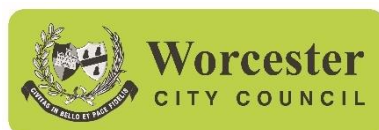


Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report for the South Worcestershire Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocation Development Plan Document

UPDATE

May 2021



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1. Context and Purpose

- 1.1 The South Worcestershire Councils (SWC) of Malvern Hills, Worcester City and Wychavon District Councils has been working on a joint basis since 2010 on the preparation of the South Worcestershire Development Plan (SWDP). The SWDP was adopted with effect from 25 February 2016. It provides the strategic, housing supply and development management framework for south Worcestershire for the period from 2006 up to 2030.
- 1.2 A requirement of Government Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2015) and the 2019 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; para 61) is that local authorities are required to identify and allocate sufficient sites to meet the needs of Traveller and Travelling Showpeople. Therefore, the South Worcestershire Councils are in the process of preparing a Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) that will complement the strategic and development management policies in the SWDP. The DPD will allocate sites to meet the housing needs of Traveller and Travelling Showpeople in south Worcestershire. The commitment to prepare a DPD being set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2020-2023 adopted by the South Worcestershire Councils in October 2020.
- 1.3 Where a DPD prepared by local authorities has the potential to have significant social, environmental, and economic effects, a process known as a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) must be undertaken. This process identifies the likely significant effects that may result from the implementation of a plan and sets out measures for plan-making to help mitigate any significant negative effects. Within the context of national planning policy, the NPPF states that the purpose of the planning system is to “contribute to the achievement of sustainable development” (para.7) The NPPF also identifies the three dimensions of sustainable development as: economic; social and environmental. Accordingly, the NPPF incorporates at the heart of national planning policy a presumption in favour of sustainable development (para. 11, NPPF). The legislative context for undertaking SA in terms of plan making is provided by ‘The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programme Regulations 2004’ and supported by further guidance in the National Planning Practice Guidance.
- 1.4 This document is an Interim SA Report. It presents the findings of preferred options for the South Worcestershire Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocation DPD to provide information to accompany the revised Preferred Options consultation between 10 May and 21 June 2021. Preferred Options consultations have previously been undertaken in February 2016 and March 2018, supported by call for sites exercises at each stage. A more recent call for sites consultation was undertaken in the autumn of 2020 to support the third version of the Reg 18 Preferred Options document consulted on in May 2021.

- 1.3 ClearLead Consulting Ltd has been appointed to review the SA outputs, acting as a 'critical friend' to the councils.

2. The South Worcestershire Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocation Development Plan Document

Definitions

- 2.1 For the purposes of planning, in the Government's 'Planning policy for traveller sites' (DCLG, 2015) Travellers are defined as:

"Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds of their own or their families or dependants educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such".

Further:

"In determining whether persons are gypsies and travellers for the purposes of this planning policy, consideration should be given to the following issues amongst other relevant matters:

- a) Whether they previously led a nomadic habit of life;
- b) The reasons for ceasing their nomadic habit of life;
- c) Whether there is an intention of living a nomadic habit of life in the future, and if so, how soon and in what circumstances".

- 2.2 From the same source Travelling Showpeople are defined as;

"Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their families or dependents more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above".

Planning for Traveller and Travelling Showpeople in South Worcestershire

- 2.3 In 'Planning policy for traveller sites' local planning authorities are required to identify and allocate sufficient sites to meet the needs of these groups in development plans sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against their locally set targets (DCLG, 2015). The South Worcestershire Councils already have strategic and development management policy provision for gypsy and travellers in the SWDP under:

SWDP17: Travellers and Travelling Showpeople;

SWDP43; 45/1; 45/2 which identifies a total of 40 pitches on sites allocated in Worcester and Malvern Hills. However, these have not come forward as sites, but the SWC have agreed instead to accept off-site financial contributions in lieu of non-site provision. 2.4. The NPPF (para. 73) and Annex 1 of 'Planning policy for travellers sites' requires local authorities to identify, and up-date annually, a supply of specific deliverable Traveller sites to provide 5 years' worth of sites against locally set targets, along with a supply of sites or broad locations for growth to 6 to 10 and where possible 11 to 15 years'.

- 2.5 Consequently, the latest adopted Local Development Scheme (October 2020) sets out the requirement to adopt the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD by July 2022. It is important to note that the DPD is being prepared under the adopted SWDP and not the ongoing review of the SWDP started in 2017. To support this process, the South Worcestershire Councils participated in the production of updated evidence (published in October 2019) Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA).
- 2.6 The GTAA identified a need for 58.8 permanent Traveller pitches, and 8.2 Showpeople plots across south Worcestershire in the period to 2030. Planning permissions granted since 1 January 2019, via the Development Management process count towards this need. To date 21 new permanent residential pitches have been granted planning consent – all in Wychavon district. This means that the remaining identified need is 19.2 pitches and 8.2 Showpeople plots in Malvern Hills district, 16.2 pitches in Wychavon district, whilst Worcester requires 2.4 pitches.
- 2.7 The Preferred Options consultation document will seek views on the sites which the councils propose to allocate within the DPD. The potential sites considered have all been identified through three 'call for sites' exercises over February/March 2015; December 2016/January 2017; and October 2020. Eventually sites will be allocated through the Publication Regulation 19 document, supported by an SA report which will have been informed by this SA process from the outset and in accordance with the adopted Statement of Community Involvement (2020).
- 2.8 Since the 2018 a further call for sites in October 2020 has identified further new sites as potential options and these have been subject to SA. The findings are presented in Section 4.
- 2.9 The Preferred Options DPD is proposing the following draft Vision and set of draft objectives (these may change further to the public consultation on the Preferred Options from May 2021):

Draft Vision and objectives:

Vision

The Vision for the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations Development Plan Document is that by 2030 south Worcestershire will be an area where:

Traveller and Travelling Showpeople have the same opportunities and responsibilities as the settled community to secure a decent home which allows them to pursue and preserve their traditional way of life and there is sufficient land and pitches available to meet the identified need for accommodation.

Sites are well located, sustainable and of high quality where residents enjoy living and where they and the site are well integrated with the wider local community.

Unauthorised developments and encampments are reduced and there are harmonious relationships between the Traveller, Travelling Showpeople and settled community.

Both the Traveller, Travelling Showpeople community and the settled communities have security and certainty about their future and that of their local environment.

Objectives

The overarching objective to deliver this Vision is to:

To provide authorised pitches for Traveller and Travelling Showpeople in south Worcestershire, in line with evidence of established need, in the most appropriate locations, to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and enable Traveller and Travelling Showpeople to access the services and facilities to meet their needs, whilst respecting the interests of the settled community.

This will involve further sub-objectives to:

1. Identify sites that are available, suitable and achievable;
2. Allocate and grant planning permission for sufficient land and pitches to meet identified needs within south Worcestershire, in the most appropriate locations;
2. Increase access to local services and facilities including health, education and employment by allocating sites and pitches in the most sustainable locations to enable this;
3. Ensure sites are of high-quality design, safe and pleasant places to live; and
5. Provide clear guidance for making decisions on planning applications regarding Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites.

3. The Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Process

3.1 To determine the various environmental, social and economic impacts of the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD, the assessment process combines four separate elements that can be integrated as the process moves forward. These are:

- i) Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
- ii) Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- iii) Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)
- iv) Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

3.2 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, SA is mandatory for a DPD. The NPPF paragraph 32 that requires a SA that meets the relevant legal requirements, i.e. a Strategic Environmental Assessment. It is also necessary to consider likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors. For these documents it is also necessary to conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations).

3.3 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct, although it is possible to satisfy both using a single appraisal process. Government guidance in National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) provides information to assist users in complying with the requirements of the SEA Regulations through a single integrated SA process – this is the process that is being undertaken in this instance. In addition, the guidance widens the SEA Regulations approach to include social and economic as well as environment issues. Therefore, for the purposes of document the term SA should therefore be taken to mean SA incorporating the requirements of the SEA Regulations.

3.4 This report integrates the EqIA and HIA into the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA). The reason for this is by including different types of impact assessment into a single process can improve efficiencies in both the assessment itself, as many of the issues covered in the different forms of assessment overlap, as well as simplifying outcomes and recommendations for policy makers. Where more detail on certain issues is required or necessary, this can be undertaken and included within the IIA.

3.5 The SA process is broken into five stages that occur in an iterative and ongoing way with the production of the DPD; this integration is fundamental to sound plan making. The process is broken down into the following five stages:

STAGE A: Setting the context, establishing baseline and deciding on scope

STAGE B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

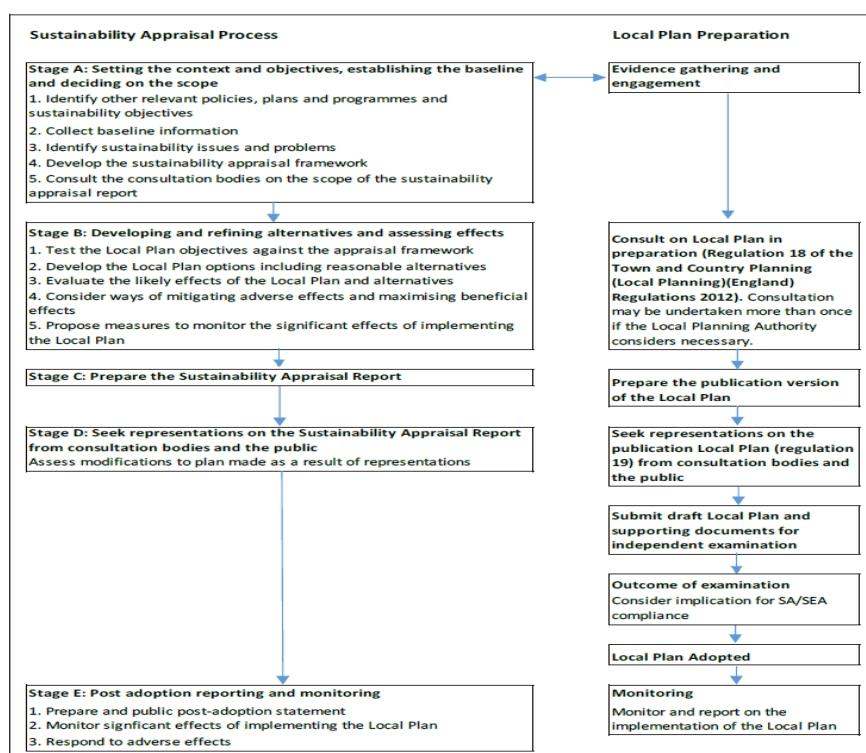
STAGE C: Preparing the SA Report

STAGE D: Consulting on the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD and the SA Report

STAGE E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD

- 3.6 The SEA process is very similar to the SA and Government guidance updates in National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) suggests incorporating the SEA process into the SA and considers economic and social effects alongside the environmental effects considered through SEA.
- 3.7 The SEA guidance outlines several tasks that need to be undertaken whilst preparing the SA/SEA report. These tasks are highlighted in Figure 1, which also shows when these requirements have been met.

Figure 1. The Sustainability Appraisal Process



(Source: DCLG Planning Practice Guidance, 2014)

Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)

- 3.8 In the interests of efficiency, a joint integrated appraisal process, combining all the above elements under a single SA is being undertaken. The combined approach is based on the following principles:

Table 1. The Integrated Impact Assessment Process		
Stages	Description	Timetable
Screening	This stage of the process considers whether a SA is needed.	✓
Scoping	This stage identifies: Existing plans, policies and programmes. Any existing requirements that need to be considered or incorporated into the plan are identified and used to inform the identification of sustainability issues. Existing baseline information. Data about environmental, social and economic issues is collected, together with an indication as to how this may change in the future without the plan or programme under preparation. Any Significant Sustainability Issues. The review of plans and policies, together with the baseline information are used to identify the key sustainability issues which need to be considered when preparing the plan. Consultation on steps 1-3	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Assessment	- Identification of alternative options. - Testing of options. Testing of Alternative Strategic Options and Site Assessments for the Preferred Options from May 2021 to adoption in July 2022.	✓ ✓ This is the

		current stage
Recommendations	Measures to prevent, reduce, or offset any significant negative impacts arising from the plan are identified and set out.	✓
Reporting	The findings of the SA, together with the recommendations are set out in a report to communicate the results of the SA.	This report is an Interim SA Report. A formal SA Report will accompany the Regulation 19 DPD consultation later in 2021
Monitoring	Following adoption of the plan, outcomes are measured, including its impact on sustainability issues. Monitoring is fed into future plans and SA.	Post adoption in July 2022

- 3.9 The SA process is an iterative one, with results from previous stages informing the findings and outcomes of future assessment. Consultation on the SA is undertaken at all relevant consultation stages of the DPD preparation process and should include all statutory consultees, health and equalities agencies/organisations as well as other identified interested parties.

Methodology

Stage A

- 3.10 The scoping report is the first stage of the SA process (Stage A) and documents the tasks required to be undertaken at this stage. Following consultation on the Scoping Report, further stages of the SA process are published in due course, to accompany the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD Initial Consultation document. The Scoping Report was produced in October 2015 and consulted on with the statutory consultees (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) which outlined the baseline characteristics for the district as

well as identifying the current issues related to sustainability relevant to the influence and objectives for the plan. The most important product of the Scoping stage is the SA Framework which contains a set of sustainability objectives to help address the sustainability issues identified. The SA Framework (Table 2) is used to test the sustainability of sites considered when selecting the Preferred Options. The SA Framework also sets out indicators for the purpose of monitoring the effects of DPD once it is adopted. The draft DPD will be tested against the SA Framework.

Table 2. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria	SA Baseline Issues	SEA Theme
SA1. To develop a healthy, active and diverse economy	Are a wide range of employment opportunities accessible from the site?	Relatively low employment rates in the Traveller community; therefore, there is a need to encourage employment.	Population
SA2. To maintain and improve communities to meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	Can the site be well integrated with existing communities?	Ease of access to retail, community and leisure facilities is often poor due to the location of sites – particularly those that are unauthorised. There are pockets of deprivation as a whole mostly in relation to access to local community services – this can lead to social exclusion.	Population
	If existing facilities are not present, could the site help reduce social exclusion through the provision of new community facilities or transport links?		
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	Is the site capable of being connected to an electricity supply, water supply and wastewater facilities?	Existing sites being inefficient in terms of energy use, particularly caravans. Many sites also do not have access to a mains water supply which has knock-on implications for health. Water quality will need to be maintained and enhanced. Unauthorised sites or sites with no access to mains water supply and wastewater treatment could exacerbate existing issues with water quality.	Population, human health, material assets.

SA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria	SA Baseline Issues	SEA Theme
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	Is the number of plots proposed appropriate to the size of the site?	The Traveller community have more health problems than the settled community – possibly due to the lack of health facilities accessible from sites, or due to inadequacies in living conditions.	Material assets, human health, population.
	Could the site support Sustainable Drainage Systems?		
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	Is there/will there be access to health care facilities by public transport or walking?	The Traveller community have more health problems than the settled community – possibly due to the lack of health facilities accessible from sites, or due to inadequacies in living conditions.	Human health, population.
	Is there access to open space, biodiversity and recreational facilities by cycling, walking and public transport?		
SA6. To reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts	Does the site provide access to a permanent power supply?	Existing sites being inefficient in terms of energy use, particularly caravans. Many sites also do not have access to a mains water supply which has knock-on implications for health.	Climatic factors.
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	Is the site in a location where existing kerb side recycling services can be extended, or big enough to provide onsite recycling facilities?		
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	Whether the site is accessible by walking, cycling and public transport to local services and facilities including shops, schools and health facilities (refer to site assessment background report).	A relatively young population, with inadequate access to educational facilities either due to the location of sites or a lack of places. This in turn has a direct effect on educational achievement.	Climatic factors, air, human health.

SA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria	SA Baseline Issues	SEA Theme
		The Traveller community have more health problems than the settled community – possibly due to the lack of health facilities accessible from sites, or due to inadequacies in living conditions. Ease of access to retail, community and leisure facilities is often poor due to the location of sites – particularly those that are unauthorised. There are pockets of deprivation as a whole mostly in relation to access to local community services – this can lead to social exclusion.	
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	Could the site have any adverse impact on sites designated under international, European, national or local designations?	The need to maintain and enhance the high quality natural, built and historic environment and biodiversity of the plan area.	Biodiversity, flora, fauna, soils.
	Could the site provide new habitats or enhance the connectivity of existing sites?		
	Is the site high quality agricultural land, i.e. Grade 3/3a or above? (Long term food production potential).		
	Is the site, or part of the site, previously developed land?		
	Is the site greenfield?		
	Could the site have any adverse impact on Registered Parks and		

SA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria	SA Baseline Issues	SEA Theme
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	Gardens, protected landscapes e.g. AONB?		Landscape, cultural heritage.
	Is the site in the Green Belt?		
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	Could the site have any adverse impact on designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings, that include: - Conservation Areas - Listed buildings - Archaeological sites - Historic Parks and Gardens - Historic landscape - battlefields	The need to maintain and enhance the high quality natural, built and historic environment and biodiversity of the plan area.	Cultural heritage
SA12. To minimise pollution	Could the proposed use of the site cause increased noise, light or air pollution conflicts for existing development?		Air, water, soil quality
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	Is the site capable of providing adequate on-site services for water supply and foul and surface water drainage? Is the site in a floodplain?	Water usage is increasing, putting further pressure on water resources. Water quality will need to be maintained and enhanced. Unauthorised sites or sites with no access to mains water supply and wastewater treatment could exacerbate existing issues with water quality.	Water, climatic factors

SA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria	SA Baseline Issues	SEA Theme
		Flood risk is an issue across the plan area with it will be extremely important to ensure that development of sites for caravans are not within flood risk zones or areas with a history of flooding due to their vulnerable nature.	

Stages B, C, D

- 3.11 In stages B, C and D of the SA process options and the draft plan are assessed, and the findings are reported on. The Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD will allocate sufficient sites within South Worcestershire to meet the requirements identified through the 2019 Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment (GTAA). The assessment in the document of pitch and plot requirements were calculated based on the results of the survey interviews and information on the current supply of pitches / plots.
- 3.12 The main objective of appraising site options within the SA is to assess the likely significant effects of each option; with the overall aim of showing that the preferred site options(s) are the most sustainable, given all reasonable alternatives. The assessment of the sites (and the DPD) has been undertaken using the SA Framework. In addition to the initial SA Report prepared for the 2016 Preferred Options, further interim reports have been prepared for the subsequent Reg 18 consultation stages: for 2018, and now this report for 2021. Each topic / objective within the Framework has been assessed according to its own standards and thresholds, drawing on quantitative and qualitative professional judgment and/or evidence base. To be compliant with the SEA Regulations, it is necessary to consider short, medium, long term, cumulative and interactions etc. permanent or temporary effects. Any uncertainties or gaps will be reported through the SA report.
- 3.13 The following significance key (or scoring system) has been used when assessing sites. Symbols, alongside explanatory text, have been used to record the performance of each site option against each sustainability objective.

++	Significantly Positive. Development actively encouraged as it would resolve an existing sustainability problem
+	Positive. No sustainability constraints and development acceptable
0	Neutral
?	Unknown/uncertain effect
-	Negative. Potential sustainability issues; mitigation and/or negotiation possible
--	Significantly Negative. Problematical and improbable because of known sustainability issues; mitigation or negotiation difficult and/or expensive

- 3.14 The scoring system (using a range between ++ and --) is consistent and in conformity with other SA of plans undertaken for the South Worcestershire Councils, in

particular for the SWDP and is suggested as an appropriate method to take in the SEA guidance. The symbols chosen to depict the predicted effect each site option will have on each sustainability objective, and to what extent, and are accompanied with explanatory text. The assessment of each site records the nature of potential effects such as duration, magnitude and scale, probability, permanent / temporary, direct, indirect and cumulative effects (see Appendices 2 and 3).

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

- 3.15 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended) 2017 [the Habitats Regulations] require that HRA is applied to all statutory land use plans in England and Wales. The aim of the HRA process is to assess the potential effects arising from a plan against the conservation objectives of any site designated for its nature conservation importance.
- 3.16 The HRA Screening Report considers whether the Travellers and Travelling Showpeople DPD will have any significant effects on Natura 2000 sites which would therefore require a full Appropriate Assessment (AA) to be undertaken. It is being published separately alongside this Interim SA Report; however it will continue to be updated as the DPD develops to take into account any views arising from the consultation, particularly those of Natural England, and any changes to the policies and sites set out within the DPD. Prior to this further Reg 18 Preferred Options consultation Natural England were provided with an update to the HRA in late 2021 and confirmed agreement with the report's conclusion that significant effects on the named European Sites can be screened out.

4. Findings of the Assessment of Options

Strategic Options

- 4.1 It is a requirement of the SA process to consider reasonable alternatives options and these are set out as follows:
1. Business-as-usual – assess planning applications as they arise against development management policies and do not develop a Site Allocations DPD.
 2. Increase the capacity on, or expand, existing authorised Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites.
 3. Allocate new sites.
 4. Combination of increase capacity on existing sites, allocate new sites and assess planning applications as they arise against development management policies.
 5. Incorporate detailed policy considerations, such as rural exceptions policy and safeguarding of existing sites.
- 4.2 Alternative 1 could lead to a failure to allocate sufficient land to meet the need for new pitches with several impacts including continued problem of unauthorised development and associated tensions with the settled community. This could restrict the SWC ability to enforce against unauthorised development and increasing the difficulty of ensuring that Travellers have access to the services they need.
- 4.3 Alternatives 2, 3 and 4 may all have the potential to be an effective means of meeting Traveller needs. Intensification of existing sites in sustainable locations would enable family groups to stay together and enable access to services. Allocation of new sites in sustainable locations would allow family groups living on unauthorised sites to move to authorised sites. Alternative 5 would allow for an exceptions policy to be included in the overarching strategic development strategy in the SWDP, along with restricting the loss of existing sites to other uses. This would need to be supported by a detailed Development Management policy in the local plan to determine planning applications when they come forward. The issue with this approach in the first instance is that it supports incremental delivery of traveller and travelling showpeople sites, rather than via a plan led approach. Further the safeguarding of sites will meet current needs, but unless policy support is given to extending these existing sites, and they are physically capable of supporting more pitches, there is a risk need may not be met.
- 4.4 The findings of the assessment of the alternative options is provided within Appendix 1 of this document.

Site Options

- 4.5 The table below provides a summary of how the Preferred Options site allocations and the reasonable alternative sites perform against the objectives in terms of the significant positive or negative effects. This has been taken from the assessment tables provided in Appendix 2 and 3.

Table 3: Summary Performance of the Preferred Options Allocations and Alternative Sites 2021													
	SA Objectives												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Preferred Options													
Hillbee Farm, Tunnel Hill, Upton-upon-Severn	0	+	0	-	+	-	?	+	0	0	0	0	0
The Orchard, Knowle Hill, Evesham	0	+	0	-	+	-	?	-	0	0	0	0	0
Blossom Hill, Aldington, Evesham	0	+	0	-	+	-	?	-	?	0	0	0	0
Hughes Barn, Badsey	0	+	-	-	+	-	?	+	?	-	0	0	0
Reasonable Alternatives													
Duffledown Farm, Wyre Piddle By-Pass, Lower Moor	0	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	0	0	0	0	+
The Laurels, Egdon	0	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	0	0	0	0	+
The Caravan, Radford Road, Rous Lench	0	-	0	-	-	-	?	-	?	0	0	0	0
Land at Wood Norton, Evesham	0	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	0	0	0	-
The Paddocks, Cohampton Lane, Ombersley	0	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	?	0	0	0	0
Trotshill Land, Warndon Parish, Worcester	0	+	0	-	+	-	?	-	-	0	-	0	+
Broomhall Way, A4440, Worcester	0	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	0	0	-

- 4.6 Each site is summarised in more detail in this section, along with a discussion of mitigation to address the negative and uncertain effects.

Preferred Options Sites

Hillbee Farm, Tunnel Hill, Upton-upon-Severn

This site scores predominately 'neutral' against most of the objectives and positively against SA Objectives 2 Meeting needs and promoting social inclusion; 5 Health and Wellbeing; 8 Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel. There are negative effects under objective 4 Design and 6 Climate Change mitigation. In both instances mitigation could be achieved through the plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate. The site is well located to services and facilities in Tunnel Hill and Upton-upon-Severn and as an existing site has utilities, infrastructure, and capacity to expand. The site is

well screened from neighbouring uses and the allocation of the site is unlikely to have a detrimental impact on wildlife and habitat and there are no nature conservation designations near the site. Although the site is near to several heritage assets both are well screened from each other and therefore limited impact on the nearby listed buildings.

The Orchard, Knowle Hill, Evesham

This site scores predominately 'neutral' against most of the objectives and positively against SA Objectives 2 Meeting needs and promoting social inclusion; 5 Health and Wellbeing; 8 Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel. There are negative effects under objective 4 Design and 6 Climate Change mitigation. In both instances mitigation could be achieved through the plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate. The site also records a negative effect under objective 8 Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel. There is little potential for mitigation in this instance. The site is well located to services and facilities in Badsey and Evesham and as an existing travellers site has utilities, infrastructure, and capacity to expand.

Blossom Hill, Aldington, Evesham

This site scores predominately 'neutral' against most of the objectives and positively against SA Objectives 2 Meeting needs and promoting social inclusion; 5 Health and Wellbeing. There are negative effects under objective 4 Design and 6 Climate Change mitigation. In both instances mitigation could be achieved through the plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate. The site also records a negative effect under objective 8 Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel. There is little potential for mitigation in this instance. The site is well located to services and facilities in Badsey and is adjacent to an existing traveller site and connection to existing utilities, infrastructure, and capacity to expand. There is no detrimental impact on habitat or wildlife, and mitigation if needed can be achieved by an ecological survey prior to development and the implementation of a biodiversity management plan.

Hughes Barn, Badsey

This site scores 'neutral' against objectives 1; Economic Development; 11 Historic Environment; 12 Pollution; and 13 Water Management. The site performs positively against objectives 2 Meeting needs and promoting social inclusion; 5 Health and Wellbeing; 6 Climate Change mitigation; 8 Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel. The site performs negatively against objectives 3 connection to

utilities and services; 4 Design; and 10 protect and enhance townscape and landscape character. In mitigation under Objective 3 policies should be included within the plan to require installation of adequate waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions required to accommodate additional pitches. Objective 4 the plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate. Objective 10 the plan policies should require a sensitive design and layout of any development, as well as landscaping to minimise any visual impacts that might arise from a proposed allocation. The site is adjacent to an existing traveller site and connectivity to existing services and utilities should be able to be achieved.

Reasonable Alternatives

Duffledown Farm, Wyre Piddle By-Pass, Lower Moor

This site performs negatively and significantly negatively against Objectives 3 connection to utilities and services; 4 Design; 5 Health and Wellbeing; 6 Climate change mitigation; 8 Reduce the need to travel and provide sustainable travel. The site performs positively against Objective 2 Meeting needs and social inclusion and Objective 13 manage water in a sustainable fashion. The negative issues associated with the site are its proximity to the A44 and Wyre Piddle By-Pass in terms of noise and air quality and limited public transport opportunities which would be likely to generate trips to nearby Evesham or Pershore via private vehicle. The site reasonably well located to Lower Moor for lower order services and facilities but achieving safe access over the by-pass may limit these opportunities.

The Laurels, Egdon

This site performs significantly negative against Objectives 6 and Objective 8 Reduce the need to travel and provide sustainable travel. The site performs negatively against Objectives 2, 4 and 5. The site is distant from services and facilities and there is no bus stop near the site. The site is off the A44 main road between Evesham and Worcester and noise pollution may be an issue. This could be mitigated through installation of an acoustic barrier etc. The site is near to an existing traveller site so the connection to utilities may easier to achieve. The sites relatively isolated location and proximity to any services and facilities does not support the site as an allocation.

The Caravan, Radford Road, Rous Lench

The site performs negatively against Objectives 2-6, and Objective 8. Although an existing site the location is remote from services and facilities and the existing bus route runs services to Evesham, but the timetable is limited. Majority of journeys likely to be by private vehicle. The facilities and services to the site could be

improved and enhanced, and design and sustainable construction approaches applied in mitigation for the relevant objectives. The sites relatively isolated location and proximity to any services and facilities does not support the site as an allocation.

Land at Wood Norton, Evesham

The site performs significantly negatively against Objectives 6 and 8 and given the isolated nature of the site any development would likely to have impacts on climate change through increased travel to services and facilities via private vehicle. Approaches to sustainable construction and design could be applied in mitigation. The site performs negatively against Objectives 2, 4, 5, 9, and 13. This is a result of the site being isolated from services and facilities, opportunities to for integration within the settled community, proximity to local wildlife site, and presence of surface water flooding. The latter could be mitigated through sustainable drainage scheme and the carbon footprint of the site reduced via sustainable design and construction approaches. The sites relatively isolated location and proximity to any services and facilities does not support the site as an allocation.

The Paddocks, Cohampton Lane, Ombersley

The site performs negatively against objectives 2-6, and 8. The site is isolated from main transport routes and there is no bus service nearby. Access to services and facilities to provide for needs, and promote health and wellbeing are accessible only via private vehicle which would lead to increased trip generation. The site is serviced by mains water but not electricity. In mitigate the latter could be installed but raise issue of viability. Certain climate change impacts could be mitigated via sustainable approaches to design and construction. The sites relatively isolated location and proximity to any services and facilities does not support the site as an allocation.

Trotshill Land, Warndon Parish, Worcester

The site performs negatively or significantly negatively against objectives 3-6, 8, and 9. Although located in Worcester and in close proximity to existing residential development the site is comparatively distant from public transport and essential services and facilities would likely to be accessed via private vehicle. The site is adjacent to locally important biodiverse habitat, archaeology site and near to designated SAC at Lyppard Grange. With respect to the latter two points there could be mitigation through management plans, Green Infrastructure improvements and archaeology survey. If allocated any impacts on the SAC would have to be determined via the HRA. The site is adjacent to a busy distributor road with possible implications for noise and air pollution. Although located in a residential area of Worcester the distant proximity to public transport, and potential adverse impacts on locally important habitat and wildlife sites does not support the site as an allocation.

Broomhall Way, A4440, Worcester

The site performs negatively or significantly negatively against objectives 3, 4, 5, 10 and 6, 8, 13. Although the site is located within Worcester City it is separated from the current southern urban edge of the city by the A4440 dual carriageway. This means it is relatively isolated and distant from services and facilities. The lack of access to public transport would mean that the majority of trips would be via private vehicle. In mitigation the site would sit within the Worcester south urban extension and in time could potentially look to the proposed local centre for a range of services and facilities. The proximity to the A4440 means there are negative issues associated with noise pollution and poor air quality. The former could be mitigated via acoustic barrier or landscaping between the highway and site. The site lacks utilities and access is problematic off the A38 and Taylors Lane. The overall isolated nature of the site, noise and air pollution as well as poor accessibility does not support the site as an allocation.

5. Timescale, Consultation and Next Steps

- 5.1 This Interim SA Report is published alongside the Preferred Options consultation which ran for seven weeks from 17th May 2021. Should any new sites come forward through the Preferred Options consultation they will also be tested against the SA Framework and this will inform the preparation of the Publication version of the DPD. A full SA Report will accompany the Publication version of the DPD in the autumn of 2021. Consultation comments relating to this Interim SA Report will be addressed and, as necessary, result in changes reflected within the full SA Report.
- 5.2 The full revised timetable for the adoption of the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD is provided below for information:

Review of GTAA	October 2019
Further Call for Sites	October 2020
Preferred Options	May / July 2021
Publication	October / November 2021
Submission	April 2022
Examination	May / June 2022
Receipt of Inspector's Report	June 2022
Adoption	July 2022

- 5.3 All comments on the content of this report should be sent to:

Email: contact@swdevelopmentplan.org

South Worcestershire Councils
c/o Wychavon District Council
Civic Centre
Queen Elizabeth Drive
Persnore
WR10 1PT
Tel: 01386-565362

Appendix 1 Strategic Alternative Options Assessment

STRATEGIC OPTIONS

	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3	ALTERNATIVE 4	ALTERNATIVE 5
	Business-as-usual – assess planning applications as they arise against development management policies and do not develop a Site Allocations DPD	Increase the capacity on, or expand, existing authorised Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites.	Allocate new sites.	Combination of increase capacity on existing sites, allocate new sites and assess planning applications as they arise against development management policies.	Incorporate detailed policy considerations, such as rural exceptions policy and safeguarding of existing sites?
1	? Sites would need to demonstrate that they meet the SWDP17 Travellers and travelling Showpeople policy requirements at planning application stage.	- /? Some existing sites have limited access to employment opportunities.	+ Allocating new sites maximises the opportunity to ensure that employment is accessible.	+ This combination allows for provision to be focused where employment is accessible.	- /? Some existing sites have poor access to employment and rural exceptions will need to consider access to employment on a case by case basis.
2	? Sites would need to demonstrate that they meet the SWDP17 policy requirements at planning application stage.	? Some existing sites are in isolated locations.	+ Allocating new sites maximises the opportunity to ensure that they are integrated into existing communities.	+ This option allows for provision to be focused in locations which are integrated into existing communities.	? Some existing sites are isolated and the integration of rural exceptions sites with existing communities will need to be considered at the

	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3	ALTERNATIVE 4	ALTERNATIVE 5
					planning application stage.
3	? Sites would need to demonstrate that they meet the SWDP17 policy requirements at planning application stage.	? Some existing sites have limited infrastructure and therefore increasing capacity could exacerbate problems.	+ Allocating new sites enables infrastructure to be considered early in the planning process.	+ This combination allows infrastructure to be considered early in the planning process.	? Some existing sites have limited infrastructure. Rural exceptions sites would need to meet the criteria within SWDP17.
4	? Sites would need to demonstrate that they meet the SWDP17 policy requirements at planning application stage.	? Existing sites vary in design quality and impact on the landscape.	+ Allocating new sites allows design to be considered from the outset.	+ This combination allows design to be considered early in the process.	? Some existing sites do not meet best practice design standards. Rural exceptions sites would need to meet the criteria within SWDP17.
5	? Sites would need to demonstrate that they meet the SWDP17 policy requirements at planning application stage.	? Some existing sites are isolated from healthcare and recreational facilities.	+ Allocating new sites allows access to healthcare and recreational facilities to be considered at the outset.	+ This combination allows access to healthcare and recreational facilities to be considered at the outset.	? Some existing sites have poor access to health and recreational facilities. Rural exceptions sites would need to meet the criteria within SWDP17.
6	?	?	+	+	?

	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3	ALTERNATIVE 4	ALTERNATIVE 5
	Sites would need to demonstrate that they meet the SWDP17 policy requirements at planning application stage.	Some existing sites may not have a permanent power supply and may be inefficient in energy use.	Allocating new sites allows power supply and energy efficiency to be considered at the outset.	This combination allows power supply and energy efficiency to be considered at the outset.	Some existing sites are limited in terms of energy efficiency and power supply. Rural exceptions sites would need to meet the criteria within SWDP17.
7	? Sites would need to demonstrate that they meet the SWDP17 policy requirements at planning application stage.	? Some existing sites are remote making recycling more difficult.	+ Allocating new sites ensures that recycling facilities can be considered at the outset.	+ This combination allows recycling provision to be considered at the outset.	? Some existing sites are isolated making recycling difficult. Rural exception sites would need to meet the criteria within SWDP17.
8	? Sites would need to demonstrate that they meet the SWDP17 policy requirements at planning application stage.	? Some existing sites are remote and therefore reliant on the private car.	+ Allocating new sites ensures that accessibility can be considered at the outset.	+ This combination allows accessibility to be considered at the outset.	? Some existing sites are isolated and therefore reliant on the private car. Rural exceptions sites would need to meet the criteria within SWDP17.
9	? Sites would need to demonstrate that they meet the SWDP17 policy requirements at	? Some existing sites may be in sensitive locations.	+ Allocating new sites ensures that biodiversity and geodiversity can be	+ This combination allows biodiversity and geodiversity to be	? Some existing sites may be in sensitive locations. Rural exceptions sites would

	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3	ALTERNATIVE 4	ALTERNATIVE 5
	planning application stage.		considered from the outset.	considered from the outset.	need to meet the SWDP17 policy requirements.
10	? Sites would need to demonstrate that they meet the SWDP17 policy requirements at planning application stage.	? Some existing sites may be in sensitive locations.	+ Allocating new sites ensures that landscape character can be considered at the outset.	+ This combination allows landscape character to be considered at the outset.	? Some existing sites may be in sensitive locations. Rural exception sites could be allowed within more sensitive locations.
11	? Sites would need to demonstrate that they meet the SWDP17 policy requirements at planning application stage.	? Some existing sites may be in sensitive locations.	+ Allocating new sites ensures that the historic environment can be considered at the outset.	+ This combination allows the historic environment to be considered at the outset.	? Some existing sites may be in sensitive locations. Rural exception sites would need to meet SWDP17 policy requirements.
12	? Sites would need to demonstrate that they meet the SWDP17 policy requirements at planning application stage.	? Some existing sites may generate noise and light pollution.	+ Allocating new sites ensures that pollution can be considered at the outset.	+ This combination allows pollution to be considered at the outset.	? Some existing sites may generate noise and light pollution. Rural exception sites would need to meet SWDP17 policy requirements.

	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3	ALTERNATIVE 4	ALTERNATIVE 5
Summary	This option is not likely to result in significant effects. As planning applications will be assessed against the criteria set out within policy SWDP17, this will mitigate negative effects. However, should sites not be allocated, there may be pressure to approve sites which do not meet all of the criteria in order to meet the need for pitches.	This option could lead to negative effects, however, policy SWDP17 should prevent applications being approved to extend sites which do not meet the criteria set out within it. However, should sites not be allocated, there may be pressure to approve sites which do not meet all of the criteria in order to meet the need for pitches.	This option provides control over any potential negative effects. Each site allocated would be subject to SA and any potential negative effects would be identified and mitigation measures put into place to overcome them.	This option provides control over any potential negative effects. Each site allocated would be subject to SA and any potential negative effects would be identified and mitigation measures put into place to overcome them.	This option allows existing sites to be safeguarded which would not lead to any new negative effects but could lead to the continuation of negative effects which are already occurring. Rural exception sites would need to meet the requirements of policy SWDP17 and therefore there would be a degree of control over negative effects. However, by their nature, planning is more relaxed for rural exception sites and therefore the policy should have clear mitigation measures within it.

Mitigation

1.1 The assessment is strategic and therefore the opportunity to identify mitigation measures is limited. However, should the rural exceptions site option be progressed then the policy should have clear criteria built-in to ensure that sites do not give rise to negative effects, or where negative effects are unavoidable they are mitigated on a site-by-site basis.

Limitations

1.2 The strategic nature of the assessment of strategic options means that the information it is based on is more limited than a site by site assessment would be. As the DPD is prepared, further testing of the more detailed site and policy options associated with the strategic options taken forward will be undertaken.

Conclusions

1.3 The most sustainable option is to allocate new sites. These sites may be extensions to existing sites providing that the existing sites are sustainable. There will always be a need to allow for additional sites to come forward through the development management process where they are appropriate. Therefore, development management policies could be included within the DPD where they address matters not already covered in SWDP17.

Appendix 2 Sustainability Appraisal Site Assessment Tables - Preferred

SA SITE ASSESMENT OF PREFERRED OPTIONS SITES MAY 2021

SITE 1: HILLBEE FARM, UPTON UPON SEVERN – 3 PITCHES

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA1. To develop a healthy, active and diverse economy	The site is greenfield and there will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed for the site. The site is located approx. 2km from the centre of Upton-upon-Severn, and 12km from Malvern. Worcester and Tewkesbury are slightly further afield all of which provide access to markets, sales, and employment opportunities. Residential development provides additional workforce and customers which has the potential to support commercial centres. The development of the site for only residential will have a neutral effect on economic sustainability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs	The sites proximity to the settled community provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Close proximity to services and facilities in Upton-	Direct	H	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
of the population and promote social inclusion	upon-Severn, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.						
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site already has a permanent residential use that is serviced by mains power and water. The allocation of the site may require the upgrade of waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions as the site is currently greenfield. Enhancement: policies should be included within the plan to require installation of adequate waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions required to accommodate additional pitches.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	The level of impact will depend on the building materials used, construction methods of any permanent structures that may be required on site as well as their design and transport of material. The substantive element of the residential accommodation on site would be mobile	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	homes and caravans. These would be unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore, without consideration given to appropriate sustainable construction techniques the allocation could negatively impact on sustainability. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging quality design and the use of sustainable construction techniques.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside and is close to local services and facilities which would enable walking and cycling. Providing a site for permanent accommodation creates an opportunity to deliver a better living environment. Site residents would have good access to facilities in Upton-upon-Severn, e.g. health, recreation and leisure which would foster improvements to health and wellbeing.	Indirect	H	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)
SA6. To reduce the causes of climate change	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport to site and design.	Direct	H	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local / global	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
and adapt to its impacts	Therefore, without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques adaption to climate change is not known. In terms of resilience/adaptation to climate change the site is not at risk of flooding, and in a location that can be linked to secure water supplies. The site's proximity to service in Upton-upon-Severn is likely to reduce the need to travel by car. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design, and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate.						
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	The effect on this SA objective is uncertain and the plan has limited powers to influence waste arisings and recycling rates by residents. However, the plan requires the provision of adequate facilities (which can include recycling) for the disposal of waste from new sites.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	Mitigation: The plan should state that recycling by residents is encouraged and that refuse areas provided on the allocation sites will allow for the storage of recyclables for local authority collection, in line with SWDP 17 (criteria SWDP17Cix).						
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	There is a bus stop within 410m with a regular bus service further afield, and the centre of Upton-upon-Severn is within 15 minutes walking distance; less if cycling. This provides sustainable transport options for residents and works towards the achievement of this SA objective.	Direct	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not affected by any national or local nature conservation designations. The site already has a permanent residential use. It is therefore considered unlikely that allocation of the site for Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation would have any impact on the biodiversity or geodiversity of the site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and	Although a greenfield location in the open countryside the site is well screened from public viewpoints, footpaths, and the	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
townscape character and quality	highway. The sensitive design and layout of the site, as well as landscaping could assist in minimising any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed intensification of the site. Enhancement: The plan policies should require the sensitive design and layout of development on the site, as well as landscaping to assist in minimising any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation.						
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	Approximately 100m from the site is Palace Farmhouse, a Grade II listed 17th century farmhouse. Both the site and this heritage asset are however well screened, and it is considered the development of the site is unlikely to impact on the setting of the listed building. Enhancement: The plan policies should require the sensitive design and layout of development on the site, as well as landscaping to assist in minimising any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to increase noise, light, or air pollution. The site is not located near to any watercourses and the proposed residential nature of the site is unlikely to result in any significant pollution or related problems. Any planning application would be assessed against the criteria of SWDP31: Pollution and Land Instability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The site is not subject to any surface water flooding issue, neither is it located in a flood zone. Unlikely to be an issue.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

SITE 2: THE ORCHARD, KNOWLE HILL, EVESHAM – 5 PITCHES

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA1. To develop a healthy, active and diverse economy	The site is greenfield and there will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed for the site. The site is located approx. 2km from Badsey, 2km from Evesham, and 12km from Stratford-upon-Avon. Tewkesbury is slightly further afield. All of which provide access to markets, sales, and employment opportunities. Residential development provides additional workforce and customers which has the potential to support commercial centres. The development of the site for only residential will have a neutral effect on economic sustainability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the	The site's proximity to the settled community provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Near to services and facilities in Evesham and Badsey, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	Indirect	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
population and promote social inclusion							
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site already is already an existing authorised Traveller site and is serviced by mains power, water, and waste facilities. The further allocation of pitches on the site may require the upgrade of waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions to accommodate the additional pitches. Enhancement: policies should be included within the plan to require installation of adequate waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions required to accommodate additional pitches.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	The level of impact will depend on the building materials used, construction methods of any permanent structures that may be required on site as well as their design and transport of material. The substantive element of the residential accommodation on site would be mobile	Direct	H	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	homes and caravans. These would be unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore, without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging quality design and the use of sustainable construction techniques.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside and is close to local services and facilities which would enable walking and cycling. Providing a site for permanent accommodation creates an opportunity to deliver a better living environment. The site's proximity to services and facilities in Upton-upon-Severn, e.g. health, recreation and leisure would foster improvements to health and wellbeing.	Indirect	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)
SA6. To reduce the causes of climate change	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design.	Direct	H	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local / global	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
and adapt to its impacts	Therefore, without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on climate change. In terms of resilience/adaptation to climate change the site is not at risk of flooding, and in a location that can be linked to secure water supplies. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design, and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate.						
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	The effect on this SA objective is uncertain and the plan has limited powers to influence waste arisings and recycling rates by residents. However, the plan requires the provision of adequate facilities (which can include recycling) for the disposal of waste from new sites. Mitigation: The plan should state that recycling by residents is encouraged and that refuse areas provided on the allocation sites will allow for the storage of recyclables for	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	local authority collection, in line with SWDP 17 (criteria SWDP17Cix).						
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	There is a bus stop within 1400m with a regular bus service and the centre of Evesham. The centre of Evesham and Badsey are within cycling distance. Sustainable transport options are available but may not be as attractive and convenient as using private motor vehicles. This would therefore work against the achievement of this SA Objective and result in a negative effect. There is little potential for mitigation.	Direct	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not affected by any national or local nature conservation designations. The site is already an existing authorised Traveller site and it is therefore considered unlikely that allocation of the site for Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation would have any impact on the biodiversity or geodiversity of the site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and	Although a greenfield location in the open countryside the existing site is well screened from public viewpoints, footpaths, and the highway. The sensitive design and layout of	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
townscape character and quality	any further development on the site, as well as landscaping could assist in minimising any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation. Enhancement: The plan policies should require the sensitive design and layout of any further development on the site, as well as landscaping to assist in minimising any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation.						
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	The proposed site is within 300m of a Grade II Listed Building at Knowle Hill Manor to the east of the site. The listed building is screened from the site by topography as a ridge line runs between the two locations.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to increase noise, light or air pollution. The site is not located near to any watercourses and the proposed residential nature of the site is unlikely to result in any significant pollution or related problems. Any	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	planning application would be assessed against the criteria of SWDP31: Pollution and Land Instability.						
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The site is not subject to any surface water flooding issue, neither is it located in a flood zone. Unlikely to be an issue.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

SITE 3: BLOSSOM HILL, VILLAGE STREET, ALDINGTON – 2 PITCHES

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA1. To develop a healthy, active and diverse economy	The site is greenfield and there will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed for the site. The site is located approx. 1km from Badsey, and 3km from Evesham. Tewkesbury is slightly further afield all of which provide access to markets, sales, and employment opportunities. Residential development provides additional workforce and customers which has the potential to support commercial centres. The development of the site for only residential will have a neutral effect on economic sustainability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and	The site's proximity to the settled community of Badsey provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Near to services and facilities in Evesham, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	Direct	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
promote social inclusion							
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site is adjacent to an existing authorised Traveller site and is serviced by mains power, water, and waste facilities. The further allocation of pitches on the neighbouring site may require the upgrade of waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions to accommodate the additional pitches. Enhancement: policies should be included within the plan to require installation of adequate waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions required to accommodate additional pitches.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	The level of impact will depend on the building materials used, construction methods of any permanent structures that may be required on site as well as their design and transport of material. The substantive element of the residential accommodation on site would be mobile homes and caravans. These would be	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore, without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging quality design and the use of sustainable construction techniques.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside and is close to local services and facilities which would enable walking and cycling. Providing a site for permanent accommodation creates an opportunity to deliver a better living environment. The sites proximity to services and facilities in Evesham, e.g. health, recreation and leisure would foster improvements to health and wellbeing.	Indirect	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)
SA6. To reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design.	Direct	H	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local / global	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	Therefore, without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on climate change. In terms of resilience/adaptation to climate change the site is not at risk of flooding, and in a location that can be linked to secure water supplies. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate.						
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	The effect on this SA objective is uncertain and the plan has limited powers to influence waste arisings and recycling rates by residents. However, the plan requires the provision of adequate facilities (which can include recycling) for the disposal of waste from new sites. Mitigation: The plan should state that recycling by residents is encouraged and that refuse areas provided on the allocation sites will allow for the storage of recyclables for	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	local authority collection, in line with SWDP 17 (criteria SWDP17Cix).						
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	There is a bus stop within 100m with a regular bus service to Evesham. The centre of Evesham is within cycling distance. This could have a generally positive impact on environmental sustainability and support the achievement of this SA Objective. However, it is likely that most of the trips to and from the site would be via motor vehicle which would work against the achievement of this SA Objective and could result in a negative effect. There is little potential for mitigation.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not affected by national or local nature conservation designations. It is greenfield and there is no information available regarding the presence of protected habitats and species or the biodiversity / geodiversity of the site. The effect on biodiversity / geodiversity is therefore unknown. Mitigation: Prior to development, an ecological survey should be undertaken, and any necessary mitigation put in place to avoid negative effects on protected habitats and	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	species. Biodiversity enhancements should also be sought, if possible.						
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	Although located in the open countryside the existing site is well screened from public viewpoints, footpaths and the highway. The sensitive design and layout of any further development on the site, as well as landscaping could assist in minimising any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation. Enhancement: The plan policies should require the sensitive design and layout of any further development on the site, as well as landscaping to assist in minimising any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of	There are no designated historic assets within close proximity to the site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
landscapes and townscapes							
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to increase noise, light or air pollution. The site is not located near to any watercourses and the proposed residential nature of the site is unlikely to result in any significant pollution or related problems. Any planning application would be assessed against the criteria of SWDP31: Pollution and Land Instability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The site is not subject to any surface water flooding issue, neither is it located in a flood zone.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

SITE 4: HUGHES BARN, BREFTFORTON ROAD, BADSEY – 6 PITCHES

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA1. To develop a healthy, active and diverse economy	The site is greenfield and there will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed for the site. The site is located approx. 800m from Badsey, and 4km from Evesham providing access to markets, sales, and employment opportunities. Residential development provides additional workforce and customers which has the potential to support commercial centres. The development of the site for only residential will have a neutral effect on economic sustainability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities to meet the needs of the population and	The sites proximity to the settled community provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Proximity to services and facilities in Evesham, Badsey, and Bretforton e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	Indirect	M	Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local	Positive (+)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
promote social inclusion							
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site is adjacent to an existing authorised Traveller site and is serviced by mains water and electricity. The allocation of pitches on the site would require installation of waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions to accommodate the additional pitches. Mitigation: policies should be included within the plan to require installation of adequate waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions required to accommodate additional pitches.	Direct	H	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	The level of impact will depend on the building material used, construction methods of any permanent structures that may be required on site as well as their design and transport of material. Any substantive element of residential accommodation on site would be mobile homes and caravans. These would be unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features.	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	Therefore, without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging quality design and the use of sustainable construction techniques.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside but is removed from local services and facilities although these could be accessed by bicycle or public transport. Providing a site for permanent accommodation creates an opportunity to deliver a better living environment. The site's proximity to services and facilities in Evesham, e.g. health, recreation, and leisure would support improvements to health and wellbeing.	Direct	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)
SA6. To reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design. Therefore, without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques there could be negative impacts on climate change, although given the limited amount of	Direct	H	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local / global	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	construction that is likely to place on the site, the effects are unlikely to be significant. In terms of resilience/adaptation to climate change the site is not at risk of flooding, and in a location that can be linked to secure water supplies. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate.						
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	The effect on this SA objective is uncertain and the plan has limited powers to influence waste arisings and recycling rates by residents. However, the plan requires the provision of adequate facilities (which can include recycling) for the disposal of waste from new sites. Mitigation: The plan should state that recycling by residents is encouraged and that refuse areas provided on the allocation sites will allow for the storage of recyclables for	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	local authority collection, in line with SWDP 17 (criteria SWDP17Cix).						
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	The nearest settlement is Badsey, approximately 800m from the site, which hosts a limited range of services. The nearest bus stops are within approx. 500m providing services to Evesham. Therefore, the close proximity to the village and bus services to Evesham could in principle reduce any reliance on private vehicles.	Direct	H	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not affected by national or local nature conservation designations. It is greenfield and there is no information available regarding the presence of protected habitats and species or the biodiversity / geodiversity of the site. The effect on biodiversity / geodiversity is therefore unknown. Mitigation: Prior to development, an ecological survey should be undertaken, and any necessary mitigation put in place to avoid negative effects on protected habitats and	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	species. Biodiversity enhancements should also be sought, if possible.						
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	Although located in the open countryside the existing site is well screened from public viewpoints, footpaths and the highway. The sensitive design and layout of any further development on the site, as well as landscaping could assist in minimising any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation. Mitigation: Plan policies should require a sensitive design and layout of any development, as well as landscaping to minimise any visual impacts that might arise from a proposed allocation.	Direct	M	Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of	There are no designated historic assets within close proximity to the site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
landscapes and townscapes							
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to increase noise, light, or air pollution. The site is not located near to any watercourses and the proposed residential nature of the site is unlikely to result in any significant pollution or related problems. Any planning application would be assessed against the criteria of SWDP31: Pollution and Land Instability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	. Neutral (0)
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The site is not located within Flood Zone 2 or 3, and there are no known surface water flooding issues.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

Appendix 3 Sustainability Appraisal Site Assessment Tables – Rejected

SA SITE ASSESMENT OF REJECTED OPTIONS SITES MAY 2021

SITE 1: DUFFLEDOWN FARM, WYRE PIDDLE BYPASS, UPPER MOOR

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA1. To develop a healthy, active and diverse economy	The site is greenfield and there will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed for the site. The site is adjacent to a permitted Travellers site. The site is located approx. 6km from Pershore and 8km from Evesham which both provide a range of services and facilities. The villages of Wyre Piddle and Lower Moor are 1km and 600m respectively. Residential development provides additional workforce and customers which has the potential to support commercial centres. The development of the site for only residential will have a neutral effect on economic sustainability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve	Pershore is the nearest settlement that provides a full range of services and facilities which is approx. 6km away. The location of	Indirect	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
communities to meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	the site in proximity to Lower Moor (600m) could promote integrated coexistence and social inclusion with the settled community.						
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site is not directly serviced by mains power, water and waste facilities. An existing permanent Traveller site is immediately adjacent, however an allocation of pitches at this site would require the installation of waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions to accommodate the pitches. Mitigation: policies should be included within the plan to require installation of adequate waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions required to accommodate additional pitches.	Direct	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for	The level of impact will depend on the building material used, construction methods of any permanent structures that may be required on site as well as their design and transport of material.	Direct	H	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
building and places	The substantive element of the residential accommodation on site would be mobile homes and caravans. These would be unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore with consideration given to sustainable construction techniques there could be a negative impact on sustainability. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging quality design and the use of sustainable construction techniques.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside. However, the site has limited access to local services and facilities. Those in Lower Moor and potentially Pershore could be accessed by bicycle, the latter via Wyre Piddle avoiding the main road (A44). The site is on a main public bus transport route between Evesham and Worcester. The site is adjacent to the A44/Wyre Piddle Bypass which may lead to health issues arising from noise and air pollution. The site may be subject to minor land contamination.	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	Mitigation: Noise could be reduced from the A44 with hard landscaping or introduction of planting. Land contamination survey prior to development and identification of any remedial measures.						
SA6. To reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design. Therefore, without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques there could be negative impacts on climate change, although given the limited amount of construction that is likely to place on the site, the effects are unlikely to be significant. In terms of resilience/adaptation to climate change the site is not known to be at risk of ground water flooding. The site is in a location that can be linked to secure water supplies. The site is outlying in nature and location adjacent to the bypass means residents would most likely be reliant on a private vehicle to access services and facilities, even	Direct	M	Construction & operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local / global	Negative (--)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	in nearby Lower Moor. This is likely to have a negative impact in terms of climate change. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate. Safe walking route to Lower Moor could be considered to limit travel by private vehicle.						
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	The effect on this SA objective is uncertain and the plan has limited powers to influence the level of waste generation and recycling rates by residents. However, the plan requires the provision of adequate facilities (which can include recycling) for the disposal of waste from new sites. Mitigation: The plan should state that recycling by residents is encouraged and that refuse areas provided on the allocation sites will allow for the storage of recyclables for local authority collection, in line with SWDP 17 (criteria SWDP17Cix).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	The site is well located to the Category 2 village of Lower Moor which has a limited range of services and facilities. Pershore provides a full range of services and facilities being 6km distant. The site is on a bus route and although nearby services are within cycling distance the likelihood that the majority of journeys to and from the site would be via private motor vehicle.	Direct	H	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	There are no significant habitat or biodiversity issues. An appropriate ecological survey may be undertaken, and any recommended mitigation put in place prior to development. Biodiversity enhancements should be sought if possible to improve Green Infrastructure.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	The site is greenfield and located in the open countryside. The site is well screened from the adjacent highway, but is also flanked by mature hedgerow and trees and is relatively well screened from public view points, footpaths and adjacent highway. Enhancement: The plan policies should require the sensitive design and layout of any	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	further development on the site, as well as landscaping in order to assist in minimising any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation.						
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no designated historic assets within close proximity to the site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to increase noise, light or air pollution. The site is not located near to any watercourses and the proposed residential nature of the site is unlikely to result in any significant pollution or related problems. Any planning application would be assessed against the criteria of SWDP31: Pollution and Land Instability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The site is not located within Flood Zone 2 or 3, and there is no known surface/ground water flooding issues.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Positive (+)

SITE 2: LAND ADJ TO THE LAURELS, EGDON

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA1. To develop a healthy, active and diverse economy	The site is greenfield and there will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed for the site. The site is adjacent to a permitted Travellers site. The site is located approx. 8km from both Worcester and Pershore which both provide a range of services and facilities. The village of Drakes Broughton is 4km distant and Egdon, which has no services other than a public house and maintenance garage is 1km distant. Residential development provides additional workforce and customers which has the potential to support commercial centres. The development of the site for only residential will have a neutral effect on economic sustainability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities to	Drakes Broughton a Category 1 village is the nearest settlement that provides a range of services and facilities which is approx. 4km away. The remote location of the site would	Indirect	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	not promote integrated coexistence and social inclusion with the settled community.						
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site is not serviced by mains power, water and waste facilities. An allocation of pitches at this site would require the installation of waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions to accommodate the pitches. Mitigation: policies should be included within the plan to require installation of adequate waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions required to accommodate additional pitches.	Direct	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	The level of impact will depend on the building material used, construction methods of any permanent structures that may be required on site as well as their design and transport of material. The substantive element of the residential accommodation on site would be mobile	Direct	H	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	homes and caravans. These would be unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore with consideration given to sustainable construction techniques there could be a negative impact on sustainability. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging quality design and the use of sustainable construction techniques.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside. However, the site has limited access to local services and facilities. Those in Drakes Broughton and potentially Pershore could be accessed by bicycle but only via the busy A44 or B4084. The site is not on a public bus transport route. The site is adjacent to the A44 which may lead to health issues arising from noise and air pollution. The site may be subject to minor land contamination. Mitigation: Noise could be reduced from the A44 with hard landscaping or introduction of planting. Land contamination survey prior to	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	development and identification of any remedial measures.						
SA6. To reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design. Therefore, without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques there could be negative impacts on climate change, although given the limited amount of construction that is likely to place on the site, the effects are unlikely to be significant. In terms of resilience/adaptation to climate change the site is not known to be at risk of ground water flooding. The site is in a location that can be linked to secure water supplies. The site is outlying in nature and location adjacent to the main road means residents would most likely be reliant on a private vehicle to access services and facilities in Worcester, Pershore and Drakes Broughton. This is likely to have a negative impact in terms of climate change.	Direct	M	Construction & operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local / global	Negative (--)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate.						
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	The effect on this SA objective is uncertain and the plan has limited powers to influence the level of waste generation and recycling rates by residents. However, the plan requires the provision of adequate facilities (which can include recycling) for the disposal of waste from new sites. Mitigation: The plan should state that recycling by residents is encouraged and that refuse areas provided on the allocation sites will allow for the storage of recyclables for local authority collection, in line with SWDP 17 (criteria SWDP17Cix).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote	The site is poorly located to the settlements offering a range of services and facilities that need to be accessed on a regular basis. Pershore provides a full range of services and facilities but is 8km distant. The site is	Direct	H	Operation, L	Permanent	Local	Negative (--)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
sustainable travel options	not on a bus route and although nearby services are within cycling distance the likelihood that the majority of journeys to and from the site would be via private motor vehicle.						
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	There are no significant habitat or biodiversity issues. An appropriate ecological survey may be undertaken and any recommended mitigation put in place prior to development. Biodiversity enhancements should be sought if possible to improve Green Infrastructure.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	The site is greenfield and located in the open countryside. The site is relatively open and visible from parts of the adjacent highway, but is also flanked by mature hedgerow and trees and is relatively well screened from public viewpoints, footpaths and adjacent highway. Enhancement: The plan policies should require the sensitive design and layout of any further development on the site, as well as landscaping in order to assist in minimising	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation.						
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no designated historic assets within nearby proximity to the site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to increase noise, light or air pollution. The site is not located near to any watercourses and the proposed residential nature of the site is unlikely to result in any significant pollution or related problems. Any planning application would be assessed against the criteria of SWDP31: Pollution and Land Instability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The site is not located within Flood Zone 2 or 3, and there are no known surface/ground water flooding issues.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Positive (+)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE

SITE 3: LAND AT THE CARAVAN (FORMALLY WALNUT PLACE), RADFORD ROAD, ROUS LENCH

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA1. To develop a healthy, active and diverse economy	The site is greenfield and there will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed for the site. The site is located approx.12km from Evesham which provides access to markets, sales and employment opportunities. Residential development provides additional workforce and customers which has the potential to support commercial centres. The development of the site for only residential will have a neutral effect on economic sustainability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities to meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	The site lies between Radford and Rous Lench, the latter offering a limited range of services and facilities. The site is considered to be relatively isolated in nature and unlikely to promote integrated coexistence and social inclusion with the settled community.	Indirect	M	Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site is a licensed Traveller site and is serviced by mains power and water. The further allocation of pitches on the site would require the upgrade of waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions. This could be mitigated. Enhancement: policies should be included within the plan to require installation of adequate waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions required to accommodate additional pitches.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	The level of impact will depend on the building material used, construction methods of any permanent structures that may be required on site as well as their design and transport of material. Any substantive element of residential accommodation on site would be mobile homes and caravans. These would be unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features.	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging quality design and the use of sustainable construction techniques.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside, but is removed from local services and facilities although these could be accessed by bicycle or public transport. Providing a site for permanent accommodation creates an opportunity to deliver a better living environment. The site is in an isolated location and is not considered to be within the preferred maximum distances of the nearest facilities and services.	Indirect	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA6. To reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques there could be negative impacts on climate change, although given the limited amount of	Direct	M	Construction & operation, L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local / global	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	construction that is likely to place on the site, the effects are unlikely to be significant. In terms of resilience/adaptation to climate change the site is not at risk of flooding, and in a location that can be linked to secure water supplies. The site is isolated in nature and residents would most likely be reliant on a private vehicle to access services and facilities. This is likely to have a negative impact in terms of climate change. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate.						
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	The effect on this SA objective is uncertain and the plan has limited powers to influence waste arisings and recycling rates by residents. However, the plan requires the provision of adequate facilities (which can	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	include recycling) for the disposal of waste from new sites. Mitigation: The plan should state that recycling by residents is encouraged and that refuse areas provided on the allocation sites will allow for the storage of recyclables for local authority collection, in line with SWDP 17 (criteria SWDP17Cix).						
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	The site is in an isolated location and is not considered to be within the preferred maximum distances of the nearest facilities and services. However the close proximity to a bus stop (adjacent to the site) with services to Evesham provides a sustainable mode of transport into Evesham and could reduce some reliance on private vehicles. However, it is likely that the majority of the trips to and from the site would be via motor vehicle which would work against the achievement of this SA Objective and could result in a negative effect. There is little potential for mitigation.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not affected by national or local nature conservation designations. It is greenfield and there is no information available regarding the presence of protected habitats and species or the biodiversity / geodiversity of the site. The effect on biodiversity / geodiversity is therefore unknown. Mitigation: Prior to development, an ecological survey should be undertaken and any necessary mitigation put in place to avoid negative effects on protected habitats and species. Biodiversity enhancements should also be sought, if possible.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	The site is greenfield and located in the open countryside. The site is flanked by mature hedgerow and trees and is relatively well screened from public view points, footpaths and adjacent highway. Enhancement: The plan policies should require the sensitive design and layout of any further development on the site, as well as landscaping in order to assist in minimising	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation.						
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no designated historic assets within close proximity to the site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to increase noise, light or air pollution. The site is not located near to any watercourses and the proposed residential nature of the site is unlikely to result in any significant pollution or related problems. Any planning application would be assessed against the criteria of SWDP31: Pollution and Land Instability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	. Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The site is not located within Flood Zone 2 or 3, and there are no known surface water flooding issues.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

SITE 4: LAND AT WOOD NORTON, EVESHAM

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA1. To develop a healthy, active and diverse economy	The site is greenfield and there will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed for the site. The site is located approx. 3km from Lower Moor and 3km from Evesham. Residential development provides additional workforce and customers which has the potential to support commercial centres. The development of the site for only residential will have a neutral effect on economic sustainability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities to meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	Lower Moor, a Category 2 village in the SWDP, is the nearest settlement that provides a range of services and facilities which is approx. 3km away. The remote location of the site would not promote integrated coexistence and social inclusion with the settled community.	Indirect	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site is serviced by mains power, water and waste facilities.	Direct	M	Operation, L	Permanent	Local	Positive (+)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	The level of impact will depend on the building material used, construction methods of any permanent structures that may be required on site as well as their design and transport of material. The substantive element of the residential accommodation on site would be mobile homes and caravans. These would be unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore with consideration given to sustainable construction techniques there could be a negative impact on sustainability.	Direct	H	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging quality design and the use of sustainable construction techniques.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside. However, the site has limited access to local services and facilities. Those in Lower Moor and potentially Evesham could be accessed by bicycle but only via the busy A44. The site is not on a public bus transport route. The site is adjacent to the A44 which may lead to health issues arising from noise and air pollution. The site may be subject to minor land contamination. Mitigation: Noise could be reduced from the A44 with hard landscaping or introduction of planting. Land contamination survey prior to development and identification of any remedial measures.	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA6. To reduce the causes of climate change	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design.	Direct	M	Construction & operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local / global	Negative (--)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
and adapt to its impacts	Therefore, without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques there could be negative impacts on climate change, although given the limited amount of construction that is likely to place on the site, the effects are unlikely to be significant. In terms of resilience/adaptation to climate change the site is not known to be at risk of ground water flooding. The site is in a location that can be linked to secure water supplies. The site is outlying in nature and location adjacent to the main road means residents would most likely be reliant on a private vehicle to access services and facilities in Worcester, Pershore and Drakes Broughton. This is likely to have a negative impact in terms of climate change. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate.						

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	The effect on this SA objective is uncertain and the plan has limited powers to influence the level of waste generation and recycling rates by residents. However, the plan requires the provision of adequate facilities (which can include recycling) for the disposal of waste from new sites. Mitigation: The plan should state that recycling by residents is encouraged and that refuse areas provided on the allocation sites will allow for the storage of recyclables for local authority collection, in line with SWDP 17 (criteria SWDP17Cix).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	The site is poorly located to the settlements offering a range of services and facilities that need to be accessed on a regular basis. Evesham provides a full range of services and facilities but is 3km distant. The site is not on a bus route and although nearby services are within cycling distance the likelihood that the majority of journeys to and from the site would be via private motor vehicle.	Direct	H	Operation, L	Permanent	Local	Negative (--)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	There are no significant habitat or biodiversity issues on site although it is adjacent to a local Wildlife Site. An appropriate ecological survey may be undertaken and any recommended mitigation put in place prior to development. Biodiversity enhancements should be sought if possible to improve Green Infrastructure.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	The site is greenfield and located in the open countryside. The site is contained within existing development to a degree which reduces any visual impact from parts of the adjacent highway the A44. It is also flanked by mature hedgerow and trees/woodland and is relatively well screened from public viewpoints, footpaths and adjacent highway. Enhancement: The plan policies should require the sensitive design and layout of any further development on the site, as well as landscaping in order to assist in minimising any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA11. To protect and	There are no designated historic assets within nearby proximity to the site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes							
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to increase noise, light or air pollution. The site is not located near to any watercourses and the proposed residential nature of the site is unlikely to result in any significant pollution or related problems. Any planning application would be assessed against the criteria of SWDP31: Pollution and Land Instability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The site is not located within Flood Zone 2 or 3, although there is known surface/ground water flooding issues. Mitigation: Implementation of SUDs scheme.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)

SITE 5: PLOT 2/4, THE PADDOCKS, COMHAMPTON LANE, OMBERSLEY

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA1. To develop a healthy, active and diverse economy	These are greenfield sites and there will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed for the site. The site is located approx. 9km from Kidderminster, and 11km from Worcester. Stourport is slightly further afield all of which provide access to markets, sales and employment opportunities. Residential development provides additional workforce and customers which has the potential to support commercial centres. The development of the site for only residential will have a neutral effect on economic sustainability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve	The site is approximately 4km from the village of Ombersley which is the nearest location with a range of facilities and	Indirect	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	services. Therefore the site is isolated, to a degree, with higher order services and facilities needing to be accessed in Stourport, Kidderminster or Worcester, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation. Consequently, the site does not support the achievement of this SA Objective.						
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site is serviced by mains water but not electricity or foul waste drainage. The further allocation of pitches on the site would require the upgrade of waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions to accommodate the additional pitches. Mitigation: Policies should be included within the plan to require installation of adequate waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions required to accommodate additional pitches.	Direct	H	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable	The level of impact will depend on the building materials used, construction methods of any permanent structures that	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
construction for building and places	may be required on site as well as their design and transport of material. The substantive element of the residential accommodation on site would be mobile homes and caravans. These would be unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging quality design and the use of sustainable construction techniques.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside, but is removed from local services and facilities although these could be accessed by bicycle. Providing a site for permanent accommodation creates an opportunity to deliver a better living environment. The sites accessibility to services and facilities in Kidderminster or Stourport e.g. health, recreation and leisure would foster improvements to health and wellbeing but these facilities are most likely to need private	Indirect	H	Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	vehicles to access and this would not encourage healthy lifestyles or provide easy access to facilities and services. This potential negative effect cannot be mitigated.						
SA6. To reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques there could be negative impacts on climate change, although given the limited amount of construction that is likely to place on the site, the effects are unlikely to be significant. In terms of resilience/adaptation to climate change the site is not at risk of flooding, and in a location that can be linked to secure water supplies. The site is isolated in nature and residents would most likely be reliant on a private vehicle to access services and facilities. This is likely to have a negative impact in terms of climate change which cannot be mitigated. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable	Direct	M	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local / global	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate.						
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	The effect on this SA objective is uncertain and the plan has limited powers to influence waste arisings and recycling rates by residents. However, the plan requires the provision of adequate facilities (which can include recycling) for the disposal of waste from new sites. Mitigation: The plan should state that recycling by residents is encouraged and that refuse areas provided on the allocation sites will allow for the storage of recyclables for local authority collection, in line with SWDP 17 (criteria SWDP17Cix).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	There is a bus stop 1.2km with a regular bus service to Kidderminster, Worcester and Stourport via the A449. The centre Ombersley is within cycling distance. This could have a generally positive impact on environmental sustainability. However, it is likely that the majority of the trips to and from	Direct	M	Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	the site would be via motor vehicle which could negatively impact on sustainability.						
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not affected by national or local nature conservation designations. It is greenfield and there is no information available regarding the presence of protected habitats and species or the biodiversity / geodiversity of the site. The effect on biodiversity / geodiversity is therefore unknown. Mitigation: Prior to development, an ecological survey should be undertaken and any necessary mitigation put in place to avoid negative effects on protected habitats and species. Biodiversity enhancements should also be sought, if possible.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	Although a greenfield location in the open countryside the existing site is well screened from public viewpoints, footpaths and the highway. The sensitive design and layout of any further development on the site, as well as landscaping could assist in minimising any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	Enhancement: The plan policies should require the sensitive design and layout of any further development on the site, as well as landscaping in order to assist in minimising any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation.						
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no designated historic assets within close proximity to the site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to increase noise, light or air pollution. The site is not located near to any watercourses and the proposed residential nature of the site is unlikely to result in any significant pollution or related problems. Any planning application would be assessed against the criteria of SWDP31: Pollution and Land Instability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	. Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The site is not subject to any surface water flooding issue, neither is it located in a flood zone.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

SITE 6: LAND ADJ TO TROTSHILL LANE, WARNDON PARISH, WORCESTER

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA1. To develop a healthy, active and diverse economy	The site is greenfield and there will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed for the site. The site is adjacent to a permitted Travellers site. The site is located approx. 1km from Lyppard local centre and 4km from Worcester city centre. Residential development provides additional workforce and customers which has the potential to support commercial centres. The development of the site for only residential will have a neutral effect on economic sustainability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities to meet the needs of the population and	The site is located on the edge of Worcester and the city centre is 3km away and the local centre comprising a range of facilities and services, including a supermarket is 1km away. The location of the site would promote integrated coexistence and social inclusion with the settled community.	Indirect	M	Operation, L	Permanent	Local	Positive (+)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
promote social inclusion							
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site is serviced by mains power, water and waste facilities. An allocation of pitches at this site would require the additional installation and connection of waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions to accommodate the pitches. Mitigation: policies should be included within the plan to require installation of adequate waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions required to accommodate additional pitches.	Direct	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	The level of impact will depend on the building material used, construction methods of any permanent structures that may be required on site as well as their design and transport of material. The substantive element of the residential accommodation on site would be mobile homes and caravans. These would be unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features.	Direct	H	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	Therefore with consideration given to sustainable construction techniques there could be a negative impact on sustainability. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging quality design and the use of sustainable construction techniques.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside. There is good access to higher and lower order services and facilities both locally and in the city centre. These could be by bicycle or via public bus transport with the nearest bus stop approx. 800m distant. The site is adjacent to the A4440 which may lead to health issues arising from noise and air pollution. The site may be subject to minor land contamination. Mitigation: Noise could be reduced from the A44 with hard landscaping or introduction of planting. Land contamination survey prior to development and identification of any remedial measures.	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA6. To reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design. Therefore, without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques there could be negative impacts on climate change, although given the limited amount of construction that is likely to place on the site, the effects are unlikely to be significant. In terms of resilience/adaptation to climate change the site is not known to be at risk of ground water flooding. The site is in a location that can be linked to secure water supplies. The site is on the urban fringe of the city and location adjacent to the local distributor road network means residents would most likely be reliant on a private vehicle to access services and facilities in Worcester, despite connectivity via the main urban road network and local bus service. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should	Direct	M	Construction & operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local / global	Negative (--)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	encourage the careful consideration of layout, design and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate.						
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	The effect on this SA objective is uncertain and the plan has limited powers to influence the level of waste generation and recycling rates by residents. However, the plan requires the provision of adequate facilities (which can include recycling) for the disposal of waste from new sites. Mitigation: The plan should state that recycling by residents is encouraged and that refuse areas provided on the allocation sites will allow for the storage of recyclables for local authority collection, in line with SWDP 17 (criteria SWDP17Cix).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	The site is on the urban fringe of the city and location adjacent to the local distributor road network means residents would most likely be reliant on a private vehicle to access services and facilities in Worcester, despite connectivity via the main urban road network and local bus service.	Direct	H	Operation, L	Permanent	Local	Negative (--)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	Although nearby services are within cycling distance the likelihood that the majority of journeys to and from the site would be via private motor vehicle.						
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	There are local wildlife site and national designations near or adjacent to the site. An appropriate ecological survey may be undertaken and any recommended mitigation put in place prior to development. Biodiversity enhancements should be sought if possible to improve Green Infrastructure.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	The site is greenfield but urban fringe in nature. The site is relatively enclosed and screened from parts of the adjacent highway, but is also flanked by mature hedgerow and trees and is relatively well screened from public viewpoints, footpaths and adjacent highway. Enhancement: The plan policies should require the sensitive design and layout of any further development on the site, as well as landscaping in order to assist in minimising	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation.						
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	The site is within an area of known sensitive area of archaeological importance.	Direct	M	M	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to increase noise, light or air pollution. The site is not located near to any watercourses and the proposed residential nature of the site is unlikely to result in any significant pollution or related problems. Any planning application would be assessed against the criteria of SWDP31: Pollution and Land Instability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The site is not located within Flood Zone 2 or 3, and there is no known surface/ground water flooding issues.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Positive (+)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE

SITE 7: LAND OFF BROOMHALL WAY, A4440, WORCESTER

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA1. To develop a healthy, active and diverse economy	The site is greenfield and there will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed for the site. The site is adjacent to a permitted Travellers site. The site is located approx. 4km from Worcester city centre and 3km from Kempsey. Residential development provides additional workforce and customers which has the potential to support commercial centres. The development of the site for only residential will have a neutral effect on economic sustainability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities to meet the needs of the population and	The site is located currently on the urban fringe of Worcester and the city centre is 4km away and the local centre of St Peters comprising a range of facilities and services, including a supermarket is 1km away. The Worcester South allocation in the SWDP will extend the urban form southwards incorporating the site further if allocated.	Indirect	M	Operation, L	Permanent	Local	Positive (+)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
promote social inclusion	Therefore the location of the site would promote integrated coexistence and social inclusion with the settled community.						
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site is not currently serviced by mains power, water and waste facilities. An allocation of pitches at this site would require the additional installation and connection of waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions to accommodate the pitches. Mitigation: policies should be included within the plan to require installation of adequate waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions required to accommodate additional pitches.	Direct	M	Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	The level of impact will depend on the building material used, construction methods of any permanent structures that may be required on site as well as their design and transport of material. The substantive element of the residential accommodation on site would be mobile homes and caravans. These would be	Direct	H	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore with consideration given to sustainable construction techniques there could be a negative impact on sustainability. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging quality design and the use of sustainable construction techniques.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside. There is good access to higher and lower order services and facilities both locally and in the city centre. These could be by bicycle or via public bus transport with the nearest bus stop approx. 800m distant. The site is adjacent to the A4440 which presents problems of connectivity to St Peters and Worcester for active travel options. In the fullness of time the site would address the urban extension to the south of the city better, and connections could be made to the new local centre. The site is immediately adjacent to the A4440 Southern Link Road which may lead to health issues arising from noise and air pollution.	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	Mitigation: Noise could be reduced from the A44 with hard landscaping or introduction of planting. Land contamination survey prior to development and identification of any remedial measures.						
SA6. To reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design. Therefore, without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques there could be negative impacts on climate change, although given the limited amount of construction that is likely to place on the site, the effects are unlikely to be significant. In terms of resilience/adaptation to climate change the site is not known to be at risk of ground water flooding. The site is in a location that can be linked to secure water supplies. The site is on the urban fringe of the city and location adjacent to the local distributor road network means residents would most likely be reliant on a private vehicle to access	Direct	M	Construction & operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local / global	Negative (--)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
	services and facilities in Worcester, despite connectivity via the main urban road network and local bus service. Mitigation: The plan could include a policy encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques and sustainable materials. The plan policies should encourage the careful consideration of layout, design and landscaping to mitigate against extremes in weather and climate.						
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	The effect on this SA objective is uncertain and the plan has limited powers to influence the level of waste generation and recycling rates by residents. However, the plan requires the provision of adequate facilities (which can include recycling) for the disposal of waste from new sites. Mitigation: The plan should state that recycling by residents is encouraged and that refuse areas provided on the allocation sites will allow for the storage of recyclables for local authority collection, in line with SWDP 17 (criteria SWDP17Cix).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown (?)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	The site is on the urban fringe of the city and location adjacent to the local distributor road network means residents would most likely be reliant on a private vehicle to access services and facilities in Worcester, despite connectivity via the main urban road network and local bus service. Although nearby services are within cycling distance the likelihood that the majority of journeys to and from the site would be via private motor vehicle given lack of safe pedestrian and cycle routes. Mitigation: The plan could seek to ensure, as part of the allocation, that a travel plan is required. Consideration given to contribution towards improving connectivity north to Worcester. Integration within the Worcester South development to achieve connections to the new local centre would reduce the need to travel via motor vehicle.	Direct	H	Operation, L	Permanent	Local	Negative (--)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate	There are no significant national or local wildlife sites or national designations near or adjacent to the site. An appropriate ecological survey may be undertaken and any recommended mitigation put in place	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/ Irreversible	Local	Positive (+)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
biodiversity and geodiversity	prior to development. Biodiversity enhancements should be sought if possible to improve Green Infrastructure.						
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	The site is greenfield but urban fringe in nature. The site is open and visible from the A4440, public footpaths and park/play area to the north of the main highway. Mitigation and Enhancement: The plan policies should require the sensitive design and layout of any further development on the site, as well as landscaping in order to assist in minimising any visual impacts that might arise from the proposed allocation.	Indirect	H	M	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no designated historic assets within close proximity to the site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)

	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT (INCLUDING EFFECTS ON RECEPTOR AND EFFECTS ON DECISION MAKING CRITERIA)	DIRECT/INDIRECT/CUMULATIVE	PROBABILITY (H, M, L)	PHASE, DURATION (L, M, S)	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY/IRREVERSIBLE/REVERSIBLE	MAGNITUDE AND SPATIAL EXTENT (INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY)	SIGNIFICANCE
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to increase noise, light or air pollution given location adjacent to Southern Link Road. The site is not located near to any watercourses and the proposed residential nature of the site is unlikely to result in any significant pollution or related problems. Any planning application would be assessed against the criteria of SWDP31: Pollution and Land Instability.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral (0)
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	Part of the site is shown to be located within Flood Zone 2 or 3, and there are also known surface/ground water flooding issues. Mitigation: Allocation to avoid Flood Zone 2 and 3 areas and those liable to suffer from surface water flooding. Implement SUDs scheme.	Direct	H	L	Permanent/Reversible	L	Negative (-)