



# Bromsgrove District Plan

## Schedule of Minor Changes

February 2014



## **Schedule of Minor Changes to Bromsgrove District Plan**

The schedule below is intended to record and highlight minor editorial corrections, amendments, factual updates and clarifications to the Bromsgrove District Plan as it appeared when submitted to the Planning Inspectorate. These alterations are not considered to represent changes that would need to be consulted upon as they do not have any material effect on the meaning or direction of the plan and its policies. They represent instead an opportunity to make minor alterations to the plan to improve its readability, clarity and accuracy and are commended to the Inspector on that basis.

Policy/Paragraph/table	Existing wording	Proposed wording/correction	Reason for change
Various	Paragraph / page / footnote numbering throughout document.	Revised paragraph / page / footnote numbering.	These will be updated throughout document as revisions and additions are made.
Contents	<b>1. Introduction and Context 2</b> Background <b>2</b> Content <b>3</b> What has influenced this Plan? <b>3</b> Duty to Cooperate <b>4</b> The Local Enterprise Partnership <b>4</b> What happens next? <b>5</b> Can I still get involved? <b>5</b>	<b>1. Introduction and Context 2</b> Background <b>2</b> Content <b>3</b> What has influenced this Plan? <b>3</b> Duty to Cooperate <b>4</b> The Local Enterprise Partnership <b>4</b> <del>What happens next? <b>5</b></del> <del>Can I still get involved? <b>5</b></del>	Update for intended adoption version
Contents	Implementation and monitoring <b>118</b>	<b>9. Implementation and monitoring 118</b>	Correction
Introduction and Context 1.5	The Plan reflects national and local aims for reducing carbon emissions. It also contributes to the Council's agenda of improving the quality of life and health of the residents of Bromsgrove which is set out in the Bromsgrove Priorities section of the Single Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire 2011-2021. The Plan will be the starting point for the development of Neighbourhood Development Plans by local communities	The Plan reflects national and local aims for reducing carbon emissions. It also contributes to the Council's agenda of improving the quality of life and health of the residents of Bromsgrove which is set out in the Bromsgrove Priorities section of the Single Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire 2011-2021. The Plan will be the starting point for the development of Neighbourhood Development Plans by local communities	Highlight importance of neighbourhood planning

	and for decisions on all new development proposals.	and for decisions on all new development proposals. <i>As there are a substantial number of Parishes in the District (19) it is anticipated that Parish Councils will continue to play a prominent role in this process. There will also be support for Neighbourhood Planning initiatives proposed in non-parished areas.</i>	
Introduction and Context 1.7	<p>The Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <b>District Profile</b> which describes Bromsgrove as it is at the moment</li> <li>• The <b>challenges</b> facing Bromsgrove that the Plan can help to address and the <b>objectives</b> for addressing these challenges</li> <li>• A <b>vision</b> of how the District could develop as a place to meet the needs of its local residents, businesses and visitors in the future</li> <li>• A <b>strategy</b> to direct growth to sustainable locations and achieve the vision</li> <li>• A set of <b>Policies</b> to deliver the strategy</li> <li>• A <b>monitoring and implementation framework</b> for delivering the Plan. The Plan is supported by a draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which attempts to show how the proposed</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <b>District Profile</b> which describes Bromsgrove as it is at the moment</li> <li>• The <b>challenges</b> facing Bromsgrove that the Plan can help to address and the <b>objectives</b> for addressing these challenges</li> <li>• A <b>vision</b> of how the District could develop as a place to meet the needs of its local residents, businesses and visitors in the future</li> <li>• A <b>strategy</b> to direct growth to sustainable locations and achieve the vision</li> <li>• A set of <b>Policies</b> to deliver the strategy</li> <li>• A <b>monitoring and implementation framework</b> for delivering the Plan. The Plan is supported by a draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which attempts to show how the proposed</li> </ul>	Update

	development may be delivered. The IDP is at present in draft and as a 'live' document will be updated before Submission of the Plan. The draft IDP can be found as a separate document.	development may be delivered. The IDP is at present in draft and as a 'live' document <del>and will be updated before Submission of the Plan.</del> The draft IDP can be found as a separate document.	
Introduction and Context 1.9	<p><b>Evidence from a number of studies about the District, including but not exclusively:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment Land Review 2008/2012</li> <li>• Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012</li> <li>• Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2013</li> <li>• Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment</li> <li>• Strategic Flood Risk Assessment levels 1&amp;2 (2008 and 2012)</li> <li>• Water Cycle Study Outline (2012)</li> <li>• Settlement Hierarchy Study 2012</li> <li>• Green Infrastructure Baseline Report 2012</li> <li>• Retail Study 2013</li> <li>• Viability Assessment 2013?</li> <li>• Annual Monitoring Reports ongoing</li> </ul>	<p><b>Evidence from a number of studies about the District, including but not exclusively:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment Land Review 2008/2012</li> <li>• Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012</li> <li>• Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2013</li> <li>• Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment</li> <li>• Strategic Flood Risk Assessment levels 1&amp;2 (2008 and 2012)</li> <li>• Water Cycle Study Outline (2012)</li> <li>• Settlement Hierarchy Study 2012</li> <li>• Green Infrastructure Baseline Report 2012</li> <li>• Retail Study 2013</li> <li>• Viability Assessment <del>2014</del>?</li> <li>• Annual Monitoring Reports ongoing</li> </ul>	Correction
Introduction and Context 1.11	<p><b>Involvement of key stakeholders and local communities, including consultation on:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues and Options - 2005</li> </ul>	<p><b>Involvement of key stakeholders and local communities, including consultation on:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues and Options - 2005</li> </ul>	Correction

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues and Options - 2008</li> <li>• Redditch Growth Joint Consultation - 2009</li> <li>• Draft Core Strategy - 2010</li> <li>• Draft Core Strategy 2 - 2011</li> <li>• Housing Growth Joint Consultation 2013</li> <li>• Bromsgrove District Plan (2011-2030) – 2013 Publication Version (current)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues and Options - 2008</li> <li>• Redditch Growth Joint Consultation - 2009</li> <li>• Draft Core Strategy - 2010</li> <li>• Draft Core Strategy 2 - 2011</li> <li>• Housing Growth Joint Consultation 2013</li> <li>• Bromsgrove District Plan (2011-2030) – 2013 <i>Proposed</i> Publication Submission Version (<del>current</del>)</li> </ul>	
Introduction and Context 1.12	A summary of the consultation carried out and how it has influenced the Plan is contained in the Consultation Statement which is a separate evidence base document. A brief summary of the key consultation issues is detailed in each policy under the sub heading of consultation feedback.	A summary of the consultation carried out and how it has influenced the Plan is contained in the Consultation Statement which is a separate evidence base document. <del>A brief summary of the key consultation issues is detailed in each policy under the sub heading of consultation feedback.</del>	Update for intended adoption version
Introduction and Context 1.21 -1.27	<p><b>What happens next?</b> The Bromsgrove District Plan (Proposed Submission) will go out to publication for the statutory 6 week period, during which time representations from all interested parties on issues of soundness will be welcomed. All of the main issues raised will then be summarised and responded to.</p> <p>In due course the final version of the plan will be submitted to the Secretary of State and the submitted document will be made available.</p>	<p><b>What happens next?</b> <del>The Bromsgrove District Plan (Proposed Submission) will go out to publication for the statutory 6 week period, during which time representations from all interested parties on issues of soundness will be welcomed. All of the main issues raised will then be summarised and responded to.</del></p> <p><del>In due course the final version of the plan will be submitted to the Secretary of State and the submitted document will be made available.</del></p>	Update for intended adoption version

	<p>Once submitted, the BDP will be subject to independent examination to ensure the Plan is sound and for compliance with Duty to Co-operate, legal and procedural requirements. Soundness of a Plan is defined in the NPPF as being “positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with National Policy”.</p> <p><b>‘Positively prepared’ means that the Plan must:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements</li> <li>• Be consistent with achieving sustainable development</li> </ul> <p><b>‘Justified’ means that the document must be:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founded on a robust and credible evidence base</li> <li>• The most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives</li> </ul> <p><b>‘Effective’ means that the document must be:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliverable</li> <li>• Based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities</li> </ul> <p><b>All Local Plans will be tested to make sure that they are legally compliant.</b></p>	<p><del>Once submitted, the BDP will be subject to independent examination to ensure the Plan is sound and for compliance with Duty to Co-operate, legal and procedural requirements. Soundness of a Plan is defined in the NPPF as being “positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with National Policy”.</del></p> <p><del><b>‘Positively prepared’ means that the Plan must:</b></del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>• Meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements</del></li> <li><del>• Be consistent with achieving sustainable development</del></li> </ul> <p><del><b>‘Justified’ means that the document must be:</b></del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>• Founded on a robust and credible evidence base</del></li> <li><del>• The most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives</del></li> </ul> <p><del><b>‘Effective’ means that the document must be:</b></del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>• Deliverable</del></li> <li><del>• Based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities</del></li> </ul> <p><del><b>All Local Plans will be tested to make sure that they are legally compliant.</b></del></p>	
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	<p><b>They must:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be prepared in accordance with the Local Development Scheme (a timetable) and in compliance with the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and the relevant local planning Regulations;</li> <li>• Be subject to Sustainability Appraisal meeting the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive;</li> <li>• Have regard to national policy in the NPPF;</li> <li>• Have regard to any Sustainable Community Strategy for its area.</li> </ul> <p>The submitted document will then be considered at an</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examination in Public to be conducted by an independent</li> <li>• Inspector who will determine whether the plan is sound.</li> </ul> <p><b>Can I still be involved?</b> The preparation of the Plan has been progressing for some time and you may already have been involved in earlier consultation periods. The Plan includes a summary of key issues from previous consultations and describes how this has influenced the Plan. Whether or not you</p>	<p><b>They must:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Be prepared in accordance with the Local Development Scheme (a timetable) and in compliance with the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and the relevant local planning Regulations;</del></li> <li>• <del>Be subject to Sustainability Appraisal meeting the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive;</del></li> <li>• <del>Have regard to national policy in the NPPF;</del></li> <li>• <del>Have regard to any Sustainable Community Strategy for its area.</del></li> </ul> <p>The submitted document will then be considered at an</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Examination in Public to be conducted by an independent</del></li> <li>• <del>Inspector who will determine whether the plan is sound.</del></li> </ul> <p><b>Can I still be involved?</b> The preparation of the Plan has been progressing for some time and you may already have been involved in earlier consultation periods. The Plan includes a summary of key issues from previous consultations and describes how this has influenced the Plan. Whether or not you</p>	
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	<p>have been involved in any of these earlier stages however, there is still the opportunity for you to be involved by commenting on the soundness of the Plan as detailed above.</p> <p>Publication of the District Plan is timetabled for <b>30 September 2013</b> and the publication period will run <b>for 6 weeks</b>. We will need to consider all of your representations on soundness before a final submission version can be issued and therefore if you have any comments on soundness they must be received by the District Council by <b>5pm on Monday 11th November 2013</b>.</p> <p>Please send the completed form to:  <b>The Strategic Planning Team,  Planning and Regeneration,  The Council House,  Burcot Lane,  Bromsgrove,  Worcestershire,  B60 1AA</b></p> <p>Or alternatively email a copy of the completed response form to <b>strategicplanning@bromsgrove.gov.uk</b></p> <p>To find out more about the Bromsgrove District Plan (2011-2030) Publication</p>	<p><del>have been involved in any of these earlier stages however, there is still the opportunity for you to be involved by commenting on the soundness of the Plan as detailed above.</del></p> <p><del>Publication of the District Plan is timetabled for <b>30 September 2013</b> and the publication period will run <b>for 6 weeks</b>. We will need to consider all of your representations on soundness before a final submission version can be issued and therefore if you have any comments on soundness they must be received by the District Council by <b>5pm on Monday 11th November 2013</b>.</del></p> <p><del>Please send the completed form to:  <b>The Strategic Planning Team,  Planning and Regeneration,  The Council House,  Burcot Lane,  Bromsgrove,  Worcestershire,  B60 1AA</b></del></p> <p><del>Or alternatively email a copy of the completed response form to <b>strategicplanning@bromsgrove.gov.uk</b></del></p> <p><del>To find out more about the Bromsgrove District Plan (2011-2030) Publication</del></p>	
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	Version you can visit the Council's web page at <b>www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/bdp</b> Alternatively you may wish to speak to an officer on <b>01527 881316</b> .	<del>Version you can visit the Council's web page at <b>www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/bdp</b> Alternatively you may wish to speak to an officer on <b>01527 881316</b>.</del>	
District Profile 2.28	Due to the District's close proximity to the West Midlands conurbation, many inhabitants in Bromsgrove commute to work in Birmingham.	Due to the District's close proximity to the West Midlands conurbation, many inhabitants in Bromsgrove <i>District</i> commute to work in Birmingham, <i>the Black Country and Solihull</i> .	Clarification
Key Challenges 3.1	3) Meeting the growth needs of the District up to 2030 and beyond by ensuring that there is an adequate supply of appropriate housing and employment land thus providing certainty for the development industry.	3) Meeting the growth needs of the District up to 2030 and beyond by ensuring that there is <del>an adequate a</del> supply of appropriate housing and employment land thus providing certainty for the development industry.	Clarification
Key Challenges 3.1	12) Celebrating and conserving the District's individuality as an attractive and safe place with a unique historic built environment and landscape which is biodiversity rich.	12) Celebrating and conserving the District's individuality as an attractive and safe place with a unique historic built environment and landscape which is <i>geologically and</i> biodiversity rich.	Clarification
Vision 4.6	In the next 15 to 20 years, the District will have achieved a more balanced housing market and be continuing to deliver the required level of housing growth to meet local needs.	In the next 15 to 20 years, the District will have achieved a more balanced housing market and be continuing to deliver the required level of housing growth to meet local needs <i>including the needs of the elderly population</i> .	Ensure the key challenge of meeting the elderly is addressed within the vision.
Vision 4.12	These include the Lickey, Clent and Waseley Hills, canals, ancient woodlands, areas of nature conservation, biodiversity	These include the Lickey, Clent and Waseley Hills, canals, ancient woodlands, areas of nature conservation, biodiversity,	Clarification

	and landscape character, together with Conservation Areas, listed buildings and their settings, all of which will have been carefully protected, conserved and enhanced.	<i>geodiversity</i> and landscape character, together with Conservation Areas, listed buildings and their settings, all of which will have been carefully protected, conserved and enhanced.	
Vision 4.12	The Green Belt boundary will remain unchanged <sup>8</sup> , and the quality of the environment will continue to improve with the existing high levels of open space and 'greenery' within the settlements maintained and improved.  8. Subject to Redditch Cross Boundary Sites and full Green Belt Review by 2030	<i>Following the Local Plan Review, the Green Belt boundary boundaries will remain unchanged<sup>8</sup> and until 2030 and beyond. The quality of the environment will continue to improve with the existing high levels of open space and 'greenery' within the settlements maintained and improved.</i>  <del>8. Subject to Redditch Cross Boundary Sites and full Green Belt Review by 2030</del>	Clarification
Key Diagram 7	<b>Key Diagram</b>  The Key Diagram (at the bottom of this page) diagrammatically illustrates, the spatial strategy set out within the document.	<b>Key Diagram and Policies Map</b>  The Key Diagram (at the bottom of this page) diagrammatically illustrates, the spatial strategy set out within the document. <i>Where possible, the policies of this Plan appear in greater detail on the Policies Map. The Policies Map should be read in conjunction with the Bromsgrove District Plan.</i>	To provide greater clarity
BDP1 8.5 - 8.8	<b>Consultation Feedback</b> <b>8.5</b> Consultation feedback was generally very positive in relation to this policy with many supporting the policy in its current form. Some did feel that the policy should	<del><b>Consultation Feedback</b> <b>8.5</b> Consultation feedback was generally very positive in relation to this policy with many supporting the policy in its current form. Some did feel that the policy should</del>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>be removed as it repeated national policy however following the publication of the NPPF it was considered that the policy went beyond the level of detail provided in the new national guidance. It is considered that the policy draws on a wide range of planning issues to provide a clear and concise list of criteria against which all applications can be assessed.</p> <p><b>8.6</b> Some felt the policy could be strengthened to make it more deliverable and also be more positive in relation to the natural environment, making a specific reference to the significance of historic assets and their settings and clearly referencing walking, cycling and public transport. Some also considered that there should be an explanation in relation to the final bullet point that refers to the economic implications for the District. Some minor wording changes were included to add further clarity and strength to the policy but some of the wording changes were considered to overlap and repeat other policies. The wording 'In considering all proposals for development regard will be had to the following' has not been amended as stronger wording could be considered too onerous, as all of the criteria will not be</p>	<p><del>be removed as it repeated national policy however following the publication of the NPPF it was considered that the policy went beyond the level of detail provided in the new national guidance. It is considered that the policy draws on a wide range of planning issues to provide a clear and concise list of criteria against which all applications can be assessed.</del></p> <p><del><b>8.6</b> Some felt the policy could be strengthened to make it more deliverable and also be more positive in relation to the natural environment, making a specific reference to the significance of historic assets and their settings and clearly referencing walking, cycling and public transport. Some also considered that there should be an explanation in relation to the final bullet point that refers to the economic implications for the District. Some minor wording changes were included to add further clarity and strength to the policy but some of the wording changes were considered to overlap and repeat other policies. The wording 'In considering all proposals for development regard will be had to the following' has not been amended as stronger wording could be considered too onerous, as all of the criteria will not be relevant to all</del></p>	
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	<p>relevant to all applications.</p> <p><b>8.7</b> The policy has been expanded significantly to include a version of the model policy on the presumption in favour of sustainable development to ensure conformity with the NPPF.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p>The policy was assessed against the SA objectives and was one of the strongest performing policies due to the overarching nature of the policy. The policy performed well against social, environmental and economic objectives. There were no recommendations for mitigation.</p>	<p>applications.</p> <p><del><b>8.7</b> The policy has been expanded significantly to include a version of the model policy on the presumption in favour of sustainable development to ensure conformity with the NPPF.</del></p> <p><del><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></del></p> <p><del>The policy was assessed against the SA objectives and was one of the strongest performing policies due to the overarching nature of the policy. The policy performed well against social, environmental and economic objectives. There were no recommendations for mitigation.</del></p>	
BDP1	<b>BDP1 Policy Sustainable Development Principles</b>	<b>BDP1 Policy Sustainable Development Principles</b>	Correction
BDP1.3	b) Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted as stated in footnote 9 of paragraph 14 of the NPPF. For example, those policies relating to sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; remaining land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, designated heritage assets and locations at risk of flooding.	b) Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted as stated in footnote 9 of paragraph 14 of the NPPF. For example, those policies relating to sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; <del>remaining</del> land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, designated heritage assets and locations at risk of flooding.	Clarification
BDP1.4	d) The quality of the natural environment including any potential impact on	d) The quality of the natural environment including any potential impact on	Clarification

	biodiversity, landscape and the provision of/and links to green infrastructure (GI) networks;	biodiversity, <i>water quality, geodiversity</i> , landscape and the provision of/and links to green infrastructure (GI) networks;	
BDP2 8.13	Whilst the majority of development will occur around the Town and in the larger settlements there will be opportunities for small affordable housing schemes in rural settlements that meet local needs. Until a Green Belt Review is carried out it is considered desirable for village envelope boundaries to remain unchanged.	Whilst the majority of development will occur around the Town and in the larger settlements there will be opportunities for small affordable housing schemes in rural settlements that meet local needs. <i>To reflect the need to boost housing the four facets of housing delivery set out in the policy are not set out in a priority order as it is recognised that all four will have an important role in delivering housing.</i> Until a Green Belt Review is carried out it is considered desirable for village envelope boundaries to remain unchanged.	Clarify that the 4 facets of housing delivery are not set out in priority order.
BDP2 8.14-8.17	<b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.14 The inclusion of a settlement hierarchy was supported although some felt that it was based solely on population size and therefore further supporting evidence was needed. Some felt that a fourth tier should be added to the hierarchy to better define the types of settlements and include greater clarity over the types of development permitted within each type of settlement. Some considered that Blackwell, Cofton Hackett and Stoke Prior should form part of a higher tier and all other smaller settlements the fourth. However it is not considered that this approach is entirely	<del><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.14 The inclusion of a settlement hierarchy was supported although some felt that it was based solely on population size and therefore further supporting evidence was needed. Some felt that a fourth tier should be added to the hierarchy to better define the types of settlements and include greater clarity over the types of development permitted within each type of settlement. Some considered that Blackwell, Cofton Hackett and Stoke Prior should form part of a higher tier and all other smaller settlements the fourth. However it is not considered that this approach is entirely</del>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>robust as some of the smaller settlements, whilst they do have a lower population sometimes have a greater range of services and facilities, such as Belbroughton and Romsley, than the three identified allegedly 'higher order' settlements. It is however considered that there is sufficient flexibility within the policy to allow appropriate development to come forward in the settlements not 'washed over' by Green Belt. Furthermore to exactly define what types of development that would be allowed in each settlement type was considered too inflexible and following the publication of the NPPF, being prescriptive about the types of allowable development would not be in conformity with the spirit of this guidance. Some also raised concerns over the position of particular settlements within the hierarchy and the omission of certain settlements, for example, Tardebigge and Hunnington. The settlement hierarchy evidence acknowledges that not all settlements are included in the hierarchy, particularly the smaller settlements within the Green Belt which are sometimes purely ribbon development and/or with very limited sustainability credentials.</p> <p>8.15 There were concerns raised that the</p>	<p><del>robust as some of the smaller settlements, whilst they do have a lower population sometimes have a greater range of services and facilities, such as Belbroughton and Romsley, than the three identified allegedly 'higher order' settlements. It is however considered that there is sufficient flexibility within the policy to allow appropriate development to come forward in the settlements not 'washed over' by Green Belt. Furthermore to exactly define what types of development that would be allowed in each settlement type was considered too inflexible and following the publication of the NPPF, being prescriptive about the types of allowable development would not be in conformity with the spirit of this guidance. Some also raised concerns over the position of particular settlements within the hierarchy and the omission of certain settlements, for example, Tardebigge and Hunnington. The settlement hierarchy evidence acknowledges that not all settlements are included in the hierarchy, particularly the smaller settlements within the Green Belt which are sometimes purely ribbon development and/or with very limited sustainability credentials.</del></p> <p><del>8.15 There were concerns raised that the</del></p>	
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	<p>policy effectively prohibited garden land development which can form an important part of housing supply and that mention of this aspect was inappropriate in the settlement hierarchy policy. Whilst the discussion of the issues around brownfield land was originally considered valid in this policy, following a redraft of the policy this issue has been relocated to the high quality design policy.</p> <p>8.16 Some considered that it was not necessary to make reference to the maintenance of a 5 year supply as it was repetition of national policy. Others considered that the release of development sites should be carefully managed through the plan period. It was also suggested that some of the proposed development sites should be retained as ADRs. On reflection it was considered that these issues would be better dealt with in the policy on Future Housing and Employment Development.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p>8.17 The strength of the policy is that it underpins the sustainable development strategy for the District in that future development will be focussed on the most sustainable settlements which contain a range of services and facilities. The policy</p>	<p><del>policy effectively prohibited garden land development which can form an important part of housing supply and that mention of this aspect was inappropriate in the settlement hierarchy policy. Whilst the discussion of the issues around brownfield land was originally considered valid in this policy, following a redraft of the policy this issue has been relocated to the high quality design policy.</del></p> <p><del>8.16 Some considered that it was not necessary to make reference to the maintenance of a 5 year supply as it was repetition of national policy. Others considered that the release of development sites should be carefully managed through the plan period. It was also suggested that some of the proposed development sites should be retained as ADRs. On reflection it was considered that these issues would be better dealt with in the policy on Future Housing and Employment Development.</del></p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p><del>8.17 The strength of the policy is that it underpins the sustainable development strategy for the District in that future development will be focussed on the most sustainable settlements which contain a range of services and facilities. The policy</del></p>	
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	therefore provides the basis for focusing growth in sustainable locations whilst acknowledging the importance of allowing some growth in the villages.	<del>therefore provides the basis for focusing growth in sustainable locations whilst acknowledging the importance of allowing some growth in the villages.</del>	
BDP2	<p><b>BDP2 Policy Settlement Hierarchy Policy</b></p> <p>There will be four main facets to the delivery of housing in Bromsgrove District consisting of the following:  BDP2.1 Development of previously developed land or buildings within existing settlement boundaries which are not in the designated Green Belt;  BDP2.2 Expansion Sites around Bromsgrove Town (as identified in BDP 5A);  BDP2.3 Development Sites in or adjacent to large settlements (as identified in BDP 5B);  BDP2.4 Exceptionally, affordable housing will be allowed in or on the edge of settlements in the Green Belt where a proven local need has been established through a comprehensive and recent survey and where the choice of site meets relevant planning criteria. Where viability is a concern the inclusion of other tenures within a scheme may be acceptable where full justification is provided. Where a proposed site is within the boundaries of a settlement, which is</p>	<p><b>BDP2 Policy Settlement Hierarchy Policy</b></p> <p><i>BDP2.1 Initially</i> <del>There will be four main facets to the delivery of housing in to meet the needs of Bromsgrove District consisting of the following:</del>  a) <del>BDP2.1</del> Development of previously developed land or buildings within existing settlement boundaries which are not in the designated Green Belt;  b) <del>BDP2.2</del> Expansion Sites around Bromsgrove Town (as identified in BDP 5A);  c) <del>BDP2.3</del> Development Sites in or adjacent to large settlements (as identified in BDP 5B); <i>and</i>  d) <del>BDP.2.4</del> Exceptionally, affordable housing will be allowed in or on the edge of settlements in the Green Belt where a proven local need has been established through a comprehensive and recent survey and where the choice of site meets relevant planning criteria. Where viability is a concern the inclusion of other tenures within a scheme may be acceptable where full justification is provided. Where</p>	Correction and more clearly set out the main facets of delivery and emphasise that table 2 sits within the policy.

	<p>not in the Green Belt, a local need for housing would not need to be justified.</p> <p>BDP2.5 Proposals for new development should be located in accordance with the District's settlement hierarchy as shown in table 2 on page 20. This will ensure that development contributes to the regeneration priorities for the area, preserves the attractiveness of the environment, reduces the need to travel and promotes sustainable communities based on the services and facilities that are available in each settlement and will assist villages to remain viable and provide for the needs of the catchment population that they serve.</p> <p>BDP2.6 The Settlement Hierarchy outlined above will provide the guiding principles in terms of sustainability for the proposed Green Belt Review sequential testing as outlined in BDP4 Green Belt.</p> <p>BDP2.7 The 'village envelope' i.e. the defined settlement boundary for a village, is identified on the Policies Map and will remain unaltered until a review of the Green Belt is undertaken. Within the village envelope appropriate development will be limited to suitable infill plots. This applies to the following villages; Adams</p>	<p>a proposed site is within the boundaries of a settlement, which is not in the Green Belt, a local need for housing would not need to be justified.</p> <p><del>BDP2.2</del> <del>BDP2.5</del> Proposals for new development should be located in accordance with the District's settlement hierarchy as shown in table 2 <del>on page 20</del> <i>within this policy</i>. This will ensure that development contributes to the regeneration priorities for the area, preserves the attractiveness of the environment, reduces the need to travel and promotes sustainable communities based on the services and facilities that are available in each settlement and will assist villages to remain viable and provide for the needs of the catchment population that they serve.</p> <p><del>BDP2.3</del> <del>BDP2.6</del> The Settlement Hierarchy outlined above will provide the guiding principles in terms of sustainability for the proposed Green Belt Review sequential testing as outlined in BDP4 Green Belt.</p> <p><del>BDP2.4</del> <del>BDP2.7</del> The 'village envelope' i.e. the defined settlement boundary for a village, is identified on the Policies Map and will remain unaltered until a review of</p>	
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	Hill, Belbroughton, Beoley (Holt End), Bournheath, Burcot, Clent, Fairfield, Finstall, Holy Cross, Hopwood, Lower Clent, Romsley and Rowney Green.	the Green Belt is undertaken. Within the village envelope appropriate development will be limited to suitable infill plots. This applies to the following villages; Adams Hill, Belbroughton, Beoley (Holt End), Bournheath, Burcot, Clent, Fairfield, Finstall, Holy Cross, Hopwood, Lower Clent, Romsley and Rowney Green.  <b><i>Clarify through layout &amp; design that table 2 falls within the policy</i></b>	
BDP2, Table 2 – large settlements	Table 2. District’s Settlement Hierarchy  Suitable Development  Convenience A1 retail (to meet needs of the specific village)  Local services  Residential development of a scale proportional to the sustainability of the settlement  Small scale business/office development	<i>BDP2.8</i> Table 2. District’s Settlement Hierarchy  <del>Suitable</del> <i>Possible Development Types</i>  Convenience A1 retail (to meet needs of the specific village)  Local services  Residential development of a scale proportional to the sustainability of the settlement  Small scale business/office development  <i>Leisure/culture e.g. churches, health centres, libraries, public halls etc</i>	Clarification
BDP2 Table 2 – Small	Small ‘Settlement’ <sup>10</sup> (population circa 50-2500)	Small ‘Settlement’ <sup>10</sup> (population circa 50-2500)	Correction

settlement	10. Villages highlighted in blue are subject to a village envelope	<del>10. Villages highlighted in blue are subject to a village envelope</del>	
BDP2 Table 2 – Small settlement	<p>Housing to meet local needs (through rural exception sites in appropriate circumstances). Where a proposed site is within the boundaries of a settlement, which is not in the Green Belt, a local need for housing would not need to be Justified</p> <p>Local services</p> <p>Small scale rural employment in appropriate circumstances.</p> <p>More limited local services for example, local convenience shop/post office or public house</p>	<p>Housing to meet local needs (through rural exception sites in appropriate circumstances). Where a proposed site is within the boundaries of a settlement, which is not in the Green Belt, a local need for housing would not need to be Justified</p> <p><del>Local services</del></p> <p>Small scale rural employment in appropriate circumstances.</p> <p>More limited local services for example, local convenience shop/post office or public house</p>	Correction
BDP3 8.19	<p>The Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012 (SHMA) analyses the current housing market and assesses future demand and need for housing within each local authority across the County. In determining the potential housing requirement for the District a range of scenarios were tested with the most realistic being migration-led and employment constrained scenarios which identified a net dwelling requirement for the period 2011-2030 of 6,980 and 6,780 respectively. The Council is committed to significantly increasing the supply of housing to meet need and demand. On</p>	<p>The Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012 (SHMA) analyses the current housing market and assesses future demand and need for housing within each local authority across the County. In determining the potential housing requirement for the District a range of scenarios were tested with the most realistic being a migration-led <del>and employment constrained</del> scenarios which identified a net dwelling requirement for the period 2011-2030 of 6,980 <del>and 6,780 respectively</del>. <i>However to ensure the evidence is robust and up to date further demographic forecasts have been</i></p>	Update

	<p>this basis a housing target of 7,000 is proposed for the 19 year plan period.</p>	<p><i>completed. Based on the demographic scenarios run, that in one case takes into account increased levels of migration from the conurbation it is considered that the figure of 7,000 over the period 2011-2030 meets the full objectively assessed housing needs of the housing market. The Council is committed to significantly increasing the supply of housing to meet need and demand. On this basis a housing target of 7,000 is proposed for the 19 year plan period.</i></p>	
<p>BDP3 8.22</p>	<p>The sites and associated development trajectories identified in the SHLAA highlight that approximately 4,600 homes will be delivered in the period up to 2023. This equates to the equivalent of a 12 years supply of land that can be delivered without the need to alter Green Belt boundaries.</p>	<p><i>The sites and associated development trajectories identified in the SHLAA highlight that approximately 4,600 homes will be delivered in the period up to 2023 over the plan period without development in the Green Belt. Of this total approximately 4,240 can be completed by 2023 after which supply decreases without development in the Green Belt. This broadly provides sufficient land for the first 12 years of the plan period based on the annual average requirement of 368 dwellings. This equates to the equivalent of a 12 years supply of land that can be delivered without the need to alter Green Belt boundaries.</i></p>	<p>Provide clarification over land supply over the plan period.</p>
<p>BDP3 8.23</p>	<p>It is clearly essential that a full Green Belt Review is undertaken following the</p>	<p>It is clearly essential that a full Green Belt Review is undertaken following the</p>	<p>Provide clarification</p>

	<p>adoption of this Plan to ensure that land can be identified and allocated to ensure that the remaining 2,400 homes can be delivered. This will ensure that the Council is in a position to achieve the housing target of 7,000 by 2030.</p>	<p>adoption of this Plan to ensure that land can be identified and allocated to ensure that the remaining 2,400 homes can be delivered <i>and additional sites then allocated in a Local Plan Review. The timing of this review will be determined by updated evidence such as the GBSLEP Strategic Housing Needs Study and the monitoring of housing delivery against the Council's projected housing trajectory. This will ensure guarantee</i> that land can be identified and allocated to ensure that the remaining 2,400 homes can be delivered. This will ensure that the Council is in a position to achieve the housing target of 7,000 by 2030.</p>	<p>that a Green Belt Review will be undertaken along with a Local Plan Review.</p>
<p>BDP3 8.26 &amp; 8.27</p>	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.26 In accordance with the responses received, the plan period has been extended so that it in excess of a 15 year period is covered. In addition the Council has amended the housing and employment targets so that they are based on the most up to date evidence as suggested by some respondents. Concerns were also raised over the failure to address the growth needs of Redditch and Birmingham. The policy has been altered to reflect the concerns in relation to cross boundary growth. The key evidence for this is the Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market</p>	<p><del><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.26 In accordance with the responses received, the plan period has been extended so that it in excess of a 15 year period is covered. In addition the Council has amended the housing and employment targets so that they are based on the most up to date evidence as suggested by some respondents. Concerns were also raised over the failure to address the growth needs of Redditch and Birmingham. The policy has been altered to reflect the concerns in relation to cross boundary growth. The key evidence for this is the Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market</del></p>	<p>Text not required in final version of the Plan</p>

	<p>Assessment 2012 (SHMA) and the Employment Land Review Update (2012).</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.27 The policy performs well against a number of social and economic objectives due to the delivery of housing and creation of new jobs. However, the policy performs less favourably against some of the environmental objectives due to the loss of greenfield land and the potential loss of Green Belt towards the end of the plan period.</p>	<p>Assessment 2012 (SHMA) and the Employment Land Review Update (2012).</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> <del>8.27 The policy performs well against a number of social and economic objectives due to the delivery of housing and creation of new jobs. However, the policy performs less favourably against some of the environmental objectives due to the loss of greenfield land and the potential loss of Green Belt towards the end of the plan period.</del></p>	
BDP3	<b>BDP3 Policy Future Housing and Employment Growth</b>	<b>BDP3 Policy Future Housing and Employment Growth</b>	Correction
BDP3 (table)	BDP1 Development Targets	BDP4-3 Development Targets	Correction
BDP3 (table)	Dwellings outside the Green Belt 4,600 2011-2023	Dwellings outside the Green Belt 4,600 2011-2023 <del>30</del>	Correction
BDP3.1	It is proposed that prior to 2023 a full Green Belt Review will have been completed and further sites will have been allocated to contribute approximately 2,400 dwellings towards the 7,000 target.	It is proposed that prior to 2023 a full Green Belt Review will have been completed and further sites will have been allocated <i>within a Local Plan Review</i> to contribute approximately 2,400 dwellings towards the 7,000 target.	Provide clarification that a Green Belt Review will be undertaken along with a Local Plan Review.
BDP4 8.28	In advance of 2023, a Green Belt Review will be undertaken which will remove sufficient land from the Green Belt to deliver the remaining 2,400 homes in the	In advance of 2023, a Green Belt Review will be undertaken <del>which will remove</del> <i>and then through a review of the Local Plan</i> sufficient land <i>will be removed</i> from the	Provide clarification that a Green Belt Review

	period 2023-2030 and address the longer term development needs of Bromsgrove District and adjacent authorities based on the latest evidence at the time.	Green Belt to deliver the remaining 2,400 homes in the period 2023-2030 and address the longer term development needs of Bromsgrove District and adjacent authorities based on the latest evidence at the time. <i>The timing of this review will be determined by updated evidence such as the GBSLEP Strategic Housing Needs Study and the monitoring of housing delivery against the Council's projected housing trajectory.</i>	will be undertaken along with a Local Plan Review.
BDP4 8.31	At this stage the quantum of development required is not yet known however the Council is working with the local authorities in the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP) under the duty to co-operate to address this issue.	At this stage the quantum of development required is not yet known however the Council is working with the local authorities in the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP) under the duty to co-operate to address this issue. <i>The ongoing GBSLEP Strategic Housing Growth Study will provide further evidence to help address this matter.</i>	Highlight the relevance of the GBSLEP study.
8.34	The NPPF permits proportionate extensions to all building in the Green Belt. In terms of residential dwellings this is interpreted by the Council as extensions up to a maximum increase of 40% of the original dwelling or a maximum total floor space of up to 140m2 (i.e. the original dwelling plus extension). Only extensions built before 1st July 1948 (the date of the first modern Planning Acts), should be considered to	In accordance with the NPPF proportionate extensions are generally allowed to buildings in the Green Belt. <del>The NPPF permits proportionate extensions to all building in the Green Belt.</del> In terms of residential dwellings this is interpreted by the Council as extensions up to a maximum increase of 40% of the original dwelling or a maximum total floor space of up to 140m2 (i.e. the original dwelling plus extension).	Clarification



	<p>be part of the original dwelling. For the purpose of calculating the floorspace, only existing curtilage buildings located within 5 metres from the original dwelling house will be treated as forming part of the dwelling. New curtilage buildings located more than 5 metres from the dwelling house will normally be treated as inappropriate development. Any proposed extensions above the identified thresholds will be viewed as inappropriate development and would therefore only be permitted where very special circumstances exist.</p>	<p><i>However, The Council acknowledges that a greater degree of extension may be allowed under permitted development rights. Only extensions built before 1st July 1948 (the date of the first modern Planning Acts), should be considered to be part of the original dwelling. For the purpose of calculating the floorspace, only existing curtilage buildings located within 5 metres from the original dwelling house will be treated as forming part of the dwelling. New curtilage buildings located more than 5 metres from the dwelling house will normally be treated as inappropriate development. Any proposed extensions above the identified thresholds will be viewed as inappropriate development and would therefore only be permitted where very special circumstances exist.</i></p>	
<p>BDP4 8.37-8.39</p>	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.37 Most of the comments on Green Belt came from other policies, such as the development sites and employment policies. Comments on Green Belt were contradictory, a considerable amount of comments considered that the Council should do the Green Belt review now to ensure sufficient land is available for development, which should also include leisure development and allow</p>	<p><del><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.37 Most of the comments on Green Belt came from other policies, such as the development sites and employment policies. Comments on Green Belt were contradictory, a considerable amount of comments considered that the Council should do the Green Belt review now to ensure sufficient land is available for development, which should also include leisure development and allow</del></p>	<p>Text not required in final version of the Plan</p>

	<p>businesses in the Green Belt to expand. At the same time, many considered that Green Belt should be protected from development and some suggested that several designations of Areas of Development Restraint (identified in the existing local plan adopted in 2004) should be changed to Green Belt.</p> <p>8.38 There were also some suggestions to provide further protection for the Green Belt, for example, to remove the right to retrospective planning and give higher priority to the openness of Green Belt. There were also comments on the policy repeating national guidance contained in PPG2 Green Belts.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.39 The policy performs strongly in relation to environmental and social objectives in terms of identifying land for future housing in sustainable locations which could additionally contribute to maintaining the viability of the Town centre and local centres.</p>	<p><del>businesses in the Green Belt to expand. At the same time, many considered that Green Belt should be protected from development and some suggested that several designations of Areas of Development Restraint (identified in the existing local plan adopted in 2004) should be changed to Green Belt.</del></p> <p><del>8.38 There were also some suggestions to provide further protection for the Green Belt, for example, to remove the right to retrospective planning and give higher priority to the openness of Green Belt. There were also comments on the policy repeating national guidance contained in PPG2 Green Belts.</del></p> <p><del><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.39 The policy performs strongly in relation to environmental and social objectives in terms of identifying land for future housing in sustainable locations which could additionally contribute to maintaining the viability of the Town centre and local centres.</del></p>	
BDP4 and BDP4.1	<p><b>BDP4 Policy Green Belt</b></p> <p>The general extent of the Green Belt as indicated on the Policies Map will only be maintained as per BDP 4.2</p>	<p><b>BDP4 Policy Green Belt</b></p> <p>The general extent of the Green Belt as indicated on the Policies Map will only be maintained as per BDP 4.2</p>	Correction and Clarification

BDP4.2	b) Safeguarded land for the period 2030-40 to meet the development needs of Bromsgrove and adjacent authorities based on the latest evidence;	b) Safeguarded land for the period 2030-40 to meet the development needs of Bromsgrove <i>District</i> and adjacent authorities based on the latest evidence;	Clarification
BDP5A 8.51	It is preferable for the three expansion sites to include a small number of large play areas rather than a larger number of small play areas. This will enable a wider range of play equipment to be provided in selected locations that will be easier to maintain. It is however, important that all residents have access to such a facility within a 10 minute walk. The exact amounts of open space required on each site will depend upon the amount and type of dwellings proposed. Whilst the Council would expect the vast majority of provision to be provided on-site, some off-site commuted sums may be appropriate where a better outcome can be achieved through improvement or expansion of existing facilities such as at Sanders Park.	It is preferable for the three expansion sites to include a small number of large play areas rather than a larger number of small play areas. This will enable a wider range of play equipment to be provided in selected locations that will be easier to maintain. It is however, important that all residents have access to such a facility within a 10 minute walk. The exact amounts of open space required on each site will depend upon the amount and type of dwellings proposed. Whilst the Council would expect the vast majority of provision to be provided on-site, some off-site commuted sums may be appropriate where a better outcome can be achieved through improvement or expansion of existing facilities such as at Sanders Park.  <i>The Perryfields Green Infrastructure Concept Plan identifies the green infrastructure assets and spatial patterns that give rise to opportunities for a connected and multifunction green infrastructure network in BROM2. The development principles demonstrate how best practice for the development and</i>	To reference Green Infrastructure Concept Plan

		<i>management of green and blue infrastructure can be applied on the ground and the Council expects the principles be applied to inform the detailed masterplanning in BROM2.</i>	
BDP5A 8.54	The proximity of the motorway means that air and noise quality will be an issue that requires further investigation and mitigation. The sites (particularly BROM 1) are also located near to an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) at junction 1 of the M42. The design of any new development will need to take the existence of the AQMA into full consideration to avoid any additional adverse impact.	<p>The proximity of the motorway means that air and noise quality will be an issue that requires further investigation and mitigation. The sites (particularly BROM 1) are also located near to an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) at junction 1 of the M42. The design of any new development will need to take the existence of the AQMA into full consideration to avoid any additional adverse impact.</p> <p><i>The three sites have a sensitive hydrogeological setting<sup>15</sup>. They fall within Source Protection Zones 1, 2 and 3 and there are qualitative and quantitative issues associated with the groundwater body and receiving river water body (the Battlefield Brook). BROM3 also has historic landfill<sup>16</sup>. The chemical and quantitative status of the groundwater body is poor under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the aquifer below the site is over abstracted which is causing low flows in the Battlefield Brook. Development and surface water drainage</i></p>	Provide greater detail about ground water quality

		<p><i>will need to be carefully located and designed to avoid pollution risks to controlled waters and address the environmental impact associated with over abstraction. For example, to achieve the water quality objective of the WFD, SuDS on the sites may need to provide multiple levels of treatment. To address the quantitative issues with the waterbodies SuDS should be designed so to maximise recharge to the aquifer and support water levels in the Battlefield Brook. The development principles in the blue infrastructure section of the Perryfields GI Concept Plan are also applicable to BROM3.</i></p> <p><sup>15</sup>Map of the extent of the Source Protection Zones and location of landfill is available at: <a href="http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk">http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk</a></p> <p><sup>16</sup>Map of the sites geology is available at: <a href="http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html">http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html</a></p>	
<p>BDP5A 8.55-8.59</p>	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.55 A wide range of consultation responses were received in relation to the policy and in particular the choice of site allocations. Across all the sites a range of issues were raised including traffic congestion; lack of infrastructure; loss of greenfield land; impact on biodiversity and pollution. However, it is considered that many of the matters can be</p>	<p><del><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.55 A wide range of consultation responses were received in relation to the policy and in particular the choice of site allocations. Across all the sites a range of issues were raised including traffic congestion; lack of infrastructure; loss of greenfield land; impact on biodiversity and pollution. However, it is considered that many of the matters can be addressed</del></p>	<p>Text not required in final version of the Plan</p>

	<p>addressed through the implementation of this policy, for example, the policy seeks to retain important biodiversity features and implement a strategy to manage traffic. Planning contributions will be sought where appropriate to deliver new and improved infrastructure. It is acknowledged that development will result in the loss of greenfield land, however, there is a lack of suitable brownfield alternatives and there is a high level of housing need in the District. It is also important to note that the sites were identified as Areas of Development Restraint (ADR) in the Bromsgrove District Local Plan (Adopted 2004) which means that they were identified for future development and are not in the designated Green Belt.</p> <p>8.56 Wording changes were also sought by some respondents to CP4A (now BDP5A). Some felt that criteria i to viii contained elements of repetition of either other Bromsgrove District Plan policies or national policy and were also too generic. Detailed local assessments have identified issues that are particularly relevant to the urban extensions and Officers therefore consider that it is important that these issues are</p>	<p><del>through the implementation of this policy, for example, the policy seeks to retain important biodiversity features and implement a strategy to manage traffic. Planning contributions will be sought where appropriate to deliver new and improved infrastructure. It is acknowledged that development will result in the loss of greenfield land, however, there is a lack of suitable brownfield alternatives and there is a high level of housing need in the District. It is also important to note that the sites were identified as Areas of Development Restraint (ADR) in the Bromsgrove District Local Plan (Adopted 2004) which means that they were identified for future development and are not in the designated Green Belt.</del></p> <p><del>8.56 Wording changes were also sought by some respondents to CP4A (now BDP5A). Some felt that criteria i to viii contained elements of repetition of either other Bromsgrove District Plan policies or national policy and were also too generic. Detailed local assessments have identified issues that are particularly relevant to the urban extensions and Officers therefore consider that it is important that these issues are addressed and dealt with strategically in the</del></p>	
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	<p>addressed and dealt with strategically in the development of BROM 1, BROM 2 and BROM 3.</p> <p>8.57 Other respondents considered that the criteria could delve into greater detail on issues such as highway improvements, ecological connectivity, SuDS and heritage assets. It was also suggested that the policy should seek to maintain 40% open space, set a maximum limit for retail floor space and remove the terminology 'landscape geodiversity features'. The Council made some of the proposed changes in relation to highway improvements and SuDS however some of the proposals were considered to create unnecessary duplication with other policies in the plan. The Council considered the imposition of a 40% open space target and a retail target was too prescriptive and could unduly constrain development.</p> <p>8.58 The Council have continued to gather evidence in relation to the sites and engaged with relevant stakeholders which have resulted in minor changes to the capacities of each of the sites.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p>8.59 The policy performs well against a</p>	<p>development of BROM 1, BROM 2 and BROM 3.</p> <p><del>8.57 Other respondents considered that the criteria could delve into greater detail on issues such as highway improvements, ecological connectivity, SuDS and heritage assets. It was also suggested that the policy should seek to maintain 40% open space, set a maximum limit for retail floor space and remove the terminology 'landscape geodiversity features'. The Council made some of the proposed changes in relation to highway improvements and SuDS however some of the proposals were considered to create unnecessary duplication with other policies in the plan. The Council considered the imposition of a 40% open space target and a retail target was too prescriptive and could unduly constrain development.</del></p> <p><del>8.58 The Council have continued to gather evidence in relation to the sites and engaged with relevant stakeholders which have resulted in minor changes to the capacities of each of the sites.</del></p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p><del>8.59 The policy performs well against a number of SA objectives for several</del></p>	
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	number of SA objectives for several reasons including the delivery of affordable housing, job creation and access to facilities and services. The policy performs less favourably against some of the environmental objectives due to the loss of greenfield land and the loss of high quality agricultural land. However, given the lack of brownfield alternatives available and the presence of much high quality of agricultural land around the town this is inevitable. The recommendation for mitigation is the creation of a detailed Masterplan that addresses a full range of issues including biodiversity and green infrastructure.	<del>reasons including the delivery of affordable housing, job creation and access to facilities and services. The policy performs less favourably against some of the environmental objectives due to the loss of greenfield land and the loss of high quality agricultural land. However, given the lack of brownfield alternatives available and the presence of much high quality of agricultural land around the town this is inevitable. The recommendation for mitigation is the creation of a detailed Masterplan that addresses a full range of issues including biodiversity and green infrastructure.</del>	
BDP5A	<b>BDP5A Policy Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites Policy</b>	<b>BDP5A Policy Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites Policy</b>	Correction
BDP5A.7	b) To address the housing needs of the elderly all dwellings should seek to achieve Lifetime Home Standards and BROM2 should contain an 'extra care' type facility of approximately 200 units;	b) To address the housing needs of the elderly all dwellings should seek to <i>adhere to standards such as achieve</i> 'Lifetime Homes' Standards and BROM2 should contain an 'extra care' type facility of approximately 200 units;	Ensure consistency with BDP8 and BDP10
BDP5A.7	i) The sites will have an overall strategy for green infrastructure (incorporating SuDS and blue infrastructure) that maximises opportunities for biodiversity and recreation throughout, creating a green corridor around the Battlefield Brook (BROM2) and in the	i) The sites will have an overall strategy for green infrastructure (incorporating SuDS and blue infrastructure) that maximises opportunities for biodiversity and recreation throughout, creating a green corridor around the Battlefield Brook (BROM2) and in the case of	Provide greater detail about ground water quality



	<p>case of BROM3, links to Sanders Park;</p> <p>j) Important biodiversity habitats and landscape features should be retained and enhanced with any mitigation provided where necessary. There should be no net loss of hedgerow resource within the sites. Full account should be taken of protected and notable species (e.g badgers, reptiles, water voles and bats);</p> <p>k) Flood risk from the Battlefield Brook on BROM2 and BROM3 should be addressed through flood management measures to protect and enhance the District's watercourses and enable development appropriate to the flood risk; and surface water run off must be managed to prevent flooding on and around all of the sites through the use of SuDS. In accordance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, development should ideally enhance, or at least not worsen, water quality;</p> <p>l) Sewerage capacity issues will be satisfactorily addressed in Bromsgrove Town through engagement with both Severn Trent Water Ltd and the Environment Agency;</p> <p>m) The developments should seek to incorporate zero or low carbon energy generation technologies e.g Combined heat and power, ground source heat</p>	<p>BROM3, links to Sanders Park. <i>The Council will expect the Perryfields Green Infrastructure Concept Plan be applied to inform the detailed masterplanning in BROM2;</i></p> <p>j) Important biodiversity habitats and landscape features should be retained and enhanced with any mitigation provided where necessary. There should be no net loss of hedgerow resource within the sites. Full account should be taken of protected and notable species (e.g badgers, reptiles, water voles and bats);</p> <p><i>K) An appropriate assessment of the pollution risks to controlled waters will be produced taking account of any previous contaminative uses on the sites (including the historic landfill) and the risks associated with the proposed uses</i></p> <p><del>k) l) Flood risk from the Battlefield Brook on BROM2 and BROM3 should be managed through measures that work with natural processes to improve the local water environment addressed through flood management measures to protect and enhance the District's watercourses and enable development appropriate to the flood risk;</del></p> <p><i>m) SuDS proposals must provide an</i></p>	
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	<p>pumps and/or solar power; and  n) Financial contributions for infrastructure provision will be required as detailed in BDP6 Infrastructure Contributions.</p>	<p><i>appropriate level of treatment to avoid pollution risks to controlled waters, and be designed to achieve the greenfield rate of run-off and support water levels in the Battlefield Brook. and surface water run off must be managed to prevent flooding on and around all of the sites through the use of SuDS. In accordance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, development should ideally contribute towards the improvement of, but as a minimum not have a deteriorative effect on, the water bodies associated with the site; enhance, or at least not worsen, water quality</i></p> <p>↳ n) Sewerage capacity issues will be satisfactorily addressed in Bromsgrove Town through engagement with both Severn Trent Water Ltd and the Environment Agency;  ↯ o) The developments should seek to incorporate zero or low carbon energy generation technologies e.g Combined heat and power, ground source heat pumps and/or solar power; and  ↯ p) Financial contributions for infrastructure provision will be required as detailed in BDP6 Infrastructure Contributions.</p>	
BDP5B	Two small development sites are located	Two small development sites are located	Factual update

8.62	<p>on the northern edge of the existing residential area of Alvechurch. The first site, which has an area of approximately 1.06 hectares, is located on the corner of Birmingham Road and Old Rectory Lane and is predominantly in agricultural use or is grassland. The second site has an area of around 0.6 hectares and is located to the rear of houses fronting Birmingham Road, with a branch of the Worcester and Birmingham canal located to the western boundary, as shown on map 2. At the time of writing outline planning permission for 25 dwellings has been received for the Birmingham Road/ Rectory Lane site (13/0026). Land adjoining Crown Meadow, Birmingham Road, Alvechurch has full permission for 27 dwellings (11/0672).</p>	<p>on the northern edge of the existing residential area of Alvechurch. The first site, which has an area of approximately 1.06 hectares, is located on the corner of Birmingham Road and Old Rectory Lane and is predominantly in agricultural use or is grassland. The second site has an area of around 0.6 hectares and is located to the rear of houses fronting Birmingham Road, with a branch of the Worcester and Birmingham canal located to the western boundary, as shown on map 2. At the time of writing outline planning permission for 25 dwellings has been received for the Birmingham Road/ Rectory Lane site (13/0026). Land adjoining Crown Meadow, Birmingham Road, Alvechurch has full permission for 27 dwellings (11/0672) <i>and the development has now been completed.</i></p>	
BDP5B 8.63	<p>Also included in the list of other development sites is land at Barnt Green, identified as an 'unzoned area' in the Bromsgrove District Local Plan (BDLP). The site has a developable area of approximately 5 hectares (this excludes Cherry Hill Coppice, the Barnt Green Inn and the cricket pitch) and is identified on map 3. At the Public Inquiry held into the Proposed Modifications of the BDLP the Inspector identified that the site at Barnt Green was a suitable location for some</p>	<p>Also included in the list of other development sites is land at Barnt Green, identified as an 'unzoned area' in the Bromsgrove District Local Plan (BDLP). The site has a developable area of approximately 5 hectares (this excludes Cherry Hill Coppice, the Barnt Green Inn and the cricket pitch) and is identified on map 3. At the Public Inquiry held into the Proposed Modifications of the BDLP the Inspector identified that the site at Barnt Green was a suitable location for some</p>	Factual update

	ADR provision. Following a High Court challenge whereby the views of the Inspector were upheld and after due consideration, BDC now concur with this view. The boundary of the site has been redrawn to show the developable area and the remaining 'unzoned land' has been placed into the Green Belt as it should have been shown previously on the Proposals Map. At the time of writing the site has outline planning permission for 88 dwellings (11/0741).	ADR provision. Following a High Court challenge whereby the views of the Inspector were upheld and after due consideration, BDC now concur with this view. The boundary of the site has been redrawn to show the developable area and the remaining 'unzoned land' has been placed into the Green Belt as it should have been shown previously on the Proposals Map. At the time of writing the site has outline <i>(11/0741) and reserved matters (13/0522)</i> planning permissions for 88 dwellings <i>(11/0741) and construction is due to commence in Spring 2014.</i>	
BDP5B 8.64	This site is located to the north western edge of the residential area of Catshill, to the rear of houses fronting Stourbridge Road and bounded in part to the north by the M5. It totals some 6.04 hectares in area, is vacant and has a watercourse running through it, together with associated flood plain and is shown in map 4. This site now has reserved matters planning permission for 80 dwellings (12/0586).	This site is located to the north western edge of the residential area of Catshill, to the rear of houses fronting Stourbridge Road and bounded in part to the north by the M5. It totals some 6.04 hectares in area, is vacant and has a watercourse running through it, together with associated flood plain and is shown in map 4. This site now has reserved matters planning permission for 80 dwellings (12/0586) <i>and is now under construction.</i>	Factual update
BDP5B 8.65	This site is located close to the boundary with Birmingham in the north western sector of the District. The site is approximately 6.66 hectares in area and is currently vacant. Restrictive covenants	This site is located close to the boundary with Birmingham in the north western sector of the District. The site is approximately 6.66 hectares in area and is currently vacant. Restrictive covenants	Additional details regarding flood risk

	affect the site which limit both its use and developable area (See map 9).	affect the site which limit both its use and developable area (See map 9). <i>A Flood Risk Assessment will be required to support any planning application proposing the development of this site which reflects the principles and recommendations within the Council's Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</i>	
BDP5B 8.66	This large site, located to the south of Kidderminster Road (A456) and to the west of the A491, is almost 22 hectares in area, as indicated on map 5. It is predominantly agricultural land with some residential development to the southern end of the site. Gallows Brook bisects the site. It is considered that this site could provide a sustainable mixed use development comprising community leisure, employment and residential development. The site is made up of 4 portions. At the time of writing one portion has outline planning permission for 175 dwellings (12/0593), outline planning permission for 70 dwellings has been approved on another portion (12/0875), 38 dwellings are expected from the appeal site at Brook Crescent, whilst the remainder has capacity for approximately 18 dwellings.	This large site, located to the south of Kidderminster Road (A456) and to the west of the A491, is almost 22 hectares in area, as indicated on map 5. It is predominantly agricultural land with some residential development to the southern end of the site. Gallows Brook bisects the site. It is considered that this site could provide a sustainable mixed use development comprising community leisure, employment and residential development. The site is made up of 4 portions. At the time of writing one portion has outline <i>(12/0593) and reserved matters (13/0398)</i> planning permission for 175 dwellings <del>(12/0593)</del> <i>and construction is expected to begin in Spring 2014.</i> Outline planning permission for 70 dwellings has been approved on another portion (12/0875), <del>and</del> 38 dwellings are expected from the appeal site at Brook Crescent, whilst the remainder has capacity for approximately 18 dwellings. <i>Any planning application</i>	Factual update And additional details regarding flood risk

		<i>proposing the development of the remainder of this site should be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment which reflects the principles and recommendations for the site within the Council's Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</i>	
BDP5B 8.68	This development site is located south of existing residential development at Scaife Road, south/west of St Godwalds Road and in relative close proximity to Bromsgrove railway station, as shown on map 6. This site comprises almost 8 hectares of land and has planning permission for 181 dwellings following a reserved matters application (12/0708).	This development site is located south of existing residential development at Scaife Road, south/west of St Godwalds Road and in relative close proximity to Bromsgrove railway station, as shown on map 6. This site comprises almost 8 hectares of land and has planning permission for 181 dwellings following a reserved matters application (12/0708) <i>and is now under construction.</i>	Factual update
BDP5B 8.69	Comprises two development sites located to the north (Bleakhouse Farm) and east (Selsdon Close) respectively of the existing residential area at Wythall, as shown on map 7. The first site is approximately 6.3 hectares in area and the second smaller site has an area of approximately 3.1 hectares. At the time of writing the land at Bleakhouse Farm has outline planning permission for 178 dwellings (12/0912). Selsdon Close has planning permission and 76 homes are now under construction.	Comprises two development sites located to the north (Bleakhouse Farm) and east (Selsdon Close) respectively of the existing residential area at Wythall, as shown on map 7. The first site is approximately 6.3 hectares in area and the second smaller site has an area of approximately 3.1 hectares. At the time of writing the land at Bleakhouse Farm has outline planning permission for 178 dwellings (12/0912). Selsdon Close has planning permission and <del>all 76 homes are now under construction.</del> <i>have now been completed.</i>	Factual update
BDP5B	<b>Consultation Feedback</b>	<b>Consultation Feedback</b>	Text not

<p>8.70-8.77</p>	<p>8.70 A wide range of consultation responses were received in relation to this policy and in particular the choice of site allocations. Across all the sites a range of issues were raised including traffic congestion, lack of infrastructure, loss of greenfield land, impact on biodiversity and air quality. It is considered that many of the matters can be addressed through the implementation of the District Plan as a whole which, for example, seeks to address noise and pollution issues, retain important biodiversity (as part of Green Infrastructure) and implement a strategy to manage traffic. Planning contributions will be sought where appropriate to deliver new and improved infrastructure. It is acknowledged that development will result in the loss of greenfield land, however, there is a lack of suitable brownfield alternatives and there is a high level of housing need in the District.</p> <p>8.71 Wording changes were also sought by some respondents to ensure development sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow flexibility as to how the 40% affordable housing is allocated.</li> <li>• Reflect and incorporate flood management measures to protect and enhance the District's</li> </ul>	<p><del>8.70 A wide range of consultation responses were received in relation to this policy and in particular the choice of site allocations. Across all the sites a range of issues were raised including traffic congestion, lack of infrastructure, loss of greenfield land, impact on biodiversity and air quality. It is considered that many of the matters can be addressed through the implementation of the District Plan as a whole which, for example, seeks to address noise and pollution issues, retain important biodiversity (as part of Green Infrastructure) and implement a strategy to manage traffic. Planning contributions will be sought where appropriate to deliver new and improved infrastructure. It is acknowledged that development will result in the loss of greenfield land, however, there is a lack of suitable brownfield alternatives and there is a high level of housing need in the District.</del></p> <p><del>8.71 Wording changes were also sought by some respondents to ensure development sites:</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>• Allow flexibility as to how the 40% affordable housing is allocated.</del></li> <li><del>• Reflect and incorporate flood management measures to protect and enhance the District's</del></li> </ul>	<p>required in final version of the Plan</p>
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	<p>watercourses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retain and enhance Green Infrastructure and incorporate SuDS</li> </ul> <p>8.72 Many of the proposed changes were appropriate however these amendments were considered to create unnecessary duplication with other policies in the plan.</p> <p>8.73 Concern was raised regarding the loss of certain assets, such as the cricket pitch and Barnt Green Inn on Barnt Green development site, which was never the intention but was not clear in the Plan. Therefore the Barnt Green development site map has been amended to clarify the specific developable area.</p> <p>8.74 The Catshill development site boundary map has been amended to reflect what is considered to be the developable area.</p> <p>8.75 The Council recognise the importance of continuing to liaise with relevant stakeholders to discuss any further site issues.</p> <p>8.76 Submissions for alternative sites were received, predominately for Green Belt sites which would be considered in</p>	<p>watercourses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retain and enhance Green Infrastructure and incorporate SuDS</li> </ul> <p><del>8.72 Many of the proposed changes were appropriate however these amendments were considered to create unnecessary duplication with other policies in the plan.</del></p> <p><del>8.73 Concern was raised regarding the loss of certain assets, such as the cricket pitch and Barnt Green Inn on Barnt Green development site, which was never the intention but was not clear in the Plan. Therefore the Barnt Green development site map has been amended to clarify the specific developable area.</del></p> <p><del>8.74 The Catshill development site boundary map has been amended to reflect what is considered to be the developable area.</del></p> <p><del>8.75 The Council recognise the importance of continuing to liaise with relevant stakeholders to discuss any further site issues.</del></p> <p><del>8.76 Submissions for alternative sites were received, predominately for Green Belt sites which would be considered in</del></p>	
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	<p>the event of a Green Belt review. The Council will continue to gather information from developers regarding realistic capacities and delivery time scales for sites and update the SHLAA and subsequent versions of the Plan accordingly.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b>  <b>8.77</b> The policy performs well against a number of SA objectives for several reasons including the delivery of affordable housing, job creation and access to facilities and services. The policy performs less favourably against some of the environmental objectives due to the loss of greenfield land. However, the proposals do not result in the loss of Green belt land. Given the lack of brownfield alternatives available within the District the loss of some greenfield land is inevitable. The recommendation for mitigation is the creation of a detailed masterplan that addresses a full range of issues including biodiversity and green infrastructure.</p>	<p><del>the event of a Green Belt review. The Council will continue to gather information from developers regarding realistic capacities and delivery time scales for sites and update the SHLAA and subsequent versions of the Plan accordingly.</del></p> <p><del><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b>  <b>8.77</b> The policy performs well against a number of SA objectives for several reasons including the delivery of affordable housing, job creation and access to facilities and services. The policy performs less favourably against some of the environmental objectives due to the loss of greenfield land. However, the proposals do not result in the loss of Green belt land. Given the lack of brownfield alternatives available within the District the loss of some greenfield land is inevitable. The recommendation for mitigation is the creation of a detailed masterplan that addresses a full range of issues including biodiversity and green infrastructure.</del></p>	
BDP5B	<b>BDP5B Policy Other Development Sites Policy</b>	<b>BDP5B Policy Other Development Sites Policy</b>	Correction
RCBD1.2	Two sustainable mixed use urban extensions (Foxlyidate and Brockhill) are proposed adjacent to the west and north of Redditch Town which will deliver two	Two sustainable mixed use urban extensions (Foxlyidate <i>Foxlydiate</i> and Brockhill) are proposed adjacent to the west and north of Redditch Town which	Correction

	<p>new sustainable communities. The two development sites, as shown on Page 44, will provide a minimum of 3400 dwellings and comprehensive provision of associated new infrastructure to meet some of Redditch's housing requirements up to 2030. These sites are currently designated as Green Belt; however exceptional circumstances exist to allocate these sites to meet development needs. These developments will create balanced communities that fully integrate into the existing residential areas of Redditch, addressing the social, economic and environmental elements of sustainable development, whilst being sympathetic to the surrounding rural areas of Bromsgrove.</p>	<p>will deliver two new sustainable communities. The two development sites, as shown on Page 44, will provide a minimum of 3400 dwellings and comprehensive provision of associated new infrastructure to meet some of Redditch's housing requirements up to 2030. These sites are currently designated as Green Belt; however exceptional circumstances exist to allocate these sites to meet development needs. These developments will create balanced communities that fully integrate into the existing residential areas of Redditch, addressing the social, economic and environmental elements of sustainable development, whilst being sympathetic to the surrounding rural areas of Bromsgrove.</p>	
RCBD1.3	<p><b>Site 1 Foxlydiate</b> is located to the north western side of Redditch within the Parish of Bentley Pauncefoot and will provide opportunities to improve facilities and services in the wider Webheath area. It also offers the opportunity to extend existing bus services and through the provision of facilities within development has the potential to reduce the need to travel.</p>	<p><b>Site 1 Foxlydiate</b> is located to the north western side of Redditch within the Parish of Bentley Pauncefoot and will provide opportunities to improve facilities and services in the wider Webheath area. It also offers the opportunity to extend existing bus services and through the provision of facilities within development has the potential to reduce the need to travel. <i>The site has a sensitive hydrogeological setting and the aquifer below the site is overabstracted. There are Source Protection Zones<sup>23</sup> 1, 2 and 3</i></p>	<p>Greater detail in relation to ground water</p>

		<p><i>located on the site and the historic landfill<sup>24</sup> presents a potential source of contamination. Development and surface water drainage will need to be carefully located and designed to avoid pollution risks to controlled waters and maximise recharge to the underlying aquifer. For example, to achieve the water quality objective of the WFD, SuDS on the site may need to provide multiple levels of treatment to avoid pollution risks. To address the quantitative issues with the groundwater body SuDS should be designed so to maximise recharge to the aquifer.</i></p> <p><sup>23</sup> Map of the extent of the Source Protection Zones and location of the historic landfill is available at:  <a href="http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk">http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk</a></p> <p><sup>24</sup> Map of the site geology is available at:  <a href="http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html">http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html</a></p>	
RCBD1.5.1-RCBD1.5.2	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b>  RCBD1.5.1 A wide range of consultation responses were received in relation to the policy and in particular the choice of site allocations. Across all of the sites a range of issues were raised including traffic congestion, lack of infrastructure, loss of greenfield/Green Belt land, impact on biodiversity and pollution. However, it is considered that many of the matters can</p>	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b>  <del>RCBD1.5.1 A wide range of consultation responses were received in relation to the policy and in particular the choice of site allocations. Across all of the sites a range of issues were raised including traffic congestion, lack of infrastructure, loss of greenfield/Green Belt land, impact on biodiversity and pollution. However, it is considered that many of the matters can</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>be addressed through the implementation of this policy, for example the policy seeks to retain important biodiversity features and implement a strategy to manage traffic. Some infrastructure requirements will be provided as part of any new development and where appropriate planning contributions will be sought to deliver new and improved infrastructure. It is acknowledged that development will result in the loss of greenfield and Green Belt land, however there is a lack of suitable brownfield alternatives and there is a high level of unmet housing need in the Borough.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p>RCBD1.5.2 The policy performs well against a number of SA objectives for several reasons including the delivery of affordable housing, job creation and access to facilities and services. The policy performs less favourably against some of the environmental objectives due to the loss of greenfield and Green Belt land. However, given the lack of brownfield alternatives available this is inevitable. The recommendation for mitigation is the creation of a detailed Masterplan that addresses a full range of issues including biodiversity and green</p>	<p><del>be addressed through the implementation of this policy, for example the policy seeks to retain important biodiversity features and implement a strategy to manage traffic. Some infrastructure requirements will be provided as part of any new development and where appropriate planning contributions will be sought to deliver new and improved infrastructure. It is acknowledged that development will result in the loss of greenfield and Green Belt land, however there is a lack of suitable brownfield alternatives and there is a high level of unmet housing need in the Borough.</del></p> <p><del><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></del></p> <p><del>RCBD1.5.2 The policy performs well against a number of SA objectives for several reasons including the delivery of affordable housing, job creation and access to facilities and services. The policy performs less favourably against some of the environmental objectives due to the loss of greenfield and Green Belt land. However, given the lack of brownfield alternatives available this is inevitable. The recommendation for mitigation is the creation of a detailed Masterplan that addresses a full range of issues including biodiversity and green</del></p>	
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	infrastructure.	infrastructure.	
RCBD1.1	<b>RCBD1.1 Policy Redditch Cross Boundary Development</b>	<b>RCBD1.1 Policy Redditch Cross Boundary Development</b>	Correction
RCBD1.6	Two mixed use urban extensions are proposed (as shown on Map 10 RCBD1 page 44) across two sites adjacent to Redditch and are appropriate to deliver a minimum of 3400 dwellings and comprehensive provision of associated new infrastructure to meet some of Redditch's housing requirements up to 2030.	Two mixed use urban extensions are proposed (as shown on Map 10 RCBD1 page 44) across two sites adjacent to Redditch and are appropriate to deliver <del>a minimum of</del> <i>approximately</i> 3400 dwellings and comprehensive provision of associated new infrastructure to meet some of Redditch's housing requirements up to 2030.	To address inconsistency with Redditch Local Plan No.4
RCBD1.7	Site 1 Foxlydiat will include a minimum of 2800 dwellings, a first school and a Local Centre, including associated community infrastructure.	Site 1 Foxlydiat will include <del>a minimum of</del> <i>approximately</i> 2800 dwellings, a first school and a Local Centre, including associated community infrastructure.	To address inconsistency with Redditch Local Plan No.4
RCBD1.8	Site 2 Brockhill will contain a minimum of 600 dwellings which will integrate with the Strategic Site at Brockhill East, as shown in the Redditch Local Plan No.4 and should integrate well into the existing urban fabric of Redditch.	Site 2 Brockhill will contain <del>a minimum of</del> <i>approximately</i> 600 dwellings which will integrate with the Strategic Site at Brockhill East, as shown in the Redditch Local Plan No.4 and should integrate well into the existing urban fabric of Redditch.	To address inconsistency with Redditch Local Plan No.4
RCBD1.9	VI. Flood risk from the Spring Brook on Site 1 Foxlydiat and the Red Ditch on Site 2 Brockhill East should be managed through measures that work with natural processes to improve the local water environment. Surface water runoff must be managed to prevent flooding on, around and downstream of the both sites	VI. Flood risk from the Spring Brook on Site 1 Foxlydiat and the Red Ditch on Site 2 Brockhill East should be managed through measures that work with natural processes to improve the local water environment. <i>Any necessary measures to mitigate flood risk are to be implemented and flood modelling will be required,</i>	Provide further detail in relation to ground water quality and SuDS.

	<p>through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). A supporting risk assessment will be provided as SuDS techniques may be limited due to Source Protection Zones within Site 1 Foxlydiate.</p> <p>VII. Proposals for development will need to ensure that sufficient capacity of the sewerage systems for both wastewater collection and treatment is provided through engagement with Severn Trent Water Ltd and the Environment Agency and delivered at the appropriate stage.</p> <p>VIII. All development must be of a high quality design and locally distinctive to its surrounding rural and urban character; contribute to the areas' identity and create a coherent sense of place; and respect and enhance the setting of any heritage asset. There should be a continuous network of streets and spaces, including the provision of public open spaces, creating a permeable layout with well-defined streets.</p> <p>IX. In preparing development proposals, provision should be made for any necessary infrastructure for the effective delivery of the site.</p>	<p><i>which must be outlined in a site specific Flood Risk Assessment. Surface water runoff must be managed to prevent flooding on, around and downstream of both sites through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). Surface water runoff must be managed to prevent flooding on, around and downstream of the both sites through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). A supporting risk assessment will be provided as SuDS techniques may be limited due to Source Protection Zones within Site 1 Foxlydiate.</i></p> <p><i>VII. SuDS proposals on Site 1 must provide an appropriate level of treatment to avoid pollution risks to controlled waters, and be designed to achieve the greenfield rate of run-off, maximise recharge to the underlying aquifer and support water levels in the Bow Brook. In accordance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, development should ideally contribute towards the improvement of, but as a minimum not have a deteriorative effect on, the water bodies associated with the site.</i></p> <p><i>VIII. An appropriate assessment of the pollution risks to controlled waters on Site 1 Foxlydiate will be produced taking</i></p>	
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	<p>X. Any proposals for development on either site must not individually or cumulatively jeopardise the future use of any other part of the site (s) or impede the delivery of the two sustainable communities.</p>	<p><i>account of any previous contaminative uses on the site including the historic landfill, and the risks associated with the proposed uses</i></p> <p><del>VII.</del> IX. Proposals for development will need to ensure that sufficient capacity of the sewerage systems for both wastewater collection and treatment is provided through engagement with Severn Trent Water Ltd and the Environment Agency and delivered at the appropriate stage.</p> <p><del>VIII.</del> X. All development must be of a high quality design and locally distinctive to its surrounding rural and urban character; contribute to the areas' identity and create a coherent sense of place; and respect and enhance the setting of any heritage asset. There should be a continuous network of streets and spaces, including the provision of public open spaces, creating a permeable layout with well-defined streets.</p> <p><del>IX.</del> XI. In preparing development proposals, provision should be made for any necessary infrastructure for the effective delivery of the site.</p> <p><del>X.</del> XII. Any proposals for development on</p>	
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		either site must not individually or cumulatively jeopardise the future use of any other part of the site (s) or impede the delivery of the two sustainable communities.	
BDP6 8.81- 8.85	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b></p> <p>8.81 From previous consultations there was support for the development of a CIL in the District, although it was highlighted that economic viability was fundamental. With Consultants being employed to address viability it is considered that this concern has been satisfactorily addressed.</p> <p>8.82 Concerns were raised about the second paragraph of the DCS2 policy where it stated that all forms of development should aim to benefit the local community taking account of its needs and aspirations. It was considered that this goes beyond the realm of what is permitted by relevant legislation; however the Council considers that most developments provide direct benefits through the creation or new homes or jobs and therefore the policy does not place an unreasonable burden on applicants. Whilst the wording has now been removed from the policy the reference to an improved quality of life for residents still maintains the stance of</p>	<p><del><b>Consultation Feedback</b></del></p> <p><del>8.81 From previous consultations there was support for the development of a CIL in the District, although it was highlighted that economic viability was fundamental. With Consultants being employed to address viability it is considered that this concern has been satisfactorily addressed.</del></p> <p><del>8.82 Concerns were raised about the second paragraph of the DCS2 policy where it stated that all forms of development should aim to benefit the local community taking account of its needs and aspirations. It was considered that this goes beyond the realm of what is permitted by relevant legislation; however the Council considers that most developments provide direct benefits through the creation or new homes or jobs and therefore the policy does not place an unreasonable burden on applicants. Whilst the wording has now been removed from the policy the reference to an improved quality of life for residents still maintains the stance of</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan



	<p>delivering a net benefit.</p> <p>8.83 Some felt the policy could be written in a more flexible way highlighting that contributions could go directly to local communities or Parishes as deemed appropriate. It was also considered necessary by some to highlight that any money should be spent within 5 years and if not returned to the developer. The Council recognises the validity of the points raised but considers these matters should be addressed within the CIL as the document progresses and will in any case be governed by the CIL Regulations.</p> <p>8.84 There were requests for additional information to be included in the policy. Several respondents felt that Green Infrastructure should be highlighted as a possible area for contributions. Whilst the Council agree that Green Infrastructure could be a possible area for contributions a definitive list of possible areas for contribution is no longer included in the policy. This is considered to be more flexible and will not impede the process of developing a charging schedule within the CIL. It was also felt by some that the New Homes Bonus (NHB) and Tax Increment Financing (TIF) could also be mentioned.</p>	<p><del>delivering a net benefit.</del></p> <p><del>8.83 Some felt the policy could be written in a more flexible way highlighting that contributions could go directly to local communities or Parishes as deemed appropriate. It was also considered necessary by some to highlight that any money should be spent within 5 years and if not returned to the developer. The Council recognises the validity of the points raised but considers these matters should be addressed within the CIL as the document progresses and will in any case be governed by the CIL Regulations.</del></p> <p><del>8.84 There were requests for additional information to be included in the policy. Several respondents felt that Green Infrastructure should be highlighted as a possible area for contributions. Whilst the Council agree that Green Infrastructure could be a possible area for contributions a definitive list of possible areas for contribution is no longer included in the policy. This is considered to be more flexible and will not impede the process of developing a charging schedule within the CIL. It was also felt by some that the New Homes Bonus (NHB) and Tax Increment Financing (TIF) could also be mentioned.</del></p>	
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	<p>The Council considers that NHB and TIF are not planning obligations and therefore have not included references to these in this policy.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.85 In terms of the sustainability appraisal the policy performed strongly against social, environmental and economic objectives due to the overarching nature of the benefits of contributions. No mitigation was identified for this policy.</p>	<p><del>The Council considers that NHB and TIF are not planning obligations and therefore have not included references to these in this policy.</del></p> <p><del><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.85 In terms of the sustainability appraisal the policy performed strongly against social, environmental and economic objectives due to the overarching nature of the benefits of contributions. No mitigation was identified for this policy.</del></p>	
BDP6	<p><b>BDP6 Policy Infrastructure Contributions</b></p> <p>Development and infrastructure provision will be coordinated to ensure that growth in the District is supported by the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities needed to maintain and improve quality of life and respond to the needs of the local economy. This will be documented in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Irrespective of size, development will provide, or contribute towards the provision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures to directly mitigate its impact, either geographically or functionally, which will be secured</li> </ul>	<p><b>BDP6 Policy Infrastructure Contributions</b></p> <p><i>BDP6.1</i> Development and infrastructure provision will be coordinated to ensure that growth in the District is supported by the provision of infrastructure (<i>including green infrastructure</i>), services and facilities needed to maintain and improve quality of life and respond to the needs of the local economy. This will be documented in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p> <p><i>BDP6.2</i> Irrespective of size, development will provide, or contribute towards the provision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures to directly mitigate its</li> </ul>	Clarification

	<p>through the use of planning obligations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure, facilities and services required to support growth which will be secured through a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)</li> </ul> <p>Contributions through CIL will be required once the charging schedule has been through an independent public examination and has been formally adopted by the Council.</p>	<p>impact, either geographically or functionally, which will be secured through the use of planning obligations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure, facilities and services required to support growth which will be secured through a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)</li> </ul> <p><i>BDP6.3</i> Contributions through CIL will be required once the charging schedule has been through an independent public examination and has been formally adopted by the Council.</p>	
BDP7 8.95-8.97	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.95 There was support for the policy although some thought it was inflexible and too prescriptive. It was felt that the Council should be trying to deliver a wider mix of homes reflecting need, demand and the existing mix of dwellings. The evidence supporting a focus on smaller dwellings was questioned as developers argued that people tend to buy the largest property that they can afford rather than buying to meet actual needs. It was considered that trying to micromanage supply in such a way could compound affordability problems.</p> <p>The Council considers that there are</p>	<p><del><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.95 There was support for the policy although some thought it was inflexible and too prescriptive. It was felt that the Council should be trying to deliver a wider mix of homes reflecting need, demand and the existing mix of dwellings. The evidence supporting a focus on smaller dwellings was questioned as developers argued that people tend to buy the largest property that they can afford rather than buying to meet actual needs. It was considered that trying to micromanage supply in such a way could compound affordability problems.</del></p> <p>The Council considers that there are</p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>already a high proportion of larger dwellings in the District and therefore it is essential to build smaller dwellings to meet the needs of first time buyers and people of retirement age. It is considered that the policy is sufficiently flexible to deliver a wide range of dwellings across the plan period.</p> <p>8.96 Some respondents felt that a density target was unnecessary as they felt that planning should be design-led instead. It was considered that applying a density target could constrain the quality of a development. In a District that is approximately 90% Green Belt it is essential to make prudent use of land to minimise Green Belt release in the future. However, the Council recognises the importance of having a design-led approach and therefore density targets have been removed. The emphasis is now on making efficient use of land whilst achieving a high quality design outcomes without imposing prescriptive density targets.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.97 The Policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal and performs well against a number of social and environmental objectives due to its</p>	<p><del>already a high proportion of larger dwellings in the District and therefore it is essential to build smaller dwellings to meet the needs of first time buyers and people of retirement age. It is considered that the policy is sufficiently flexible to deliver a wide range of dwellings across the plan period.</del></p> <p><del>8.96 Some respondents felt that a density target was unnecessary as they felt that planning should be design-led instead. It was considered that applying a density target could constrain the quality of a development. In a District that is approximately 90% Green Belt it is essential to make prudent use of land to minimise Green Belt release in the future. However, the Council recognises the importance of having a design-led approach and therefore density targets have been removed. The emphasis is now on making efficient use of land whilst achieving a high quality design outcomes without imposing prescriptive density targets.</del></p> <p><del><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.97 The Policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal and performs well against a number of social and environmental objectives due to its</del></p>	
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	emphasis on meeting housing needs, creating mixed and balanced communities and minimising the use of greenfield land. No weaknesses were identified.	<del>emphasis on meeting housing needs, creating mixed and balanced communities and minimising the use of greenfield land. No weaknesses were identified.</del>	
BDP7	<b>BDP7 Policy Housing Mix and Density</b>	<b>BDP7 Policy Housing Mix and Density</b>	Correction
BDP7.1	Proposals for housing must take account of identified housing needs in terms of the size and type of dwellings. To ensure mixed and vibrant communities are created development proposals need to focus on delivering 2 and 3 bedroom properties. On large schemes it is accepted that a wider mix of dwelling types will be required.	Proposals for housing must take account of identified housing needs in terms of the size and type of dwellings. To ensure mixed and vibrant communities are created development proposals need to focus on delivering 2 and 3 bedroom properties. On large schemes <i>of 10 or more dwellings</i> it is accepted that a wider mix of dwelling types <del>will</del> <i>may</i> be required.	Clarification
BDP8 8.107-8.111	<b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.107 Consultation feedback highlighted that there was widespread support for the policy on affordable housing although some concerns were raised. It was identified by some respondents that the policy should be supported by up-to-date evidence. Following the completion of the Affordable Housing Viability Assessment and the Worcestershire SHMA this matter has been addressed and the policy has been amended to reflect this robust and up to date evidence.  8.108 Some felt that the policy was too prescriptive and should be more flexible	<del><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.107 Consultation feedback highlighted that there was widespread support for the policy on affordable housing although some concerns were raised. It was identified by some respondents that the policy should be supported by up-to-date evidence. Following the completion of the Affordable Housing Viability Assessment and the Worcestershire SHMA this matter has been addressed and the policy has been amended to reflect this robust and up to date evidence.  8.108 Some felt that the policy was too prescriptive and should be more flexible in</del>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>in terms of the percentage target and the mix and tenure of affordable units to be provided. The Council acknowledges that it is important to be flexible with the tenure mix to ensure that the types of homes needed most in a community are delivered. Therefore the tenure mix and dwelling sizes is now proposed to be negotiated on a site by site basis.</p> <p>8.109 Some respondents felt that the policy should mention affordable rent as a type of affordable housing. The Council agreed with this comment and a reference to affordable rent is now included.</p> <p>8.110 Some felt that clarity was needed as to whether the policy only applied to the net gain in dwellings whilst others felt an SPD was needed to provide further clarity and detail generally. The Council considered that the policy already provided clarity on the issue of net gain and generally the policy provided sufficient detail so that an SPD may not be required in the future.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.111 The assessment of the policy within the Sustainability Appraisal has identified</p>	<p><del>terms of the percentage target and the mix and tenure of affordable units to be provided. The Council acknowledges that it is important to be flexible with the tenure mix to ensure that the types of homes needed most in a community are delivered. Therefore the tenure mix and dwelling sizes is now proposed to be negotiated on a site by site basis.</del></p> <p><del>8.109 Some respondents felt that the policy should mention affordable rent as a type of affordable housing. The Council agreed with this comment and a reference to affordable rent is now included.</del></p> <p><del>8.110 Some felt that clarity was needed as to whether the policy only applied to the net gain in dwellings whilst others felt an SPD was needed to provide further clarity and detail generally. The Council considered that the policy already provided clarity on the issue of net gain and generally the policy provided sufficient detail so that an SPD may not be required in the future.</del></p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.111 The assessment of the policy within the Sustainability Appraisal has identified that the policy performs well against some</p>	
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	that the policy performs well against some of the social objectives due to the delivery of affordable housing and the creation of mixed and balanced communities. Due to the nature of the District, some the affordable housing will be on greenfield land meaning the policy performs poorly against some of the environmental objectives.	<del>of the social objectives due to the delivery of affordable housing and the creation of mixed and balanced communities. Due to the nature of the District, some the affordable housing will be on greenfield land meaning the policy performs poorly against some of the environmental objectives.</del>	
BDP8	<b>BDP8 Policy Affordable Housing</b>	<b>BDP8 Policy Affordable Housing</b>	Correction
BDP8.5	To help meet the needs of the elderly all homes should be built to Lifetime Homes Standards in accordance with BDP10 Homes for the Elderly.	<del>To help meet the needs of the elderly all homes should be built to developers should adhere to standards such as 'Lifetime Homes' Standards in accordance with BDP10 Homes for the Elderly.</del>	Consistency with BDP5A and BDP10
BDP9 8.117-8.118	<b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.117 The issue of rural exception housing was previously addressed within the affordable housing policy but has now been given greater prominence in a policy of its own so greater detail can be provided. This reflects the importance of this method as a way of delivering affordable housing and also the fact that the Council no longer intends to develop an Affordable Housing SPD following the adoption of this Plan. Consultation feedback from both the Draft Core Strategy 2 and the Draft Affordable Housing SPD (November 2009) highlight	<del><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.117 The issue of rural exception housing was previously addressed within the affordable housing policy but has now been given greater prominence in a policy of its own so greater detail can be provided. This reflects the importance of this method as a way of delivering affordable housing and also the fact that the Council no longer intends to develop an Affordable Housing SPD following the adoption of this Plan. Consultation feedback from both the Draft Core Strategy 2 and the Draft Affordable Housing SPD (November 2009) highlight</del>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>the support for a policy on this issue. In particular, respondents to the draft SPD felt that the matter was of such importance it should be addressed within a DPD rather than an SPD so greater weight could be attached to it. Some respondents highlighted that some market housing could be acceptable as cross-subsidy to enable the delivery of rural affordable housing. Wording changes have been made to address this issue and ensure that the policy accords with the NPPF.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.118 The assessment of the policy within the Sustainability Appraisal has identified that the policy performs well against some of the social objectives due to the delivery of affordable housing, the creation of mixed and balanced communities and housing, the creation of mixed and balanced communities and the potential to improve the vitality and viability of some community facilities in some small settlements. The potential loss of Green Belt land means that the policy has a negative impact when assessed against EV2.</p>	<p><del>the support for a policy on this issue. In particular, respondents to the draft SPD felt that the matter was of such importance it should be addressed within a DPD rather than an SPD so greater weight could be attached to it. Some respondents highlighted that some market housing could be acceptable as cross-subsidy to enable the delivery of rural affordable housing. Wording changes have been made to address this issue and ensure that the policy accords with the NPPF.</del></p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal <del>8.118 The assessment of the policy within the Sustainability</del> Appraisal has identified that the policy performs well against some of the social objectives due to the delivery of affordable housing, the creation of mixed and balanced communities and housing, the creation of mixed and balanced communities and the potential to improve the vitality and viability of some community facilities in some small settlements. The potential loss of Green Belt land means that the policy has a negative impact when assessed against EV2.</p>	
BDP9	<b>BDP9 Policy Rural Exception Sites</b>	<b>BDP9 Policy Rural Exception Sites</b>	Correction
BDP10	<b>Consultation Feedback</b>	<b>Consultation Feedback</b>	Text not



8.127-8.128	<p>8.127 There was considerable support for this policy during the consultation as it demonstrated that the Council recognised the need to understand and plan for an ageing population. There were some concerns about the introduction of 'Lifetime Homes' standards from developers; however, these measures are seen as essential to meet the needs of the elderly and assisting independent living at home. 'Lifetime Homes' standards were taken into account as part of the Affordable Housing Viability Study (2012). There was also a desire from developers to provide elderly accommodation outside defined settlements; however, this would contradict policy BDP 4 Green Belt.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.128 The policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal, which identifies the need for appropriate provision for all sectors of the community including the needs of elderly people. The policy performed highly against social objectives, although mitigation may be required when considering development outside defined settlements.</p>	<p><del>8.127 There was considerable support for this policy during the consultation as it demonstrated that the Council recognised the need to understand and plan for an ageing population. There were some concerns about the introduction of 'Lifetime Homes' standards from developers; however, these measures are seen as essential to meet the needs of the elderly and assisting independent living at home. 'Lifetime Homes' standards were taken into account as part of the Affordable Housing Viability Study (2012). There was also a desire from developers to provide elderly accommodation outside defined settlements; however, this would contradict policy BDP 4 Green Belt.</del></p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> <del>8.128 The policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal, which identifies the need for appropriate provision for all sectors of the community including the needs of elderly people. The policy performed highly against social objectives, although mitigation may be required when considering development outside defined settlements.</del></p>	<p>required in final version of the Plan</p>
BDP10	<b>BDP10 Policy Homes for the Elderly</b>	<b>BDP10 Policy Homes for the Elderly</b>	Correction
BDP10.2	The Council aims to ensure that older	The Council aims to ensure that older	Ensure

	people are able to secure and sustain their independence in a home appropriate to their circumstances and to actively encourage developers to build new homes to the 'Lifetime Homes' standards, so that they can be readily adapted to meet the needs of those with disabilities and the elderly, as well as assisting independent living at home.	people are able to secure and sustain their independence in a home appropriate to their circumstances and to <del>actively encourage developers to build new homes to the</del> <i>developers should therefore seek to adhere to standards such as 'Lifetime Homes' standards on all new dwellings</i> , so that they can be readily adapted to meet the needs of those with disabilities and the elderly, as well as assisting independent living at home.	consistency with BDP5A.
BDP10.3	The Council will, through the identification of sites and/or granting of planning consents in sustainable locations, provide for the development of residential care homes, close care, 'extra care' and assisted care housing; and in particular Continuing Care Retirement Communities which encompass an integrated range of such provision.	The Council will, through the identification of sites and/or granting of planning consents in sustainable locations, provide for <del>the</del> <i>a wide range of elderly accommodation including the</i> development of residential care homes, close care, 'extra care' and assisted care housing; and in particular Continuing Care Retirement Communities which encompass an integrated range of such provision.	Clarification
BDP11 8.132-8.133	<b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.132 Very few comments were received in relation to this policy although those who did felt that a sequential approach was inconsistent with national policy. Respondents felt that a clear set of criteria were required to guide applicants to appropriate sites in the District. The Council agreed that the sequential approach is not appropriate and the	<b>Consultation Feedback</b> <del>8.132 Very few comments were received in relation to this policy although those who did felt that a sequential approach was inconsistent with national policy. Respondents felt that a clear set of criteria were required to guide applicants to appropriate sites in the District. The Council agreed that the sequential approach is not appropriate and the policy</del>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>policy was amended accordingly.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.133 The policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal and it performs well against social objectives due to the creation of mixed and balanced communities and also promoting sites in highly accessible locations. The policy does not perform so well against environmental objectives as any new site is likely to be on Green Belt land due to a lack of alternatives.</p>	<p><del>was amended accordingly.</del></p> <p><del><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.133 The policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal and it performs well against social objectives due to the creation of mixed and balanced communities and also promoting sites in highly accessible locations. The policy does not perform so well against environmental objectives as any new site is likely to be on Green Belt land due to a lack of alternatives.</del></p>	
BDP11	<b>BDP11 Policy Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</b>	<b>BDP11 Policy Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</b>	Correction
BDP12 8.138-8.139	<b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.138 There were only a few comments received in relation to this policy, and those that did respond were generally in support, especially regarding the improvement of existing facilities and resisting their loss. The small number of concerns related to wording changes, which have been amended where appropriate. There was a suggestion that Green Infrastructure should be included as part of sustainable communities; however, this topic is covered in sufficient depth within BDP24 and the Plan should be read as a whole.	<del><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.138 There were only a few comments received in relation to this policy, and those that did respond were generally in support, especially regarding the improvement of existing facilities and resisting their loss. The small number of concerns related to wording changes, which have been amended where appropriate. There was a suggestion that Green Infrastructure should be included as part of sustainable communities; however, this topic is covered in sufficient depth within BDP24 and the Plan should be read as a whole.</del>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p>8.139 This policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal and focuses on protecting essential local facilities and ensuring that new developments contribute to creating a better balance of facilities, services and infrastructure within settlements. There are no clear negative impacts of this policy; however, the linkages to BDP6 requiring developer contributions for the provision of facilities, infrastructure and services and other forms of environmental and social requirements may limit the viability of a scheme.</p>	<p><del><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></del></p> <p><del>8.139 This policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal and focuses on protecting essential local facilities and ensuring that new developments contribute to creating a better balance of facilities, services and infrastructure within settlements. There are no clear negative impacts of this policy; however, the linkages to BDP6 requiring developer contributions for the provision of facilities, infrastructure and services and other forms of environmental and social requirements may limit the viability of a scheme.</del></p>	
BDP12	<b>BDP12 Policy Sustainable Communities</b>	<del><b>BDP12 Policy Sustainable Communities</b></del>	Correction
BDP12.2	<p>BDP12.2 To ensure that new development contributes to the provision of sustainable and inclusive communities to meet long term needs, the Council will seek to ensure community facilities are provided to meet local needs by:</p> <p>a) Supporting the provision of new facilities for which a need is identified in locations accessible to the community served</p> <p>b) Supporting improvements to existing facilities to enable them to adapt to changing needs</p> <p>c) Resisting the loss of existing facilities unless it can be demonstrated that:</p>	<p>BDP12.2 To ensure that new development contributes to the provision of sustainable and inclusive communities to meet long term needs, the Council will seek to ensure community facilities are provided to meet local needs by:</p> <p>a) Supporting the provision of new facilities for which a need is identified in locations accessible to the community served</p> <p>b) Supporting improvements to existing facilities to enable them to adapt to changing needs</p> <p>c) Resisting the loss of existing facilities unless it can be demonstrated that:</p>	Clarification

	<p>i) There is no realistic prospect of the use continuing for operational and/or viable purposes</p> <p>ii) The service or facility can be provided effectively in an alternative manner or on a different site</p> <p>iii) The site has been actively marketed for a period of not less than 12 months or made available for a similar or alternative type of service or facility that would benefit the local community</p> <p>iv) There are overriding environmental benefits in ceasing the use of the site.</p>	<p>i) There is no realistic prospect of the use continuing for operational and/or viable purposes</p> <p>ii) The service or facility can be provided effectively in an alternative manner or on a different site</p> <p>iii) The site has been actively marketed for a period of not less than 12 months or made available for a similar or alternative type of service or facility that would benefit the local community</p> <p>iv) There are overriding environmental benefits in ceasing the use of the site.</p> <p><i>BDP12.3 When applying these tests to specific proposals the Council will have full regard to the specific characteristics, needs, service priorities and objectives of the service and/or organisation concerned.</i></p>	
BDP13 8.149-8.153	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b></p> <p>8.149 Consultation responses identified that there was support for the policy although some felt that the policy was too focussed on traditional types of employment (B class uses) when other employers such as hotels and care homes should be mentioned. The Council notes that the policy already refers broadly to economic development and therefore considers it is not overly focussed on B class uses. On this basis</p>	<p><del><b>Consultation Feedback</b></del></p> <p><del>8.149 Consultation responses identified that there was support for the policy although some felt that the policy was too focussed on traditional types of employment (B class uses) when other employers such as hotels and care homes should be mentioned. The Council notes that the policy already refers broadly to economic development and therefore considers it is not overly focussed on B class uses. On this basis</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>no changes are proposed to policy in relation to this issue.</p> <p>8.150 It was highlighted that the policy should mention the employment target as well as explicitly highlighting the sites where employment development is permitted. In response the Council has included the employment target in the supporting text. It should be noted that the Policies Map highlights main employment areas but it is considered unrealistic to highlight every possible location where some employment might be acceptable.</p> <p>8.151 Some respondents felt that the role of previously developed land in the Green Belt should also be recognised. The Council notes that the NPPF supports redevelopment of brownfield land within the Green Belt where no additional harm is caused and therefore this matter is addressed within BDP4 Green Belt.</p> <p>8.152 One respondent felt that the policy should include reference to the protection of biodiversity and the natural environment however the Council notes that these matters are addressed in BDP21 Natural Environment. The Plan should be considered holistically and</p>	<p><del>no changes are proposed to policy in relation to this issue.</del></p> <p><del>8.150 It was highlighted that the policy should mention the employment target as well as explicitly highlighting the sites where employment development is permitted. In response the Council has included the employment target in the supporting text. It should be noted that the Policies Map highlights main employment areas but it is considered unrealistic to highlight every possible location where some employment might be acceptable.</del></p> <p><del>8.151 Some respondents felt that the role of previously developed land in the Green Belt should also be recognised. The Council notes that the NPPF supports redevelopment of brownfield land within the Green Belt where no additional harm is caused and therefore this matter is addressed within BDP4 Green Belt.</del></p> <p><del>8.152 One respondent felt that the policy should include reference to the protection of biodiversity and the natural environment however the Council notes that these matters are addressed in BDP21 Natural Environment. The Plan should be considered holistically and therefore no changes are proposed in</del></p>	
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	<p>therefore no changes are proposed in relation to this issue.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.153 The policy performs well in the Sustainability Appraisal against the social and economic objectives due to the creation of jobs, the diversification of the local economy and the opportunity for people to live and work locally rather than commuting elsewhere. However, the policy may lead to some development on greenfield sites which conflicts with some of the environmental objectives.</p>	<p>relation to this issue.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> <del>8.153 The policy performs well in the Sustainability Appraisal against the social and economic objectives due to the creation of jobs, the diversification of the local economy and the opportunity for people to live and work locally rather than commuting elsewhere. However, the policy may lead to some development on greenfield sites which conflicts with some of the environmental objectives.</del></p>	
BDP13	<b>BDP13 Policy New Employment Development</b>	<b>BDP13 Policy New Employment Development</b>	Correction
BDP14 8.158-8.159	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.158 There was a general positive consensus to this policy and support for the maintenance and promotion of existing employment provision across the District. There were some concerns regarding the latter part of the policy concerning the loss of employment sites. A number of responses felt the requirements for non-employment developments were too rigid. In light of this and in order to conform to the NPPF, an extra paragraph has been added to provide more flexibility. Each proposal will be based on its own merits and where it can be justified that the criteria in the</p>	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b> <del>8.158 There was a general positive consensus to this policy and support for the maintenance and promotion of existing employment provision across the District. There were some concerns regarding the latter part of the policy concerning the loss of employment sites. A number of responses felt the requirements for non-employment developments were too rigid. In light of this and in order to conform to the NPPF, an extra paragraph has been added to provide more flexibility. Each proposal will be based on its own merits and where it can be justified that the criteria in the</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>policy cannot realistically be applied, alternative uses of land and buildings will be considered.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.159 The policy performs well within the Sustainability Appraisal against the social and economic objectives due to the creation of jobs, the diversification of the local economy and the opportunity for people to live and work locally rather than commuting elsewhere. However, although development will be on existing sites, the policy may lead to some development on greenfield sites which conflicts with some environmental objectives.</p>	<p><del>policy cannot realistically be applied, alternative uses of land and buildings will be considered.</del></p> <p><del><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.159 The policy performs well within the Sustainability Appraisal against the social and economic objectives due to the creation of jobs, the diversification of the local economy and the opportunity for people to live and work locally rather than commuting elsewhere. However, although development will be on existing sites, the policy may lead to some development on greenfield sites which conflicts with some environmental objectives.</del></p>	
BDP14	<b>BDP14 Policy Designated Employment</b>	<b>BDP14 Policy Designated Employment</b>	Correction
BDP15 8.165-8.168	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.165 There was a positive consensus to the policy for the support of rural regeneration and the social and economic needs of rural communities. The numerous negative responses were in regard to the lack of support for commercial expansion and development in the Green Belt. The Council cannot write policy contrary to Green Belt policy and it is for an applicant to suggest any very special circumstances as part of a planning application. There was also a</p>	<p><del><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.165 There was a positive consensus to the policy for the support of rural regeneration and the social and economic needs of rural communities. The numerous negative responses were in regard to the lack of support for commercial expansion and development in the Green Belt. The Council cannot write policy contrary to Green Belt policy and it is for an applicant to suggest any very special circumstances as part of a planning application. There was also a</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan



	<p>response suggesting a particular premises should be considered a Major Developed Site, however, the Council do not deem this a similar scale of development. Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt are not specifically referenced in the NPPF.</p> <p>8.166 There was a response that greater attention should be given to the character, condition and role of farmsteads, which has been applied to the new policy. There was a concern on the definition of small scale renewable energy developments, which has been added to the glossary.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p>8.167 The policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal and it indicates there are a number of positive social and economic attributes. Allowing employment development in rural areas will help to support the rural economy, especially in the field of diversification and growth of new businesses which support existing leisure and tourism. Diversification can improve accessibility to services and the well-being of the local population. The provision of affordable housing to meet local needs can allow a greater proportion of the rural population</p>	<p><del>response suggesting a particular premises should be considered a Major Developed Site, however, the Council do not deem this a similar scale of development. Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt are not specifically referenced in the NPPF.</del></p> <p><del>8.166 There was a response that greater attention should be given to the character, condition and role of farmsteads, which has been applied to the new policy. There was a concern on the definition of small scale renewable energy developments, which has been added to the glossary.</del></p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p><del>8.167 The policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal and it indicates there are a number of positive social and economic attributes. Allowing employment development in rural areas will help to support the rural economy, especially in the field of diversification and growth of new businesses which support existing leisure and tourism. Diversification can improve accessibility to services and the well-being of the local population. The provision of affordable housing to meet local needs can allow a greater proportion of the rural population to stay and work</del></p>	
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	<p>to stay and work more locally, with positive benefits for traffic generation and climate change.</p> <p>8.168 However, beyond a certain point, it is likely that such environmental spin offs will be outweighed by increased commuting into rural areas, as well as traffic impacts from delivery vehicles and customers. There is likely to be some landscape, biodiversity, noise, air quality, water quality impacts from a wider spread of economic development in the open countryside. Although this policy could encourage applications for development in the Green Belt (negative impact against EV2), special circumstances would need to be justified, as inappropriate development would not be permitted.</p>	<p><del>more locally, with positive benefits for traffic generation and climate change.</del></p> <p><del>8.168 However, beyond a certain point, it is likely that such environmental spin offs will be outweighed by increased commuting into rural areas, as well as traffic impacts from delivery vehicles and customers. There is likely to be some landscape, biodiversity, noise, air quality, water quality impacts from a wider spread of economic development in the open countryside. Although this policy could encourage applications for development in the Green Belt (negative impact against EV2), special circumstances would need to be justified, as inappropriate development would not be permitted.</del></p>	
BDP15	<b>BDP15 Policy Rural Renaissance</b>	<b>BDP15 Policy Rural Renaissance</b>	Correction
BDP16 8.183	In addition, the Cross City services to Bromsgrove will be extended by 2016, the electrification of the line will result in an increased frequency of services at the new Bromsgrove Station.	In addition, the Cross City services to Bromsgrove will be extended by 2016, the electrification of the line will result in an increased frequency of services at the new Bromsgrove Station. <i>This will improve connectivity with the West Midlands Metropolitan area in accordance with the West Midlands Local Transport Plan or successor document.</i>	Highlight link to wider strategies ie the West Midlands Local Transport Plan or successor document
BDP16 8.184	8.184 Encouraging walking and cycling is the most effective way to reduce short	8.184 Encouraging walking and cycling is the most effective way to reduce short	Clarification

	distance car journeys. Aside from the well-publicised health and environmental benefits of walking and cycling, these modes also offer an extensive, adaptable and permeable network of routes available for use. This network is not limited to footways alongside roads and cycle paths; it includes for example the extensive Public Rights of Way network covering urban and rural areas, the National Cycle Network (NCN) and canal towpaths where publically accessible.	distance car journeys. Aside from the well-publicised health and environmental benefits of walking and cycling, these modes also offer an extensive, adaptable and permeable network of routes available for use. This network is not limited to footways alongside roads and cycle paths; it includes for example the extensive Public Rights of Way network covering urban and rural areas, <i>and</i> the National Cycle Network (NCN). <i>And Although technically not Public Rights of Way, canal towpaths also provide an important means of access to the countryside. where publically accessible.</i>	
BDP16 8.187	Transport user needs (including freight) will continue to be met by a combination of road, rail, bus, community transport and taxi services (or similar initiatives) or any appropriate combination of these modes. The LTP3 Worcestershire Multimodal Freight Policy has been developed to provide a comprehensive policy base to enable the delivery of schemes to enhance the efficient movement and operation of freight by all modes around the County.	<del>Transport user needs (including freight) will continue to be met by a combination of road, rail, bus, community transport and taxi services (or similar initiatives) or any appropriate combination of these modes.</del> The LTP3 Worcestershire Multimodal Freight Policy has been developed to provide a comprehensive policy base to enable the delivery of schemes to enhance the efficient movement and operation of freight by all modes around the County.	Sentence not appropriate under the heading of freight.
BDP16 8.190	Birmingham Airport is the region's principal airport and is important in terms of the air links it provides and the role it can play to; connect Bromsgrove internationally, serve local businesses,	Birmingham Airport is the region's principal airport and is important in terms of the air links it provides and the role it can play to; connect Bromsgrove internationally, serve local businesses,	correction

	enhance leisure and training opportunities and increase access to emergency services.	enhance leisure and training opportunities and increase access to emergency services.	
BDP16 8.195-8.197	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b></p> <p>8.195 There was widespread support for the policy although concerns were raised over the deliverability of the policy with the District Council being reliant on other bodies such as the County Council who have been making cuts to bus services. Discussions are ongoing with the County Council regarding public transport services and where necessary financial contributions will be sought from developers improvements.</p> <p>8.196 Some felt that the policy could be expanded to mention proposed changes to the rail network including the new Bromsgrove Station, improvements to the cross-city line and better links between the train station and Bromsgrove Town Centre. It was considered that the existing reference to relocate the new Bromsgrove Station was appropriate and additional improvements to the network have been included. Other respondents were keen for a reference to be included that supported new and expanded rail station car parks. It is not considered appropriate to actively encourage new or extended rail station car parks as</p>	<p><del><b>Consultation Feedback</b></del></p> <p><del>8.195 There was widespread support for the policy although concerns were raised over the deliverability of the policy with the District Council being reliant on other bodies such as the County Council who have been making cuts to bus services. Discussions are ongoing with the County Council regarding public transport services and where necessary financial contributions will be sought from developers improvements.</del></p> <p><del>8.196 Some felt that the policy could be expanded to mention proposed changes to the rail network including the new Bromsgrove Station, improvements to the cross-city line and better links between the train station and Bromsgrove Town Centre. It was considered that the existing reference to relocate the new Bromsgrove Station was appropriate and additional improvements to the network have been included. Other respondents were keen for a reference to be included that supported new and expanded rail station car parks. It is not considered appropriate to actively encourage new or extended rail station car parks as Worcestershire</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>Worcestershire County Council will work with Network Rail and Train Operating Companies to identify optimum levels of car parking at rail stations, supported with Station Travel Plans (as identified in the LTP3 Smarter Choices Policy) to encourage greater use of sustainable modes of travel to access rail services.”</p> <p>The Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3) states that “The County Council recognises that, whilst rail is a sustainable means of travel, the provision of parking at stations is not sustainable, as this encourages rail users to drive to access rail services (particularly for short trips).”</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p>8.197 This policy has overall positive benefits for all objectives. The emphasis on sustainable transport will have a positive impact environmentally and may in turn improve the health of the population in Bromsgrove District.</p>	<p><del>County Council will work with Network Rail and Train Operating Companies to identify optimum levels of car parking at rail stations, supported with Station Travel Plans (as identified in the LTP3 Smarter Choices Policy) to encourage greater use of sustainable modes of travel to access rail services.”</del> The Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3) states that <del>“The County Council recognises that, whilst rail is a sustainable means of travel, the provision of parking at stations is not sustainable, as this encourages rail users to drive to access rail services (particularly for short trips).”</del></p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p>8.197 This policy has overall positive benefits for all objectives. The emphasis on sustainable transport will have a positive impact environmentally and may in turn improve the health of the population in Bromsgrove District.</p>	
BDP16	<b>BDP16 Policy Sustainable Transport</b>	<b>BDP16 Policy Sustainable Transport</b>	Correction
BDP17 8.201 & 8.202	A Retail Capacity Assessment was completed in 2004 which was updated in 2007 and 2010. An update to the 2010 assessment is expected in 2013 to identify the retail needs for Bromsgrove District up to 2030. The most recent assessment will take into consideration	<del>A Retail Capacity Assessment was completed in 2004 which was updated in 2007 and 2010. An update to the 2010 assessment is expected in 2013 to identify the retail needs for Bromsgrove District up to 2030. The most recent assessment will take into consideration</del>	Update

	<p>new retail stores that had received Planning Consent, including Sainsbury's and Aldi.</p> <p>Key assumptions and data sources underpinning the 2010 update will be revisited in light of the current economic climate.</p> <p>The Bromsgrove Town Retail Capacity Assessment will include a household survey to inform the needs assessment; this provides an up-to-date picture of trading patterns. The tested assumptions will provide a forecast of comparison and convenience floorspace capacity in Bromsgrove over 5 year periods (2013, 2018, 2023 and 2028). Recommendations on the level of retail expansion that could be supported and the type and format of floorspace that can be accommodated will be provided. Over the plan period there is likely to be limited need for further convenience retailing floorspace. Whilst limited need, convenience retail development may support the viability of other schemes and may contribute to the regeneration of the town centre. In terms of comparison retail floorspace there is a likely need for additional comparison retail floor space up to 2030.</p>	<p><del>new retail stores that had received Planning Consent, including Sainsbury's and Aldi.</del></p> <p><del>Key assumptions and data sources underpinning the 2010 update will be revisited in light of the current economic climate.</del></p> <p><del>The Bromsgrove Town Retail Capacity Assessment will include a household survey to inform the needs assessment; this provides an up-to-date picture of trading patterns. The tested assumptions will provide a forecast of comparison and convenience floorspace capacity in Bromsgrove over 5 year periods (2013, 2018, 2023 and 2028). Recommendations on the level of retail expansion that could be supported and the type and format of floorspace that can be accommodated will be provided. Over the plan period there is likely to be limited need for further convenience retailing floorspace. Whilst limited need, convenience retail development may support the viability of other schemes and may contribute to the regeneration of the town centre. In terms of comparison retail floorspace there is a likely need for additional comparison retail floor space up to 2030.</del></p>	
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		<p><i>A Retail Capacity Assessment was completed in 2004 which was updated in 2007 and 2010. An updated retail study was then published in October 2013 to identify the retail needs for Bromsgrove District up to 2030. This assessment took in to consideration new retail stores that had received Planning Consent; including Sainsbury's and Aldi, the latter of which is complete and trading.</i></p> <p><i>The Bromsgrove Town Retail Capacity Assessment included a household survey to inform the needs assessment; which provided an up-to-date picture of trading patterns. The tested assumptions provided a forecast of comparison and convenience floorspace capacity in Bromsgrove up to 2030. The NPPF makes it clear that the identified need for retail uses should be met in full and should not be compromised by limited site availability. As a result of the retail capacity assessment, it was concluded that there will in fact be a slight oversupply of convenience retail up to 2030 and a relatively small requirement for comparison floorspace of 16,283m<sup>2</sup>. Whilst limited need, convenience retail development may support the viability of other schemes and may contribute to the regeneration of the town centre. The retail</i></p>	
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		<p><i>assessment also surveyed local centres across Bromsgrove and did not suggest any major qualitative deficiencies and, in any case, most lacked major development opportunities. The study therefore recommended that most new development, particularly comparison goods floorspace, is directed towards Bromsgrove town centre, in order to consolidate its role as a centre which serves residents in the area immediately surrounding it.</i></p>	
BDP17 8.223	<p>The Spadesbourne Brook flowing through the town is an important natural asset. Parts of the Brook are naturalised, including areas between Birmingham Road and School Drive, and at the bus station. However, the majority of the Brook has been re-routed, culverted and effectively relegated to function as a storm drain through the Town Centre, hidden from view, and sometimes covered entirely by access roads to properties. Even in its urban context the brook contains some plant and animal life, and the water quality is good and clear. However it fails to provide any real amenity value for users of the Town Centre and its ability to support a wider variety of plants and animals is reduced by its unnatural form.</p>	<p>The Spadesbourne Brook flowing through the town is an important natural asset. Parts of the Brook are naturalised, including areas between Birmingham Road and School Drive, and at the bus station. However, the majority of the Brook has been re-routed, culverted and effectively relegated to function as a storm drain through the Town Centre, hidden from view, and sometimes covered entirely by access roads to properties. <del>Even in its urban context the brook contains some plant and animal life, and the water quality is good and clear.</del> However it fails to provide any real amenity value for users of the Town Centre and its ability to support a wider variety of plants and animals is reduced by <i>poor water quality</i> and its unnatural</p>	Clarification



		form.	
BDP17 8.229	8.229 Current proposals to refurbish and extend the former Parkside Middle School premises to create office accommodation for Worcestershire County Council and a Civic Centre for Bromsgrove District Centre and associated staff. The scheme will also incorporate the relocation of Bromsgrove Registration Services, Bromsgrove Hub and Bromsgrove Library.	8.229 <i>Planning permission (13/0464) has been granted</i> Current proposals to refurbish and extend the former Parkside Middle School premises to create office accommodation for staff of Worcestershire County Council and a Civic Centre for Bromsgrove District <del>Centre</del> <i>Council</i> and associated staff. The scheme will also incorporate the relocation of Bromsgrove Hub, Bromsgrove Library <i>and the job centre.</i>	Updated information available
BDP17 8.236	This site functions as part of the Primary Shopping Zone and as such any redevelopment will be required to maintain retail uses on the ground floor, upper floors could be used for both residential and or office accommodation. The route between Market Street and Bus Station into the High Street along Mill Lane is considered one of the key Town Centre gateway areas and as such development in this area should reflect this in the design of the public realm and the buildings that surround it.	This site functions as part of the Primary Shopping Zone and as such any redevelopment will be required to maintain retail uses on the ground floor, upper floors could be used for both residential and or office accommodation. The route between Market Street and Bus Station into the High Street along Mill Lane is considered one of the key Town Centre gateway areas and as such development in this area should reflect this in the design of the public realm and the buildings that surround it. <i>As the site is next to the Spadesbourne Brook where flooding is a known issue, a flood risk assessment is required to ensure the risk of flooding to any development is minimised.</i>	Highlight flood risk from Spadesbourne Brook

BDP17 8.237	The Council wishes to maintain a substantial element of employment opportunities in and around the Town Centre and as such the focus for any redevelopment of this site should be employment led. It is also acknowledged that flexibility needs to be introduced to enable businesses to operate in challenging economic circumstances such as those we currently face. Adjacent properties to the north, which are currently part of the existing Town Centre zone, may also offer wider opportunities for redevelopment, along with any proposals for the site identified above.	The Council wishes to maintain a substantial element of employment opportunities in and around the Town Centre and as such the focus for any redevelopment of this site should be employment led. It is also acknowledged that flexibility needs to be introduced to enable businesses to operate in challenging economic circumstances such as those we <i>have recently faced</i> . <del>currently face</del> . Adjacent properties to the north, which are currently part of the existing Town Centre zone, may also offer wider opportunities for redevelopment, along with any proposals for the site identified above. <i>As the site is next to the Spadesbourne Brook where flooding is a known issue, a flood risk assessment is required to ensure the risk of flooding to any development is minimised.</i>	Highlight flood risk from Spadesbourne Brook and update
BDP17 8.239-8.246	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b></p> <p>8.239 There was widespread support for the regeneration of the Town Centre with very few changes actually sought to the policy.</p> <p>8.240 Overall support for the naturalisation of the Spadesbourne Brook was noted with some respondents concerned it would impact the trading access to businesses in the Town Centre.</p>	<p><del><b>Consultation Feedback</b></del></p> <p><del>8.239 There was widespread support for the regeneration of the Town Centre with very few changes actually sought to the policy.</del></p> <p><del>8.240 Overall support for the naturalisation of the Spadesbourne Brook was noted with some respondents concerned it would impact the trading access to businesses in the Town Centre.</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>The policy seeks to encourage the naturalisation of specific parts of the Spadesbourne Brook especially in areas that will allow for greater use by local residents whilst not to the detriment of local businesses.</p> <p>8.241 Some respondents felt the policy should provide greater detail on the evening economy with others suggesting that a specific housing target for the Town Centre would be beneficial. A number of references are made to the evening economy and it is considered this policy provides adequate support to allowing such development to take place within the Town Centre. In addition an Evening Economy Group was established so that local businesses and interested parties could directly influence the economic potential of Bromsgrove Town Centre in the evening.</p> <p>8.242 In terms of housing numbers it is difficult at this stage to anticipate numbers that could be achieved, partly due to the mixed use opportunities at certain sites and the uncertainties linked to viability and it is considered that any Town Centre housing would provide a windfall gain. The rationale for not incorporating a specific number of</p>	<p><del>The policy seeks to encourage the naturalisation of specific parts of the Spadesbourne Brook especially in areas that will allow for greater use by local residents whilst not to the detriment of local businesses.</del></p> <p><del>8.241 Some respondents felt the policy should provide greater detail on the evening economy with others suggesting that a specific housing target for the Town Centre would be beneficial. A number of references are made to the evening economy and it is considered this policy provides adequate support to allowing such development to take place within the Town Centre. In addition an Evening Economy Group was established so that local businesses and interested parties could directly influence the economic potential of Bromsgrove Town Centre in the evening.</del></p> <p><del>8.242 In terms of housing numbers it is difficult at this stage to anticipate numbers that could be achieved, partly due to the mixed use opportunities at certain sites and the uncertainties linked to viability and it is considered that any Town Centre housing would provide a windfall gain. The rationale for not incorporating a specific number of residential units in the</del></p>	
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	<p>residential units in the Town Centre is that it is very difficult to estimate what capacity each site could contain. At this stage specific targets are almost impossible to determine, however, once developers seek to progress with the sites, only then will a realistic target be known and worth referencing.</p> <p>8.243 Some respondents wanted to encourage independent retailers whilst others recognised the potential to attract a large retailer to the Town Centre. The revised policy recognises the importance of small and independent businesses to Bromsgrove and they have a role to play in Bromsgrove in offering alternative shopping choices to the large retailers. In addition the policy seeks a balanced approach in terms of providing the physical space for nationally established retailers whilst also safeguarding the smaller boutique style independent retailers. It is important for Bromsgrove Town Centre to adapt to the modern requirements of retail so that it is a positive environment for retailers.</p> <p>8.244 Several respondents referred to specific development sites with some seeking improvements to the existing sports hall and support for the</p>	<p><del>Town Centre is that it is very difficult to estimate what capacity each site could contain. At this stage specific targets are almost impossible to determine, however, once developers seek to progress with the sites, only then will a realistic target be known and worth referencing.</del></p> <p><del>8.243 Some respondents wanted to encourage independent retailers whilst others recognised the potential to attract a large retailer to the Town Centre. The revised policy recognises the importance of small and independent businesses to Bromsgrove and they have a role to play in Bromsgrove in offering alternative shopping choices to the large retailers. In addition the policy seeks a balanced approach in terms of providing the physical space for nationally established retailers whilst also safeguarding the smaller boutique style independent retailers. It is important for Bromsgrove Town Centre to adapt to the modern requirements of retail so that it is a positive environment for retailers.</del></p> <p><del>8.244 Several respondents referred to specific development sites with some seeking improvements to the existing sports hall and support for the Sainsbury's development. In terms of specific sites the</del></p>	
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	<p>Sainsbury's development. In terms of specific sites the revised policy incorporates the 10 development sites within the Town Centre to emphasize the Councils support of Town Centre regeneration. This includes School Drive site which encourages a new leisure centre and the proposal for a Sainsbury's supermarket on the Birmingham Road Retail Park which received planning permission on 28 June 2010.</p> <p>8.245 Some public support for the Drill Hall as a historic, architectural and local asset (by local residents) was raised. It was also noted that there is some public support to regenerate the whole site and create a modern building. There is also no reason why in regenerating the Drill Hall that some reference is given to the historical background to the site. A number of factors need to be considered when regenerating a site. Local support for keeping certain buildings in Bromsgrove is noted and the Council can seek to encourage the retention of them, but there are other factors that would be considered when regenerating the identified sites. These include whether the buildings are on the local list, whether the building is statutory listed, the level of</p>	<p><del>revised policy incorporates the 10 development sites within the Town Centre to emphasize the Councils support of Town Centre regeneration. This includes School Drive site which encourages a new leisure centre and the proposal for a Sainsbury's supermarket on the Birmingham Road Retail Park which received planning permission on 28 June 2010.</del></p> <p><del>8.245 Some public support for the Drill Hall as a historic, architectural and local asset (by local residents) was raised. It was also noted that there is some public support to regenerate the whole site and create a modern building. There is also no reason why in regenerating the Drill Hall that some reference is given to the historical background to the site. A number of factors need to be considered when regenerating a site. Local support for keeping certain buildings in Bromsgrove is noted and the Council can seek to encourage the retention of them, but there are other factors that would be considered when regenerating the identified sites. These include whether the buildings are on the local list, whether the building is statutory listed, the level of quality design or architectural quality of a proposed building, and also the level of</del></p>	
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	<p>quality design or architectural quality of a proposed building, and also the level of economic activity that the regeneration of a site could together with viability issues to enable development to proceed. When considering these factors regeneration of a site could be very difficult to refuse.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.246 This policy performs well overall as the regeneration of the town centre is likely to have far reaching social, economic and environmental benefits for the District.</p>	<p><del>economic activity that the regeneration of a site could together with viability issues to enable development to proceed. When considering these factors regeneration of a site could be very difficult to refuse.</del></p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.246 This policy performs well overall as the regeneration of the town centre is likely to have far reaching social, economic and environmental benefits for the District.</p>	
BDP17	<b>BDP17 Policy Town Centre Regeneration</b>	<b>BDP17 Policy Town Centre Regeneration</b>	Correction
BDP17.2.1	BDP17.2.1 Bromsgrove District has a likely need for additional comparison floorspace and limited need for further convenience floorspace up to 2030. Although where positive effects on the viability of regeneration schemes can be demonstrated, further convenience floorspace maybe allowed in such circumstances.	BDP17.2.1 Bromsgrove District has a likely need for additional comparison floorspace <i>of about 16,283m<sup>2</sup></i> and limited need for further convenience floorspace up to 2030. Although where positive effects on the viability of regeneration schemes can be demonstrated, further convenience floorspace maybe allowed in such circumstances.	Clarification
BDP17.2.2	<p>Bromsgrove Town Centre will continue to be the main retail centre of the District with extended Primary and Secondary Shopping Zones being the focus. As such:</p> <p>a) A1 Uses will remain the predominant</p>	<p>Bromsgrove Town Centre will continue to be the main retail centre of the District with extended Primary and Secondary Shopping Zones being the focus. As such:</p> <p>a) A1 Uses will remain the</p>	To provide clearer support for a wide range of uses at first floor level & provide

	<p>use for ground floor premises in the Primary Shopping Zone in order to maintain the retail vitality and viability of the Primary Shopping Zone and wider Town Centre.</p> <p>b) Other A class uses will be supported throughout the Secondary Shopping Zone. Development outside A Class Uses in Secondary Shopping Zones and will be considered where there is no adverse impact to the retail viability of the Town Centre.</p> <p>c) Retail development will be generally resisted in other areas of the designated Town Centre unless it can be demonstrated that proposals will not have an adverse impact on the viability and vitality of the primary or secondary shopping zones.</p> <p>The Council will:</p> <p>d) Continue to support markets in the Town Centre and provide for specific facilities within the public realm to ensure that a range of different markets can contribute to the overall vitality of the Town Centre.</p> <p>e) Support proposals to deliver high quality housing which provides a mix of unit sizes and tenure, contributing to the districts overall affordable housing provision. This includes retirement living</p>	<p>predominant use for ground floor premises in the Primary Shopping Zone in order to maintain the retail vitality and viability of the Primary Shopping Zone and wider Town Centre.</p> <p>b) Other A class uses will be supported throughout the Secondary Shopping Zone. Development outside A Class Uses in Secondary Shopping Zones and will be considered where there is no adverse impact to the retail viability of the Town Centre.</p> <p>c) Retail development will be generally resisted in other areas of the designated Town Centre unless it can be demonstrated that proposals will not have an adverse impact on the viability and vitality of the primary or secondary shopping zones.</p> <p>d) <i>A wide range of appropriate town centre uses would be supported at first floor level in the Town Centre such as office, retail and residential.</i></p> <p>The Council will:</p> <p>e) Continue to support markets in the Town Centre and provide for specific facilities within the public realm to ensure</p>	<p>greater detail about the evening economy</p>
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	<p>accommodation on Recreation Road; development of vacant premises above shops on and surrounding the High Street; residential development within mixed use schemes.</p> <p>f) Continue to support small specialist shops, whilst creating opportunities for new retailers to enter the Town; and seek to offer new opportunities for people to work in the Town by providing an enhanced Town Centre which provides flexible business spaces available to accommodate a wide range of employment uses, as well as dedicated B1 office developments. Existing employment sites will be the focus of new employment developments.</p> <p>g) Protect and enhance all existing public open spaces within the Town Centre with specific proposals for enhancements on The High Street, The Spadesboune Brook and The Recreation Ground.</p> <p>h) Seek to improve the range of the evening economy uses within the Town Centre, to include a mix of entertainment uses for all groups, including sport, leisure and culture, a choice of bars, cafes and restaurants. New opportunities for community events will be explored including community focused leisure and cultural development and potential for a new Civic Centre whether stand alone or</p>	<p>that a range of different markets can contribute to the overall vitality of the Town Centre.</p> <p>e-f) Support proposals to deliver high quality housing which provides a mix of unit sizes and tenure, contributing to the districts overall affordable housing provision. This includes retirement living accommodation on Recreation Road; development of vacant premises above shops on and surrounding the High Street; residential development within mixed use schemes.</p> <p>f-g) Continue to support small specialist shops, whilst creating opportunities for new retailers to enter the Town; and seek to offer new opportunities for people to work in the Town by providing an enhanced Town Centre which provides flexible business spaces available to accommodate a wide range of employment uses, as well as dedicated B1 office developments. Existing employment sites will be the focus of new employment developments.</p> <p>g h) Protect and enhance all existing public open spaces within the Town Centre with specific proposals for enhancements on The High Street, The Spadesboune Brook and The Recreation Ground.</p> <p>h-i) Seek to improve the range of the</p>	
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	part of a mixed use scheme.	evening economy uses within the Town Centre, to include a mix of entertainment uses for all groups, including sport, leisure and culture, a choice of bars, cafes and restaurants. <i>There will be a focus on achieving a safe, balanced and socially responsible evening economy and therefore proposals must demonstrate that whether on its own or cumulatively with other uses, they do not create an unacceptable impact on neighbouring uses by reason of noise pollution, light pollution or disturbance.</i> j) New opportunities for community events will be explored including community focused leisure and cultural development and potential for a new Civic Centre whether stand alone or part of a mixed use scheme.	
Table 5	TC4 Parkside Middle School 0.7 Office led with public library Application pending  TC9 Mill Lane 0.2 Retail led mixed use Long term opportunity  TC10 Worcester Road Employment Area 2.3 Employment led Long term opportunity	TC4 Parkside Middle School 0.7 <del>Office led</del> <i>Civic Centre</i> with public library <i>and job centre</i> Application pending-Full Planning Permission  TC9 Mill Lane 0.2 Retail led mixed use Long term opportunity <i>post 2030</i>  TC10 Worcester Road Employment Area 2.3 Employment led Long term opportunity <i>post 2030</i>	Update status and provide clarification on timings
BDP17.8 TC1	F. The Spadesbourne Brook must be considered as part of the public realm	F. <i>A flood risk assessment will be required to address flood risk from the</i>	Additional detail about

	element of any proposals, including provision for enhanced walking and cycling opportunities.	Spadesbourne Brook <i>and appropriate mitigation implemented where necessary. The watercourse must also be considered as part of the public realm element of any proposals, including provision for enhanced walking and cycling opportunities.</i>	flood risk
BDP17.11 TC4	The former Parkside Middle School is a Grade II Listed Building and therefore would have to undergo sympathetic conversion for development potential to be realised. The following development principles will apply: A. Office conversion is considered to be the most suitable use, although other uses may be acceptable. B. Full regard to the buildings listed status will be essential for all proposals. C. Development will be required to contribute to the reinstatement of the avenue of lime trees on Market Street.	The former Parkside Middle School is a Grade II Listed Building and therefore would have to undergo sympathetic conversion <i>and extension</i> for development potential to be realised. The following development principles will apply: <del>A. Office conversion is considered to be the most suitable use, although other uses may be acceptable.</del> <i>Change of use to Civic Centre, library and job centre with other associated uses if appropriate.</i> B. Full regard to the buildings listed status will be essential for all proposals. C. Development will be required to contribute to the reinstatement of the avenue of lime trees on Market Street.	Clarification following approval of planning application
BDP17.16 TC9	This site offers a longer term opportunity for retail led mixed use development. The following development principles will apply: A. At ground floor level A1 retail uses are to be the predominant use with upper floors suitable for office and residential development.	This site offers a longer term opportunity for retail led mixed use development. The following development principles will apply <i>subject to the outcome of a flood risk assessment.</i> A. At ground floor level A1 retail uses are to be the predominant use. <del>with upper floors</del> <i>will be suitable for office and</i>	Additional detail about flood risk

	<p>B. The scale of retail development is to be determined although the scope to include larger retail spaces must be considered.</p> <p>C. Proposals must include details of public realm improvement on Mill Lane and the creation of an enhanced public space and would require a development which reflects the role of this space as a 'town square'.</p> <p>D. Spaces to the rear of the current buildings which are adjacent to the Brook must have full regard to the enhanced environment created by the naturalised Spadesbourne Brook.</p> <p>E. The current pedestrian thoroughfare along Mill Lane will be protected in any development proposals.</p>	<p><del>residential uses development. may be considered subject to the provision of safe flood free pedestrian access and egress.</del></p> <p>B. The scale of retail development is to be determined although the scope to include larger retail spaces must be considered.</p> <p>C. Proposals must include details of public realm improvement on Mill Lane and the creation of an enhanced public space and would require a development which reflects the role of this space as a 'town square'.</p> <p>D. Spaces to the rear of the current buildings which are adjacent to the Brook must have full regard to the enhanced environment created by the naturalised Spadesbourne Brook.</p> <p><i>E. Development must be made safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Opportunities should also be sought through the design and layout for reducing flood risk in the area.</i></p> <p>£ F. The current pedestrian thoroughfare along Mill Lane will be protected in any development proposals.</p>	
BDP17.17 & BDP17.18 TC10	Proposals for new employment uses will be supported within the existing employment allocation. Subject to BDP14 other uses may be acceptable where it can be demonstrated that they support the wider enhancement of the	<i>This site offers a longer term opportunity for employment based redevelopment to be informed by a future Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. It is envisaged subject to the outcome a flood risk assessment that £ proposals for new employment</i>	Additional detail about flood risk

	<p>Town Centre and do not compromise the existing retail core of the Town Centre.</p> <p>Any major redevelopment proposals should reflect the linear nature of the Town with active frontages along Worcester Road, although opportunities exist for a wide range and scale of design approaches on other areas of the site. The eastern edge bounded by the Spadesbourne Brook and Sanders Park must address these features and where possible look to use these features as a positive design element.</p>	<p>uses will be supported within the existing employment allocation. Subject to BDP14 other uses may be acceptable where it can be demonstrated that they support the wider enhancement of the Town Centre and do not compromise the existing retail core of the Town Centre.</p> <p>Any major redevelopment proposals should reflect the linear nature of the Town with active frontages along Worcester Road, although opportunities exist for a wide range and scale of design approaches on other areas of the site. The eastern edge bounded by the Spadesbourne Brook and Sanders Park must address these features <i>whilst taking the risk of flooding as identified by the strategic flood risk assessment into account</i> and where possible look to use these features as a positive design element. <i>Any development proposals must be made safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Opportunities should also be sought through the design and layout for reducing the flood risk in the area.</i></p>	
BDP18 8.249-8.251	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.249 Although this is a new policy, there were a number of comments from the DCS2 and the Draft Town Centre AAP</p>	<p><del><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.249 Although this is a new policy, there were a number of comments from the DCS2 and the Draft Town Centre AAP</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>that have influenced this policy. There were concerns from numerous residents as to whether current centres can cope with the increased populations and the affect it will have on infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p>8.250 This policy aids numerous social objectives in terms of sustainability. The provision of mixed used in Local centres, with particular regard for retail facilities, mean these areas become more sustainable. People would be less likely to travel further afield for certain facilities and services, allowing more sustainable travel choices. This in turn can have effect on the health and well-being of local communities as they are more likely to walk or cycle to the centres. As cars could potentially be used less, there are also environmental advantages to this policy as there are possible improvements to air quality and the effects of climate change.</p> <p>8.251 Creating active frontages and complimenting uses above retail units can reduce crime and anti-social behaviour by providing natural surveillance there is also the potential for vacant buildings to be used for local retail facilities, which is an effective use of land and would help</p>	<p><del>that have influenced this policy. There were concerns from numerous residents as to whether current centres can cope with the increased populations and the affect it will have on infrastructure.</del></p> <p><del><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></del></p> <p><del>8.250 This policy aids numerous social objectives in terms of sustainability. The provision of mixed used in Local centres, with particular regard for retail facilities, mean these areas become more sustainable. People would be less likely to travel further afield for certain facilities and services, allowing more sustainable travel choices. This in turn can have effect on the health and well-being of local communities as they are more likely to walk or cycle to the centres. As cars could potentially be used less, there are also environmental advantages to this policy as there are possible improvements to air quality and the effects of climate change.</del></p> <p><del>8.251 Creating active frontages and complimenting uses above retail units can reduce crime and anti-social behaviour by providing natural surveillance there is also the potential for vacant buildings to be used for local retail facilities, which is an effective use of land and would help to retain the retail character of the</del></p>	
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	to retain the retail character of the centres. The Sustainability Appraisal showed there were no known weaknesses to the policy.	<del>centres. The Sustainability Appraisal showed there were no known weaknesses to the policy.</del>	
BDP18	<b>BDP18 Policy Local Centres</b>	<b>BDP18 Policy Local Centres</b>	Correction
BDP18.1	Within the areas defined on the Policies Map the District Council will allow proposals for retail development (Class A Uses) at ground floor level and retail, office or residential use at upper floor level.	Within the areas defined on the Policies Map the District Council will allow proposals for retail development (Class A Uses) at ground floor level and retail, office, or residential use <i>or any other appropriate town centre use</i> at upper floor level.	Clarification
BDP19 8.258	It is well understood that most development damages the natural environment and it is important that the resulting damage to the environment can be minimised. The Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM are the widely adopted tools for rating and measuring the sustainability performance of domestic and non-domestic buildings. In Bromsgrove, it is tested viable in the Affordable Housing Viability Study to require affordable housing development to meet the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 6, and market housing to meet Code Level 4 now, and to meet Level 6 by 2016. For non-residential development, the Council expects development to meet the BREEAM 'very good' standard.	<i>One of the purposes of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.</i> <del>It is well understood that most development damages the natural environment and it is important that the resulting damage to the environment can be minimised.</del> The Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM are the widely adopted tools for rating and measuring the sustainability performance of domestic and non-domestic buildings. In Bromsgrove, it is tested viable in the Affordable Housing Viability Study to require affordable housing development to meet the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 6, and market housing to meet Code Level 4 now, and to meet Level 6 by 2016. For non-residential development, the Council expects development to meet the BREEAM 'very good' standard.	Clarification

<p>BDP19 8.266-8.269</p>	<p><b>Consultation feedback</b></p> <p>8.266 There was some support for the policy, in particular the reference to design out crime, soft landscaping, trees retention and the user hierarchy. There were some misunderstandings that the policy tries to keep all trees rather than those considered appropriate.</p> <p>8.267 Some questioned the legitimacy of imposing the HCA space standards beyond affordable housing. As one of the aims of planning is to plan for houses that meet people’s needs and expectations, it is considered that developers should take into account other published evidence and meet the requirements where viable.</p> <p>8.268 Some raised concerns that references to the Building for Life and West Midlands Sustainability Checklist in the policy would elevate the status of the two tools which would create an extra burden for developers. Also, funding for the West Midlands Sustainability Checklist has stopped and some suggested developing a local checklist. Comments in relation to the Sustainability Checklist are noted and this has now been removed, however as Building for Life is only an assessment tool guiding developments to</p>	<p><del><b>Consultation feedback</b></del></p> <p><del>8.266 There was some support for the policy, in particular the reference to design out crime, soft landscaping, trees retention and the user hierarchy. There were some misunderstandings that the policy tries to keep all trees rather than those considered appropriate.</del></p> <p><del>8.267 Some questioned the legitimacy of imposing the HCA space standards beyond affordable housing. As one of the aims of planning is to plan for houses that meet people’s needs and expectations, it is considered that developers should take into account other published evidence and meet the requirements where viable.</del></p> <p><del>8.268 Some raised concerns that references to the Building for Life and West Midlands Sustainability Checklist in the policy would elevate the status of the two tools which would create an extra burden for developers. Also, funding for the West Midlands Sustainability Checklist has stopped and some suggested developing a local checklist. Comments in relation to the Sustainability Checklist are noted and this has now been removed, however as Building for Life is only an assessment tool guiding developments to</del></p>	<p>Text not required in final version of the Plan</p>
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	<p>achieve good design, it is not considered that policy reference is conflicting with the national policy which also seeks high quality design. There is also no evidence to suggest that high quality design is more costly.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.269 The Policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal and has many positive features with respect to environmental, social and economic sustainability with no clear weaknesses.</p>	<p><del>achieve good design, it is not considered that policy reference is conflicting with the national policy which also seeks high quality design. There is also no evidence to suggest that high quality design is more costly.</del></p> <p><del><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.269 The Policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal and has many positive features with respect to environmental, social and economic sustainability with no clear weaknesses.</del></p>	
BDP19	<b>BDP19 Policy High Quality Design</b>	<b>BDP19 Policy High Quality Design</b>	Correction
BDP19.1	d)Ensuring all affordable housing to meet the Code for Sustainable Home Level 6 and all market housing to meet Code Level 4 now and Code Level 6 by 2016;	d)Ensuring all affordable housing to meet the Code for Sustainable Home Level 6 and all market housing to meet Code Level 4 now and Code Level 6 by 2016, <i>or the equivalent level(s) as set out in the transitional arrangement of the national housing standards or other successor schemes;</i>	Clarification
BDP19.1	r. Ensuring development is made suitable for the proposed final use, for instance, in terms of land contamination. The Council will determine whether reports detailing for example, site history; an appropriate remediation scheme; long term monitoring and maintenance proposals, will need to be submitted in support of any planning application. Such reports will be prepared in accordance with best	r. Ensuring development is made suitable for the proposed final use, for instance, in terms of land contamination <i>and, where relevant, does not create an unacceptable risk to controlled waters.</i> The Council will determine whether reports detailing for example, the site history; <i>a preliminary risk assessment, an appropriate remediation scheme and where appropriate; a site investigation and</i>	Clarification



	practice guidance.	<i>remediation scheme along with long term monitoring and maintenance proposals, will need to be submitted in support of any planning application. Such reports will be prepared in accordance with best practice guidance”.</i>	
BDP20 8.272	Within the District examples would include, nailers cottages, assets associated with the scythe industry and assets associated with the use of the Birmingham and Worcester canal which runs the length of the District, to name but a few.	Within the District examples would include, nailers cottages, assets associated with the scythe industry and assets associated with the use of the <del>Birmingham Worcester</del> <i>Birmingham</i> Worcester and Worcester <i>Birmingham</i> canal which runs the length of the District, to name but a few.	Correction
BDP20 8.273-8.274	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.273 There was support for the policy however some respondents felt that the policy could be improved. It was argued that the approach to design was too prescriptive and a contemporary approach is not always the right approach.</p> <p>The reference to contemporary design has now been removed with the focus now on achieving development that is sympathetic to historic assets. Some respondents considered that the policy should make greater reference to the Historic Environment Assessment, Historic Landscape Characterisation, Conservation Area Appraisals and the West Midlands Farmsteads and</p>	<p><del><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.273 There was support for the policy however some respondents felt that the policy could be improved. It was argued that the approach to design was too prescriptive and a contemporary approach is not always the right approach.</del></p> <p><del>The reference to contemporary design has now been removed with the focus now on achieving development that is sympathetic to historic assets. Some respondents considered that the policy should make greater reference to the Historic Environment Assessment, Historic Landscape Characterisation, Conservation Area Appraisals and the</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>Landscape Project. The inclusion of a reference to each of these documents was considered unnecessary as many form part of the evidence base for the policy. A reference to the production of appraisals and management plans for each conservation area has been retained. There was support for the inclusion of a local list and the Council agree with this view. The policy now supports the updating and adoption of a local list. Some felt that there should be a greater emphasis on the re-use of buildings and appropriate climate change measures. Greater reference to these issues are now included within the policy.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.274 This policy performs most strongly predominantly in environmental terms as it is very specific in the protection and enhancement of heritage in the District, however the policy does have some social and economic benefits. In social terms the protection and enhancement of such assets can add to the vibrancy and local distinctiveness of the District and also act as cultural, recreational and educational resources. The historic environment contributes to a sense of pride and quality of life and may enrich people's understanding of the diversity</p>	<p><del>West Midlands Farmsteads and Landscape Project. The inclusion of a reference to each of these documents was considered unnecessary as many form part of the evidence base for the policy.</del> <del>A reference to the production of appraisals and management plans for each conservation area has been retained. There was support for the inclusion of a local list and the Council agree with this view. The policy now supports the updating and adoption of a local list. Some felt that there should be a greater emphasis on the re-use of buildings and appropriate climate change measures. Greater reference to these issues are now included within the policy.</del></p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.274 This policy performs most strongly predominantly in environmental terms as it is very specific in the protection and enhancement of heritage in the District, however the policy does have some social and economic benefits. In social terms the protection and enhancement of such assets can add to the vibrancy and local distinctiveness of the District and also act as cultural, recreational and educational resources. The historic environment contributes to a sense of</p>	
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	<p>and changing nature of their community. In economic terms the preservation of the historic environment can contribute to the area's local distinctiveness. This may have economic benefits, for example, a refurbished historic character property in an area of attractive and well maintained properties may attain a higher price on the open market than an equivalent more modern and larger property due to special, perceived and actual, qualities for example, of uniqueness. Although in some cases the layout and efficiency of historic buildings may be considered unsuitable and inefficient by modern day standards and may in some cases be more costly to restore in terms of required materials and techniques, development that enhances the character and appearance of historic environment may also have the potential to contribute towards tourism and economic growth. Furthermore, the Council recognises that redundant historic buildings offer a range of opportunities for conversion to new uses which can act as a catalyst for regeneration and economic vitality.</p>	<p><del>pride and quality of life and may enrich people's understanding of the diversity and changing nature of their community. In economic terms the preservation of the historic environment can contribute to the area's local distinctiveness. This may have economic benefits, for example, a refurbished historic character property in an area of attractive and well maintained properties may attain a higher price on the open market than an equivalent more modern and larger property due to special, perceived and actual, qualities for example, of uniqueness. Although in some cases the layout and efficiency of historic buildings may be considered unsuitable and inefficient by modern day standards and may in some cases be more costly to restore in terms of required materials and techniques, development that enhances the character and appearance of historic environment may also have the potential to contribute towards tourism and economic growth. Furthermore, the Council recognises that redundant historic buildings offer a range of opportunities for conversion to new uses which can act as a catalyst for regeneration and economic vitality.</del></p>	
BDP20	<b>BDP20 Policy Managing the Historic Environment</b>	<b>BDP20 Policy Managing the Historic Environment</b>	Correction
BDP20.12	The District Council will update the	The District Council will update the	Correction

	current draft local list of assets and formally adopt it. It would include all heritage assets recognised as being of local importance, including those which are locally distinctive such as nailers cottages, assets associated with the scythe industry and assets associated with the use of the Birmingham and Worcester canal which runs the length of the District, to name but a few.	current draft local list of assets <i>heritage list</i> and formally adopt it. It would include all heritage assets recognised as being of local importance, including those which are locally distinctive such as nailers cottages, assets associated with the scythe industry and assets associated with the use of the <del>Birmingham Worcester</del> <i>Birmingham</i> and <del>Worcester Birmingham</del> canal which runs the length of the District, to name but a few.	
BDP20.13	BDP20.13 The District Council will support development that: i. Retains locally listed buildings. ii. Involves sympathetic alterations and extensions to locally listed buildings iii. Does not have a detrimental impact on the setting or context of locally listed buildings.	BDP20.13 The District Council will support development that: i. Retains <del>locally listed buildings.</del> <i>Heritage assets on the local list</i> ii. Involves sympathetic alterations and extensions to <del>locally listed buildings</del> <i>Heritage assets on the local list</i> iii. Does not have a detrimental impact on the setting or context of <del>locally listed buildings.</del> <i>Heritage assets on the local list</i>	Correction
BD20.14	In considering applications that directly or indirectly affect locally listed buildings, a balanced judgement will be applied having regard to the scale of any harm or loss as a result of proposed development and the significance of the locally listed building.	In considering applications that directly or indirectly affect <del>locally listed buildings</del> <i>heritage assets</i> , a balanced judgement will be applied having regard to the scale of any harm or loss as a result of proposed development and the significance of the <del>locally listed building.</del> <i>Heritage asset.</i>	Clarification
BDP21 8.282	Landscape, which results from the interaction between the nature and	Landscape, which results from the interaction between the nature and culture	Add reference to European

	<p>culture of a place, directly affects our quality of life. In the past, landscapes of local importance were protected through rigid local designations, whilst the impact of developments outside of these areas was not normally considered. However, it is now recognised that all landscapes matter. The Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of landscape elements in Bromsgrove. To ensure the landscape character of the District is enhanced, the Council will expect the design of all developments to take the Landscape Character Assessment into account and result in landscape gain. Details can be found in the Landscape Character Supplementary Guidance.</p>	<p>of a place, directly affects our quality of life. In the past, landscapes of local importance were protected through rigid local designations, whilst the impact of developments outside of these areas was not normally considered. However, it is now recognised that all landscapes matter. <i>Following the principles established at The European Landscape Convention, which became binding to the UK from March 2007, the Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment was produced.</i> The <del>Worcestershire Landscape Character</del> Assessment identifies the distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of landscape elements in Bromsgrove. To ensure the landscape character of the District is enhanced, the Council will expect the design of all developments to take the Landscape Character Assessment into account and result in landscape gain. Details can be found in the Landscape Character Supplementary Guidance.</p>	Landscape Convention
BDP21 8.283-8.284	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.283 There was support for the policy and some would like to see greater protection for several habitats such as ancient woodlands and trees and stronger policy wordings such as replacing 'protecting' by 'safeguarding'.</p>	<p><del><b>Consultation Feedback</b> 8.283 There was support for the policy and some would like to see greater protection for several habitats such as ancient woodlands and trees and stronger policy wordings such as replacing 'protecting' by 'safeguarding'. Some also</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>Some also referred to functional and ecological connectivity, landscape-scale thinking and suggested to include a direct reference to the Green Infrastructure policy, the Habitat Inventory and the 'Living Landscape' projects. Most comments are incorporated into this revised policy. There was also criticism that the policy repeats the national policy and other legislative requirements.</p> <p>It was suggested that illustrative maps should be included.</p> <p>It was considered that the policy build on national guidance and in many cases are locally distinctive. Also, to ensure that the most up-to-date information is used, it is not considered illustrative maps should be included.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.284 The Policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal and performs well in environmental terms and has some social benefits but these will need to be carefully balanced against economic objectives on a site by site basis.</p>	<p><del>referred to functional and ecological connectivity, landscape-scale thinking and suggested to include a direct reference to the Green Infrastructure policy, the Habitat Inventory and the 'Living Landscape' projects. Most comments are incorporated into this revised policy. There was also criticism that the policy repeats the national policy and other legislative requirements.</del></p> <p><del>It was suggested that illustrative maps should be included. It was considered that the policy build on national guidance and in many cases are locally distinctive. Also, to ensure that the most up-to-date information is used, it is not considered illustrative maps should be included.</del></p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.284 The Policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal and performs well in environmental terms and has some social benefits but these will need to be carefully balanced against economic objectives on a site by site basis.</p>	
BDP21	<b>BDP21 Policy Natural Environment</b>	<b>BDP21 Policy Natural Environment</b>	Correction
BDP22 8.296	The Climate Change Act has created a framework for climate change adaptation,	The Climate Change Act has created a framework for climate change adaptation,	

	including the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2012) and the National Adaptation Programme (under-way). The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment identifies the key climate change risks and opportunities across all sectors and the results are presented in five themes: agriculture and forestry, business, health and well-being, buildings and infrastructure, and the natural environment.	including the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2012) and the National Adaptation Programme: <i>Making the country resilient to a changing climate</i> (under-way July 2013). The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment identifies the key climate change risks and opportunities across all sectors and the results are presented in five themes: agriculture and forestry, business, health and well-being, buildings and infrastructure, and the natural environment.	
BDP22 8.300-8.302	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b></p> <p>8.300 There were criticisms on demanding market housing to achieve the same level of Code for Sustainable Homes as affordable housing and requiring developments to provide infrastructure to connect to nearby zero/low energy scheme with firm delivery plan. Some also considered the policy repeating the national policy as there was no evidence to demonstrate local circumstances. The Affordable Housing Viability Assessment was published since DCS2 which provide evidence for requiring market housing to achieve the Code for Sustainable Homes. As developments have to provide general services, there is no reason why connecting to zero/</p>	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b></p> <p><del>8.300 There were criticisms on demanding market housing to achieve the same level of Code for Sustainable Homes as affordable housing and requiring developments to provide infrastructure to connect to nearby zero/low energy scheme with firm delivery plan. Some also considered the policy repeating the national policy as there was no evidence to demonstrate local circumstances. The Affordable Housing Viability Assessment was published since DCS2 which provide evidence for requiring market housing to achieve the Code for Sustainable Homes. As developments have to provide general services, there is no reason why connecting to zero/ lowcarbon scheme</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>lowcarbon scheme will affect the viability of the development.</p> <p>8.301 There were suggestions to reference the impact of transport emissions in affecting carbon emissions, the potential impact of renewable energy schemes on aerodromes and link the policy with Green Infrastructure.</p> <p>It was also raised that the data shown in the Warmer Worcestershire flyover may not be 100% reliable down to individual building. Where relevant, amendments were made.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.302 Apart from addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change, the policy has many positive inferences upon the SA objectives, such as promoting the health and well-being of the population. However, the policy may lead to an increase in construction cost and affect the viability of development.</p>	<p><del>will affect the viability of the development.</del></p> <p><del>8.301 There were suggestions to reference the impact of transport emissions in affecting carbon emissions, the potential impact of renewable energy schemes on aerodromes and link the policy with Green Infrastructure.</del></p> <p><del>It was also raised that the data shown in the Warmer Worcestershire flyover may not be 100% reliable down to individual building. Where relevant, amendments were made.</del></p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> 8.302 Apart from addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change, the policy has many positive inferences upon the SA objectives, such as promoting the health and well-being of the population. However, the policy may lead to an increase in construction cost and affect the viability of development.</p>	
BDP22	<b>BDP22 Policy Climate Change</b>	<b>BDP22 Policy Climate Change</b>	Correction
BDP23 8.309	To ensure flood risk is minimised, the Council expects all developments to take account of flood risk from all sources (which should also include the impact of climate change) and follow the flood risk management hierarchy in PPS25	To ensure flood risk is minimised, the Council expects all developments to take account of flood risk from all sources (which should also include the impact of climate change) and follow the flood risk management hierarchy in PPS25	Additional detail required



	Development and Flood Risk Practice Guide, that is: 1) Assess; 2) Avoid; 3) Substitute; 4) Control; 5) Mitigate, when planning and designing development.	Development and Flood Risk Practice Guide, that is: 1) Assess; 2) Avoid; 3) Substitute; 4) Control; 5) Mitigate, when planning and designing development. <i>Site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) and drainage proposals should have regard to the guidance within the Council's Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and take account of the effect of climate change on peak river flows and peak rainfall intensity as set out at Table 5 of the Technical Guidance to the NPPF.</i>	
BDP23 8.317-8.321	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b></p> <p>8.317 There was support for the policy as well as some suggestions for stronger policy wordings and to include more details in the justifications and policy such as identifying areas by types of flooding, referring woodlands as a water risk management tool, easements adjacent to watercourses, referring to the foul drainage hierarchy and cross-referencing to issues that were addressed in other policies. Suggestions are accommodated where appropriate, except cross-referencing and issues that are dealt with in other policies. As flood maps for watercourse flooding, surface water runoff and sewer flooding are included in the evidence document, it is not considered necessary to refer to the areas in the</p>	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b></p> <p><del>8.317 There was support for the policy as well as some suggestions for stronger policy wordings and to include more details in the justifications and policy such as identifying areas by types of flooding, referring woodlands as a water risk management tool, easements adjacent to watercourses, referring to the foul drainage hierarchy and cross-referencing to issues that were addressed in other policies. Suggestions are accommodated where appropriate, except cross-referencing and issues that are dealt with in other policies. As flood maps for watercourse flooding, surface water runoff and sewer flooding are included in the evidence document, it is not considered necessary to refer to the areas in the</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p>justifications.</p> <p>8.318 Some considered water efficiency is already addressed in Building Regulations and questioned the viability of achieving the water standard in the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM. The Affordable Housing Viability Assessment was published since the last consultation which provides evidence for the required standard in the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>8.319 Concerns were raised on the sewage treatment capacity. Severn Trent Water has a legal obligation to initiate funding when new development is certain. The policy now states that on all major developments engagement with Severn Trent Water should take place at the earliest opportunity to agree on their foul drainage plans.</p> <p>8.320 There were also a few comments that listed out the flooding issues in local areas, comments were forwarded to North Worcestershire Water Management team accordingly.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p>8.321 The policy seeks to reduce the</p>	<p><del>justifications.</del></p> <p><del>8.318 Some considered water efficiency is already addressed in Building Regulations and questioned the viability of achieving the water standard in the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM. The Affordable Housing Viability Assessment was published since the last consultation which provides evidence for the required standard in the Code for Sustainable Homes.</del></p> <p><del>8.319 Concerns were raised on the sewage treatment capacity. Severn Trent Water has a legal obligation to initiate funding when new development is certain. The policy now states that on all major developments engagement with Severn Trent Water should take place at the earliest opportunity to agree on their foul drainage plans.</del></p> <p><del>8.320 There were also a few comments that listed out the flooding issues in local areas, comments were forwarded to North Worcestershire Water Management team accordingly.</del></p> <p><del><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></del></p> <p><del>8.321 The policy seeks to reduce the</del></p>	
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	impacts of new development on the environment, the running costs of buildings, the causes of climate change and the potential loss and disruptions to occupants and owners. However, the policy may lead to increase in construction costs and affect the viability of development.	<del>impacts of new development on the environment, the running costs of buildings, the causes of climate change and the potential loss and disruptions to occupants and owners. However, the policy may lead to increase in construction costs and affect the viability of development.</del>	
BDP23	<b>BDP23 Policy Water Management</b>	<b>BDP23 Policy Water Management</b>	Correction
BDP24 8.324	The Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Framework documents form the basis for the development of the emerging Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy which will create a comprehensive policy framework for the protection, creation, enhancement and accessibility of Green Infrastructure in the County. At the local level, Concept Plans which set out and prioritise the respective Green Infrastructure requirements for an individual site. The work is still on-going and so far, the work shows that:	The Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Framework documents form the basis for the development of the <del>emerging</del> Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy which <del>will</del> creates a comprehensive policy framework for the protection, creation, enhancement and accessibility of Green Infrastructure in the County. At the local level, Concept Plans which set out and prioritise the respective Green Infrastructure requirements for an individual site. The work is still on-going and so far, the work shows that:	Update following the finalisation of the Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy
BDP24 8.325	To ensure developments can enjoy the benefits of the local, sub-regional and wider Green Infrastructure network, the Council will expect development to have regard to and contribute towards the emerging Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy and any local GI Strategy which may be prepared. All major development should explain how the design of development achieves the	To ensure developments can enjoy the benefits of the local, sub-regional and wider Green Infrastructure network, the Council will expect development to have regard to and contribute towards the <del>emerging</del> Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy and any local GI Strategy which may be prepared. All major development should explain how the design of development achieves the	Update following the finalisation of the Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy

	multiple benefits of Green Infrastructure and contribute towards the wider network.	multiple benefits of Green Infrastructure and contribute towards the wider network.	
BDP24 8.326-8.328	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b></p> <p>8.326 There was support for the policy although there were doubts in singling out forestry/woodland from other Green Infrastructure assets in the policy. It was unclear then whether the Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Framework will take into account the Delivery Plan of the West Midlands Forestry Framework and given the multiple benefits of trees, it was considered appropriate to include tree planting in the policy. However, it is now confirmed that the Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Framework will also incorporate the Delivery Plan of the West Midlands Forestry Framework as well as the Woodland Access Standard, so the details about tree planting in the previous version is now taken out.</p> <p>8.327 It was suggested that supporting maps illustrating the locations of different Green Infrastructure assets should be incorporated. Given that the maps are already included in the evidence base documents and referred to in the policy, it is considered sufficient.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p>	<p><del><b>Consultation Feedback</b></del></p> <p><del>8.326 There was support for the policy although there were doubts in singling out forestry/woodland from other Green Infrastructure assets in the policy. It was unclear then whether the Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Framework will take into account the Delivery Plan of the West Midlands Forestry Framework and given the multiple benefits of trees, it was considered appropriate to include tree planting in the policy. However, it is now confirmed that the Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Framework will also incorporate the Delivery Plan of the West Midlands Forestry Framework as well as the Woodland Access Standard, so the details about tree planting in the previous version is now taken out.</del></p> <p><del>8.327 It was suggested that supporting maps illustrating the locations of different Green Infrastructure assets should be incorporated. Given that the maps are already included in the evidence base documents and referred to in the policy, it is considered sufficient.</del></p> <p><del><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></del></p> <p><del>8.328 The Policy was assessed within the</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	8.328 The Policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal and performs strongly against many of the environmental and social objectives and in some cases, brings in economic benefits (e.g. eco-tourism). But safeguarding all Green Infrastructure assets maybe costly and even unviable in some cases.	<del>Sustainability Appraisal and performs strongly against many of the environmental and social objectives and in some cases, brings in economic benefits (e.g. eco-tourism). But safeguarding all Green Infrastructure assets maybe costly and even unviable in some cases.</del>	
BDP24	<b>BDP24 Policy Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>BDP24 Policy Green Infrastructure</b>	Correction
BDP25 8.339-8.343	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b></p> <p>8.339 There was support for healthier lifestyles, but there were numerous responses requiring more to be done on improving health and well-being, in particular the overconcentration of A5 uses and the use of allotments. The policy has been updated accordingly to include these topics, with more emphasis applied to the restriction of A5 uses. A considerable amount of support was given to the references regarding walking and cycling.</p> <p>8.340 Sport England was concerned at the lack of reference to sport, with word changes made accordingly. Two responses felt the policy should have a more emphasis on green infrastructure, however, the Council believe this topic is addressed adequately in BDP24 Green Infrastructure.</p>	<p><b>Consultation Feedback</b></p> <p><del>8.339 There was support for healthier lifestyles, but there were numerous responses requiring more to be done on improving health and well-being, in particular the overconcentration of A5 uses and the use of allotments. The policy has been updated accordingly to include these topics, with more emphasis applied to the restriction of A5 uses. A considerable amount of support was given to the references regarding walking and cycling.</del></p> <p><del>8.340 Sport England was concerned at the lack of reference to sport, with word changes made accordingly. Two responses felt the policy should have a more emphasis on green infrastructure, however, the Council believe this topic is addressed adequately in BDP24 Green Infrastructure.</del></p>	Text not required in final version of the Plan

	<p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p>8.341 The policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal, with high scores in both the social and environmental attributes, and there are no known weaknesses.</p> <p>The retention and enhancement of open space for recreation and amenity and the resulting improved living environment helps improve the health and well-being of the population. The environmental benefits of maintaining or enhancing open space are wide reaching. Whilst some recreational areas, such as sports pitches, have little biodiversity value, well designed parks and gardens can contribute greatly to conserving and enhancing ecological diversity through habitat provision and maintenance or creation of wildlife corridors.</p> <p>8.342 Open space can also be beneficial in terms of preserving landscape and townscape, which is particularly important in terms of preserving the historic setting of heritage features or conservation areas. The policy also has potential to minimise flood risk through maintaining areas of undeveloped green space that will enable precipitation to infiltrate the soil and reduce run-off.</p>	<p><b>Sustainability Appraisal</b></p> <p><del>8.341 The policy was assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal, with high scores in both the social and environmental attributes, and there are no known weaknesses.</del></p> <p><del>The retention and enhancement of open space for recreation and amenity and the resulting improved living environment helps improve the health and well-being of the population. The environmental benefits of maintaining or enhancing open space are wide reaching. Whilst some recreational areas, such as sports pitches, have little biodiversity value, well designed parks and gardens can contribute greatly to conserving and enhancing ecological diversity through habitat provision and maintenance or creation of wildlife corridors.</del></p> <p><del>8.342 Open space can also be beneficial in terms of preserving landscape and townscape, which is particularly important in terms of preserving the historic setting of heritage features or conservation areas. The policy also has potential to minimise flood risk through maintaining areas of undeveloped green space that will enable precipitation to infiltrate the soil and reduce run-off.</del></p>	
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	<p>8.343 The provision of high-quality walking and cycling routes will also contribute to the health and well-being of the population. The policy also goes further by promoting partnership working to explore new ways to improve opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles. Reducing the over-concentration of hot food takeaways actively assist in the health and well-being of communities. The promotion and support of local food growing initiatives is not only sustainable, but encourages healthy food options.</p>	<p><del>8.343 The provision of high-quality walking and cycling routes will also contribute to the health and well-being of the population. The policy also goes further by promoting partnership working to explore new ways to improve opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles. Reducing the over-concentration of hot food takeaways actively assist in the health and well-being of communities. The promotion and support of local food growing initiatives is not only sustainable, but encourages healthy food options.</del></p>	
BDP25	<b>BDP25 Policy Health and Well Being</b>	<b>BDP25 Policy Health and Well Being</b>	Correction
Appendix I (BDP3)	<p><b>Evidence Base</b> Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, Bromsgrove District Council</p> <p>Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012, GVA</p> <p>Employment Land Review 2012, Drivers Jonas Deloitte</p> <p>Housing Land Availability Report, Bromsgrove District Council</p> <p>Five Year Land Supply, Bromsgrove District Council</p>	<p><b>Evidence Base</b> Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, Bromsgrove District Council</p> <p>Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012, GVA</p> <p>Employment Land Review 2012, Drivers Jonas Deloitte</p> <p>Housing Land Availability <del>Availability</del> Report, Bromsgrove District Council</p> <p>Five Year Land Supply, Bromsgrove</p>	Correction

	Duty to Co-operate, Bromsgrove District Council	District Council  Duty to Co-operate <del>Review</del> <i>Statement of Compliance</i> , Bromsgrove District Council	
Appendix I (BDP4)	<p>Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012, GVA</p> <p>Employment Land Review 2012, Drivers Jonas Deloitte</p> <p>Housing Growth Development Study, Redditch Borough Council and Bromsgrove District Council Sustainability Appraisal of Housing Growth Development Study, Redditch Borough Council and Bromsgrove District Council</p>	<p>Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012, GVA</p> <p>Employment Land Review 2012, Drivers Jonas Deloitte</p> <p>Housing Growth Development Study, Redditch Borough Council and Bromsgrove District Council Sustainability Appraisal of Housing Growth Development Study, Redditch Borough Council and Bromsgrove District Council</p> <p><i>Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, Bromsgrove District Council</i></p>	Correction
Appendix I (RCBD1)	<p>Housing Growth Development Study, Redditch Borough Council and Bromsgrove District Council Sustainability Appraisal of Housing Growth Development Study, Redditch Borough Council and Bromsgrove District Council</p> <p>Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012, GVA</p>	<p>Housing Growth Development Study, Redditch Borough Council and Bromsgrove District Council Sustainability Appraisal of Housing Growth Development Study, Redditch Borough Council and Bromsgrove District Council</p> <p>Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012, GVA</p>	Correction



	<p>Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, Redditch Borough Council</p> <p>Affordable Housing Viability Study, Leveel</p> <p>Hewell Grange Estate-Setting of Heritage Assets Assessment 2013 (BDC)</p> <p>Duty to Co-operate Review (BDC)</p> <p>An Analysis of Green Belt Land and Areas of Development Restraint within Redditch Borough (RBC)</p> <p>Redditch Green Belt Release to meet Growth needs (RBC)</p>	<p>Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, Redditch Borough Council</p> <p>Affordable Housing Viability Study, Leveel</p> <p>Hewell Grange Estate-Setting of Heritage Assets Assessment 2013 (BDC)</p> <p>Duty to Co-operate <i>Statement of Compliance Review</i> (BDC)</p> <p>An Analysis of Green Belt Land and Areas of Development Restraint within Redditch Borough (RBC)</p> <p>Redditch Green Belt Release to meet Growth needs (RBC)</p>	
Appendix II	<b>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</b> - The report prepared by Councils to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the policies of the Local Development Framework are being achieved.	<b>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</b> - The report prepared by Councils to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the policies of the <del>Local Development Framework</del> <i>Local plan and adopted SPDs</i> are being achieved.	Correction
Appendix II	<b>Close Care Housing</b> - Close Care schemes consist of independent flats or bungalows built on the same site as a care home. Residents often have some services (such as cleaning) included in	<b>Close Care Housing</b> - Close Care schemes consist of independent flats or bungalows built on the same site as a care home. Residents often have some services (such as cleaning) included in	Additions to glossary

	<p>their service charge and other services can be purchased from the care home. Close care schemes can either be rented or purchased. Purchasers may receive a guarantee that the management will buy back the property if they enter the care home.</p> <p><b>Continuing care retirement communities</b> - A continuing care community, also known as a life-care community, is a type of retirement community where a number of aging care needs, from assisted living, independent living and nursing home care, may all be met in a single residence, whether apartment or enclosed unit. Typically, elderly candidates move into a continuing-care retirement community (CCRC) while still living independently, with few health risks or healthcare needs, and will remain reside there until end of life. As patrons progress in age, and medical needs change, the level of nursing care and service increases proportionally in response. Continuing-care communities are ideal for seniors that may be living in isolation, and would like to be immersed in a hospitable environment with other people of the same age. Typically, a range of activities and amenities are provided for both</p>	<p>their service charge and other services can be purchased from the care home. Close care schemes can either be rented or purchased. Purchasers may receive a guarantee that the management will buy back the property if they enter the care home.</p> <p><b>Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)</b> - <i>The Community Infrastructure Levy (the levy) came into force in April 2010. The Community Infrastructure Levy is a new charge which local authorities in England and Wales can levy on new development in their area. CIL is the Government's preferred method for development to pay towards the infrastructure and is charged on the net additional floorspace created by development of buildings that people normally use. It allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development. This includes transport schemes, flood defences, schools, hospitals and other health and social care facilities, parks, green spaces and leisure centres.</i></p> <p><b>Conservation Area</b> - <i>Conservation Areas</i></p>	
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	<p>recreation and resource. However, CCRCs are costly, and vary widely in entrance and recurring fees. Often, a life-care contract is required, and the stipulations within such contracts can also vary in terms of service.</p>	<p><i>are designated by the District Council as areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which the Council considers desirable to preserve or enhance.</i></p> <p><b>Continuing care retirement communities</b> - A continuing care community, also known as a life-care community, is a type of retirement community where a number of aging care needs, from assisted living, independent living and nursing home care, may all be met in a single residence, whether apartment or enclosed unit. Typically, elderly candidates move into a continuing-care retirement community (CCRC) while still living independently, with few health risks or healthcare needs, and will remain reside there until end of life. As patrons progress in age, and medical needs change, the level of nursing care and service increases proportionally in response. Continuing-care communities are ideal for seniors that may be living in isolation, and would like to be immersed in a hospitable environment with other people of the same age. Typically, a range of activities and amenities are provided for both recreation and resource. However, CCRCs are costly, and vary widely in entrance and recurring fees.</p>	
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		Often, a life-care contract is required, and the stipulations within such contracts can also vary in terms of service.	
Appendix II	<b>Green Belt</b> - Land allocated for a district to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. Guidance on Green Belt policy is contained in PPG2, and the Worcestershire Structure Plan identifies the broad extent of Green Belt within Bromsgrove District and the Local Plan defines detailed boundaries of Green Belt land.	<b>Green Belt</b> - Land allocated for a district to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. Guidance on Green Belt policy is contained in <i>the NPPF PPG2</i> , and the <i>Policies Map Worcestershire Structure Plan</i> identifies the broad extent of <i>the</i> Green Belt within Bromsgrove District. <del>and the Local Plan defines detailed boundaries of Green Belt land.</del>	Correction
Appendix II	<b>Horsiculture</b> - The commercial development of the countryside for pasturing or exercising horses.  <b>Local Centre</b> - Local centres include a range of small shops of a local nature, serving a small catchment. Typically, local centres might include, amongst other shops, a small supermarket, a newsagent, a sub-post office and a pharmacy. Other facilities could include a hot-food takeaway and launderette. Local centres may also provide the focus for other community social facilities including health or education.	<b>Horsiculture</b> - The commercial development of the countryside for pasturing or exercising horses.  <b>Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)</b> - <i>The IDP is a key component of the evidence base to support the Bromsgrove District Plan. The IDP provides a baseline of the existing infrastructure capacity and needs in the District and highlights the infrastructure requirements to support the predicted growth set out in the Bromsgrove District Plan. The IDP provides a snapshot at the time of publication of the Proposed Submission Bromsgrove District Plan. Over the plan period, new funding opportunities will arise and, equally, infrastructure priorities</i>	Addition to glossary

		<p><i>may change. The IDP will be reviewed on an annual basis subsequent to Adoption to reflect these changes.</i></p> <p><b>Local Centre</b> - Local centres include a range of small shops of a local nature, serving a small catchment. Typically, local centres might include, amongst other shops, a small supermarket, a newsagent, a sub-post office and a pharmacy. Other facilities could include a hot-food takeaway and launderette. Local centres may also provide the focus for other community social facilities including health or education.</p>	
Appendix II	<p><b>Major Urban Area (MUA)</b> - The main urban area of the West Midlands Region, as identified on the RSS Spatial Strategy Diagram (see the inside back cover of West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy).</p> <p><b>Planning Policy Statements/Guidance (PPGs/PPSs)</b> - National planning policy published by the Department for Community and Local Government, all regional and local planning policy must be in general conformity with this guidance.</p> <p><b>Previously Developed Land (PDL)</b> -</p>	<p><del><b>Major Urban Area (MUA)</b> - The main urban area of the West Midlands Region, as identified on the RSS Spatial Strategy Diagram (see the inside back cover of West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy).</del></p> <p><b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</b> - <i>The NPPF was published in March 2012, replacing past Planning Policy Statements/Guidance (PPSs/PPGs), and sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's</i></p>	Clarification and additions to glossary

	<p>Land that contains permanent buildings (excluding agriculture or forestry buildings) and associated fixed-surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the development.</p>	<p><i>requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.</i></p> <p><b>Planning Obligations - Legal</b>  <i>agreements between a planning authority and a developer that ensure that certain extra works related to a development are undertaken. For example, the provision of highway works. More commonly known as 'Section 106 agreements'.</i></p> <p><b>Planning Policy Statements/Guidance (PPGs/PPSs)</b> - National planning policy published by the Department for Community and Local Government, all regional and local planning policy must be in general conformity with this guidance. <i>These were replaced by the NPPF in March 2012.</i></p> <p><b>Previously Developed Land (PDL)</b> - Land that contains permanent buildings (excluding agriculture or forestry buildings) and associated fixed-surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the development.</p>	
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		<p><b>Priority Habitats and Species</b> - <i>Priorities compiled by regional bio-diversity partnerships, reflecting those in the national bio-diversity action plan and those agreed by local biodiversity partnerships at the sub-regional level.</i></p>	
Appendix II	<p><b>Small Scale Renewable Energy (Microgeneration)</b> - Small-scale renewable energy schemes include the installation of solar panels and wind turbines at domestic and nondomestic premises, as well as other renewable and low carbon energy installations at these premises such as ground or air source heat pumps, biomass systems and combined heat and power (CHP) systems.</p> <p><b>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</b> - A document that examines the potential for flooding from all sources in the area, this includes the potential impacts from climate change. It examines the impact of new development both within and beyond the District.</p>	<p><b>Small Scale Renewable Energy (Microgeneration)</b> - Small-scale renewable energy schemes include the installation of solar panels and wind turbines at domestic and nondomestic premises, as well as other renewable and low carbon energy installations at these premises such as ground or air source heat pumps, biomass systems and combined heat and power (CHP) systems.</p> <p><b>Special Wildlife Site (SWS)</b> – <i>Defined areas of ecological or geological importance identified to protect habitat and species diversity.</i></p> <p><b>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</b> - A document that examines the potential for flooding from all sources in the area, this includes the potential impacts from climate change. It examines the impact of new development both</p>	Addition to glossary

		within and beyond the District.	
Appendix II	<p><b>Special Wildlife Site (SWS)</b> - These places are considered to be the best places for wildlife outside of legally protected areas such as SSSIs, National Nature Reserves and Local Nature Reserves.</p> <p><b>Use Class</b> - The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 puts uses of land and buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not needed for changes of use within the same use class.</p> <p><b>Viability</b> - To be capable of existing or surviving in a successful manner. The term is often used in the context of whether town centres are able to exist as viable retail centres. Financial viability is about being able to generate sufficient income to meet overheads and allow growth whilst still being able to maintain service levels.</p> <p><b>Vitality</b> - Used to describe the liveliness of an area, which may be measured by particular local features, the general environment or the quality of life for local residents. In the context of town centres, this term can be used to describe the</p>	<p><del><b>Special Wildlife Site (SWS)</b> - These places are considered to be the best places for wildlife outside of legally protected areas such as SSSIs, National Nature Reserves and Local Nature Reserves.</del></p> <p><b>Use Class</b> - The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 puts uses of land and buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not needed for changes of use within the same use class.</p> <p><b>Viability</b> - To be capable of existing or surviving in a successful manner. The term is often used in the context of whether town centres are able to exist as viable retail centres. Financial viability is about being able to generate sufficient income to meet overheads and allow growth whilst still being able to maintain service levels.</p> <p><b>Vitality</b> - Used to describe the liveliness of an area, which may be measured by particular local features, the general environment or the quality of life for local residents. In the context of town centres, this term can be used to describe the</p>	Alterations to glossary



	capacity of a centre to grow or develop.	capacity of a centre to grow or develop.  <b>Windfalls or Windfall Sites</b> – Sites that come forward for development that have not been specifically identified as available for development within the Local Plan.	
Appendix IV		Before table insert the following: <i>The following table sets out where policies in the Bromsgrove District Local Plan (BDLP) 2004 will be superseded by the Bromsgrove District Plan on adoption. Where terms such as ‘partially replaced’ and ‘partially superseded’ are used it simply means parts of BDLP policies were not considered necessary to carry forward as they are either no longer relevant or the level of detail will be addressed in a future SPD. For clarification, no part of the BDLP will remain extant following the adoption of the Bromsgrove District Plan.</i>	To clarify that no part of the BDLP will remain in force following the adoption of the BDP.
Appendix V	Monitoring Indicators as set out within Proposed Submission Version of the BDP	Replacement with amended set of Indicators as set out in the following table	Corrections to ensure that all indicators are relevant and can be monitored with ease.

Monitoring Indicators

<b>Policy Number</b>	<b>Target/Indicator</b>
<b>BDP1 Sustainable Development Principles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>New dwellings on previously developed land</i></li> <li>• <i>Total amount of employment land on previously developed land</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of bus and rail travellers</i></li> <li>• <i>% of people usual method of travel</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of new AQMA's declared</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of listed buildings (all grades)</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of listed buildings demolished</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of listed buildings and archaeological sites on English Heritage's register of buildings/sites at risk</i></li> <li>• <i>% of unemployment</i></li> <li>• <i>Emissions within the scope of influence of Local Authority</i></li> </ul>
<b>BDP2 Settlement Hierarchy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>New dwellings on previously developed land</i></li> <li>• <i>Total amount of employment land on previously developed land</i></li> <li>• <i>% of development in each settlement type</i></li> </ul>
<b>BDP3 Future Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Net additional dwellings</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of hectares of employment completed</i></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of years of housing supply</i></li> <li>• <i>Managed delivery target (Housing trajectory)</i></li> <li>• <i>Employment land available</i></li> <li>• <i>Plan period and housing targets</i></li> <li>• <i>Plan period and employment targets</i></li> <li>• <i>Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP4 Green Belt</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>% of District under Green Belt designation</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of planning applications on Green Belt land</i></li> <li>• <i>% of planning applications on green belt land approved</i></li> <li>• <i>% of planning applications on green belt land refused</i></li> <li>• <i>Area (in hectares) of green belt land loss</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP5A Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of dwellings (including affordable) completed on expansion sites</i></li> <li>• <i>Total amount of additional employment land – by type on expansion sites, development sites and cross boundary sites</i></li> <li>• <i>Amount of retail on expansion sites and cross boundary sites</i></li> <li>• <i>Amount of open space on expansion/development sites</i></li> </ul>

<b>BDP5B Other Development Sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of dwellings (including affordable) completed on development sites</i></li> <li>• <i>Total amount of additional employment land – by type on expansion sites, development sites and cross boundary sites</i></li> <li>• <i>Amount of open space on expansion/development sites</i></li> </ul>
<b>RCBD1 Redditch Cross Boundary Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of dwellings (including affordable) completed on cross boundary sites</i></li> <li>• <i>Amount of retail on expansion sites and cross boundary sites</i></li> <li>• <i>Amount of open space on cross boundary sites</i></li> </ul>
<b>BDP6 Infrastructure Contributions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of completed Section 106 Agreements</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of CIL receipts collected</i></li> </ul>
<b>BDP7 Housing Mix and Density</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Average density of development achieved across the District</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of dwellings built at less than 30 dwellings per hectare</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of dwellings built between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of dwellings built at greater than 50 dwellings per hectare</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of bedrooms for completed dwellings</i></li> </ul>
<b>BDP8 Affordable Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of affordable houses</i></li> </ul>

	<p><i>completed</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>No. of affordable completions in each Parish</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of 100% affordable housing</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP9 Rural Exception Sites</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of affordable houses completed through rural exception schemes</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP10 Homes for the Elderly</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number and types units completed for the elderly</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of dwellings completed to Lifetime Home Standards</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP11 Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers &amp; Showpeople</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP12 Sustainable Communities</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Diversity of Town Centre Uses (Street level property)</i></li> <li>• <i>Diversity of local centres (Street level property)</i></li> <li>• <i>% of open space, allotments, sports and recreational facilities lost to development</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP13 New Employment Development</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Total amount of additional employment over plan period</i></li> <li>• <i>Total amount of addition employment – by type</i></li> <li>• <i>Employment completions by Parish</i></li> <li>• <i>Amount of available employment land</i></li> <li>• <i>% of unemployment</i></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Business births</i></li> <li>• <i>Business deaths</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of extensions granted to existing employment premises</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP14 Designated Employment</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Amount of employment land lost to other uses</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of extensions granted to existing employment premises</i></li> <li>• <i>Total amount of employment on previously developed land</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP15 Rural Renaissance</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of agricultural dwellings completed</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of affordable houses completed through rural exception sites</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP16 Sustainable Transport</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of bus and rail travellers</i></li> <li>• <i>% of people usual method of travel</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP17 Town Centre Regeneration</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Diversity of Town Centre Uses (Street level property)</i></li> <li>• <i>Vacancy rates in town centre</i></li> <li>• <i>Pedestrian flows</i></li> <li>• <i>Progress of Town Centre development sites</i></li> <li>• <i>Total amount of retail (larger than 500m<sup>2</sup>)</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP18 Local Centres</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Diversity of local centre uses (Street level property)</i></li> <li>• <i>Vacancy rates in local centres</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP19 High Quality Design</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Proportion of relevant schemes incorporating “secured by design”</i></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>principles</i></li> <li>• <i>% of people to which fear of crime</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of recorded crimes</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of recorded ASBO's</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of new homes by levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes and number of non-domestic buildings of BREEAM</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of dwellings completed to Lifetime Homes standard</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of new developments incorporating SuDs</i></li> <li>• <i>Emissions within the scope of influence of Local Authority</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of new AQMA's declared</i></li> </ul>
<p><b><i>BDP20 Managing the Historic Environment</i></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of listed buildings (all grades)</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of Listed Buildings demolished</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of listed buildings and archaeological sites on English Heritage's register of buildings/sites 'at risk'</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of registered Parks, Gardens and Scheduled Monuments</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of Conservation Areas</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of Conservation Areas with an up to date Character Appraisal and Management Plan</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of buildings on the Local</i></li> </ul>

	<i>List of architectural merit</i>
<b>BDP21 Natural Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>% of planning applications on Green Belt land approved</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of Local Sites (wildlife and geological) and proportion of Local Sites in positive management</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and condition</i></li> </ul>
<b>BDP22 Climate Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of new AQMAs declared</i></li> <li>• <i>Emissions within the scope of influence of Local Authority</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of new developments with on-site renewable energy</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of renewable energy applications granted permission and their capacity</i></li> <li>• <i>Amount of waste collected per annum</i></li> <li>• <i>% of waste disposal to landfill per annum</i></li> <li>• <i>% of waste recycled per annum</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of bus and rail travellers</i></li> <li>• <i>% of people usual method of travel</i></li> <li>• <i>Percentage of watercourses within the District that meet the targets set out in the Water Framework Directive</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of new developments</i></li> </ul>



	<p><i>incorporating SuDs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of Environment Agency, the Lead Local Flood Authority or Internal Drainage Board</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP23 Water Management</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of Environment Agency, the Lead Local Flood Authority or Internal Drainage Board</i></li> <li>• <i>% of watercourses within the District that meet the targets set out in the Water Framework Directive</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of new developments incorporating SuDs</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP24 Green Infrastructure</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Amount of open space on expansion/development sites</i></li> <li>• <i>Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard</i></li> <li>• <i>% of open space, allotments, sports and recreational facilities lost to development</i></li> <li>• <i>The number of applications that contribute towards the Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy</i></li> </ul>
<b><i>BDP25 Health and Well Being</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number and percentage of units with A5 use within the Town and</i></li> </ul>

	<p><i>Local Centres</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>% of obese children in Year 6 of Primary School</i></li><li>• <i>% of adults who are obese</i></li><li>• <i>% of adults who eat a healthy diet</i></li><li>• <i>% of adults who participate in recommended levels of physical activity</i></li><li>• <i>Average life expectancy</i></li><li>• <i>Mortality Rates from circulatory diseases under the age of 75</i></li><li>• <i>Mortality rates from cancers under the age of 75</i></li><li>• <i>Average yearly excess winter deaths</i></li><li>• <i>Total amount of leisure</i></li></ul>
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**Bromsgrove**  
District Council

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● Planning and Regeneration

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