute to new facilities. Uncertainties are however identified because the dispersal strategy could result in development in relatively isolated locations with reliance on the car. This could create difficulties for some members of the community to access or be helped by health service providers.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and re-organisation of the NHS Trust's estate.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>0 Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral across all options as the community will have the opportunity to participate in decisions through the local plan process, preparation of neighbourhood developments plans (where relevant) and through participation in planning applications that affect them.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 4: Disperse Development Around the District	
	Score	Commentary
responsibility in the local community.		<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
<p>11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.</p>	++	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>++ Larger sites will have a more varied housing mix. Development at this location is considered to have a significant positive effect against this objective.</p> <p>Smaller developments provide the opportunity to meet specific local housing needs.</p> <p>The potential for significant positive effects is identified – concerns around the ability of the dispersal strategy to deliver housing in sustainable locations are captured elsewhere.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Ensure that policies encourage a mix and range of dwellings to be provided.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
<p>12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local</p>	++/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>++/? Directing development to Bromsgrove town and larger settlements would potentially help maintain the vitality and viability of these centres. Development at these locations is considered to have a significant positive effect against this objective although there are uncertainties in relation to the dispersal strategy diluting this effect, e.g. new residents in more peripheral settlements might gravitate to other towns outside of the District such as Kidderminster or Redditch. Uncertainties are also identified because the dispersal strategy could result in development in</p>

Spatial Option 4: Disperse Development Around the District		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.		<p>relatively isolated locations with reliance on the car. This could create difficulties for some members of the community to access services and facilities or be helped by service providers.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger scale development is more likely to include employment land but suitability / attractiveness to the sector will depend on a range of factors.</p> <p>++/? The potential for significant positive effects is identified as locations near Bromsgrove Town and Larger Settlements would provide a sustainable location for such development, however the scale and location of developments that could help meet this objective is uncertain. In addition, a more dispersed pattern of development might involve the provision of smaller employment sites, which could inhibit benefits associated with firms clustering together on larger employment sites.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 4: Disperse Development Around the District		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Access to jobs and training is more likely in development adjacent/accessible to existing urban areas and the town is the largest employer in the District.</p> <p>Larger developments could create opportunities for employment provision, skills development and training, where they provide a mix of uses that includes employment.</p> <p>Larger developments provide the opportunity to incorporate new education facilities to meet additional needs. Smaller developments are more likely to make off-site contributions towards such facilities, so proximity to existing facilities with capacity or potential for expansion becomes more important.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan for the existing Local Plan envisages that existing schools will be expanded to meet planned growth. The extent to which future growth can be accommodated in this manner will need to be explored.</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect with some uncertainty is identified as a more dispersed strategy for development could mean that children need to travel further to access facilities. The future strategy for expansion of such facilities is also uncertain – if it is through education contributions towards the improvement of existing facilities then proximity to those facilities will be important.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan policies to encourage local procurement, training and recruitment.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and the strategy for future provision of school places.</p>
<p>15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.</p>	++/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p>

Spatial Option 4: Disperse Development Around the District		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Bromsgrove District is well served by the national road network, with two major motorways passing through the District (M42 and M5), several major A-roads (A38, A435, A441, A456 and A491) and an extensive rural road network linking the main urban areas in the District with rural villages.</p> <p>There are hourly bus services via the town to Birmingham, Worcester, Kidderminster, Redditch and Stourbridge.</p> <p>Rural areas of the District are served by more infrequent bus services which have limited hours of operation.</p> <p>Other rail stations that provide a service to urban centres in adjacent local authorities such as Birmingham, Kidderminster and Redditch are situated at Barnt Green, Alvechurch, Wythall and Hagley. There are direct train services between Barnt Green and Alvechurch and Barnt Green and Bromsgrove town.</p> <p>Very large developments could create opportunities for a degree of self-containment by providing employment and local services and facilities on site which in turn would favour cycling and walking provision but there could be less emphasis on development of this scale if a more dispersed option is adopted.</p> <p>++/? The potential for significant positive effects with some uncertainty are identified as outcomes will depend on the location(s) of development, particularly associated with a more dispersed pattern of development, which could lead to additional vehicle movements.</p> <p>- A minor negative impact is identified on the basis that development will inevitably give rise to an increase in road traffic.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Local Plan to require the preparation of site wide Travel Plans.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 5: Focus development on the Edge of the Birmingham Conurbation		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	<p>++/+/--/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>++ Larger development, including urban extensions are more likely to be able to provide comprehensive approaches to water management and innovation in air quality management due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site. The potential for significant positive effects is identified on this basis.</p> <p>- Birmingham and adjoining authorities have all declared local authority wide AQMAs so any development on primary roads that results in additional motorised transport in the District on the edge of the conurbation could also impact on these. Focussing development on locations on the edge of the conurbation with good rail links could encourage modal shift from the car, although this would depend on how any locations related to existing railway stations, e.g. Hagley, Wythall, Longbridge and Shirley. The 2011 census notes that 4.2% of Bromsgrove residents in employment using the train as their main method of travel to work. Although this is a relatively low percentage it is higher than the West Midlands regional average of 2.5% and also higher than the Worcestershire County average of 2.3%. The potential for minor negative effects is identified.</p> <p>? The north western portion of the District lies in a Source Protection Zone (Zone III – total catchment). Hagley falls within this Zone and uncertain effects are identified. Much of the District lies in a Drinking Water Protected Area for surface water, the edge of the conurbation would fall outside of these areas, so no significant effects are identified.</p> <p>++ /+/? Focussing growth on the edge of the conurbation might also provide opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings where otherwise suitable but the extent of such land is uncertain. The re-use of such land could give rise to positive and significant positive effects depending on the scale of development.</p> <p>-- The potential for significant negative effects, in the absence of mitigation is identified in relation to potential effects on soils associated with the development of greenfield land. The quality of agricultural land varies, with areas of Grade 2 Agricultural Land to the north and east of Hagley and Grade 3 land along the edge of the conurbation. The potential for a significant negative effect with uncertainty is identified as it is not known if the affected land would fall into Grade 3a or 3b.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>The Local Plan could promote air quality neutral development in locations close to or within existing AQMAs.</p>

Spatial Option 5: Focus development on the Edge of the Birmingham Conurbation		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>The Local Plan could promote the use of Soil Management Plans.</p> <p>The Local Plan to identify need to safeguard aquifer and water quality.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	<p>++/+/--/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There are reserves of silica sand within the District, but they are located in other parts of the District, so no significant effects are anticipated.</p> <p>++/+/? Focussing growth on the edge of the conurbation might also provide opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings where otherwise suitable. The re-use of such land could give rise to positive and significant positive effects depending on the scale of development.</p> <p>-- / ? The potential for significant negative effects, in the absence of mitigation is identified in relation to potential effects on soils associated with the development of greenfield land. Larger developments have greatest potential to impact on areas of greenfield land and Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land. Although smaller developments could also impact cumulatively on these resources. The quality of agricultural land varies, with areas of Grade 2 Agricultural Land to the north and east of Hagley and Grade 3 land along the edge of the conurbation. The potential for a significant negative effect with uncertainty is identified as it is not known if the affected land would fall into Grade 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The Local Plan could promote the use of Soil Management Plans.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 5: Focus development on the Edge of the Birmingham Conurbation	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention 2. Preparing for reuse 3. Recycling 4. Other recovery 5. Disposal 	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>-/? Appraised on the basis that all options will give rise to increased waste associated with an increase in households and other development. A minor negative effect is identified with uncertainty in terms of the potential for intervention at the District and national levels.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	+ +/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Due to its location in the headwaters of catchments, the District is not prone to major river flooding. It is however dissected by an extensive network of water courses which drain the Birmingham Plateau. These watercourses have a rapid response to rainfall during storm events and are prone to overtopping their banks, although in many cases this is attributable to blockages in the channel or problematic culverts. In addition, due to the rapid runoff experienced in the area, a number of events are attributable to surface or highway runoff or the flooding of the sewer network. There are no reports of groundwater flooding within the District Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1, Final Report (2009). There are areas of surface water flood risk on the edge of the conurbation and the potential for significant negative effects is identified on this basis.</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for flood risk mitigation due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 5: Focus development on the Edge of the Birmingham Conurbation	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>Significant green infrastructure development could have a positive effect on this objective by increasing infiltration and storm water retention times by providing space for flood waters to flow through and additional areas for temporary flood water storage.</p> <p>++/-- A mixed score of significant positive (associated with opportunities to incorporate SuDS in new development) and significant negative (associated with the potential for development in areas at risk of flooding under this option) is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The Local Plan to encourage the use of SuDS for new development and related infrastructure, including roads.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Development would need to manage surface water run-off rates in accordance with relevant guidance.</p>
5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.	++/--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for renewable energy schemes due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide greater opportunities for Green Infrastructure to help adapt to the effects of climate change due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site. Smaller schemes may need to be better related to existing Green Infrastructure.</p> <p>Larger developments provide opportunity to secure 'Garden Village Principles.' Including the provision of Green Infrastructure to assist with urban cooling. The edge of the conurbation is likely to be less susceptible to the urban heat island effect when compared to more central parts of the city.</p> <p>++/? The sustainability of development on the edge of the conurbation will in part depend on opportunity for use of alternatives to the car and how development relates to existing railway stations, e.g. Hagley, Wythall, Longbridge and Shirley. Opportunities for walking and cycling could be limited in instances where the existing urban edge provides a barrier to the provision of new routes. Existing primary roads could also provide</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 5: Focus development on the Edge of the Birmingham Conurbation	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>a barrier to movement. The potential for significant positive effects is identified with some uncertainty as it will depend on the nature of the locations selected and how they relate to existing train stations.</p> <p>-- There is inevitably an increase in Greenhouse gas emissions related to an increase in transport (the 2011 census indicates that 73% of residents travel to work by car, compared to 65% in the region) and emissions associated with dwellings.</p> <p>A mix of significant positive and significant negative effects is therefore identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	<p>++/--/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>? There are no European designated sites in Bromsgrove District itself although the European designated Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC and Fen Pools SAC are within 15km of the administrative boundary. Of these, Fen Pools SAC is the closest to the edge of the conurbation. At this stage effects on European sites are uncertain. A Habitats Regulations Assessment of the District Plan will be undertaken.</p> <p>-- There are a number of SSSIs near the conurbation including Berry Mound Pastures SSSI to the north east of Hollywood and Hopwood Dingle SSSI, which is also designated as Ancient Woodland. Priority Habitats in this location include deciduous woodland and lowland heathland. Lickey Hill Quarry is a Regionally Important Geological Site that lies to the south of the conurbation. Development in proximity to the areas identified above could give rise to significant negative effects.</p> <p>++ Development does also provide the opportunity to secure a net gain in biodiversity so the potential for significant positive effects is also identified.</p> <p>? There are significant uncertainties in relation to the scoring for this option given uncertainties around the scale and location of development.</p>

Spatial Option 5: Focus development on the Edge of the Birmingham Conurbation		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan to require development sites to achieve a net gain in biodiversity where possible.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The Worcestershire County Council Landscape Character Assessment identifies 10 different landscape types (LTs) within the District (excluding urban): Estate Farmlands, Principal Settled Farmlands, Principal Timbered Farmlands, Principal Wooded Hills, Sandstone Estatelands, Settled Farmlands with Pastoral Land Use, Timbered Pastures, Timbered Plateau Farmlands, Wooded Estatelands and Wooded Hills and Farmlands.</p> <p>LTs within this location comprise the Wooded Hills and Farmland LT to the west and Timbered Pastures to the south. A pocket of Settled Farmlands with Pastoral Land Use sits in between these LTs.</p> <p>Given the character of the existing landscape it is considered that there is potential for significant negative effects in relation to landscape associated with development on the edge of the conurbation under this option.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 5: Focus development on the Edge of the Birmingham Conurbation	
	Score	Commentary
<p>8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>There are a number of heritage features present on the edge of the Birmingham conurbation. These include Hagley Hall (Grade I Listed Building and Registered Park and Garden) and Berry Mound to the east of Hollywood which is a Scheduled Monument and a number of Listed Buildings, including a number of Farmhouses and other structures, e.g. bridges.</p> <p>Given the above factors an uncertain score is identified in relation to potential effects on built heritage.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Site selection process to be informed by Heritage Impact Assessment.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	++/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Larger developments provide the critical mass to support new health facilities, but delivery is partly dependent on the delivery model preferred by health providers.</p> <p>Smaller scale development provides the opportunity to support existing facilities. There are existing health facilities serving residents on the edge of the conurbation which include Wychbury Medical Group at Wollescote, Halesowen Medical Practice, Leach Heath Medical Centre near Longbridge, Cofton Medical Centre and Northwood Medical Centre at Kings Norton.</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect is identified on the assumption that new development would provide the opportunity to contribute to existing facilities, but this is uncertain as the strategy for providing health facilities is not yet determined.</p> <p>There are a number of playing fields on the edge of the conurbation, which could be lost to development. It will be important to ensure that new development re-provides any facilities that are lost.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 5: Focus development on the Edge of the Birmingham Conurbation	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Ensure replacement of any sports pitches that might be lost because of development in this broad location.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and the strategy for the provision of health facilities.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.</p>	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>0 Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral across all options as the community will have the opportunity to participate in decisions through the local plan process, preparation of neighbourhood developments plans (where relevant) and through participation in planning applications that affect them.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>This option in particular raises issues in relation to the need for consultation to be undertaken by the Council outside of the Borough but the issue is not unique to this option.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.</p>	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger sites will have a more varied housing mix. Development at these locations is considered to have a significant positive effect against this objective.</p> <p>Smaller developments provide the opportunity to meet specific local housing needs.</p>

Spatial Option 5: Focus development on the Edge of the Birmingham Conurbation		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>++ The potential for significant positive effects is identified on the basis that urban extensions on the edge of the conurbation could make a significant contribution towards the objective.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Ensure that polices encourage a mix and range of dwellings to be provided.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
<p>12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.</p>	++/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>++/? Directing development to the edge of the conurbation is unlikely to help Bromsgrove Town Centre, it may help smaller centres closer to the conurbation. Uncertain effects in relation to town centres are therefore identified. The ability to access other services and facilities will depend on the nature of facilities provided and proximity to existing facilities. It may be, given the presence of the existing population on the edge of the conurbation, there is an opportunity for the new development to provide services and facilities that meet the needs of both existing and new communities. The potential for significant positive effects with uncertainty is identified on this basis.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 5: Focus development on the Edge of the Birmingham Conurbation		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger scale development is more likely to include employment land but suitability / attractiveness to the sector will depend on a range of factors.</p> <p>++/? The potential for significant positive effects is identified as locations on the edge of the conurbation with good transport links would provide a sustainable location for such development, however the scale and location of developments that could help meet this objective is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Access to jobs and training is more likely in development adjacent/accessible to existing urban areas and Bromsgrove town is the largest employer in the District.</p> <p>Larger developments could create opportunities for employment provision, skills development and training, where they provide a mix of uses that includes employment.</p> <p>Larger developments provide the opportunity to incorporate new education facilities to meet additional needs. Smaller developments are more likely to make off-site contributions towards such facilities, so proximity to existing facilities with capacity or potential for expansion becomes more important.</p>

Spatial Option 5: Focus development on the Edge of the Birmingham Conurbation		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan for the existing Local Plan envisages that existing schools will be expanded to meet planned growth. The extent to which future growth can be accommodated in this manner will need to be explored as it is likely that development on the edge of the conurbation is also likely to impact on schools within the conurbation, particularly secondary education.</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect with some uncertainty is identified as a strategy focussed on development on the edge of the conurbation should help ensure access to education facilities. The future strategy for expansion of such facilities is uncertain – if it is through education contributions towards the improvement of existing facilities then proximity to those facilities will be important.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Local Plan policies to encourage local procurement, training and recruitment.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and the strategy for future provision of school places.</p>
15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.	++/-/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The sustainability of development on the edge of the conurbation will in part depend on opportunity for use of alternatives to the car and how development relates to existing railway stations, e.g. Hagley, Wythall, Longbridge and Shirley. Opportunities for walking and cycling could be limited in instances where the existing urban edge provide a barrier to the provision of new routes. Existing primary roads could also provide a barrier to movement (the 2011 census indicates that 73% of residents travel to work by car, compared to 65% in the region).</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect is identified with some uncertainty around the potential for modal shift.</p> <p>- A minor negative impact is identified on the basis that development will inevitably give rise to an increase in road traffic.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p>

Spatial Option 5: Focus development on the Edge of the Birmingham Conurbation		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		Assumptions

SA Objective	Spatial Option 6: Focus development on the Edge of Redditch	
	Score	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	<p>++/--/--/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>++ Larger development, including urban extensions on the edge of Redditch are more likely to be able to provide comprehensive approaches to water management and innovation in air quality management due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site. The potential for significant positive effects is identified on this basis.</p> <p>- There are no AQMAs in Redditch. Birmingham and adjoining authorities have all declared local authority wide AQMAs so any development on primary roads that results in additional motorised transport from this location could also impact on these. Focussing development on Redditch could encourage modal shift from the car, although the 2011 census notes that 4.2% of Bromsgrove residents in employment using the train as their main method of travel to work. Although this is a relatively low percentage it is higher than the West Midlands regional average of 2.5% and also higher than the Worcestershire County average of 2.3%. Locating development on the edge of Redditch might enable journey by rail into Birmingham, albeit with some potential for reliance on the car for journeys to Redditch rail station. The potential for minor negative effects is identified.</p> <p>? Much of the District lies in a Drinking Water Protected Area for surface water, however this broad location lies outside of this area. Part of the District lies in a Source Protection Zone (Zone III – total catchment) development at this location might fall within this area, depending on the location adopted and uncertain effects are identified on this basis.</p> <p>-- Opportunities for the use of previously developed land and buildings in this location are likely to be limited. The potential for significant negative effects, in the absence of mitigation is identified in relation to potential effects on soils associated with the development of greenfield land.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>The Local Plan could promote air quality neutral development in locations close to or within existing AQMAs.</p> <p>The Local Plan could promote the use of Soil Management Plans.</p> <p>The Local Plan to identify the need for development to safeguard aquifer and water quality.</p>

Spatial Option 6: Focus development on the Edge of Redditch		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>? There are safeguarded minerals reserves to the north west and west of Redditch so effects on minerals are uncertain.</p> <p>-- / ? The potential for significant negative effects, in the absence of mitigation is identified in relation to potential effects on soils associated with the development of greenfield land. Larger developments have greatest potential to impact on areas of greenfield land and Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land. Although smaller developments could also impact cumulatively on these resources. There are extensive areas of Grade 3 agricultural land on the edge of Redditch and the potential for a significant negative effect with uncertainty is identified as it is not known if the affected land would fall into Grade 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention 2. Preparing for reuse 3. Recycling 	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>-/? Appraised on the basis that all options will give rise to increased waste associated with an increase in households and other development. A minor negative effect is identified with uncertainty in terms of the potential for intervention at the District and national levels.</p>

Spatial Option 6: Focus development on the Edge of Redditch		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>4. Other recovery 5. Disposal</p>		<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	<p>++/--</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There are no reports of groundwater flooding within the Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1, Final Report (2009). There are areas of river and surface water flood risk on the edge of Redditch, e.g. associated with the River Arrow on the northern side of the town and the potential for significant negative effects is identified on this basis.</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for flood risk mitigation due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Significant green infrastructure development could have a positive effect on this objective by increasing infiltration and storm water retention times by providing space for flood waters to flow through and additional areas for temporary flood water storage.</p> <p>++/-- A mixed score of significant positive (associated with opportunities to incorporate SuDS in new development) and significant negative (associated with the potential for development in areas at risk of flooding under this option) is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The Local Plan to encourage the use of SuDS for new development and related infrastructure, including roads.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Development would need to manage surface water run-off rates in accordance with relevant guidance.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 6: Focus development on the Edge of Redditch	
	Score	Commentary
5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for renewable energy schemes due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide greater opportunities for Green Infrastructure to help adapt to the effects of climate change due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Larger developments provide the opportunity to secure 'Garden Village Principles.' Including the provision of Green Infrastructure to assist with urban cooling. Given its size, relatively low densities, building heights and urban form (including the presence of the Arrow Valley Park) Redditch is likely to be less susceptible to the urban heat island effect when compared to larger and more dense settlements.</p> <p>++ The sustainability of development on the edge of Redditch will in part depend on opportunity for use of alternatives to the car. Opportunities for travel by rail are provided by Redditch Rail Station. Opportunities for walking and cycling could be limited in instances where the existing (or planned) urban edge provides a barrier to the provision of new routes. Existing primary roads could also provide a barrier to movement (A448, A441) depending on the location.</p> <p>One factor in determining the need to travel is the extent to which there are opportunities to work locally. Job density is a measure of the ratio of total jobs in an area compared to the population aged 16-64. The job density in Redditch (as at 2016) is 0.76, this compares to 0.79 for the West Midlands. This suggests that any housing development should be linked to additional employment provision to maintain the current job density.</p> <p>-- There is inevitably an increase in Greenhouse gas emissions related to an increase in transport (the 2011 census indicates that 73% of residents travel to work by car, compared to 65% in the region) and emissions associated with dwellings. The potential for a significant negative effect is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>It will be important to integrate new development with any existing planned development, e.g. to optimise opportunities for walking and cycling. Need to consider the balance between homes and employment to maintain job density at its current level.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p>

Spatial Option 6: Focus development on the Edge of Redditch		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	<p>++/--/--/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>? There are no European designated sites in Bromsgrove District itself although the European designated Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC and Fen Pools SAC are within 15km of the administrative boundary. There are no European sites within 15km of Redditch. At this stage effects on European sites are uncertain. A Habitats Regulations Assessment of the District Plan will be undertaken.</p> <p>-- There are a number of SSSIs at this broad location, including Hewell Park Lake and Dagnell End Meadow. The broad location also lies within the impact risk zone for these sites. Development in proximity to such areas could give rise to significant negative effects due to proximity to nationally designated sites.</p> <p>- There are a number of Local Nature Reserves on the western side of the town which are within the existing built up area boundary or on the edge, including Walkwood Copice and Foxlydiate Wood. There are a number of Local Wildlife Sites on the northern and western sides of the town. Priority Habitats in this broad location include Woodpasture and Parkland and Ancient Woodland to the north of the existing built up area. Development in proximity to such areas could give rise to minor negative effects due to proximity to locally designated sites.</p> <p>++ Development does also provide the opportunity to secure a net gain in biodiversity so the potential for significant positive effects is also identified.</p> <p>? There are significant uncertainties in relation to the scoring for this option given uncertainties around the scale and location of development.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Local Plan to require development sites to achieve a net gain in biodiversity where possible.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 6: Focus development on the Edge of Redditch		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The Worcestershire County Council Landscape Character Assessment identifies 10 different landscape types (LTs) within the District (excluding urban): Estate Farmlands, Principal Settled Farmlands, Principal Timbered Farmlands, Principal Wooded Hills, Sandstone Estatelands, Settled Farmlands with Pastoral Land Use, Timbered Pastures, Timbered Plateau Farmlands, Wooded Estatelands and Wooded Hills and Farmlands.</p> <p>LTs within this location comprise the Wooded Estatelands to the north of Redditch and Principal Timbered Farmlands to the west of Redditch.</p> <p>-- Given the character of the existing landscape it is considered that there is potential for significant negative effects in relation to landscape associated with development on the edge of Redditch under this option.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There are a number of heritage features present on the edge of Redditch. These include the Mount which is a Scheduled Monument within the Beoley Conservation Area and Bordesley Abbey, a Scheduled Monument. There are also a number of Listed Buildings, including a number of Farmhouses and other features along the B4101 to the north east of the town. There are also a number of Listed Buildings on the north western and western sides of Redditch. Features include Hewell Grange, a Grade II* building within a Registered Park and Garden.</p> <p>? Given the above factors an uncertain score is identified in relation to potential effects on built heritage.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Site selection process to be informed by Heritage Impact Assessment.</p>

Spatial Option 6: Focus development on the Edge of Redditch		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	<p>++/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger developments provide the critical mass to support new health facilities, but delivery is partly dependent on the delivery model preferred by health providers.</p> <p>Smaller scale development provides the opportunity to support existing facilities. There are existing health facilities servicing residents on the edge of Redditch, including Maple View Medical Practice. The north western side of Redditch has five existing surgeries/medical centres and there are also existing facilities serving the north eastern side of the town, including Churchill and Winyates.</p> <p>The north eastern side of Redditch would have better access to the Arrow Country Park, providing opportunities for walking and cycling, which could contribute towards physical and mental health.</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect is identified on the assumption that new development would provide the opportunity to contribute to existing facilities, but this is uncertain as the strategy for providing health facilities is not yet determined.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and the strategy for the provision of health facilities.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 6: Focus development on the Edge of Redditch		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.</p>	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral across all options as the community will have the opportunity to participate in decisions through the local plan process, preparation of neighbourhood developments plans (where relevant) and through participation in planning applications that affect them.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>This option in also raises issues in relation to the need for consultation to be undertaken by the Council outside of the Borough.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.</p>	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger sites will have a more varied housing mix. Development at this location is considered to have a significant positive effect against this objective.</p> <p>Smaller developments provide the opportunity to meet specific local housing needs.</p> <p>++ The potential for significant positive effects is identified on the basis that urban extensions could make a significant contribution towards the objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Ensure that polices encourage a mix and range of dwellings to be provided.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p>

Spatial Option 6: Focus development on the Edge of Redditch		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.</p>	++?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>? Directing development to the edge of Redditch is unlikely to help Bromsgrove Town Centre, it will help Redditch Town Centre. Uncertain effects in relation to town centres within Bromsgrove are therefore identified. The ability to access other services and facilities will depend on the nature of facilities provided and proximity to existing facilities.</p> <p>++ It may be, given the presence of the existing population on the edge of Redditch, there is an opportunity for the new development to provide services and facilities that meet the needs of both existing and new communities. The potential for significant positive effects is identified on this basis.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger scale development is more likely to include employment land but suitability / attractiveness to the sector will depend on a range of factors.</p> <p>++/? The potential for significant positive effects is identified as locations on the edge of Redditch with good transport links would provide a sustainable location for such development, however the scale and location of developments that could help meet this objective is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 6: Focus development on the Edge of Redditch		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.</p>	<p>++/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Access to jobs and training is more likely in development adjacent/accessible to existing urban areas. As at 2016 there were 41,000 jobs in Redditch Borough compared to 51,000 jobs in Bromsgrove.</p> <p>Larger developments could create opportunities for employment provision, skills development and training, where they provide a mix of uses that includes employment.</p> <p>Larger developments provide the opportunity to incorporate new education facilities to meet additional needs. Smaller developments will more likely make off-site contributions towards such facilities, so proximity to existing facilities with capacity or potential for expansion becomes more important.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan for the existing Redditch Local Plan (2014) envisages that existing schools will be expanded to meet planned growth through developer contributions. The extent to which future growth can be accommodated in this manner beyond the current plan period will need to be explored as it is likely that development on the edge of Redditch is also likely to impact on schools within the town of Redditch, particularly secondary education.</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect with some uncertainty is identified as a strategy focussed on development on the edge of Redditch should help ensure access to education facilities. The future strategy for expansion of such facilities is uncertain – if it is through education contributions towards the improvement of existing facilities then proximity to those facilities will be important.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan policies to encourage local procurement, training and recruitment.</p>

Spatial Option 6: Focus development on the Edge of Redditch		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and the strategy for future provision of school places.</p>
15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.	++/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>++/? The sustainability of development on the edge of Redditch will in part depend on opportunity for use of alternatives to the car. Opportunities for travel by rail to Birmingham are provided by Redditch Railway Station. There is a half hourly bus service between Redditch and Bromsgrove on weekdays. Opportunities for walking and cycling could also be limited in instances where the existing urban edge provide a barrier to the provision of new routes. Existing primary roads could also provide a barrier to movement (the 2011 census indicates that 73% of residents travel to work by car, compared to 65% in the region). The potential for a significant positive effect with uncertainty is identified.</p> <p>- A minor negative impact is identified on the basis that development will inevitably give rise to an increase in road traffic.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage. Transport modelling will be required to understand how additional development here will impact on travel in terms of modal split, journey length etc for this and other options.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 7: New Settlement	
	Score	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	<p>++/--/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>++ Larger developments like a new settlement are more likely to be able to provide comprehensive approaches to water management and innovation in air quality management due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site, e.g. through a site wide Travel Plan. The potential for significant positive effects is identified on this basis.</p> <p>- Depending on the location of a new settlement and the extent to which there was reliance on journeys by car it could however impact on poor air quality in the town of Bromsgrove and elsewhere. -Birmingham and adjoining authorities have all declared local authority wide AQMAs so any development that results in additional motorised transport in the District could impact on these. The potential for minor negative effects is identified.</p> <p>? The north western portion of the District lies in a Source Protection Zone (Zone III – total catchment) and much of the District lies in a Drinking Water Protected Area for surface water. Uncertainties are identified in relation to impacts on this resource in the absence of mitigation.</p> <p>-- A new settlement is likely to impact on soils, given the limited potential for the re-use of previously developed land and buildings in the district. The potential for significant negative effect, in the absence of mitigation is identified in relation to soils.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>The Local Plan could promote air quality neutral development.</p> <p>The Local Plan could promote the use of Soil Management Plans.</p> <p>The Local Plan to identify need to safeguard aquifer and water quality.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 7: New Settlement	
	Score	Commentary
		None.
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>--/? There are reserves of silica sand within the District that development under this option could potentially impact upon and a significant negative effect (with uncertainty) is identified.</p> <p>-- There is likely to be no opportunity for the re-use of previously developed land and buildings to accommodate a new settlement in the District. A new settlement in the District is therefore likely to impact on areas of greenfield land and potentially Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land. There are extensive areas of Grade 3 agricultural land in the District and the potential for a significant negative effect with uncertainty is identified as it is not known if the affected land would fall in Grade 3a or 3b. There are also areas of Grade 2 agricultural land in the District.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Local Plan to require silica sand to be worked prior to development where this is feasible.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention 2. Preparing for reuse 3. Recycling 4. Other recovery 	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>-/? Appraised on the basis that all options will give rise to increased waste associated with an increase in households and other development. A minor negative effect is identified with uncertainty in terms of the potential for intervention at the District and national levels.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 7: New Settlement		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
5. Disposal		<p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.	++/--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>A new settlement in an appropriate location provides opportunities for flood risk mitigation due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>Due to its location in the headwaters of catchments, the District is not prone to major river flooding. It is however dissected by an extensive network of water courses which drain the Birmingham Plateau. These watercourses have a rapid response to rainfall during storm events and are prone to overtopping their banks, although in many cases this is attributable to blockages in the channel or problematic culverts. In addition, due to the rapid runoff experienced in the area, a number of events are attributable to surface or highway runoff or the flooding of the sewer network. Occurrences of sewer flooding (both foul and storm) have occurred in developed areas, including Bromsgrove town, Catshill and Marlbrook, Barnt Green, Rubery, Cofton Hackett, Hollywood, Wythall and West Hagley. are no reports of groundwater flooding within the District Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1, Final Report (2009).</p> <p>Significant green infrastructure development could have a positive effect on this objective by increasing infiltration and storm water retention times by providing space for flood waters to flow through and additional areas for temporary flood water storage.</p> <p>++/-- A mixed score of significant positive (associated with opportunities to incorporate SuDS in new development) and significant negative (associated with the potential for a new settlement to include areas at risk of flooding) is identified.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>New development to incorporate sustainable urban drainage where feasible.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p>

Spatial Option 7: New Settlement		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		Development would need to manage surface water run-off rates in accordance with relevant guidance.
5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.	++/--	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Larger developments like a new settlement are more likely to provide opportunities for renewable energy schemes due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>A new settlement also provides opportunities for Green Infrastructure to help adapt to the effects of climate change due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>A new settlement provides opportunity to secure 'Garden Village Principles.' Including the provision of Green Infrastructure to assist with urban cooling.</p> <p>Although a new settlement could be a relatively sustainable location for development, with potential for a higher degree of self-containment, there is inevitably an increase in Greenhouse gas emissions related to an increase in transport and emissions associated with dwellings. This will depend on the extent to which a rail station to serve the new settlement is feasible. Park and Ride facilities could also be explored.</p> <p>++/-- Given the above a mixed score of significant positive and significant negative effects is identified.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Local Plan could require urban extensions to adopt Garden Village Principles.</p> <p>Investigate potential for a new rail station or park and ride.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 7: New Settlement		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>6. Biodiversity: To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	++/--/--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>? There are no European designated sites in Bromsgrove District itself although the European designated Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC and Fen Pools SAC are within 15km of the administrative boundary. At present effects on European sites are uncertain. A Habitats Regulation Assessment will be undertaken to inform the preparation of the District Plan.</p> <p>-- The District contains 13 Sites of Special Scientific Importance (SSSIs) (three of which are for geological importance). Development in proximity to such areas could give rise to significant negative effects. Chaddersley Wood National Nature Reserve is an Ancient Woodland; a Local Wildlife Site (LWS); a National Nature Reserve (NNR) and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Other nature reserves in the District include Upton Warren, which is Worcestershire's premier bird-watching reserve (it attracts birds throughout the year) and Hanbury Woods. The potential for significant negative effects is identified.</p> <p>- In addition to the statutorily recognised SSSIs, there 90 Local (Wildlife) Sites (five of which are recognised for geological value). Development could give rise to minor positive effects on such sites, depending on their location.</p> <p>++ Development does also provide the opportunity to secure a net gain in biodiversity and provide green infrastructure that will help divert recreational pressure away from other sites so the potential for significant positive effects is also identified.</p> <p>? There are significant uncertainties in relation to the scoring for this option given uncertainties around the scale and location of development.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan to require development sites to achieve a net gain in biodiversity where possible.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.</p>	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The Worcestershire County Council Landscape Character Assessment identifies 10 different landscape character types within the District (excluding urban): Estate Farmlands, Principal Settled Farmlands, Principal Timbered Farmlands, Principal Wooded Hills, Sandstone Estatelands,</p>

Spatial Option 7: New Settlement		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Settled Farmlands with Pastoral Land Use, Timbered Pastures, Timbered Plateau Farmlands, Wooded Estatelands and Wooded Hills and Farmlands.</p> <p>-- Given the character of the existing landscape it is considered that there is potential for significant negative effects in relation to landscape associated with development of a new settlement in the District.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>New woodland planting should be of native broadleaved species and reflect other detailed requirements in the relevant Landscape Type Information Sheet(s).</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
<p>8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Bromsgrove District has 469 Listed Buildings, 839 known sites of Archaeology Interest (13 of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments), 12 Conservation Areas designated as being areas of special architectural or historic interest and 2 registered parks and gardens (Hagley Park and Hewell Grange) and also a number of other historic parks of regional importance.</p> <p>? Given the above factors an uncertain score is identified in relation to potential effects on built heritage.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Site selection process to be informed by Heritage Impact Assessment.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p>

Spatial Option 7: New Settlement		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		None.
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger developments such as a new settlement provide the critical mass to support new health facilities, but delivery is partly dependent on the delivery model preferred by health providers.</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect is identified on the assumption that development would deliver or contribute to new health facilities however proximity to a hospital is an important locational factor and this is uncertain at this time.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and re-organisation of the NHS Trust's estate.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.</p>	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>0 Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral across all options as the community will have the opportunity to participate in decisions through the local plan process, preparation of neighbourhood developments plans (where relevant) and through participation in planning applications that affect them.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 7: New Settlement	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.</p>	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>++ A new settlement provides the opportunity to plan in a co-ordinated and comprehensive way to secure a varied housing mix. A new settlement is considered to have a significant positive effect against this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Ensure that polices encourage a mix and range of dwellings to be provided.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>++/? A new settlement is likely to include retail facilities commensurate with its size and would be limited to ensure that there would be no significant impact on existing town centres. A new settlement could also provide a range of other facilities. The range of facilities would partly depend on the scale of development. It is likely that higher order services would still be accessed from Bromsgrove. The ability to access these may be limited if residents do not have access to a car. The quality of public transport will also be important in enabling residents to access higher order facilities. A significant positive effect with some uncertainty is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 7: New Settlement		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.</p>	<p>++/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger scale development is more likely to include employment land but suitability / attractiveness to the sector will depend on a range of factors.</p> <p>++/? The potential for significant positive effects is identified as a new settlement could provide a sustainable location for such development, however the scale and location of developments that could help meet this objective is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.</p>	<p>++/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Access to jobs and training is more likely in development adjacent/accessible to existing urban areas and Bromsgrove town is the largest employer in the District.</p> <p>Larger developments could create opportunities for employment provision, skills development and training, where they provide a mix of uses that includes employment.</p>

Spatial Option 7: New Settlement		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan for the existing Local Plan envisages that existing schools will be expanded to meet planned growth. The extent to which future growth can be accommodated in this manner will need to be explored but education provision within a new settlement (including secondary education) is considered desirable to reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect with some uncertainty is identified as a new settlement provides the opportunity to incorporate new education facilities but the strategy for expansion of such facilities is uncertain – if it is through education contributions towards the improvement of existing facilities then proximity to those facilities will be important.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan policies to encourage local procurement, training and recruitment.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and the strategy for future provision of school places.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>A new settlement provides opportunities for walking and cycling associated with internal trips.</p> <p>A new settlement could create opportunities for a degree of self-containment by providing employment and local services and facilities on site which in turn would favour cycling and walking provision.</p> <p>Ideally a new settlement would be in a location that provides transport choice, including a rail and/or high frequency bus service.</p> <p>++/? The potential for significant positive effects with some uncertainty are identified as outcomes will depend on the location of development and the extent to which a new settlement provides an opportunity for modal shift. The extent to which a new settlement will achieve self-containment is also uncertain as it would depend on its scale, location and mix of development.</p> <p>- A minor negative impact is identified on the basis that development will inevitably give rise to an increase in road traffic.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>

Spatial Option 7: New Settlement		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Local Plan to require the preparation of site wide Travel Plans.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 8: Reconsideration of existing unconsented allocations on the boundary with Redditch Borough		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	<p>++/--/--/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>The Foxlydiat Site is an unconsented allocation to meet the needs of Redditch. It is allocated for 2,800 dwellings, a first school, local centre and associated community infrastructure, an outline planning application has been submitted but not determined. The Brockhill site is located to the north of Redditch and is an allocation for 600 dwellings that forms part of a larger strategic site within Redditch Borough (1,025 dwellings, 8.45ha of employment, a district centre, first school and provision of public transport.</p> <p>++ Larger development, including urban extensions on the edge of Redditch are more likely to be able to provide comprehensive approaches to water management and innovation in air quality management due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site. The potential for significant positive effects is identified on this basis.</p> <p>- There are no AQMAs in Redditch. Birmingham and adjoining authorities have all declared local authority wide AQMAs so any development on primary roads that results in additional motorised transport from this location could also impact on these. Focussing development on Redditch could encourage modal shift from the car, although the 2011 census notes that 4.2% of Bromsgrove residents in employment using the train as their main method of travel to work. Although this is a relatively low percentage it is higher than the West Midlands regional average of 2.5% and also higher than the Worcestershire County average of 2.3%. Locating development on the edge of Redditch might enable journey by rail into Birmingham, albeit with some potential for reliance on the car for journeys to Redditch rail station The potential for a minor negative effect is therefore identified.</p> <p>? Much of the District lies in a Drinking Water Protected Area for surface water, however the sites are outside of this area. Part of the District lies in a Source Protection Zone (Zone III – total catchment) development at these locations would fall partly within this area. SuDS should be designed so to maximise recharge to the aquifer. Consistent with other sites appraised an uncertain effect is identified at this stage.</p> <p>-- Opportunities for the use of previously developed land and buildings in this location are likely to be limited. The potential for significant negative effects, in the absence of mitigation is identified in relation to potential effects on soils associated with the development of greenfield land.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>The Local Plan could promote air quality neutral development in locations close to or within existing AQMAs.</p>

Spatial Option 8: Reconsideration of existing unconsented allocations on the boundary with Redditch Borough		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>The Local Plan could promote the use of Soil Management Plans.</p> <p>The Local Plan to identify need to safeguard aquifer and water quality.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There are mineral reserves on the edge of Redditch, but these are not included within safeguarded areas, no effects in relation to minerals are therefore identified.</p> <p>-- The potential for significant negative effects, in the absence of mitigation is identified in relation to potential effects on soils associated with the development of greenfield land and potential loss of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural land.</p> <p>The sites sit within an extensive areas of Grade 3 agricultural land on the edge of Redditch and the potential for a significant negative effect with uncertainty is identified as it is not known if the affected land would fall into Grade 3a or 3b.</p> <p>++ A significant positive effect is identified because the Foxlydiate site includes a former landfill site and hence part of the site is previously developed land.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p>

Spatial Option 8: Reconsideration of existing unconsented allocations on the boundary with Redditch Borough		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention 2. Preparing for reuse 3. Recycling 4. Other recovery 5. Disposal 	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>-/? Appraised on the basis that all options will give rise to increased waste associated with an increase in households and other development. A minor negative effect is identified with uncertainty in terms of the potential for intervention at the District and national levels.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There are no reports of groundwater flooding within the District Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1, Final Report (2009).</p> <p>-- The Foxlydiate site falls within an area of flood risk associated with the Spring Brooke. Brockhill includes an area of flood risk associated with the Red Ditch and the potential for significant negative effects is identified on this basis.</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for flood risk mitigation due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site.</p> <p>++ Significant green infrastructure development could have a positive effect on this objective by increasing infiltration and storm water retention times by providing space for flood waters to flow through and additional areas for temporary flood water storage. The District Plan identifies the need to manage risk at these locations and to adopt a sequential approach to the location of development on site.</p>

Spatial Option 8: Reconsideration of existing unconsented allocations on the boundary with Redditch Borough		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>A mixed score of significant positive (associated with opportunities to incorporate SuDS in new development) and significant negative (associated with the potential for development in areas at risk of flooding under this option) is therefore identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The Local Plan to encourage the use of SuDS for new development and related infrastructure, including roads.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Development would need to manage surface water run-off rates in accordance with relevant guidance.</p>
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger developments are more likely to provide opportunities for renewable energy schemes due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site. Although the Adopted District Plan does not have specific requirements in relation to these sites.</p> <p>++ Larger developments are more likely to provide greater opportunities for Green Infrastructure to help adapt to the effects of climate change due to economies of scale and ability to plan strategically across a site. This is demonstrated in the Adopted District Plan, which requires a Strategy and Management Plan for Green Infrastructure for both sites.</p> <p>Larger developments provide opportunity to secure 'Garden Village Principles.' Including the provision of Green Infrastructure to assist with urban cooling. Redditch is likely to be less susceptible to the urban heat island effect when compared to larger and more dense settlements.</p> <p>The sustainability of development on the edge of Redditch will in part depend on opportunity for use of alternatives to the car. Opportunities for travel by rail are provided by Redditch Rail Station. The District Plan identifies the need to provide opportunities for walking and cycling from the sites.</p> <p>-- There is inevitably an increase in Greenhouse gas emissions related to an increase in transport (the 2011 census indicates that 73% of residents travel to work by car, compared to 65% in the region) and emissions associated with dwellings. The potential for a significant negative effect is identified.</p>

Spatial Option 8: Reconsideration of existing unconsented allocations on the boundary with Redditch Borough		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	<p>++/--/-/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>There are no European designated sites in Bromsgrove District itself although the European designated Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC and Fen Pools SAC are within 15km of the administrative boundary. There are no European sites within 15km of Redditch town. At present effects on European sites are uncertain. A Habitats Regulation Assessment will be undertaken to inform the preparation of the District Plan.</p> <p>-- There are a number of SSSIs near to Foxlydiate, including Hewell Park Lake and Dagnell End Meadow. The site also lies within the impact risk zone for these sites. The potential for significant negative effects is identified.</p> <p>- There are a number of Local Nature Reserves on the western side of the town which are within the existing built up area boundary or on the edge, including Walkwood Copice and Southcrest Wood which are on the opposite side of Hewell Lane. There are a number of Local Wildlife Sites on the northern and western sides of the town. There are two pockets of deciduous woodland within the Foxlydiate site (a Priority Habitat) and other habitats adjacent to it, including Ancient and Semi-natural woodland. Development in proximity to such areas could give rise to minor negative effects due to proximity to locally designated sites.</p> <p>++ Development does also provide the opportunity to secure a net gain in biodiversity so the potential for significant positive effects is also identified.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that there will be additional material available in relation to this topic (and others) but this option has been appraised to the same level of detail as others.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Local Plan to require development sites to achieve a net gain in biodiversity where possible.</p>

Spatial Option 8: Reconsideration of existing unconsented allocations on the boundary with Redditch Borough		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.	--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The Worcestershire County Council Landscape Character Assessment identifies 10 different landscape types (LTs) within the District (excluding urban): Estate Farmlands, Principal Settled Farmlands, Principal Timbered Farmlands, Principal Wooded Hills, Sandstone Estatelands, Settled Farmlands with Pastoral Land Use, Timbered Pastures, Timbered Plateau Farmlands, Wooded Estatelands and Wooded Hills and Farmlands.</p> <p>The sites lie within the Wooded Estatelands LT.</p> <p>-- Given the character of the existing landscape it is considered that there is potential for significant negative effects in relation to landscape associated with development on the edge of Redditch under this option.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Hewell Grange is a Grade II* building sitting in a Registered Park and Garden, which lies to the north east of the Foxlydiat site and Lanehouse Farm lies to the west of the site</p>

Spatial Option 8: Reconsideration of existing unconsented allocations on the boundary with Redditch Borough		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>? Given the above factors an uncertain score is identified in relation to potential effects on built heritage. It is acknowledged that the Adopted District Plan identifies areas of 'no development' in relation to the listed buildings but at this stage the unconsented allocations have been appraised on the same basis as the other options.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Development to comply with existing Heritage Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger developments provide the critical mass to support new health facilities, but delivery is partly dependent on the delivery model preferred by health providers.</p> <p>There are a number of existing surgeries/medical centres that would be accessible from the sites. The IDP identifies the need for a new surgery /medical centre for an additional 6,440 patients that the Foxlydiat site would be expected to contribute towards. The IDP identifies the need for the Brockhill site to contribute to the extension of existing surgeries/medical centres (a significant positive effect is identified on this basis).</p> <p>The Local Plan also identifies the need for the sites to provide an overall Strategy and Management Plan for Green Infrastructure which maximises opportunities for biodiversity and recreation, whilst protecting existing biodiversity habitats and landscape geodiversity. Green Corridors should be created around Spring Brook in Site 1 Foxlydiat and the Red Ditch in Site 2 Brockhill. There would also be opportunities for walking and cycling, which could contribute towards physical and mental health, provided that issues associated with severance from existing roads can be tackled.</p> <p>++/? The potential for a significant positive effect under this option is identified on the assumption that new development at these locations would provide the opportunity to contribute to existing facilities, but, consistent with the appraisal of other options, uncertainties are identified at this stage.</p>

Spatial Option 8: Reconsideration of existing unconsented allocations on the boundary with Redditch Borough		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and the strategy for the provision of health facilities.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.</p>	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>0 Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral across all options as the community will have the opportunity to participate in decisions through the local plan process, preparation of neighbourhood developments plans (where relevant) and through participation in planning applications that affect them.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.</p>	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger sites will have a more varied housing mix. Development at this location is considered to have a significant positive effect against this objective.</p> <p>The potential for significant positive effects is identified on the basis that urban extensions could make a significant contribution towards the objective. In this instance the site was identified to help meet the needs of Redditch, rather than Bromsgrove District.</p>

Spatial Option 8: Reconsideration of existing unconsented allocations on the boundary with Redditch Borough		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Ensure that polices encourage a mix and range of dwellings to be provided.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Directing development to the edge of Redditch is unlikely to help Bromsgrove Town Centre, it will help Redditch Town Centre. Uncertain effects in relation to town centres within Bromsgrove are therefore identified. The ability to access other services and facilities will depend on the nature of facilities provided and proximity to existing facilities. The Local Plan identifies the need for a Local Centre. The potential for significant positive effects is identified on this basis.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the</p>	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Larger scale development is more likely to include employment land but suitability / attractiveness to the sector will depend on a range of factors.</p> <p>The existing Local Plan identifies the site as a housing led allocation with no employment provision and no effects are identified on this basis.</p>

Spatial Option 8: Reconsideration of existing unconsented allocations on the boundary with Redditch Borough		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.		<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.	++/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>Access to jobs and training is more likely in development adjacent/accessible to existing urban areas and Bromsgrove town is the largest employer in the District.</p> <p>Larger developments could create opportunities for employment provision, skills development and training, where they provide a mix of uses that includes employment.</p> <p>Larger developments provide the opportunity to incorporate new education facilities to meet additional needs.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan for the existing Redditch Local Plan (2014) envisages that existing schools will be expanded to meet planned growth through developer contributions. The extent to which future growth can be accommodated in this manner beyond the current plan period will need to be explored as it is likely that development on the edge of Redditch is also likely to impact on schools within the town, particularly secondary education.</p> <p>The potential for a significant positive effect with some uncertainty is identified as a strategy focussed on development on the edge of Redditch should help ensure access to education facilities. The future strategy for expansion of such facilities is uncertain – if it is through education contributions towards the improvement of existing facilities then proximity to those facilities will be important. In this instance it is noted that the previous Local Plan identified the need for a first school to be provided on site.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p>

Spatial Option 8: Reconsideration of existing unconsented allocations on the boundary with Redditch Borough		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Local Plan policies to encourage local procurement, training and recruitment.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and the strategy for future provision of school places.</p>
<p>15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.</p>	<p>++/-/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>++/? The sustainability of development on the edge of Redditch will in part depend on opportunity for use of alternatives to the car. Opportunities for travel by rail to Birmingham are provided by Redditch Railway Station. There is a half hourly bus service between Redditch and Bromsgrove on weekdays. Opportunities for walking and cycling could also be limited in instances where the existing urban edge provide a barrier to the provision of new routes. Existing primary roads could also provide a barrier to movement (as is the case at these sites). The 2011 census indicates that 73% of residents travel to work by car, compared to 65% in the region). The potential for a significant positive effect is identified on the basis that the sites provide an opportunity to provide alternatives to the car.</p> <p>- A minor negative impact is identified on the basis that development will inevitably give rise to an increase in road traffic.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

Spatial Option 9: Intensification		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	<p>++/+/--/?</p>	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>- Additional development focussed on the town of Bromsgrove as part of the intensification strategy could impact on existing air quality management areas within and adjacent to the Bromsgrove Town. Birmingham and adjoining authorities have all declared local authority wide AQMAs so any development that results in additional motorised transport in the District could also impact on these. The potential for minor negative effects is identified.</p> <p>? The north western portion of the District lies in a Source Protection Zone (Zone III – total catchment) and much of the District lies in a Drinking Water Protected Area for surface water which includes existing settlements. Uncertainties are identified in relation to impacts on this resource associated with intensification in the absence of mitigation.</p> <p>++/+/? Intensification on greenfield sites, e.g. allotments could impact on soils but intensification might also provide greater opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings where otherwise suitable. The re-use of such land could give rise to positive and significant positive effects depending on the scale of development.</p> <p>-- The potential for significant negative effects, in the absence of mitigation is identified in relation to potential effects on soils associated with the development of greenfield land, including playing fields.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>The Local Plan could promote air quality neutral development in locations close to or within existing AQMAs.</p> <p>The Local Plan could promote the use of Soil Management Plans.</p> <p>The Local Plan to identify need to safeguard aquifer and water quality.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p>

Spatial Option 9: Intensification		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	++/+/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There are reserves of silica sand within the District but development of sites within the built-up area are unlikely to impact on any workable deposits. No significant effects are therefore identified in relation to such deposits.</p> <p>++/+/-- Intensification provides the opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings but could also involve the use of playing fields, allotments and other spaces. A mixed significant positive and negative score is therefore identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan to include policies that protect undeveloped land in built up areas.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention 2. Preparing for reuse 3. Recycling 4. Other recovery 5. Disposal 	-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>-/? Appraised on the basis that all options will give rise to increased waste associated with an increase in households and other development. A minor negative effect is identified with uncertainty in terms of the potential for intervention at the District and national levels.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 9: Intensification		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Due to its location in the headwaters of catchments, the District is not prone to major river flooding. It is however dissected by an extensive network of water courses which drain the Birmingham Plateau. These watercourses have a rapid response to rainfall during storm events and are prone to overtopping their banks, although in many cases this is attributable to blockages in the channel or problematic culverts. In addition, due to the rapid runoff experienced in the area, a number of events are attributable to surface or highway runoff or the flooding of the sewer network. Occurrences of sewer flooding (both foul and storm) have occurred in developed areas, including Bromsgrove town, Catshill and Marlbrook, Barnt Green, Rubery, Cofton Hackett, Hollywood, Wythall and West Hagley. There are no reports of groundwater flooding within the District Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1, Final Report (2009).</p> <p>++/-- A mixed score of significant positive (associated with opportunities to incorporate SuDS in new development) and significant negative (associated with the potential for intensification to exacerbate the risk of flooding in urban areas) is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>The Local Plan to encourage the use of SuDS for new development and related infrastructure, including roads.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and re-organisation of the NHS Trust's estate.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Development would need to manage surface water run-off rates in accordance with relevant guidance.</p>
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>++ Intensification could provide the opportunity for district heating and cooling where it is feasible. Intensification within existing settlements could encourage walking and cycling, thereby potentially reducing Greenhouse gas emissions associated with motorised transport. Significant positive effects are identified on this basis. Although this would be dependent on the nature of the settlement that is being intensified.</p> <p>Urban areas are susceptible to the urban heat island effect although the relevance of this to settlements in the District is uncertain as it is usually associated with high density, high rise development. No significant effects are anticipated at this stage of the SA.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 9: Intensification	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>-- There is inevitably an increase in Greenhouse gas emissions related to an increase in transport and emissions associated with dwellings and the potential for a significant negative effect is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Undertake a heat mapping exercise for larger settlements to establish the potential for renewable energy provision.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	<p>++/--/-/?</p>	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There are no European designated sites in Bromsgrove District itself although the European designated Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC and Fen Pools SAC are within 15km of the administrative boundary. At present effects on European sites are uncertain. A Habitats Regulation Assessment will be undertaken to inform the preparation of the District Plan.</p> <p>-- The District contains 13 Sites of Special Scientific Importance (SSSIs) (three of which are for geological importance). Chaddersley Wood National Nature Reserve is an Ancient Woodland; a Local Wildlife Site (LWS); a National Nature Reserve (NNR) and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Other nature reserves in the District include Upton Warren, which is Worcestershire's premier bird-watching reserve (it attracts birds throughout the year) and Hanbury Woods. Development in proximity to such areas could give rise to significant negative effects, e.g. through increased pressure for recreation.</p> <p>- In addition to the statutorily recognised SSSIs, there are 90 Local (Wildlife) Sites (five of which are recognised for geological value). Development adjacent to such sites could give rise to minor negative effects.</p> <p>++ Development does also provide the opportunity to secure a net gain in biodiversity so the potential for significant positive effects is also identified, although the opportunities associated with intensification may be limited depending on the scale and nature of development.</p> <p>? There are significant uncertainties in relation to the scoring for this option given uncertainties around the scale and location of development.</p>

Spatial Option 9: Intensification		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan to require development sites to achieve a net gain in biodiversity where possible.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>++/-- Intensification within existing areas could impact on the character of the landscape within which the settlement sits. Effects will depend on the scale and location of development. The potential for significant negative impacts is identified. Intensification could also have positive and negative effects in relation to townscape. Effects would depend on the scale and nature of development taking place and the sensitivity of the existing townscape. Intensification might also bring opportunities to improve the public realm.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The District has 469 Listed Buildings, 839 known sites of Archaeology Interest (13 of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments), 12 Conservation Areas designated as being areas of special architectural or historic interest and 2 registered parks and gardens (Hagley Park and Hewell Grange) and also a number of other historic parks of regional importance. Intensification could impact on conservation areas and listed buildings within the settlements, where they are present.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 9: Intensification	
	Score	Commentary
		<p>? Given the above factors an uncertain score is identified in relation to potential effects on built heritage.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Site selection process to be informed by Heritage Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	++/--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>++/--/? Intensification within existing settlements provides the opportunity for walking and cycling and (depending on the location of the development) could help ensure access to health services and facilities. Significant positive effects are identified on this basis. Intensification could however result in the loss of existing open spaces and the physical and mental benefits to health of users. The potential for significant negative effects is identified. Uncertainties in relation to scoring are also acknowledged.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions</p>	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>0 Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral across all options as the community will have the opportunity to participate in decisions through the local plan process, preparation of neighbourhood developments plans (where relevant) and through participation in planning applications that affect them.</p>

SA Objective	Spatial Option 9: Intensification	
	Score	Commentary
that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.		<p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.	++/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>++/? Intensification could make a contribution to achieving this objective. Uncertainties are identified in relation to the amount of development that could be provided through intensification and the extent to which it would contribute to a mix and range of dwelling types.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Ensure that policies encourage a mix and range of dwellings to be provided.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>The scale and distribution of development is unknown at this time.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>
12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable	++/?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></p> <p>++/? Directing development to Bromsgrove town and larger settlements through intensification would potentially help maintain the vitality and viability of these centres. Development at these locations is considered to have a significant positive effect against this objective. Uncertainties are also identified because intensification in smaller settlements could result in development in relatively isolated locations with reliance on the car. This could create difficulties for some members of the community to access services and facilities or be helped by service providers.</p>

Spatial Option 9: Intensification		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.		<p>Another area of uncertainty relates to the potential impact of a policy of intensification on car parking provision in town centres. Existing car parks can be seen as a potential source of supply for sites, so any impact on overall levels of car parking provision might make town centres less attractive as places to visit.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>
<p>13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.</p>	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>? Intensification within existing urban areas is unlikely to contribute to this objective, unless large scale mixed-use schemes that included employment were provided. Uncertain effects are identified because a policy emphasis on intensification within settlements for housing could encourage the loss of existing employment sites. The effect on this objective would depend on the nature of the uses lost and whether or not they relocated in the District.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan to include a policy that protects existing employment sites.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

Spatial Option 9: Intensification		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
<p>14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.</p>	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>++/? Access to jobs and training is more likely in development adjacent/accessible to existing urban areas and Bromsgrove town is the largest employer in the District.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan for the existing District Plan envisages that existing schools will be expanded to meet planned growth. The extent to which future growth can be accommodated in this manner will need to be explored but this model of provision would be most relevant to small scale intensification led housing schemes which may struggle to include new facilities.</p> <p>The potential for a significant positive effect with some uncertainty is identified as intensification within existing settlements could mean that children need to travel further to access facilities. The future strategy for expansion of such facilities is also uncertain – if it is through education contributions towards the improvement of existing facilities then proximity to those facilities will be important.</p> <p>Another potential issue is the loss of school playing fields to enable intensification.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Local Plan policies to encourage local procurement, training and recruitment.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage and the strategy for future provision of school places.</p>
<p>15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.</p>	++/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Bromsgrove District is well served by the national road network, with two major motorways passing through the District (M42 and M5), several major A-roads (A38, A435, A441, A456 and A491) and an extensive rural road network linking the main urban areas in the District with rural villages.</p> <p>There are hourly services via the town to Birmingham, Worcester, Kidderminster, Redditch and Stourbridge.</p> <p>Rural areas of the District are served by more infrequent bus services which have limited hours of operation.</p>

Spatial Option 9: Intensification		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
		<p>Other rail stations that provide a service to urban centres in adjacent local authorities such as Birmingham, Kidderminster and Redditch are situated at Barnt Green, Alvechurch, Wythall and Hagley. There are direct train services between Barnt Green and Alvechurch and Barnt Green and Bromsgrove town.</p> <p>Intensification within existing settlements could encourage walking and cycling and also enable intensification adjacent to public transport nodes.</p> <p>++/? The potential for significant positive effects with some uncertainty are identified as outcomes will depend on the location(s) of development, particularly associated with a more dispersed pattern of development.</p> <p>- A minor negative impact is identified on the basis that development will inevitably give rise to an increase in road traffic.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u></p> <p>Local Plan to require the preparation of site wide Travel Plans.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u></p> <p>Uncertainties around the scale and location of development at this stage.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

Matrices for Policy Options

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: 6,500 dwellings to 2036	Option 2: 8,350 dwellings to 2041	Option 3: 10,200 dwellings to 2046	Option 4: Allocate more homes than standard methodology	
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	+/--	+/--	+/--	--/--?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Options 1 to 3 would involve the same annual rate of development but over different timescales, so the effects are essentially the same. Uncertainties exist over the scale of development associated with Option 4, although it would be higher than the scale of development associated with Options 1 to 3. New development provides the opportunity to incorporate water conservation measures (a minor positive impact). Following the Housing Standards Review, the measures would be reflective of requirements in the Building Regulations. Higher standards can be sought in areas of water stress.</p> <p>There would also be impacts on soil associated with new development. Impacts would be dependent on the balance between greenfield land and previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p>Additional development will bring associated impacts on air quality, e.g. associated with transport.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan policies to require water conservation measures in built development. District Plan to require use of soil management plans. District Plan policies should optimise the use of previously developed land and buildings. District Plan policies should optimise density, to minimise the loss of greenfield land. Promote air quality neutral development where justified. District Plan policies could encourage voluntary use of the Home Quality Mark.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions New development provides opportunity to introduce sustainable design and construction measures.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed</p>	+/--	+/--	+/--	--/--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Options 1 to 3 would involve the same annual rate of development but over different timescales, so the effects are essentially the same. Uncertainties exist over the scale of development associated with Option 4, although it would be higher than the scale of development associated with Options 1 to 3. New development is likely to result in the</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: 6,500 dwellings to 2036	Option 2: 8,350 dwellings to 2041	Option 3: 10,200 dwellings to 2046	Option 4: Allocate more homes than standard methodology	
land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.					<p>use of greenfield land in agricultural use and a significant negative effect is identified. New development provides the opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings (although the scale is uncertain), a minor positive effect is identified. Impact on mineral resources will depend on the location of development and the potential to work minerals prior to development.</p> <p>Mitigation Encourage minerals to be worked prior to development where possible.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: Prevention Preparing for reuse Recycling Other recovery Disposal</p>	+/--	+/--	+/--	+/--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects New development provides opportunities for the integration of effective waste efficiency measures when developed and a minor positive effect is identified. The construction and subsequent occupation of developments would mean that there will be a net increase in construction (temporary) and household waste (permanent) and a significant negative effect is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation Opportunities should be sought to minimise the creation of construction waste through the use of design, materials selection and onsite and offsite reuse.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Flood risk in the District is concentrated in a few places but the risk of major flooding is minimal. There are issues in relation to surface water flood risk within the District and additional development could exacerbate this. Uncertain effects are identified at this stage.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan policies to require the use of sustainable urban drainage where suitable.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: 6,500 dwellings to 2036	Option 2: 8,350 dwellings to 2041	Option 3: 10,200 dwellings to 2046	Option 4: Allocate more homes than standard methodology	
					<p>There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions Any housing development proposed by the District Plan in areas of flood risk would be subject to the sequential test and, if appropriate, the exception test.</p>
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	++/--	++/--	++/--	++/--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects New residential development provides the opportunity to provide more energy efficient dwellings that reduce the contribution to climate change and measures to increase walking and cycling and use of public transport. New development also provides the opportunity to deliver green infrastructure that will assist with climate change adaptation. New development will also lead to emissions that will contribute to climate change, including transport related emissions. Overall, mixed significant positive and significant negative outcomes have been assessed against this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan polices to encourage residential developments to incorporate renewable energy schemes and electric vehicle charging points.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	++/--	++/--	++/--	++/--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects New development provides opportunities for biodiversity improvements, including the potential to support new habitat creation and enhance any retained habitat. However, it is also anticipated that there will be negative impacts on biodiversity as a result of the scale of development, the land take required and associated effects arising from disturbance and disruption. The significance of the negative effects on biodiversity will depend on whether national or internationally designated conservation features would be affected by the proposals.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan policies to encourage developments to secure a net gain in biodiversity.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: 6,500 dwellings to 2036	Option 2: 8,350 dwellings to 2041	Option 3: 10,200 dwellings to 2046	Option 4: Allocate more homes than standard methodology	
					<p>Assumptions That development would comply with requirements for HRA and appropriate assessment.</p>
<p>7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.</p>	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects There are no national landscape designations within the District. Bromsgrove is primarily made up of 10 different landscape character types (excluding urban): Estate Farmlands, Principal Settled Farmlands, Principal Timbered Farmlands, Principal Wooded Hills, Sandstone Estatelands, Settled Farmlands with Pastoral Land Use, Timbered Pastures, Timbered Plateau Farmlands, Wooded Estatelands and Wooded Hills and Farmlands. The District has a landscape primarily dominated by farmland and wooded hills. Lickey Hills Country Park is an important asset, with a varied landscape. Effects on landscape will be dependent on the scale and location of development in the District.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to be informed by work relating to the landscape and visual impact of potential development sites.</p> <p>District Plan to require development sites to incorporate green infrastructure/structural landscaping that will help reduce landscape and visual impacts.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions New development provides the opportunity to provide Green Infrastructure that will contribute to landscape in the District.</p>
<p>8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects The District has 469 Listed Buildings, 839 known sites of Archaeology Interest (13 of which are Scheduled Monuments), 12 Conservation Areas designated as being areas of special architectural or historic interest and 2 registered parks and gardens (Hagley Park and Hewell Grange) and also a number of other historic parks of regional importance. The Green Belt also has a role in preserving the setting of historic towns in the District. The District has many locally important buildings that do not qualify for statutory listing</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: 6,500 dwellings to 2036	Option 2: 8,350 dwellings to 2041	Option 3: 10,200 dwellings to 2046	Option 4: Allocate more homes than standard methodology	
					<p>but nevertheless are important to the distinctive character of the Bromsgrove area. Effects in relation to the historic environment are uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to be informed by Heritage Impact Assessment of potential sites. District Plan to include policies that accord with the NPPF in relation to heritage.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	++/?	++/?	++/?	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects New development provides the opportunity to encourage and enable walking and cycling and ensure that there is adequate provision of green infrastructure. The District Plan can help discourage over provision of fast food outlets if justified. The District Plan can also help ensure that improvements to health facilities are delivered over the plan period. The potential for significant positive effects is therefore identified but with uncertainty at this stage.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to include policies in relation to over concentration of fast food outlets if justified. Strategic sites to be informed by Health Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District and the extent to which development could help reduce existing health inequalities.</p> <p>Assumptions Infrastructure Delivery Plan to include consideration of health-related infrastructure.</p>
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of</p>	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral across all options as the community will have the opportunity to participate in decisions through the local plan process, preparation of neighbourhood developments plans (where relevant) and through participation in planning applications that affect them.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: 6,500 dwellings to 2036	Option 2: 8,350 dwellings to 2041	Option 3: 10,200 dwellings to 2046	Option 4: Allocate more homes than standard methodology	
life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.					<p>Mitigation None identified.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.	++/?	++/?	++/?	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects The scoping report highlights that affordability of housing is a major issue in the District. The proportion of the existing housing stock that is affordable, e.g. provided by a Registered Social Landlord, is lower than the County and national average. All of the Options in relation to dwelling provision make a significant positive contribution to this objective. As the mix of dwellings that will be provided (both in terms of tenure and size) along with their location is unknown at this stage there are some uncertainties.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to include policies to secure a mix of dwellings and affordable housing provision.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.	++/?	++/?	++/?	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects New residential development provides the opportunity to support existing centres through increased footfall and spending. New development (of sufficient size) also provides the opportunity to incorporate new local services that can benefit both new and existing development. A significant positive effect is identified. There are uncertainties in relation to access to local services, as this will depend on the distribution of development.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to ensure that new development includes a range of services and facilities appropriate to its scale, having regard to the proximity of existing centres.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: 6,500 dwellings to 2036	Option 2: 8,350 dwellings to 2041	Option 3: 10,200 dwellings to 2046	Option 4: Allocate more homes than standard methodology	
					None.
<p>13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.</p>	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects A minor positive effect is identified with some uncertainty as the socio-economic profile of future residents is uncertain. It will be important that the balance between homes and jobs is considered in relation to Option 4 so as to encourage a sustainable pattern of development, i.e. avoiding an increase in the rate of out-commuting from the District. Bromsgrove's jobs density, that is the ratio of total jobs (including self-employed) to the number of people aged 16-64, sits at 0.88 (51,000 jobs to 58,100 people aged 16-64) which is higher than the 0.79 West Midlands level and 0.84 national level.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to ensure that a range of dwellings, in terms of size and affordability are provided to help retain people of working age in the District.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.</p>	++/?	++/?	++/?	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects New housing development will help maintain demand for existing school places and create a need for new ones. It is anticipated that new housing development will make financial contributions towards the provision of new school facilities, through planning obligations and Section 106 Agreements. The Council does not have a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in place due to uncertainties over the future of the CIL Regulations.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to include a policy on developer contributions. District Plan could include policy in relation to provision of apprenticeships associated with the construction of new housing in the District.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District and child yield associated with development.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: 6,500 dwellings to 2036	Option 2: 8,350 dwellings to 2041	Option 3: 10,200 dwellings to 2046	Option 4: Allocate more homes than standard methodology	
					<p>Assumptions LEA's have a statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places in their area under section 14 of the Education Act 1996.</p>
15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects on travel are uncertain at this stage. Accommodating additional dwellings provides the opportunity to promote use of alternatives to the car but will depend on a number of factors – the location of development in relation to services, facilities and employment opportunities, the balance between homes and jobs and the extent to which new jobs will be attractive to the population. If insufficient jobs are provided or the jobs are not attractive, then the proportion of people out-commuting from the District could increase.</p> <p>Mitigation Transport modelling to include consideration of the impact of alternative locations for development in relation to travel distance and mode of transport.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Density				
	Option 1: Minimum density requirement for District as a whole	Option 2: Different minimum density requirements for different parts of the District	Option 3: Rely on Local Distinctiveness and character	Option 4: influence site density through good design	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	+/?	+/?	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects All of the Options could contribute to this objective, e.g. by minimising the loss of soils. Higher density development may impact on the ability of schemes to incorporate sustainable urban drainage techniques – which might impact on water quality. Uncertainties are therefore identified for Option 1 and 2.</p> <p>Mitigation Preferred policy option should seek to balance density with other factors.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District. At this stage the ‘minimum’ at which density might be set under Options 1 and 2 is not known.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	+/?	+/?	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects All of the Options could contribute to this objective, e.g. by helping to minimise land take and to optimise the use of previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District. At this stage the ‘minimum’ at which density might be set under Options 1 and 2 is not known.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: Prevention</p>	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects Performance against this objective is considered to be neutral as the District operates a kerb side collection scheme for household waste</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Density				
	Option 1: Minimum density requirement for District as a whole	Option 2: Different minimum density requirements for different parts of the District	Option 3: Rely on Local Distinctiveness and character	Option 4: influence site density through good design	Commentary
Preparing for reuse Recycling Other recovery Disposal					<p>based on up to three bins (grey for non-recyclable waste, green for dry recyclables and brown for compostable garden waste) and any development would need to ensure that adequate space was made available for these bins.</p> <p>Mitigation Ensure that higher density developments include adequate provision of storage spaces for bins.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions Household waste management continues to be based on kerb side collection system.</p>
4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.	?	?	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects Performance against this objective is considered to be broadly neutral as any development would need to comply with the NPPF and ensure that development to be 'safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere' and, where possible, to 'reduce flood risk overall'. Uncertainties are identified in relation to Option 1 which seeks to introduce a minimum density for the District as a whole. This might inhibit the ability of sites to reduce flood risk overall.</p> <p>Mitigation Preferred policy option should seek to balance density with other factors.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District. At this stage the 'minimum' at which density might be set under Options 1 and 2 is not known.</p> <p>Assumptions Development would need to comply with national policy in terms of ensuring that run-off rates from sites do not increase.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Density				
	Option 1: Minimum density requirement for District as a whole	Option 2: Different minimum density requirements for different parts of the District	Option 3: Rely on Local Distinctiveness and character	Option 4: influence site density through good design	Commentary
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Increasing densities could help make district heating viable as an option, a minor positive effect is identified with some uncertainty around the viability of district heating in the District. Increased densities could impact on the ability of developments to incorporate green infrastructure that could offer cooling and shading so uncertain effects are identified. The urban heat island effect is another consequence of extreme warm weather events associated with global warming but the extent to which this problem would be relevant in the context of the District is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation Preferred policy option should seek to balance density with other factors.</p> <p>Uncertainties At this stage the 'minimum' at which density might be set under Options 1 and 2 is not known.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	+/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects All options could potentially contribute to the achievement of this objective by helping to minimise the loss of land to development. A minor positive effect is identified on this basis. However, encouraging higher density development could impact on the ability of development to incorporate features that might help deliver net gains in biodiversity and a minor negative effect is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation Preferred policy option should seek to balance density with other factors.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District. At this stage the 'minimum' at which density might be set under Options 1 and 2 is not known.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Density				
	Option 1: Minimum density requirement for District as a whole	Option 2: Different minimum density requirements for different parts of the District	Option 3: Rely on Local Distinctiveness and character	Option 4: influence site density through good design	Commentary
<p>7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.</p>	+/?	+/?	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects Minimum densities could help reduce land-take and therefore reduce impacts on landscape and townscape associated with the loss of greenfield land, however they could also impact on townscape if local character is not respected.</p> <p>Mitigation Preferred policy option should seek to balance density with other factors.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District. At this stage the 'minimum' at which density might be set under Options 1 and 2 is not known.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	+/?	+/?	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects Minimum densities could help reduce land-take and therefore reduce impacts on cultural heritage associated with the loss of greenfield land, however they could also impact on the setting of heritage features if not respected.</p> <p>Mitigation Preferred policy option should seek to balance density with other factors. Appraisal of sites to be informed by Heritage Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District. At this stage the 'minimum' at which density might be set under Options 1 and 2 is not known.</p> <p>Assumptions None identified.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Density				
	Option 1: Minimum density requirement for District as a whole	Option 2: Different minimum density requirements for different parts of the District	Option 3: Rely on Local Distinctiveness and character	Option 4: influence site density through good design	Commentary
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Minimum densities might encourage walking and cycling (assuming residential development is provided as part of a minimum mixed-use scheme. However minimum densities might impact on the ability of sites to provide a range of open spaces on site. A minor positive effect with some uncertainty is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation Preferred policy option should seek to balance density with other factors.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District. At this stage the 'minimum' at which density might be set under Options 1 and 2 is not known.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.</p>	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.</p>	+/?	+/?	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects All of the options make a minor positive contribution to this objective by helping to optimise the delivery of housing. Options 1 and 2 could impact on the objective if they result in development built to lower space standards.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to include a policy referencing DCLG's 'Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard,' 2015.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Density				
	Option 1: Minimum density requirement for District as a whole	Option 2: Different minimum density requirements for different parts of the District	Option 3: Rely on Local Distinctiveness and character	Option 4: influence site density through good design	Commentary
					<p>Uncertainties At this stage the 'minimum' at which density might be set under Options 1 and 2 is not known.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.</p>	+/?	+/?	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects Minimum density standards could help increase the number of people accommodated in town centres or other centres but might discourage the provision of mixed use sites that incorporate town centre uses. A minor positive effect is identified (with some uncertainty in relation to options 1 and 2, which might discourage other uses if rigidly applied).</p> <p>Mitigation Preferred policy option should seek to balance density with other factors.</p> <p>Uncertainties At this stage the 'minimum' at which density might be set under Option 1 is not known.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.</p>	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.</p>	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Density				
	Option 1: Minimum density requirement for District as a whole	Option 2: Different minimum density requirements for different parts of the District	Option 3: Rely on Local Distinctiveness and character	Option 4: influence site density through good design	Commentary
					<p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.</p>	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Increasing densities could help make public transport and walking and cycling viable options but this would be dependent on other locational factors, including proximity to facilities and services and the viability of public transport services in a particular location.</p> <p>Mitigation Preferred policy option should seek to balance density with other factors.</p> <p>Uncertainties At this stage the 'minimum' at which density might be set under Option 1 is not known.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Mix		
	Option 1: be guided by market signals	Option 2: Set size and type guidance for different parts of the District	Commentary
1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: Prevention Preparing for reuse Recycling Other recovery Disposal	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Mix		
	Option 1: be guided by market signals	Option 2: Set size and type guidance for different parts of the District	Commentary
5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Mix		
	Option 1: be guided by market signals	Option 2: Set size and type guidance for different parts of the District	Commentary
9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.	+/?	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects associated with Option 1 are uncertain. Leaving the size and type of dwellings to the market could lead to certain types of housing being delivered and a reliance on affordable housing to broaden the housing on offer.</p> <p>Mitigation Ensure that policies encourage a mix and range of dwellings to be provided.</p> <p>Uncertainties The scale and distribution of development is unknown at this time.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Mix		
	Option 1: be guided by market signals	Option 2: Set size and type guidance for different parts of the District	Commentary
and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.			<p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.	+/?	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects Leaving the market to determine the mix of housing stock could lead to an under provision of housing for lower income earners, which could lead to additional commuting if they work in the District and had to live elsewhere. Uncertain effects are therefore identified for Option 1. Option 2 contributes positively on the basis that it will encourage a broader mix of dwelling types.</p> <p>Mitigation Ensure that polices encourage a mix and range of dwellings to be provided.</p> <p>Uncertainties The scale and distribution of development is unknown at this time.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.	?	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Leaving the market to determine the mix of housing stock could lead to an under provision of housing for lower income earners, which could lead to additional commuting if they work in the District and had to live elsewhere, with a potential impact on travel patterns. Uncertain</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Housing Mix		
	Option 1: be guided by market signals	Option 2: Set size and type guidance for different parts of the District	Commentary
			<p>effects are therefore identified for Option 1. Option 2 contributes positively on the basis that it will encourage a broader mix of dwelling types, but uncertainties are identified in relation to the location of development.</p> <p>Mitigation Ensure that polices encourage a mix and range of dwellings to be provided.</p> <p>Uncertainties The scale and distribution of development is unknown at this time.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Self build and custom-building options		
	Option 1: Allocate sites purely to meet the self-build market	Option 2: Ask developers to provide plots for the self-build market on larger sites	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	?	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects The consequences of allocating a site purely for self-build are uncertain. They would depend on the scale of the allocation and how the overall design of the site was undertaken, e.g. identification of individual plots and associated site wide mitigation measures, such as flood risk attenuation, surface water attenuation and soil management.</p> <p>Mitigation Consider the use of design codes for dedicated self-build sites.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the size of site that might be allocated as a dedicated site for self-build properties and who would take responsibility for design of the site as whole, including the design of mitigation measures in relation to water and soil management. There are currently 19 people on the self-build register for the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	?	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects The consequences of allocating a site purely for self-build are uncertain. They would depend on the scale of the allocation and how the overall design of the site was undertaken, e.g. overall site density and consequent impact on land-take.</p> <p>Mitigation Consider the use of design codes for dedicated self-build sites.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the size of site that might be allocated as a dedicated site for self-build properties and if it would be greenfield or brownfield. There are currently 19 people on the self-build register for the District.</p> <p>Assumptions If undertaking self-build on a larger site there be a desire for a lower density of development.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Self build and custom-building options		
	Option 1: Allocate sites purely to meet the self-build market	Option 2: Ask developers to provide plots for the self-build market on larger sites	Commentary
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention Preparing for reuse Recycling Other recovery Disposal 	?	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects Uncertain if self-build schemes would be harder to regulate/co-ordinate in terms of the management and construction of demolition waste.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties Uncertainties around the scale and nature of self-build and the extent to which this might impact on construction and demolition waste.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions Sites would be compliant with flood risk policy.</p>
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects There are uncertain effects in relation to this objective, which would be dependent on the scale and location of development and the extent to which schemes incorporated measures to conserve and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Self build and custom-building options		
	Option 1: Allocate sites purely to meet the self-build market	Option 2: Ask developers to provide plots for the self-build market on larger sites	Commentary
			<p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects There are uncertain effects in relation to this objective, which would be dependent on the scale and location of development and the extent to which they affected landscape and townscape.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects There are uncertain effects in relation to this objective, which would be dependent on the scale and location of development and the extent to which they affected cultural heritage.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	?	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects Uncertain effects in relation to self-build schemes and the extent to which they could deliver open space etc. required with the development.</p> <p>Mitigation Design code/masterplan based approach for larger self-build sites to ensure adequate space provided for open space/play facilities.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Self build and custom-building options		
	Option 1: Allocate sites purely to meet the self-build market	Option 2: Ask developers to provide plots for the self-build market on larger sites	Commentary
			As above. Assumptions None.
10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.	+	+	Likely Significant Effects Enabling the provision of self-build units will make a minor positive contribution to this objective by giving some people control over the design of their home. The District require evidence of a local connection for people to go onto the self-build and custom register, but this would not prevent an individual buying land privately for self-build, so the benefit is not restricted to existing communities within the District. Mitigation Uncertainties Assumptions
11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.	+	+	Likely Significant Effects Appraised on the basis that both Options could contribute towards this need. As noted above the District requires evidence of a local connection for people to go on the register. Mitigation None identified. Uncertainties The scale and nature of provision for self-build is uncertain at this time. Assumptions
12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.	?	?	Likely Significant Effects Uncertainty in relation to the location of sites in relation to local services and facilities. Mitigation

SA Objective	Issue: Self build and custom-building options		
	Option 1: Allocate sites purely to meet the self-build market	Option 2: Ask developers to provide plots for the self-build market on larger sites	Commentary
			<p>Self-build sites to include consideration of access to local services and facilities.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.</p>	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions Sites would be compliant with flood risk policy.</p>
<p>14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.</p>	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions Sites would be compliant with flood risk policy.</p>
<p>15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.</p>	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Uncertainty in relation to the location of sites in relation to local services and facilities and opportunities for sustainable travel.</p> <p>Mitigation Self-build sites to include consideration of access to local services and facilities.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People			
	Option 1: Extend existing facilities within the district	Option 2: Allocate a new site for permanent pitches	Option 3: Allocate a transit site	Commentary
1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects are uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>Mitigation To be clarified once more information is available on potential sites.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects are uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>Mitigation To be clarified once more information is available on potential sites.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: Prevention Preparing for reuse Recycling Other recovery Disposal	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects are neutral across options as it is assumed that all sites would include facilities for the recycling and disposal of waste.</p> <p>Mitigation Ensure provision of facilities for the collection and recycling of waste on site.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects are uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>Mitigation To be clarified once more information is available on potential sites.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People			
	Option 1: Extend existing facilities within the district	Option 2: Allocate a new site for permanent pitches	Option 3: Allocate a transit site	Commentary
				Assumptions None.
5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects Effects are uncertain at this stage. Mitigation To be clarified once more information is available on potential sites. Uncertainties As above. Assumptions None.
6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects Effects are uncertain at this stage. Mitigation To be clarified once more information is available on potential sites. Uncertainties As above. Assumptions None.
7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects Effects are uncertain at this stage. Mitigation To be clarified once more information is available on potential sites. Uncertainties As above. Assumptions None.
8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects Effects are uncertain at this stage. Mitigation To be clarified once more information is available on potential sites.

SA Objective	Issue: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People			
	Option 1: Extend existing facilities within the district	Option 2: Allocate a new site for permanent pitches	Option 3: Allocate a transit site	Commentary
				<p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	+/?	+/?	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Potential for a positive effect as a permanent (and temporary) base could enable access to health facilities. This would partly depend on the location of the site relative to such facilities.</p> <p>Mitigation To be clarified once more information is available on potential sites.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.</p>	+	+	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects Providing a permanent base could help contribute to this objective by enabling members of the Gypsy and Traveller communities to participate in the local community and a minor positive effect is identified under Options 1 and 2.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.</p>	+	+	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects Providing a permanent base could help contribute to this objective and a minor positive effect is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People			
	Option 1: Extend existing facilities within the district	Option 2: Allocate a new site for permanent pitches	Option 3: Allocate a transit site	Commentary
				Assumptions None.
12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective. Mitigation None. Uncertainties None. Assumptions None.
13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective. Mitigation None. Uncertainties None. Assumptions None.
14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.	+	+	0	Likely Significant Effects Providing a permanent base would provide the opportunity for members of these communities to access education and a minor positive effect is identified. Mitigation Uncertainties None Assumptions None

SA Objective	Issue: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People			
	Option 1: Extend existing facilities within the district	Option 2: Allocate a new site for permanent pitches	Option 3: Allocate a transit site	Commentary
15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects are uncertain at this stage. Effects are dependent on the scale and location of development relative to facilities and services.</p> <p>Mitigation To be clarified once more information is available on potential sites.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Economic Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: Plan for a minimum level relating to assessed need	Option 2: 10% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 3: 25% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 4: Align employment and housing growth, including shortfalls from neighbouring authorities	
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	+/--	+/--	+/--	+/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects New employment related development provides the opportunity to incorporate water conservation measures (a minor positive impact). Higher standards can be sought in areas of water stress. There would also be impacts on soil associated with new development. Impacts would be dependent on the balance between greenfield land and previously developed land and buildings. Additional development will bring associated impacts on air quality, e.g. associated with transport.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan policies to require water conservation measures in built development (use of BREEAM for commercial development). Use of soil management plans. District Plan policies should optimise the use of previously developed land and buildings. District Plan policies should optimise density, so as to minimise the loss of greenfield land. Promote air quality neutral development where justified.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions New development provides opportunity to introduce sustainable design and construction measures.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	+/--	+/--	+/--	+/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects New development is likely to result in the use of greenfield land in agricultural use and a significant negative effect is identified. New development provides the opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings (although the scale is uncertain), a minor positive effect is identified. Impact on mineral resources will depend on the location of development and the potential to work minerals prior to development.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Economic Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: Plan for a minimum level relating to assessed need	Option 2: 10% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 3: 25% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 4: Align employment and housing growth, including shortfalls from neighbouring authorities	
					<p>Encourage minerals to be worked prior to development where possible.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: Prevention Preparing for reuse Recycling Other recovery Disposal</p>	+/--	+/--	+/--	+/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects New development provides opportunities for the integration of effective waste efficiency measures when developed and a minor positive effect is identified. The construction and subsequent occupation of developments would mean that there will be a net increase in construction (temporary) and commercial/industrial waste (permanent) and a significant negative effect is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation Opportunities should be sought to minimise the creation of construction waste through the use of design, materials selection and onsite and offsite reuse.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Flood risk in the District is concentrated in a few places but the risk of major flooding is minimal. There are issues in relation to surface water flood risk within the District and additional development could exacerbate this. Uncertain effects are identified at this stage.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan policies to require the use of sustainable urban drainage where suitable.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Economic Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: Plan for a minimum level relating to assessed need	Option 2: 10% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 3: 25% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 4: Align employment and housing growth, including shortfalls from neighbouring authorities	
					<p>There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions Any employment development proposed by the District Plan in areas of flood risk would be subject to the sequential test and, if appropriate, the exception test.</p>
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	++/--	++/--	++/--	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects New employment development provides the opportunity to provide more energy efficient buildings that reduce the contribution to climate change and measures to increase walking and cycling and use of public transport. New development also provides the opportunity to deliver green infrastructure that will assist with climate change adaptation. New development will also lead to emissions that will contribute to climate change, including transport related emissions. Overall, mixed significant positive and significant negative outcomes have been assessed against this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan polices to encourage employment related developments to incorporate renewable energy schemes and electric vehicle charging points.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	++/--	++/--	++/--	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects New development provides opportunities for biodiversity improvements, including the potential to support new habitat creation and enhance any retained habitat. However, it is also anticipated that there will be negative impacts on biodiversity as a result of the scale of development, the land take required and associated effects arising from disturbance and disruption. The</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Economic Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: Plan for a minimum level relating to assessed need	Option 2: 10% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 3: 25% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 4: Align employment and housing growth, including shortfalls from neighbouring authorities	
					<p>significance of the negative effects on biodiversity will depend on whether national or internationally designated conservation features would be affected by the proposals.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan policies to encourage developments to secure a net gain in biodiversity.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions That development would comply with requirements for HRA and appropriate assessment.</p>
7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects There are no national landscape designations within the District. Bromsgrove is primarily made up of 10 different landscape character types (excluding urban): Estate Farmlands, Principal Settled Farmlands, Principal Timbered Farmlands, Principal Wooded Hills, Sandstone Estatelands, Settled Farmlands with Pastoral Land Use, Timbered Pastures, Timbered Plateau Farmlands, Wooded Estatelands and Wooded Hills and Farmlands. The District has a landscape primarily dominated by farmland and wooded hills. Lickey Hills Country Park is an important asset, with a varied landscape. Effects on landscape will be dependent on the scale and location of development in the District.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to be informed by work relating to the landscape and visual impact of potential development sites. District Plan to require development sites to incorporate green infrastructure/structural landscaping that will help reduce landscape and visual impacts.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Economic Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: Plan for a minimum level relating to assessed need	Option 2: 10% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 3: 25% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 4: Align employment and housing growth, including shortfalls from neighbouring authorities	
					<p>There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions New development provides the opportunity to provide Green Infrastructure that will contribute to landscape in the District.</p>
<p>8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects The District has 469 Listed Buildings, 839 known sites of Archaeology Interest (13 of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments), 12 Conservation Areas designated as being areas of special architectural or historic interest and 2 registered parks and gardens (Hagley Park and Hewell Grange) and also a number of other historic parks of regional importance. The District has many locally important buildings that do not qualify for statutory listing but nevertheless are important to the distinctive character of the Bromsgrove area. Effects in relation to the historic environment are uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to be informed by Heritage Impact Assessment of potential sites. District Plan to include policies that accord with the NPPF in relation to heritage.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects The Marmot review recognised the benefits that employment provides in terms of avoiding health inequalities. A positive effect is identified but there are uncertainties as the take up of employment and the extent to which this will benefit those currently experiencing health inequalities is uncertain.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Economic Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: Plan for a minimum level relating to assessed need	Option 2: 10% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 3: 25% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 4: Align employment and housing growth, including shortfalls from neighbouring authorities	
					<p>Mitigation District Plan to include a policy encouraging local recruitment and training targeted at disadvantaged members of the community.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions There is a correlation between fair employment, good work and health as identified by the Marmot Review.</p>
10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender,	++/?	++/?	++/?	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Employment development in the right locations could help support existing centres through increase footfall and expenditure. Benefits will depend on the location of new employment relative to town and local centres.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to encourage employment sites in locations that offer access to a range of services and facilities.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Economic Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: Plan for a minimum level relating to assessed need	Option 2: 10% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 3: 25% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 4: Align employment and housing growth, including shortfalls from neighbouring authorities	
ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.					<p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.	++/?	++/?	++/?	++/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Significant positive effects are identified in relation to this objective. Uncertainties are identified at this stage and the extent to which the sites identified will be attractive to knowledge based activities.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to ensure that a range of sites are provided in terms of size and market attractiveness, including sites to meet knowledge based activities.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects The relationship between this objective and the Options is uncertain. Increasing employment could increase demand for skills which could require the expansion of existing facilities in the wider area, e.g. Heart of Worcestershire College in Redditch, Bromsgrove, Worcester and Malvern.</p> <p>Mitigation Infrastructure Delivery Plan to consider implications of employment growth for further and higher education.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Economic Growth				Commentary
	Option 1: Plan for a minimum level relating to assessed need	Option 2: 10% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 3: 25% uplift on minimum requirement	Option 4: Align employment and housing growth, including shortfalls from neighbouring authorities	
15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.	?	?	?	?	<p>Effects on travel are uncertain at this stage. Accommodating additional employment provides the opportunity to promote use of alternatives to the car but will depend on a number of factors – the location of development in relation to services, facilities and housing opportunities, the balance between homes and jobs and the extent to which new jobs will be attractive to the population. If insufficient jobs are provided or the jobs are not attractive, then the proportion of people out-commuting from the District could increase.</p> <p>Mitigation Transport modelling to include consideration of the impact of alternative locations for development in relation to travel distance and mode of transport.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District</p> <p>Assumptions None</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Location and type of employment land				Commentary
	Option 1: Intensify existing employment sites	Option 2: Expand existing employment sites	Option 3: Allocate new free-standing employment sites	Option 4: Allocate employment sites as part of mixed use strategic allocations	
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	+/--	+/--	+/--	+/--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>New employment related development provides the opportunity to incorporate water conservation measures (a minor positive impact). Higher standards can be sought in areas of water stress.</p> <p>There would also be impacts on soil associated with new development. Impacts would be dependent on the balance between greenfield land and previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p>Additional development will bring associated impacts on air quality, e.g. associated with transport.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>District Plan policies to require water conservation measures in built development (use of BREEAM for commercial development). Use of soil management plans. District Plan policies should optimise the use of previously developed land and buildings. District Plan policies should optimise density, so as to minimise the loss of greenfield land. Promote air quality neutral development where justified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District and the extent to which Option 1 would involve the re-use of previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>New development provides opportunity to introduce sustainable design and construction measures.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not</p>	+/--	+/--	+/--	+/--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Under all options, new development is likely to result in the use of greenfield land, including land in agricultural use and a significant negative effect is identified. New development provides the opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings (although the scale is uncertain), a minor positive effect is identified. Impact on mineral resources will depend</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Location and type of employment land				Commentary
	Option 1: Intensify existing employment sites	Option 2: Expand existing employment sites	Option 3: Allocate new free-standing employment sites	Option 4: Allocate employment sites as part of mixed use strategic allocations	
detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.					<p>on the location of development and the potential to work minerals prior to development.</p> <p>Mitigation Encourage minerals to be worked prior to development where possible.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy:</p> <p>Prevention Preparing for reuse Recycling Other recovery Disposal</p>	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects in relation to waste have been identified under the issue of economic growth. These Options are considered to be neutral as they relate to the distribution of growth.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects in relation to flood risk are uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	++/--	++/--	++/--	++/--	<p>Likely Significant Effects New employment development provides the opportunity to provide more energy efficient buildings that reduce the contribution to climate change and measures to increase walking and cycling and use of public transport. New development also provides the opportunity to deliver green</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Location and type of employment land				Commentary
	Option 1: Intensify existing employment sites	Option 2: Expand existing employment sites	Option 3: Allocate new free-standing employment sites	Option 4: Allocate employment sites as part of mixed use strategic allocations	
					<p>infrastructure that will assist with climate change adaptation. New development will also lead to emissions that will contribute to climate change, including transport related emissions. Opportunities may vary across the options, for example opportunities to retrofit renewable energy may be more limited under option 1.</p> <p>Overall, mixed significant positive and significant negative outcomes have been assessed against this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects in relation to biodiversity are uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.</p>	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects in relation to landscape and townscape are uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Location and type of employment land				Commentary
	Option 1: Intensify existing employment sites	Option 2: Expand existing employment sites	Option 3: Allocate new free-standing employment sites	Option 4: Allocate employment sites as part of mixed use strategic allocations	
8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects in relation to cultural are uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects All options could potentially contribute to this objective, but the scale of such effects is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects Neutral effects are identified as all of the options could potentially contribute to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Location and type of employment land				Commentary
	Option 1: Intensify existing employment sites	Option 2: Expand existing employment sites	Option 3: Allocate new free-standing employment sites	Option 4: Allocate employment sites as part of mixed use strategic allocations	
					<p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.</p>	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects in relation to town centres are uncertain at this stage. The contribution that options would make would depend on the location of the sites brought forward in relation to town centres.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.</p>	++?	++	++	++	<p>Likely Significant Effects All Options could contribute towards this objective. The contribution that Option 1 could make is uncertain as the capacity of existing sites is not known. Similarly, the impact of intensification on their attractiveness to existing and future occupants is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.</p>	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects in relation to education are uncertain. They would depend on the nature of employment provided and the relationship of the site to existing or planned education facilities.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Location and type of employment land				Commentary
	Option 1: Intensify existing employment sites	Option 2: Expand existing employment sites	Option 3: Allocate new free-standing employment sites	Option 4: Allocate employment sites as part of mixed use strategic allocations	
					None. Assumptions None.
15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	Likely Significant Effects The contribution that each of the Options could make to this objective is potentially positive with some uncertainty. Intensifying existing employment sites could help intensify use of existing public transport provision (Options 1 and 2), free standing sites and sites based on mixed use schemes could also contribute but the level of contribution will depend on site location in relation to other services and facilities. Mitigation None. Uncertainties None. Assumptions None.

SA Objective	Issue: Rural Employment			Commentary
	Option 1: Diversification, conversion and Infill,	Option 2: Allocate land in rural areas for employment development	Option 3: Provide a mix of both of these options	
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	+/-	+/--/?	+/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>New employment related development provides the opportunity to incorporate water conservation measures (a minor positive impact). Higher standards can be sought in areas of water stress.</p> <p>There would also be impacts on soil associated with new development. Impacts would be dependent on the balance between greenfield land and previously developed land and buildings, particularly under Options 2 and 3.</p> <p>Additional development will bring associated impacts on air quality, e.g. associated with transport.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>District Plan policies to require water conservation measures in built development (use of BREEAM for commercial development).</p> <p>Use of soil management plans.</p> <p>District Plan policies should optimise the use of previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p>District Plan policies should optimise density, so as to minimise the loss of greenfield land.</p> <p>Promote air quality neutral development where justified.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District and the scale of development which Option 1 would involve and the extent to which the re-use of previously developed land and buildings could be achieved. The benefits under Option 1 could be cumulative.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>New development provides opportunity to introduce sustainable design and construction measures.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	+/?	+/--/?	+/--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>New development is likely to result in the use of greenfield land in agricultural use and a significant negative effect is identified in relation to Options 2 and 3. New development provides the opportunity to re-use previously developed land and buildings (although the scale is uncertain), a minor positive effect is identified in relation to all Options.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Rural Employment			Commentary
	Option 1: Diversification, conversion and Infill,	Option 2: Allocate land in rural areas for employment development	Option 3: Provide a mix of both of these options	
				<p>Impact on mineral resources will depend on the location of development and the potential to work minerals prior to development.</p> <p>Mitigation Encourage minerals to be worked prior to development where possible under Option 2.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: Prevention Preparing for reuse Recycling Other recovery Disposal</p>	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects Effects in relation to waste have been identified under the issue of economic growth. These options are considered to be neutral.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Flood risk in the District is concentrated in a few places but the risk of major flooding is minimal.</p> <p>There are issues in relation to surface water flood risk within the District and additional development could exacerbate this. Uncertain effects are identified at this stage.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan policies to require the use of sustainable urban drainage where suitable.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions Any employment development proposed by the District Plan in areas of flood risk would be subject to the sequential test and, if appropriate, the exception test.</p>
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	+/-	+/-/?	+/-/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects New employment development provides the opportunity to provide more energy efficient buildings that reduce the contribution to climate change and measures to</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Rural Employment			Commentary
	Option 1: Diversification, conversion and Infill,	Option 2: Allocate land in rural areas for employment development	Option 3: Provide a mix of both of these options	
				<p>increase walking and cycling and use of public transport. New development also provides the opportunity to deliver Green Infrastructure that will assist with climate change adaptation. New development will also lead to emissions that will contribute to climate change, including transport related emissions.</p> <p>Overall, mixed minor positive and negative outcomes have been assessed against this objective, but effects will depend on the scale of development.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan polices to encourage employment related developments to incorporate renewable energy schemes and electric vehicle charging points.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	++/--	++/--/?	++/--/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects New development provides opportunities for biodiversity improvements, including the potential to support new habitat creation and enhance any retained habitat. Option 1 could have potential effects in relation to protected / priority species where older rural buildings are involved.</p> <p>Options 2 and 3 have the potential for negative impacts on biodiversity as a result of the scale of development, the land take required and associated effects arising from disturbance and disruption. The significance of the negative effects on biodiversity will depend on whether national or internationally designated conservation features would be affected by the proposals.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan policies to encourage developments to secure a net gain in biodiversity.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions That development would comply with requirements for HRA and appropriate assessment.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Rural Employment			Commentary
	Option 1: Diversification, conversion and Infill,	Option 2: Allocate land in rural areas for employment development	Option 3: Provide a mix of both of these options	
<p>7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.</p>	+/?	?	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>There are no national landscape designations within the District. Bromsgrove is primarily made up of 10 different landscape character types (excluding urban): Estate Farmlands, Principal Settled Farmlands, Principal Timbered Farmlands, Principal Wooded Hills, Sandstone Estatelands, Settled Farmlands with Pastoral Land Use, Timbered Pastures, Timbered Plateau Farmlands, Wooded Estatelands and Wooded Hills and Farmlands. The District has a landscape primarily dominated by farmland and wooded hills. Lickey Hills Country Park is an important asset, with a varied landscape. Effects on landscape will be dependent on the scale and location of development in the District. Option 1 and 3 could have benefits if they bring existing buildings back into use.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>District Plan to be informed by work relating to the landscape and visual impact of potential development sites.</p> <p>District Plan to require development sites to incorporate green infrastructure/structural landscaping that will help reduce landscape and visual impacts.</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>New development provides the opportunity to provide Green Infrastructure that will contribute to landscape in the District. Potential might be more limited in rural areas but will depend on the scale of development.</p>
<p>8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>The District has 469 Listed Buildings, 839 known sites of Archaeology Interest (13 of which are Scheduled Monuments), 12 Conservation Areas designated as being areas of special architectural or historic interest and 2 registered parks and gardens (Hagley Park and Hewell Grange) and also a number of other historic parks of regional importance. The District has many locally important buildings that do not qualify for statutory listing but nevertheless are important to the distinctive character of the Bromsgrove area. Effects in relation to the historic environment are uncertain. Options 1 and 3 could help provide long term uses for buildings that contribute to cultural heritage.</p> <p>Mitigation</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Rural Employment			Commentary
	Option 1: Diversification, conversion and Infill,	Option 2: Allocate land in rural areas for employment development	Option 3: Provide a mix of both of these options	
				<p>District Plan to be informed by Heritage Impact Assessment of potential sites. District Plan to include policies that accord with the NPPF in relation to heritage.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	+/?	+/?	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects The Marmot review recognised the benefits that employment provides in terms of avoiding health inequalities. A positive effect is identified but there are uncertainties as the take up of employment and the extent to which this will benefit those currently experiencing health inequalities is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to include a policy encouraging local recruitment and training targeted at disadvantaged members of the community.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions There is a correlation between fair employment, good work and health as identified by the Marmot Review.</p>
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.</p>	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.</p>	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Rural Employment			Commentary
	Option 1: Diversification, conversion and Infill,	Option 2: Allocate land in rural areas for employment development	Option 3: Provide a mix of both of these options	
				<p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.</p>	+/?	+/?	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Employment development in the right locations could help support existing centres through increase footfall and expenditure. Benefits will depend on the location of new employment relative to town and local centres and, in the context of these options the smaller rural settlements with shops. A minor positive effect with some uncertainty in relation to the scale of the effect is identified.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to encourage employment sites in locations that offer access to a range of services and facilities.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.</p>	+/?	+/?	+/?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Minor positive effects are identified in relation to this objective. Uncertainties are identified at this stage and the extent to which the sites identified will be attractive to knowledge based activities.</p> <p>Mitigation District Plan to ensure that a range of sites are provided in terms of size and market attractiveness, including sites to meet knowledge based activities.</p> <p>Uncertainties As above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.</p>	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects The relationship between this objective and the Options is uncertain. Increasing employment could increase demand for skills which could require the expansion of existing facilities in the wider area, e.g. Heart of Worcestershire College in Redditch,</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Rural Employment			Commentary
	Option 1: Diversification, conversion and Infill,	Option 2: Allocate land in rural areas for employment development	Option 3: Provide a mix of both of these options	
				<p>Bromsgrove, Worcester and Malvern. The extent to which more rural sites could access such facilities, e.g. for day release is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation Infrastructure Delivery Plan to consider implications of employment growth for further and higher education.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.</p>	?	?	?	<p>Effects on travel are uncertain at this stage. Accommodating additional employment provides the opportunity to promote use of alternatives to the car but will depend on a number of factors – the location of development in relation to services, facilities and housing opportunities, the balance between homes and jobs and the extent to which new jobs will be attractive to the population. If insufficient jobs are provided or the jobs are not attractive, then the proportion of people out-commuting from the District could increase.</p> <p>Mitigation Transport modelling to include consideration of the impact of alternative locations for development in relation to travel distance and mode of transport.</p> <p>Uncertainties There are uncertainties around the scale and distribution of development in the District</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Natural Environment		
	Option 1: Leave the policies as they are, if they are fit for purpose and only consider amending them when national legislation and planning policy renders them out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policies BDP21 and BDP24 will contribute to this objective, e.g. the provision of Green Infrastructure will contribute to air quality and water quality a minor positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	++	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policies BDP21 and BDP24 will contribute to this objective as they set the policy context for the achievement of this objective. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. A significant positive effect is identified. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: Prevention Preparing for reuse Recycling</p>	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Natural Environment		
	Option 1: Leave the policies as they are, if they are fit for purpose and only consider amending them when national legislation and planning policy renders them out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
Other recovery Disposal			<p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	++	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP24 seeks to ensure that development delivers the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure – this could include benefits to flood management and a significant positive effect is identified in relation to Option 1. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	++	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP24 seeks to ensure that development delivers the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure – this could include benefits in terms of climate change adaption and mitigation and a significant positive effect is identified in relation to Option 1. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Natural Environment		
	Option 1: Leave the policies as they are, if they are fit for purpose and only consider amending them when national legislation and planning policy renders them out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
<p>6. Biodiversity: To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	++	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP21 relates to protection of the natural environment and this includes designated sites but also concepts related to habitat provision (stepping stones, and corridors of movement etc. Policy BDP24 seeks to ensure that development delivers the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure – this could include benefits in terms of biodiversity. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Significant positive effects are identified in relation to Option 1. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.</p>	++	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policies BDP21 and 24 will contribute to a high quality built and natural environment, which contribute to this objective and a significant positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p>
<p>8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	++	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP21 seeks to protect and enhance the landscape, which will contribute to the setting of heritage features but also forms part of the heritage of the District and a significant positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Natural Environment		
	Option 1: Leave the policies as they are, if they are fit for purpose and only consider amending them when national legislation and planning policy renders them out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
			necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF. Mitigation None. Uncertainties None.
9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	++	?	Likely Significant Effects Policies BDP21 and 24 will contribute to a high quality built and natural environment, which contribute to health and well-being and a significant positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF. Mitigation None. Uncertainties None.
10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.	0	0	Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective. Mitigation None. Uncertainties None. Assumptions None.

SA Objective	Issue: Natural Environment		
	Option 1: Leave the policies as they are, if they are fit for purpose and only consider amending them when national legislation and planning policy renders them out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policies BDP21 and 24 will contribute to a high quality built and natural environment, which could help create the environment for attractive housing and a minor positive effect is identified on this basis. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p>
12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policies BDP21 and 24 will contribute to a high quality built and natural environment, which could help create the environment for attractive town centres and a minor positive effect is identified on this basis. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policies BDP21 and 24 will contribute to a high quality built and natural environment, which could help create the environment for inward investment and a minor positive effect is identified on this basis. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Natural Environment		
	Option 1: Leave the policies as they are, if they are fit for purpose and only consider amending them when national legislation and planning policy renders them out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.			<p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.	++	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BD24 seeks to ensure that development delivers the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure – this could include benefits in terms of encouraging walking and cycling and a significant positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Historic Environment		
	Option 1: Leave the policies as they are, if they are fit for purpose and only consider amending them when national legislation and planning policy renders them out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects Given the scope of the policy no significant effects are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	++	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP20 supports the sensitive reuse of redundant historic buildings and encourages proposals that provide for a sustainable future for heritage assets, particularly those at risk. A significant positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: Prevention Preparing for reuse Recycling Other recovery Disposal</p>	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Historic Environment		
	Option 1: Leave the policies as they are, if they are fit for purpose and only consider amending them when national legislation and planning policy renders them out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
<p>4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.</p>	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP20 references Policy BDP24, which seeks to ensure that development delivers the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure – this could include benefits to flood management and a minor positive effect is identified in relation to Option 1. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	++	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP20 encourages opportunities to mitigate the effects of climate change, including re-use and of historic buildings and their modification to reduce carbon emissions – this could include benefits in terms of climate change adaption and mitigation and a significant positive effect is identified in relation to Option 1. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and</p>	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP20 references Policy BDP24, which seeks to ensure that development delivers the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure – this could include</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Historic Environment		
	Option 1: Leave the policies as they are, if they are fit for purpose and only consider amending them when national legislation and planning policy renders them out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.			<p>benefits to biodiversity and a minor positive effect is identified in relation to Option 1. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP20 references Policy BDP24, which seeks to ensure that development delivers the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure – this could include benefits to the landscape and a minor positive effect is identified in relation to Option 1. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p>
8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	++	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP20 directly relates to this objective and provides a comprehensive policy response and a significant positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Historic Environment		
	Option 1: Leave the policies as they are, if they are fit for purpose and only consider amending them when national legislation and planning policy renders them out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
			<p>Uncertainties None.</p>
<p>9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP20 references Policy BDP24, which seeks to ensure that development delivers the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure – this could include benefits to the landscape and a minor positive effect is identified in relation to Option 1. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p>
<p>10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.</p>	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local</p>	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP20 sets out the policy context that could enable heritage assets to be utilised for housing, where appropriate and a minor positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap.</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Historic Environment		
	Option 1: Leave the policies as they are, if they are fit for purpose and only consider amending them when national legislation and planning policy renders them out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.			Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF. Mitigation None. Uncertainties None.
12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.	+	?	Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP20 will contribute to a high quality built and natural environment, which could help create the environment for attractive town centres and a minor positive effect is identified on this basis. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF. Mitigation None. Uncertainties None. Assumptions None.
13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.	+	?	Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP20 will contribute to a high quality built and natural environment, which could help create the environment for inward investment and a minor positive effect is identified on this basis. Heritage related tourism is also an important facet of the economy, although this objective is focussed on the knowledge based economy. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF. Mitigation None. Uncertainties

SA Objective	Issue: Historic Environment		
	Option 1: Leave the policies as they are, if they are fit for purpose and only consider amending them when national legislation and planning policy renders them out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
			None. Assumptions None.
14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.	0	0	Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective. Mitigation None. Uncertainties None. Assumptions None.
15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.	0	0	Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective. Mitigation None. Uncertainties None. Assumptions None.

SA Objective	Issue: Climate Change and Water Resources		
	Option 1: Leave the policy as it is if it is fit for purpose and only consider amending it when national legislation and planning policy renders it out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
<p>1. Water, Soil and Air Quality. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.</p>	++	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP22 supports low or zero carbon energy generation schemes when adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily, which would include impacts on air quality. Policy BDP23 includes measures to reduce the consumption of water in new development and protects water quality by requiring developers to have regard to relevant plans and programmes. The policy also encourages early engagement with Severn Trent in relation to waste water management. A significant positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>2. Land Use. To ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p>	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>3. Waste: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: Prevention Preparing for reuse</p>	++	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP22 encourages the construction of design and developments to have regard to the waste management hierarchy and a significant positive effect is identified. The policy also supports waste to energy schemes although not explicitly. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Climate Change and Water Resources		
	Option 1: Leave the policy as it is if it is fit for purpose and only consider amending it when national legislation and planning policy renders it out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
Recycling Other recovery Disposal			sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF. Mitigation None. Uncertainties None. Assumptions None.
4. Flood Risk: To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.	++	?	Likely Significant Effects Policy BD23 has a range of measures in relation to flood risk and also encourages the use of SuDS. Significant positive effects are identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF. Mitigation None. Uncertainties None. Assumptions None.
5. Climate Change: To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.	++	?	Likely Significant Effects Both policies seek to address the causes of climate change and adapt to impacts. A significant positive effect is identified on this basis Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF. Mitigation None.

SA Objective	Issue: Climate Change and Water Resources		
	Option 1: Leave the policy as it is if it is fit for purpose and only consider amending it when national legislation and planning policy renders it out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
			<p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.</p>	++	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP 23 includes measures to maintain water quality and improve the biodiversity value of watercourses, e.g. through deculverting. A significant positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
<p>7. Landscape: To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.</p>	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP 23 includes measures to maintain water quality and improve the biodiversity value of watercourses, e.g. through deculverting. It also encourages the use of SuDS. These measures could help restore the character of existing watercourses and a minor positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Climate Change and Water Resources		
	Option 1: Leave the policy as it is if it is fit for purpose and only consider amending it when national legislation and planning policy renders it out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
			None.
8. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
9. Health and well-being. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	+	?	<p>Policy BD23 has a range of measures in relation to flood risk and also encourages the use of SuDS. A minor positive effect is identified as this could help reduce risks associated with flooding, with a consequential benefit in relation to health. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
10. Community Participation. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Climate Change and Water Resources		
	Option 1: Leave the policy as it is if it is fit for purpose and only consider amending it when national legislation and planning policy renders it out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
social responsibility in the local community.			None.
11. Housing. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP23 contributes to this objective by ensuring that new development has regard to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and ensures that there is adequate capacity in the sewerage system, thereby contributing to the 'clean, safe and pleasant environment' element of this objective. A minor positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <p>Assumptions</p>
12. Town Centre Vitality and Community Facilities and Services. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP22 seeks to encourage developments in locations that are well served by public/sustainable transport, existing local facilities and infrastructure. This would contribute to this objective and a minor positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Climate Change and Water Resources		
	Option 1: Leave the policy as it is if it is fit for purpose and only consider amending it when national legislation and planning policy renders it out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
			None.
13. Economy. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects Policy BDP22 seeks to encourage developments in locations that are well served by public/sustainable transport, existing local facilities and infrastructure. This would contribute to this objective and a minor positive effect is identified. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
14. Education. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects No impacts are identified in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation None.</p> <p>Uncertainties None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>
15. Travel. To increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.	++	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects BDP 22 seeks to ensure that developments are in locations well-served by public/sustainable transport, existing local facilities and infrastructure. Given the anticipated timing of the District Plan there should be sufficient time to rewrite the policy to reflect the revised NPPF if necessary, this will be important to avoid</p>

SA Objective	Issue: Climate Change and Water Resources		
	Option 1: Leave the policy as it is if it is fit for purpose and only consider amending it when national legislation and planning policy renders it out of date	Option 2: Re-write the policies	Commentary
			<p>a local policy gap. Effects associated with Option 2 are uncertain, although any re-written policy would need to be compliant with the NPPF.</p> <p><u>Mitigation</u> None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties</u> None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None.</p>

Appendix E Definitions of Significance



Proposed SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
1. To protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide opportunities to improve and maintain water quality? Will it ensure that essential water infrastructure is appropriately planned and co-ordinated with all new development? Will it improve and maintain air quality? Will it address air quality issues in the Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and prevent new designations of AQMA? Will it provide opportunities to improve and maintain soil quality? Will it provide opportunities and improve or maintain water efficiency in new development, refurbishment and redevelopment? Will it help to improve failing waterbodies through appropriate mechanisms such as SuDS and improvements to watercourses (including new watercourses, or opening up of culverted systems)? 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would significantly improve air quality and result in air quality targets being met/exceeded and the number of AQMAs (or the area under AQMA) being reduced.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to a significant reduction of wastewater, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater and/or surface water would be significantly improved and all water targets (including those relevant to biological and chemical quality) would be met/exceeded.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to a significant reduction in the demand for water from the District.</p>
		+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would improve air quality.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to a reduction of wastewater, surface water runoff and/or pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater or surface water would be improved so that some water targets (including those relevant to biological and chemical quality) will be met/exceeded.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to a reduction in the demand for water from the District.</p>
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would lead to a decrease in air quality.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in new development being located within 500m of an AQMA</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in the amount of waste water, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater or surface water would be reduced.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in the demand for water from the District.</p>
		--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would lead to a decrease in air quality and would result in the area of an AQMA having to be extended.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in new development being located within an AQMA.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in the amount of wastewater, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater or surface water would be decreased and water targets would not be met.</p> <p>The policy/proposal will lead to deterioration of the current WFD classification.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in the demand for water from the District.</p>
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
2. To ensure the efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it safeguard the District's mineral resources? Will it help to protect the District's best and most versatile 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would encourage significant development on brownfield land.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would avoid the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would help to remediate contaminated land.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would protect open space.</p>

Proposed SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
best and most versatile agricultural land, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> agricultural land from adverse developments? Will it maximise the use of Previously Developed Land? Will it reduce the amount of contaminated, derelict, degraded and under-used land? Will it encourage the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure? Will it protect the District's open spaces of recreational and amenity value? 	+	Positive	The policy/proposal would encourage development on brownfield. The policy/proposal would encourage the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. The policy/proposal would result in land contamination. The policy/proposal would lead to the loss of open space.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
3. To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) Prevention 2) Preparing for reuse 3) Recycling 4) Other recovery 5) Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise the demand for raw materials? Will there be opportunities to increase recycling? Will it reduce the production of waste and manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy? Will it ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce the amount of waste generated through prevention, minimisation and re-use. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through recycling and energy recovery.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through recycling and energy recovery. The policy/proposal would encourage the use of sustainable materials.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would result in an increased amount of waste going to landfill.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in a significantly increased amount of waste going to landfill.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
4. To ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to all sources of flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect the floodplain from inappropriate development? Will it promote patterns of spatial development that are adaptable to and suitable for predicted changes in climate change? Will the plan include opportunities to reduce the risk of flooding in 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain).
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain).
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. It is anticipated that the policy will neither cause nor exacerbate flooding in the catchment.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. The policy/proposal would result in development being located within Flood Zone 2.

Proposed SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> existing developed areas in the Plan? Will it ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere? Will it (development) improve and/or reduce flood risk (betterment and flood risk reduction opportunities)? Will it promote sustainable drainage systems where appropriate? 	--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The policy/proposal would result in development being located within Flood Zone 3.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
5. To reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it promote patterns of spatial development that are adaptable to and suitable for predicted changes in climate? Will it promote measures to mitigate the causes of climate change? Will it support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources? Will it encourage opportunities for the production of renewable and low carbon energy? Will it promote greater energy efficiency? Will it encourage opportunities to achieve energy efficiency measures above the minimum building regulations standard? Will it encourage innovative and environmentally friendly technologies? Will it encourage water efficiency targets above building regulations? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the District. The policy/proposal would significantly increase resilience/decrease vulnerability to climate change effects. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used/generated.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the District. The policy/proposal would increase resilience/decrease vulnerability to climate change effects. The policy/proposal would reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used/generated.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the District. The policy/proposal would not increase resilience/decrease vulnerability to climate change effects.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the District. The policy/proposal would increase vulnerability to climate change effects.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

Proposed SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
6. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to safeguard the District's biodiversity and geodiversity? Will it provide opportunities to enhance local biodiversity/geodiversity in both urban and rural areas? Will it help to achieve targets set out in the Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plans? Will the plan protect sites and habitats designated for nature conservation, including protected species? Will it enhance ecological connectivity and maintain and improve the green infrastructure network? Will it provide opportunities for people to access the natural environment? 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would have a positive effect on European or national designated sites, habitats or species e.g. enhancing habitats, creating additional habitat or increasing protected species population.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would create new habitat and link it with existing habitats or significantly improve existing habitats to support local biodiversity.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have major positive effects on protected geologically important sites.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would significantly enhance the District's green infrastructure network.</p>
		+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would have a positive effect on regional or local designated sites, habitats or species.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would improve existing habitats to support local biodiversity.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have positive effects on protected geologically important sites.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would enhance the District's green infrastructure network.</p>
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would have negative effects on regional or local designated sites, habitats or species e.g. short term loss of habitats, loss of species and temporary effects on the functioning of ecosystems.</p> <p>The proposed policy would lead to short-term disturbance of existing habitat but would not have long-term effects on local biodiversity.</p> <p>The proposed policy would have minor negative effects on protected geologically important sites.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would adversely affect the District's green infrastructure network.</p>
		--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would have negative effects on European or national designated sites, habitats and/or protected species (i.e. on the interest features and integrity of the site, by preventing any of the conservation objectives from being achieved or resulting in a long term decreases in the population of a priority species). These effects could not be reasonably mitigated.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in significant, long term negative effects on non-designated sites (e.g. through significant loss of habitat leading to a long term loss of ecosystem structure and function).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have significant negative effects on protected geologically important sites.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have a significant adverse effect on the District's green infrastructure network.</p>
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
7. Conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape? Will it promote high quality design in context 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape/townscape character.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would offer potential to enhance landscape/townscape character.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.

Proposed SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with its urban and rural landscape? Will it protect and improve the distinctive local character of the District? 	-	Negative	The policy/proposal would have an adverse effect on landscape/townscape character.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would have a significant adverse effect on landscape/townscape character.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
8. To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it preserve, protect and enhance conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, historic parks and gardens and their settings and other features and areas of historic and cultural value? (i.e. designated and non-designated heritage assets) Will it tackle heritage assets identified as being 'at risk'? Will it improve the quality of the built environment? Will it make the most of opportunities to proactively enhance the contribution that the historic environment makes to the quality of life and other elements of the local plan? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would protect and enhance the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with national designations (including their setting). The policy/proposal will make use of historic buildings, spaces and places through sensitive adaption and re-use allowing these distinctive assets to be access.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would protect and enhance the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with regional or local designations (including their setting). The policy/proposal will increase access of historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to deterioration of the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with regional or local designation. The policy/proposal would temporarily restrict access to historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to deterioration of the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with national designation or result in the destruction of heritage assets (national, regional, local). The policy/proposal would permanently restrict access to historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
9. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve access to health facilities? Will it help to improve quality of life for residents? Will it promote healthier lifestyles? Will it mitigate against noise pollution? Will it mitigate against light pollution? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal could have strong and sustained impacts on healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity, recreational activity, improved environmental quality, etc. Different groups within the society are taken into consideration. The policy/proposal would ensure that new development is located in close proximity to a range of healthcare facilities (e.g. within 800m of a GP surgery and open space). The policy/proposal would deliver new healthcare facilities and/or open space. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the level of crime through design and other safety measures.

Proposed SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it seek to provide high quality well designed environments? Will it maintain and improve access to open space, leisure and recreational facilities? Will it promote mixed developments that encourages natural surveillance? Will it promote community safety? Will it reduce actual levels of crime and anti-social behaviour? Will it reduce the fear of crime? Will it promote design that discourages crime? 	+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would promote healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity, recreational activity, improved environmental quality, etc. Different groups within the society are taken into consideration.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would ensure that new development is located in close proximity to a healthcare facility (e.g. within 800m of a GP surgery or open space).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would reduce crime through design and other safety measures.</p>
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would reduce access to healthcare facilities and open space.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would deliver development in excess of 800m from a GP surgery and/or open space.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in reported crime and the fear of crime in the District.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have effects which could cause deterioration of health.</p>
		--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in reported crime and the fear of crime in the District.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would have significant effects which would cause deterioration of health within the community (i.e. increase in pollution).</p>
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
10. To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it incorporate consultation with local communities? Will it promote wider community engagement and civic responsibility? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would provide significant opportunities for community participation in decision making that affects their community and local neighbourhood.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would provide opportunities for community participation in decision making that affects their community and local neighbourhood.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would reduce the ability of communities to contribute towards decision making that affects their community and local neighbourhood.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the ability of communities to contribute towards decision making that affects their community and local neighbourhood.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.		

Proposed SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
11. To provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide opportunities to increase affordable housing levels within urban and rural areas of the District? Will it support the provision of a range of house types, tenures and sizes to meet the needs of all parts of the community? Will it seek to provide high quality well designed residential environments? Will it provide housing in sustainable locations that allow easy access to a range of local services and facilities? Will it provide opportunities for the construction of sustainable homes? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would provide a significant increase to housing supply and would provide access to decent, affordable housing for residents with different needs, e.g. housing sites with capacity for 100 or more units.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would provide an increase to housing supply and would provide access to decent, affordable housing for residents with different needs, e.g. housing sites of between 1 and 99 units. The policy/proposal would make use of/improve existing buildings or unfit, empty homes. The policy/proposal would promote high quality design. The policy/proposal would deliver sufficient pitches/plots to meet the requirements for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would reduce the amount of affordable, decent housing available (e.g. a net loss of between 1 and 99 dwellings).
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the amount of affordable, decent housing available (e.g. a net loss of 100+ dwellings)
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
12. To improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and enhance the provision of local services and facilities? Will it contribute to rural service provision across the District? Will it enhance the viability and vitality of Bromsgrove town centre and local centres across the District? Will it enhance accessibility to services by public transport? Will it tackle deprivation in the most deprived areas and reduce inequalities in access to education, employment and services? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would create new, or significantly enhance existing community facilities and services.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would enhance existing community facilities and services. The policy/proposal would promote the vitality and viability of town centres. The policy/proposal would ensure that new development is located in close proximity (e.g. within 800m) to community facilities.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would reduce the access, availability and quality of existing community facilities and services. The policy/proposal would make access to community facilities more difficult. The policy/proposal would harm the vitality and viability of town centres. The policy/proposal would deliver new development in excess of 2,000m from community facilities.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in the removal of existing community facilities without their replacement elsewhere within the District. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the availability and quality of existing community facilities.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

Proposed SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
13. To develop a knowledge driven economy which supports the development of new technologies of high value, accompanied by supporting the infrastructure, whilst ensuring all share the benefits, whether urban and rural.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it contribute towards urban and rural regeneration? Will it promote and support the development of innovative and knowledge-based technologies of high value and low environmental impact? Will it support expansion of the manufacturing sector? Will it provide opportunities for existing and new businesses to grow and develop to enhance their competitiveness? Will it provide sufficient employment land in locations that are attractive to the market and well-served by transport and other infrastructure? Will it provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure which would lead to a more diversified economy and support the key sectors, maximising viability of the economy in the District and reducing out-commuting (e.g. it would deliver over 1ha of employment land). The policy/proposal would encourage business opportunities for sustainable tourism which would result in a significant positive effects on the local economy.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure (e.g. delivering between 0.1 and 0.99ha of employment land). The policy/proposal would provide accessible employment opportunities. The policy/proposal would support diversification of the rural economy. The policy/proposal would support existing sustainable tourism which contributes to the local economy. The policy/proposal would deliver development in close proximity to a major employment site (i.e. within 2,000m walking distance or 30mins travel time by public transport).
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would have negative effects on businesses, the local economy and local employment (e.g. it would result in the loss of between 0.1 and 0.99ha of employment land).
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would have significant negative effects on business, the local economy and local employment (e.g. policy/proposal would lead to the closure or relocation of existing significant local businesses, loss of employment of 1ha or more, or would affect key sectors).
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
		14. To raise the skill levels and qualifications of the workforce and the quality of education for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote investment in educational establishments to meet the changing demands of the population and economy? Will it improve access to training to raise employment potential? Will it provide support and improve access to high quality educational facilities? Will it help to raise educational attainment and skills? 	++
+	Positive			The policy/proposal would enhance existing educational opportunities, services and facilities. The policy/proposal would create employment opportunities or improve access to training and skills. Some of this would benefit local communities. The policy/proposal would ensure that new development is located in close proximity (e.g. within 800m to an educational facility).
0	Neutral			The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.

Proposed SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would reduce the access, availability and quality of existing educational opportunities, services and facilities. The policy/proposal would make access to employment, skills and training more difficult. The policy/proposal would deliver new development in excess of 2,000m from educational facilities.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in the removal of existing educational opportunities, services and facilities without their replacement elsewhere within the District. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the availability and quality of existing employment or reduce availability/access to training and skills.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
15. Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it provide opportunities to increase sustainable modes of travel? Will it focus development in existing centres, and make use of existing infrastructure to reduce the need to travel? Will it support investment in transport infrastructure? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion (e.g. new development is within 400m walking distance of all services). The policy/proposal would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce out-commuting in the District.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce need for travel (e.g. new development is within 400m of one or more services). The policy/proposal would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods.
		0	Neutral	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion. The policy/proposal would deliver new development in excess of 400m from public transport services/cycle routes.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, substantially increasing road traffic and congestion.
		~	No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy/proposal and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

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