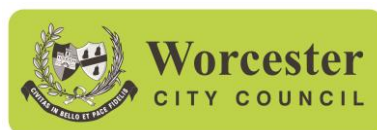


Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the South Worcestershire Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocation Development Plan Document

UPDATE

February 2016



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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 2012 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is that local authorities are required to identify and allocate sufficient sites to meet the needs of Travellers 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 in order to meet the housing needs of Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in south Worcestershire, with the commitment to prepare a DPD being set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2015-2018 adopted by the South Worcestershire Councils in September 2015.
- 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.6) 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 which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking” (para. 14, 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 the SA Scoping Report and it has been updated from the initial version that was published for consultation in October 2015. The content of this version has been updated following responses from the statutory consultees; Natural England, Historic England and The Environment Agency. ClearLead Consulting Ltd has been appointed to review the report, acting as a ‘critical friend’ to the Councils.

2. 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 or travel temporarily or permanently, 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".

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 or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above".

Planning for Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in South Worcestershire

- 2.2 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;

SWDP45; 43; 28 which identify a total of 40 pitches on sites allocated in Worcester and Malvern Hills.

- 2.3 The NPPF 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.
- 2.4 Consequently the Local Development Scheme sets out the requirement to adopt the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD by September 2017. Alongside the allocation of sites for Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, the DPD will include a number of specific development management policies covering design, exception sites and safeguarding existing sites. These will be used to determine planning applications along with SWDP17 and other policies in the SWDP. In order to support this process the South Worcestershire Councils participated in the production of updated evidence (published in November 2014) with the north Worcestershire district councils in the form of the Worcestershire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (WGTAAs).
- 2.5 The WGTAAs identified a need for 35 permanent Traveller pitches across south Worcestershire in the period to 2018/19. The identified need is primarily in Wychavon where there is a requirement for 31 pitches. In Malvern Hills there is a need for 4 permanent pitches, whilst Worcester is considered to have sufficient capacity to cover identified needs up to 2018/19. For Travelling Showpeople, the WGTAAs identified no overall additional need for plots across south Worcestershire in the period to 2018/19. The WGTAAs also recommended that provision be made for a minimum of 5 transit pitches and suggested the South Worcestershire Councils cooperate with a view to providing a shared facility for dealing with future unauthorised encampments.
- 2.6 The details of each task are presented in the subsequent sections. The findings of this scoping report have informed the development of the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD Preferred Options document which is available for consultation between 14 March and 25 April 2016. The most important product of the Scoping Report is the SA Framework against which the sites considered when selecting the Preferred Options have been tested. Any new sites put forward through the consultation will also be tested against the SA Framework and this will inform the preparation of the Publication version of the DPD. The SA Framework also sets out indicators for the purpose of monitoring the effects of DPD once it is adopted.
- 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 been identified through a 'call for sites' exercise over February/March 2015. Eventually sites will be allocated through a plan-led process which will be informed

by the SA process from the outset and in accordance with the adopted Statement of Community Involvement.

2.8 The Preferred Options is proposing the following draft Vision and set of draft objectives (these may change further to the public consultation on the Preferred Options in March – April 2016):

2.9 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:

Travellers 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 Travellers 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 Travellers 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;

3. 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;
4. 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 Travellers and Travelling Showpeople sites.

3. The Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Process

3.1 In order 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 165 that requires a SA that meets the requirements of the EU Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment and should consider all the 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 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (European Directive 2001/42/EC).

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 Directive through a single integrated SA process – this is the process that is being undertaken in this instance. In addition, the guidance widens the SEA Directive's 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 Directive'.

3.4 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

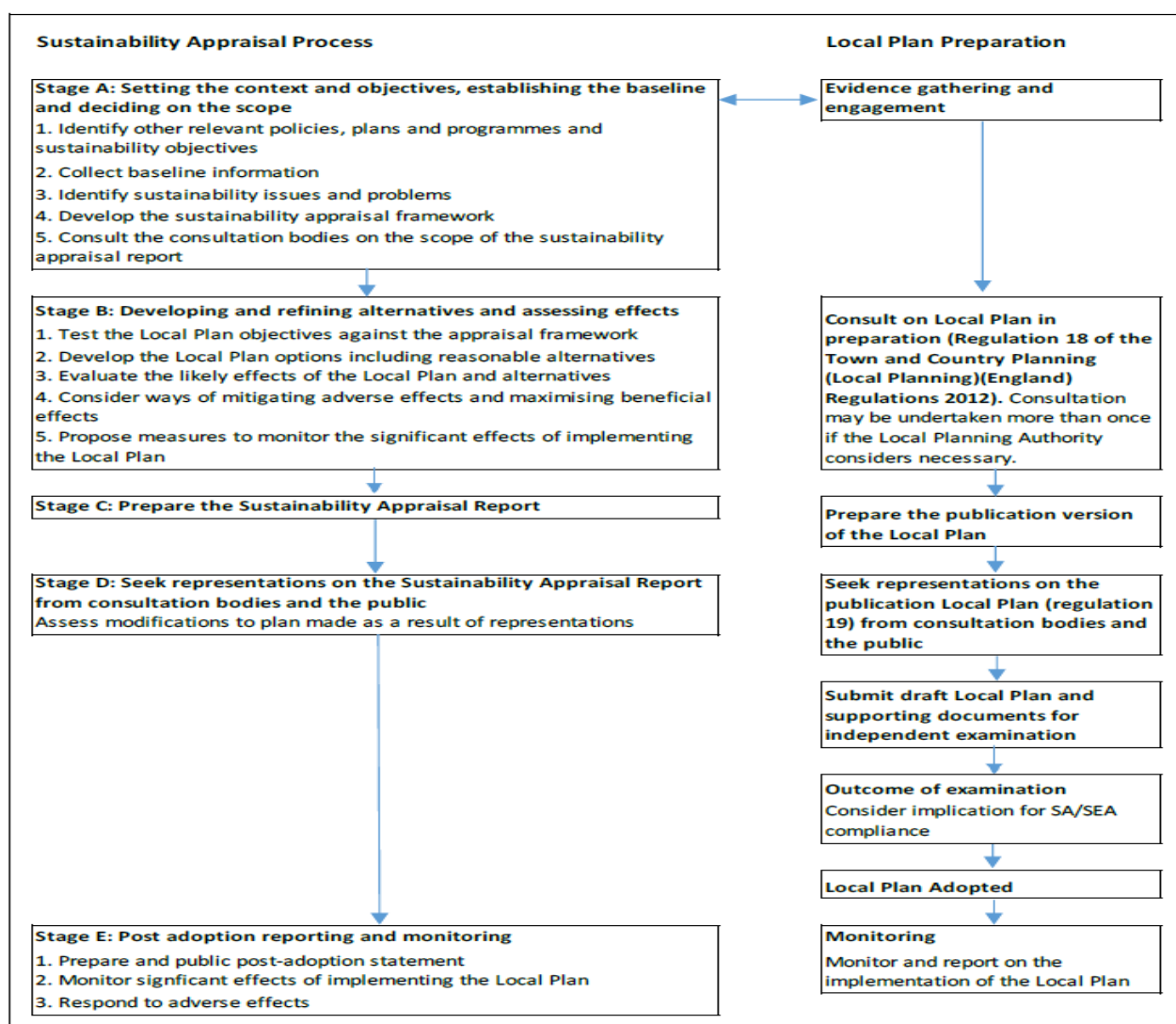
STAGE C: Preparing the SA Report

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

- 3.5 The SEA process is very similar to the SA and Government guidance 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.
- 3.6 The SEA guidance outlines a number of tasks that need to be undertaken whilst preparing the SA/SEA report. These tasks are highlighted in Table 1a, which also shows when these requirements have been met.

Table 1a. The SA Process



(Source: DCLG Planning Practice Guidance, 2014)

The Combined Process

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

Table 1b. The Combined Sustainability Appraisal Process		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 taken into account 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 stages 1-3	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Assessment	1. Identification of alternative	

	options. 2. Testing of options. Testing of Alternative Strategic Options and Site Assessments for the Preferred Options from February 2016 to adoption in December 2017.	
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.	
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 September 2017

- 3.8 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 must include all statutory consultees, health and equalities agencies/organisations as well as other identified interested parties.

Methodology

Stage A

- 3.9 This 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 will be published in due course, to accompany the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD Initial Consultation document. This Scoping Report outlines the baseline characteristics for the district. It identifies the current issues related to sustainability relevant to the influence and objectives for the plan and proposes a set of Sustainability Objectives to help address these issues. And that will form the basis for assessment of draft elements of the plan.

Stages B, C, D

- 3.10 The Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD will allocate sufficient sites within South Worcestershire to meet the requirements through the 2014 Worcestershire Gypsy and Travellers Availability Assessment (WGTA). In November 2014 the six Worcestershire district councils published the WGTA which identifies the future accommodation needs of Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the whole county. The study involved interviews with 297 households living in south Worcestershire. 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.
- 3.11 Future stages of the SA process will use the Sustainability Objectives established in this Scoping Report to assess the sustainability of a number of sites options, or newly identified sites by the allocation process in order to assess all reasonable alternatives.
- 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) will be undertaken using the SA framework of objectives. The methods of assessment e.g. each topic will be assessed according to its own standards and thresholds, drawing on quantitative and qualitative professional judgment and/or evidence base. In order to be compliant with the 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 It is intended to use the following significance key or (scoring system) when assessing sites in the next stage of the SA process. Symbols, alongside explanatory text, will be 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 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 depict the predicted effect each site option will have on each sustainability objective, and to what extent, accompanied with explanatory text. The assessment of each site will also record the nature of potential effects such as duration, magnitude and scale, probability, permanent / temporary, direct, indirect and cumulative effects (see Appendices 3 and 4).

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

3.15 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended) 2010 [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 A 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 the SA and Preferred Options consultation document; 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.

4 Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

4.1 A requirement of the SA process is the identification of other plans and policies that are relevant to the document that is under preparation. The South Worcestershire Councils conducted a thorough review of the relevant plans and programmes for the South Worcestershire Joint Core Strategy (SWJCS), the forerunner of the SWDP. This covered international, national, regional, Worcestershire wide and district levels in the SWJCS SA Scoping Report of 2007. Subsequent addendum reports to this work reflected more recent changes in policy and plan context and are provided for the SWDP Preferred Options (2008); Pre-submission consultation (2012); submitted SWDP (2013); SWDP Proposed Modifications (2014) and SWDP Main Modifications (2015). In addition, the key documents that are relevant to the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD are identified below (Table 2).

Table 2. Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes¹

Document
International and National
European Directive 2001/42/EC – The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes 2004
EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of our Planet (2013)
Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2015), DCLG
NPPF (2012)
Planning Practice Guidance (March 2014 onwards)
Reducing Inequalities for Gypsies and Travellers progress report (April 2012)
Community Infrastructure Levy
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
Human Rights Act 1998
Gypsy, Roma and traveller pupils: supporting access to education (September 2014)
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
Sub-National
World Class Worcestershire: Our Strategic Economic Plan - Worcestershire LEP (2014)
Severn Trent Water – Water Resources Management Plan (2014)
Water for Life and Livelihoods – River Basin Management Plan Severn

¹ A summary of each document and the contents relevance to the SA Framework is included in Appendix 2.

River Basin District (2009)
County and Local Plans and Programmes
A Single Community Strategy for Worcestershire 2011-2021 – The Worcestershire Partnership (2010)
Worcestershire Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2026 – WCC 2011
Worcestershire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014 – evidence.
Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan 2008
Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment 2011.
Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy 2013-2018 – Worcestershire GI Partnership
Air Quality Action Plan for Worcestershire – Worcestershire Regulatory Services (2013)
The South Worcestershire Development Plan. Policies SWDP 17; 43; 45
Worcestershire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014 (WGTA) – evidence base
South Worcestershire Water Cycle Study 2014 – SWDP evidence base
South Worcestershire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2012 – SWDP evidence base
Statement of Community Involvement 2014

- 4.2 The identification of relevant plans and programmes is not exhaustive and seeks only to identify the key documents that are of greatest relevance to the preparation of the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD. Consequently the list is of a snapshot and that the list of documents will change over the time. It should also be noted that the list of relevant plans and policies excludes more evidence based documents. These are referred to in the next section – Baseline Characteristics.

5 Baseline Characteristics

- 5.1 In order to be able to identify the impact the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD will have on sustainable development, it is important to have an

understanding of the current circumstances or baseline which exists within the district and the trends that may continue without the preparation of the SA.

- 5.2 This chapter sets out the baseline data that has been collected for both the plan area as a whole and is also of greatest relevance to Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Wider information on relevant topics for South Worcestershire is set out in the suite of SWDP Sustainability Appraisals reports (see para. 4.1).
- 5.3 The baseline data has been obtained by collecting information about a range of topics. Data has been collected from a range of sources including census data, environmental designations, and from studies that have been undertaken in relation to both the overall Worcestershire communities e.g. WGTAA as well as specifically the Traveller, and where possible Travelling Showpeople communities. It is acknowledged that the data and trends for the Travellers and Travelling Showpeople communities have been mainly derived from national statistics given the limited nature of local data. But the assumption is being made that it is broadly representative of the Worcestershire profile.
- 5.4 Therefore the information set out in this chapter has been structured using a series of topics, derived from the SEA Directive. It will be important when assessing the suitability of new sites that these important features are taken into account, in order to reduce any adverse impact.

Demographic

- 5.5 From the Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2013 mid term estimates the total overall population of Worcestershire is 56,9032, of which 17.7% are aged under 16 years, 63.1% are aged 16-64 and 19.2% are aged over 65 years compared to 16.6% in West Midlands, and 16.4% in England. Average household income in Worcestershire in 2013 was £37,000 .This compares to an average household income for West Midlands of £34,000, and £36,357 in England.
- 5.6 Figures from the 2011 Census show that 92.4% of people in Worcestershire are White British. This compares to 79.2% in West Midlands and 79.8% in the whole of England. 95.7% of people in Worcestershire are from all White ethnic groups. This compares to 82.7% in West Midlands, and 85.4% in England.
- 5.7 In general Worcestershire has an older age profile than is seen across the whole of England. The 30-44 age group in England accounts for 20.6% of the total population, compared to 19.2% of the total population in West Midlands, and 18.2% in Worcestershire. In contrast, the 65+ age group accounts for 16.4% of the total population in England, compared to 16.6% of the population in West Midlands, and 19.2% in Worcestershire.
- 5.8 According to the 2011 ONS Census 8.1% of people in Worcestershire have long-term health problems or disabilities such that their day to activities are affected

significantly, compared to 9.1% in West Midlands and 8.3% in England. 1.2% of people in Worcestershire defined their health as "very bad". This compares to average figures of 1.4% in West Midlands, and 1.2% in England. For national comparison Gypsy or Irish Travellers had the lowest proportion of people rating their general health as "very good" or "good" at 70% compared to 81% of the overall population of England and Wales (ONS, 2011).

Economic Characteristics

- 5.9 According to the Census 2011, in Worcestershire 71.3% of people aged 16-74 were economically active, compared with 68.3% in West Midlands and the average across England of 69.9%. 39.2% of people worked full time, and 14.9% part time; this compares with 37.4% and 14.0% in West Midlands. 16.0% of people in Worcestershire aged 16-74 were retired compared with 14.4% in West Midlands and the figure for the whole of England of 13.7%. Gypsy or Irish Travellers had the lowest proportion of economically active at 47%, compared with 63% for England and Wales as a whole. Over half of those who were economically active were employed (51% compared to 75% for the total of England and Wales) and 20% were unemployed (compared to 7% for the whole of England and Wales). They had the highest proportion of self employed out of the ethnic groups at 26% compared to 14% for England and Wales. Just over half were economically inactive; the most common reason was looking after the home or family (27%) which was higher than that for England and Wales (11%). For Gypsy or Irish Travellers (16 and over) in employment, elementary occupations (such as farm workers, process plant workers or service staff) were the most common type of employment at 22% (11% for England and Wales). The second highest occupation was skilled trades at 19% such as agricultural, electric and building trades, higher than England and Wales and all other ethnic groups.

Environmental Characteristics

- 5.10 The majority of information in the following categories is relevant to the whole district, not specifically to the Travellers and Travelling Showpeople communities. The SWDP SA contains a comprehensive review of the environmental characteristics of South Worcestershire; therefore the following headings highlight only the key characteristics relevant to the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD.
- 5.11 South Worcestershire has a high quality environment with a number of important assets that include the Malvern Hills AONB and Cotswolds AONB that together cover 15,276ha. Part of the Abberley and Malvern Hills Geopark lies within the area within Malvern Hills. The northern parts of Wychavon district are covered by the West Midlands Green Belt, which also covers areas to the north of Worcester city within the Worcester City administrative boundary. South Worcestershire contains 165 SSSI covering an area of approx. 15ha. There are two Special Areas of

Conservation (SAC) in south Worcestershire, Bredon Hill and Lyppard Grange Ponds. There are 468 Special Wildlife Sites and 118ha of Area of Special Wildlife Sites. Worcestershire County Council has undertaken a Landscape Character Assessment of the county and this information should be referred to when assessing site suitability. In terms of the historic environment there are 163 Scheduled Monuments and 125 historic parks and gardens.

- 5.12 The settlements of south Worcestershire are covered by 105 Conservation Areas, and include 5,344 listed buildings. There are 38 structures identified on the Historic England 2015 Buildings at Risk Register.
- 5.13 The 2014 South Worcestershire Water Cycle Study (prepared for the SWDP) indicates that the Plan area is generally within a “water stressed region”. Most of the rivers within the areas catchment are classified as “restricted water available for licensing”. Should all licensed water be abstracted there would not be enough water left for the environment, and as such no new licenses would be granted. Pershore and Evesham, on the River Avon catchment are in regions of “water available for licensing”. New licences may be considered in these areas but will be subject to restrictions such as when water levels in the river drop below a certain threshold and environmental impacts downstream. Severn Trent Water (STW) is undertaking a detailed assessment of area. The study included predicted housing and commercial development looking forwards 25 years and included a total of 26,000 additional properties, based upon data provided by the local authority. STW are installing the necessary improvements to ensure network will be capable of meeting the predicted demands over this period and have also included investment in their new 5 year plan starting in April 2015 which will include a further analysis of the area. Notwithstanding the above investment etc. the Plan area is subject to pressures on water usage that needs to be taken into consideration when planning for future development.
- 5.14 Flood risk issues in Worcester relate to fluvial flooding from the River Severn, River Teme and the Barbourne Brook. Other flood risk issues in Worcester are localised surface water flooding and flooding in the Barbourne Brook catchment, caused by a possible combination of fluvial, surface and sewer flooding.
- 5.15 In Wychavon, flood risk is from the River Avon in Evesham and Pershore, the River Salwarpe, the Droitwich canals and many small watercourses in the rural areas. In addition surface water is an issue in many locations. A broad scale surface water sewerage model was developed as part of the original Level 2 SFRA for Droitwich prepared for the SWDP. This model confirmed that surface water discharge in some of the areas of the town will exacerbate flooding from the River Salwarpe. The main cause of flooding in Malvern Hills is local watercourses and surface water sewers. In particular, rapid response catchments are of concern, and as many of the

watercourses at risk are less than 3km² in area there are no flood risk maps covering these areas.

Climate Change

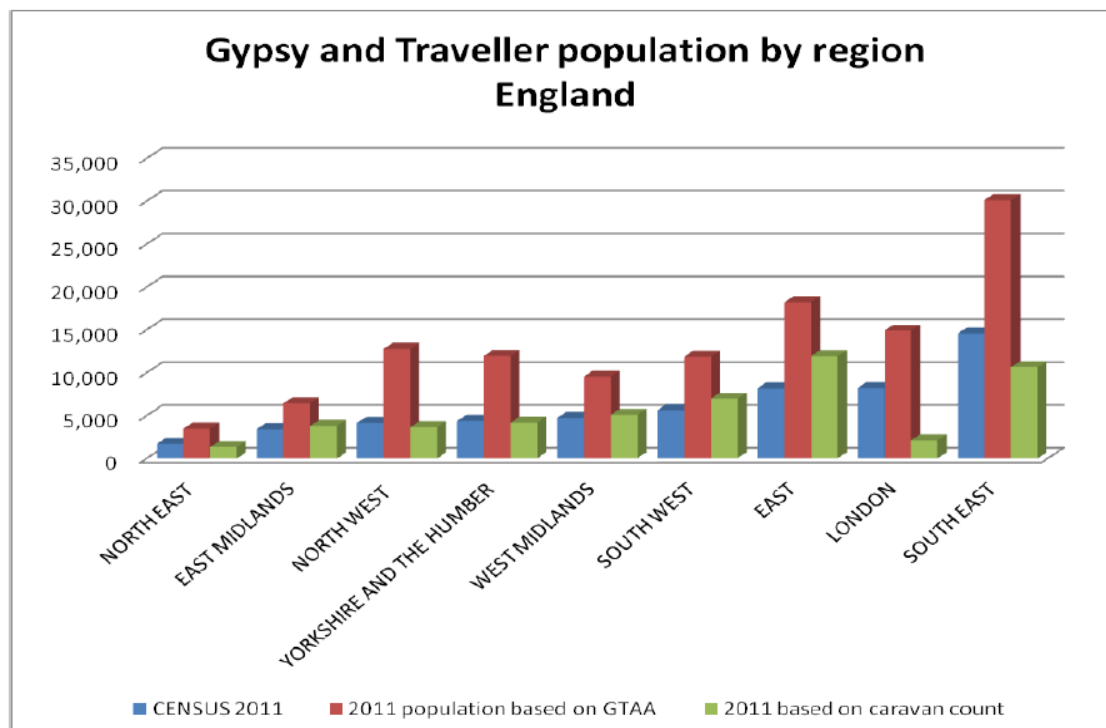
- 5.16 There is no specific data on the impacts of Traveller sites or the Traveller community on climate change. The Traveller community would be expected to use the same resources (heating, electricity, car usage) as the settled population. It is expected that, due to lower levels on insulation in caravans, this may result in higher energy use requirements compared to the average. There may be potential for renewable sources of energy to be utilised on Traveller sites.

Travellers and Travelling Showpeople profile

- 5.17 It is recognised that up to date and historical data relating to the Traveller community is difficult to source (Anglia Ruskin University, 2014) but for the first time the ONS Census count for 2011 included the Traveller and Gypsy community as a separate ethnic group. Therefore the latest ONS analysis uses 2011 Census data to look at characteristics of the Gypsy or Irish Traveller community for the first time. As an ethnic group, they are recognized under the Equality Act 2010 and are widely considered by government and charities to be a vulnerable marginalised group who suffer from poor outcomes. The 2011 Census allowed respondents to identify as this ethnic group for the first time, and 58,000 people selected this option (this does not include people who identify as Roma). This made it the smallest ethnic group (with a tick box) in 2011, accounting for 0.1% of the population of England and Wales.
- 5.18 There was a higher proportion of people identifying as Gypsy or Irish Traveller under the age of 20 (39%) than in England and Wales overall (24%). The group had a low median age of 26, compared with the overall median age for England and Wales of 39.
- 5.19 However a study by The Irish Traveller Movement in Britain 'Gypsy and Traveller population in England and the 2011 Census' (2013) looked at the differences between the 2011 Census figures and an analysis of the latest GTAA reports. For the Census the total 2011 population for England based on the GTAA figures was 119,193, equating to over twice the 2011 census figure of 54,895 people and the 2011 DCLG caravan count figure of 49,634.
- 5.20 The total 2012 population for England based on the GTAA figures was 122,785 compared to the 2012 DCLG caravan count figure of 50,614. The region with the largest Gypsy and Traveller population based on GTAA figures was the South East with 30,107 individuals compared to the census figure of 14,542. For the West Midlands the caravan count figure was 9,527 compared to 4,734 in the census. For the West Midlands this equated to an undercount of 50% between the census and

the GTAA studies available at the time for the West Midland local authorities (Table 3).

Table 3.



Source: The Irish Traveller Movement in Britain (2013)

- 5.21 Therefore it must be recognised that considering the trends against the national picture revealed in the 2011 Census needs to be treated with caution, but it is a safe assumption that the picture will be reflected (if not exacerbated given the divergence above) within south Worcestershire. Consequently although it is recognised that some families may not identify themselves as Gypsies or Travellers in returns, in the 2011 Census, a total of 426 households in Worcestershire were identified as having a 'White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller' (WGoIT) ethnicity. The Census figure includes households living in bricks and mortar accommodation as can be noted in Table 4 which identifies these households as recorded in the Census by their identified accommodation type.
- 5.22 The 426 households identified in the 2011 Census relates particularly well when compared to the 407 household interviews that were conducted with the Traveller community for this research. In comparison, of the 407 interviews secured, 215 were with households living on a pitch/plot on a private site, 132 living on a pitch on a local authority site, 58 living in 'bricks and mortar' accommodation and two living on unauthorised developments.
- 5.23 While 58 'bricks and mortar' interviews is lower than the number of households living in this type of accommodation in the Census and less than the number of households living in 'bricks and mortar' that are known to the county council, what

we can say is that this is the highest number of ‘bricks and mortar’ interviews we have conducted as part of a WGTA. These households were all self-selecting and were engaged through the hard work of the county council staff who asked these households if they would be willing to take part in the research.

Table 4. Households identifying as WGOT by Accommodation Type

Households	Total: Accommodation type	House or bungalow	A flat, maisonette or apartment	A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
Bromsgrove	23	11	5	7
Malvern Hills	48	28	14	6
Redditch	3	1	1	1
Worcester	42	21	9	12
Wychavon	183	96	19	68
Wyre Forest	127	88	16	23
Worcestershire	426	245	64	117
TOTAL				

Source: WGTA, 2014

- 5.24 As of August 2014 1,568 children are registered between 0-19 years of age; 431 families are ascribed with children, and of all of those 775 young people had access to education. The health profile is inline with national statistics, and with the average life expectancy (male) of 52 years reflecting the national picture.
- 5.25 As of February 2014 there were 97 pitches on local authority owned sites, 124 pitches on private permanent authorities sites, 8 pitches on private temporary authorised sites, and 12 pitches on unauthorised sites, 6 of which were tolerated. In terms of yard provision for Travelling Showpeople, there were 17 plots on a private authorised yard in Malvern Hills.

Fig. 1

**Traveller Pitches in south Worcestershire
(as at February 2014)**

	Malvern Hills	Worcester	Wychavon	Total
Local Authority Site	5	20	72	97
Housing Association Site	0	0	0	0
Private Site – Authorised	14	0	110	124
Private Site – Temporary Authorised	2	0	6	8
Unauthorised	0	0	6	6
Unauthorised - tolerated	1	0	5	6
TOTAL	22	20	199	241

Source: WGTA, 2014

- 5.26 Qualitative research undertaken by the Anglia Ruskin University ‘Gypsy, Traveller and Roma: Experts by Experience’ (JRF, 2014), in terms of accommodation, showed that a lack of appropriate trailer/caravan sites, combined with insufficient provision is having a significant detrimental impact on the lives of the Traveller community across the UK. The poor quality environment being identified with corresponding problems,

particularly for older people and those with young children. Due to a lack of stopping provision, many will leave their traditional lifestyle to move into conventional housing can produce social isolation and serious health issues due to cultural aversion to 'bricks and mortar' and separation from their community.

- 5.27 Education plays a central role in the social inclusion and well being of Traveller children and their families. Yet, as above, travellers have the highest proportion of people with no qualifications for any ethnic group. The commonly given reason is prevalence of racist bullying, but where Traveller children do transfer to secondary school, their attendance is unlikely to continue beyond the age of 14.
- 5.28 Employment traditionally for Travellers has been self employed, seasonal works and skilled labourers. However, many of the more traditional unskilled jobs had disappeared, such as seasonal work in agriculture. Scrap metal has been a traditional method of employment for many but recent legislation (Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013) allows local authorities to set licence fees to trade. Given the nomadic nature of the travellers' lifestyle, working across a number of local authorities the requirement to obtain separate licenses for each authority can make the business unviable.
- 5.29 Significant health inequalities exist between the Travellers and the general population in England. Poor living conditions are the most influential contributing factors to the poor health status, with poor quality or inappropriate accommodation exacerbating health conditions. In terms of children's health those from the Traveller community are more likely to experience early death, poor childhood development and limited access and uptake to health services.
- 5.30 Travellers are significantly more likely to have a long-term condition and suffer poorer health than the general population. Life expectancy has been estimated to be between 10 and 12 years less than the general population. Yet despite greater healthcare need Travellers use mainstream health services less than others of the population often because of practical procedures for registering and accessing services.

Challenges Collecting Baseline Data

- 5.31 The baseline data has been collected from a number of sources including Neighbourhood Statistics, district council records and survey work, and the 2014 WGTA. The most up-to-date information available has been used, however, as discussed above some data sets, for example Census data, are not collected annually, therefore, some data sets are less reliable. Not all data is available at district council level, some data sets are only published at county level making identifying trends within the districts difficult. In considering the national profile in relation to specific characteristics of the Traveller community it has been assumed that these are broadly reflective of the Worcestershire picture. Where there are gaps

in the data available, consideration will need to be given as to whether it is necessary to monitor any additional indicators in the future.

6. Reasonable Alternatives / Strategic Options

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 Alternative 1 could lead to a failure to allocate sufficient land to meet the need for new pitches with a number of 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.
- 6.3 Alternatives 2, 3 and 4 may all have the potential to be an effective means of meeting Travellers 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.
- 6.4 The findings of the assessment of the alternative options will be provided within the SA report and based on the matrix provided in Appendix 3 of this document.

7. Sustainability Issues

- 7.1 The baseline data, together with the requirements of the plans and programmes influencing Travellers and Travelling Showpeople can be drawn together to identify the key sustainability issues affecting these groups. These sustainability issues can then serve as a basis for assessing the impacts of emerging policies and proposals in the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD Preferred Options consultation document to be published in March to April 2016, by examining the

impact a policy or proposal would have on each of the key sustainability issues identified:

- 7.2 The baseline information comprising of relevant plans, programmes, policies, strategies, guidance and initiatives, set out in the previous section, help to determine the sustainability issues and challenges related to Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (Table 5).

Table 5. Sustainability Issues and Challenges

Sustainability Issue	Summary of Baseline	Likely Future Change without the Plan
A relatively young population, with inadequate access to educational facilities either due to the location of sites or a lack of school places. This in turn has a direct effect on educational achievement.	There was a higher proportion of people identifying as Gypsy or Irish Traveller under the age of 20 (39%) than in England and Wales overall (24%). The group had a low median age of 26, compared with the overall median age for England and Wales of 39. Travellers' (over the age of 16) had the highest proportion of no qualifications for any ethnic group at 60%, higher than for England and Wales as a whole (23%). Nine per cent of Gypsy or Irish Travellers held a Level 4 qualification and above (Bachelors or higher degree, professional and other higher or equivalent qualifications) compared to at 27 per cent of all usual residents in England and Wales.	Trend would continue as without allocated sites the educational needs of young people would not be able to be tied to existing education facilities and communities.
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.	As above Also – GTAA para 5.26, Gypsy or Irish Travellers had the lowest proportion of people rating their general health as 'very good' or 'good' at 70% compared to 81% of the overall population of	Trend would continue as without allocated sites the health needs of the Traveller communities would not be able to be tied to existing health facilities and services.

	England and Wales.	
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.	Map of existing sites and key service centres to be included in baseline. Make summary observations here.	Trend would continue as without allocated sites the range of day-to-day facilities and services needed by the Traveller community would not be able to be tied to existing education facilities and communities.
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.	Whole house or bungalow was the most common type of accommodation for Gypsy or Irish Travellers at 61%. Nearly a quarter (24%) lived in caravans or other mobile or temporary structures, well above the average for England and Wales as a whole at 0.3%. They were more than twice as likely to live in social housing as the overall population of England and Wales (41% compared with 16%) and less likely to own their accommodation outright (21% compared with 26%).	Trend would continue with access to utilities and linking effectively to services would remain problematic. Allocated sites would allow for planned development and encouragement to utilise energy saving measures.
Water usage is increasing, putting further pressure on water resources.	The SFRA points to the Plan area being within a region of high water use, with limited opportunities for further extraction from the catchments for the short to medium term.	The absence of planned allocations would limit Severn Trent Water ability to plan for future supply and provide the necessary infrastructure etc.
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.

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.	Sites can be sieved by the proximity to flood risk zones identified in the SFRA Flood Risk maps.	Lead to unplanned development that may be at risk from flooding. Planned growth will allow Environment Agency to incorporate necessary flood mitigation measures where appropriate.
The need to maintain and enhance the high quality natural, built and historic environment and biodiversity of the plan area.	There are 105 conservation areas within the Plan area which are defined as historical settlements and buildings having 'special architectural or historical interest, the character of which is desirable to preserve or enhance'. The objective of the Conservation Area designation is to ensure that the character of the defined area is protected from developments which do not preserve or enhance its character.	Likely to remain broadly the same although without a Plan which allocates sufficient sites then sites could have an impact as need may over rides environmental conservations in some cases.
Relatively low employment rates in the Traveller community. Therefore there is a need to encourage employment, particularly by providing enough on-site facilities for self-employment where possible.	Economic activity concerns those aged 16 and over who are employed or unemployed (those who are actively seeking and available for work). Economic inactivity includes people who are aged 16 and over who are not in employment and are either not actively seeking and/or not available for work at the time of the census. In the 2011 Census, Gypsy or Irish Traveller was the ethnic group with the lowest proportion of	Likely to remain below the settled population, and inevitably effected by fluctuating economic cycles outside of the Plan's control. Therefore there is a need to encourage employment, particularly by providing enough on-site facilities for self-employment where possible and locating sites to services, facilities and markets.

	respondents who were economically active at 47 per cent.	
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- 7.3 A range of Sustainability Objectives and Indicators, collectively known as the Sustainability Framework, will be developed to assess the contribution the Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites Allocations DPD will make towards sustainable development. The Framework will also be used to measure progress over time to assess whether the sustainability issues identified above are being improved where possible.
- 7.4 In order for the SA process to provide meaningful results and recommendations, a number of considerations and criteria have been devised for each sustainability topic, against which the effectiveness of the plan will be tested. It should be noted that these considerations are not definitive, and further more detailed considerations may be necessary for some policies and proposals. The key sustainability issues, assessment considerations and criteria identified for the assessment of the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD are set out in Table 6. It should be noted that many of the sustainability issues are cross cutting and can be impacted by, or have an impact on other sustainability issues.
- 7.5 A range of social, environmental and economic sustainability objectives have been identified to assess the contribution the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD will make towards achieving sustainable development. These are based on the sustainability issues and challenges identified in the previous section.
- 7.6 A range of accompanying indicators has also been developed to measure progress against these objectives once the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD is adopted. This will determine how successful the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD has been in improving the sustainability issues identified in the previous section.
- 7.7 Together the Objectives and Indicators make up the Sustainability Framework. When appraising the policies/sites within the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD, an assessment will be made as to their predicated impact on the Sustainability Framework. The impact of the policy/site will be scored accordingly – a prediction as to whether the baseline status of each objective will improve (++ , +), stay the same (0), unknown (?), or become worse (-, --) as a result of the policy in question (as set out in Section 3 Methodology).

8. SA Framework of Objectives

- 8.1 The SA Framework enables the assessment of the sustainability impact of Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD throughout its preparation. The SWDP SA scoping reports have previously identified issues or problems that informed the SA Objectives used within the SA Framework. These objectives have undergone previous consultation; and many are broadly relevant to the implementation of the plan. The 13 SA objectives are shown in Table 6.
- 8.2 Annex 1(f) of the SEA Directive requires that the SA objectives cover biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape and the relationship between them. The relationship between the SA objectives and the topics from the SEA Directive is shown in Table 4.
- 8.3 The SA will use this SA Framework to consider the extent to which the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD contributes towards achieving the SA objectives when considered against the baseline. This framework is based on the version prepared for the SWDP non-strategic sites allocations in 2011 and amended against the baseline evidence analysis. The SA objectives are therefore distinctly different from the objectives that have emerged for the DPD set out at para. 2.10, and relate solely to gauging the performance of the strategy against the wider aims for contributing to sustainable development. The SA objectives do however encompass all the identified sustainability issues from Task A3.

Table 6. SA Framework for sites

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	Population
	If existing facilities		

	are not present, could the site help reduce social exclusion through the provision of new community facilities or transport links?	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.	
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 waste water 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.
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? Could the site support Sustainable	The Traveller community have more health problems than the settled community – possibly due to	Material assets, human health, population.

	Drainage Systems?	the lack of health facilities accessible from sites, or due to inadequacies in living conditions.	
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?		
6. 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.
7. 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?		
8. 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	A relatively young population, with inadequate access to educational facilities either due to the location of sites or a lack	Climatic factors, air, human health.

	background report).	of places. This in turn has a direct effect on educational achievement. 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.	
9. 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?		
10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	Could the site have any adverse impact on Historic Parks and gardens, protected landscapes e.g. AONB?		Landscape, cultural heritage.
	Is the site in the Green Belt?		
11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	Could the site have any adverse impact on: - Conservation Areas - Listed Buildings - Archaeological sites - Historic Parks and Gardens - Historic landscape	The need to maintain and enhance the high quality natural, built and historic environment and biodiversity of the plan area.	Cultural heritage
12. 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
13. 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	Water usage is increasing, putting further pressure on water resources.	Water, climatic factors
	Is the site in a floodplain?	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. 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.	
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Monitoring

- 8.4 The significant sustainability effects of implementing a DPD must be monitored in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action. Guidance stipulates that it is not necessary to monitor everything included with the SA Framework but that monitoring should focus on significant sustainability effects, e.g. those that indicate a likely breach of international, national or local legislation, that may give rise to irreversible damage or where there is uncertainty and monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be taken. Upon adoption the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD will be accompanied by an SA/SEA Adoption Statement which will outline those monitoring indicators defined through the course of the SA process and deemed most appropriate for future monitoring of the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD.

9. Timescale, next steps and consultation

- 9.1 This Scoping Report is the first stage of the SA process. This Scoping Report has been subject to consultation for a minimum of 5 weeks with the relevant statutory

consultees, i.e. Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency. Responses received during this consultation period from the statutory consultees have informed any revisions or refinements within this updated version to the methodology, baseline and sustainability framework. Each successive stage provides an opportunity to update the baseline information for plan making purposes. It is now being republished to include information relating to the strategic alternatives and sites considered in developing the DPD Preferred Options. As SA Report will be prepared and made available alongside the Publication DPD, changes from this consultation will be addressed in the SA Report.

9.2 This revised SA Scoping Report will be consulted upon alongside the DPD Preferred Options from 14 March to 25 April 2016.

9.3 The full timetable for the adoption of the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD is provided below for information:

March – April 2016	Preferred Options (Regulation 18) Public Consultation
July 2016	Publication of Proposed Submission (Regulation 19) document for consultation
November 2016	Submission to Secretary of State (Regulation 22)
December 2016 – February 2017	Examination (Regulation 24)
March 2017	Main Modifications consultation
July 2017	Receipt of Inspectors Report
September 2017	Adoption of DPD

9.4 This Scoping Report has been subject to consultation. There are three statutory consultees that are required to be consulted for all SA and SEA documentation. These are:

The Environment Agency;
Natural England; and
Historic England.

In addition to these, the South Worcestershire Councils may wish to expand this list of consultees to include relevant stakeholders and interested parties.

All comments on the content of this draft Scoping Report should be sent to:

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Appendix 1 Screening Questions for Health Impact Assessment

The following three questions recommended by the Department of Health are used to determine whether the proposed plan will have sufficient impact on health and well-being to warrant a health impact assessment to be undertaken.

Question 1

Will your policy have a significant impact on human health by virtue of its effects on the wider determinants of health? (Consider the potential to have a health impact)

- Income
- Education
- Crime
- Employment
- Environment
- Agriculture
- Transport
- Social Cohesion
- Housing

YES the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD has the potential to significantly influence all of the above determinants of health and will seek to improve health through each of the policies relating to these issues.

Question 2

Will there be a significant impact on any of the following lifestyle variables? (Consider risk factors that influence the probability of an individual becoming more or less healthy)

- Physical Activity
- Diet
- Smoking, drugs or alcohol use
- Sexual behaviour
- Accidents and stress at home or work

YES the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD has the potential to impact on the level of physical activity undertaken by the local population as it will influence the level of access to recreational space and health care facilities. It may also impact on stress levels which can be high for this group who lack certainty in relation to the permanence of their accommodation. The DPD is unlikely to have a significant impact on the other lifestyle variables listed.

Question 3

Is there likely to be a significant demand on any of the following health and social care services?

- Primary Care
- Community Services
- Need for Medicines
- Accident or emergency attendances
- Social Services
- Health protection and preparedness response

YES the Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations DPD will seek to deliver further demands on these services.

The Department of Health recommend that if the answer was YES to two or more of the above questions, then a full HIA of the proposed plan should be undertaken.

Appendix 2 Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Document	Broad Aims of Plan/Policy
National Plans and Programmes	
European Directive 2001/42/EC – The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes 2004	This document requires that, as part of the preparation of certain plans, an assessment of the environmental impacts of the plan is undertaken.
EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of our Planet (2013)	Principle aim is the reduction of at least 20% of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2020. Ensure 20% of energy consumed is by renewable energy by 2020. Achieve 20% cut in primary energy use by 2020. Halt loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystem by 2020 and restore where feasible. Sets out a vision of where the EU will be in terms of sustainability in 2050. “In 2050, we live well, within the Planets ecological limits... prosperity and healthy environment stem from innovative circular economy where nothing is wasted, natural resources managed sustainably. Biodiversity protected, valued and restored. The 3 key objectives: i) Protect, conserve and enhance the Unions natural capital ii) Turn Union into resource – efficient, green and competitive low carbon economy iii) Safeguard Unions citizens from environment related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing”.
Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2015) DCLG	Requires that authorities use a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs, set targets to address these needs and to identify sufficient land to provide 5 years worth of sites against their locally set targets, and identify a longer term supply (6-15 years).
National Planning Policy Framework (2012) DCLG	Requires that development plans have a presumption in favour of sustainable development. In plan making and taking

	decisions on traveller sites regard should be had to the relevant policies in the NPPF. The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) adds further context to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and it is intended that the two documents should be read together. The NPPG replaces over 7,000 pages of planning guidance that was previously published in separate documents. It is now available entirely in one place, online and not in hard copy.
National Planning Practice Guidance (March 2014 onwards) DCLG	The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) is the Government's additional advice designed to supplement the NPPF. It is a web based resource. It covers forty five different planning categories. The information in each category then filters down to sub-headings, giving further information. The NPPG can be updated regularly and has been revised and updated.
Reducing Inequalities for Gypsies and Travellers progress report (April 2012)	This progress report outlines the challenges that will help mainstream services work better with Gypsies and Travellers. This report contains 28 commitments, for which Government will be held to account, in the following areas: - Identifying ways of raising educational aspirations and attainment of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children - Identifying ways to improve health outcomes for Gypsies and Travellers within the proposed new structures of the NHS. - Encouraging appropriate site provision; building on £60m Traveller Pitch Funding and New Homes Bonus incentives. - Tackling hate crime against Gypsies and Travellers and improving their interaction with the criminal justice system. - Improving knowledge of how Gypsies and Travellers engage with services that provide a gateway to work opportunities and working with the financial services industry to improve access to financial products and services. - Sharing good practice in engagement between Gypsies and Travellers and public service providers.

Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance 2015	This document provides an overview of the Community Infrastructure Levy; a planning charge that came into force on 6 April 2010 through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (now amended by the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2015.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	This document relates to nature conservation, biodiversity, SSSIs and Rights of Way amongst others in regards to a duty to protect, and enforce codes of conduct in relation to these designated and non-designated elements of the environment.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	The Act requires local authorities to produce a local plan to guide future development and change within its area. The act aims to promote sustainable development by requiring a Sustainability Appraisal to be produced for all local plans, encouraging the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into development documents.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive into national law, and updates and consolidates all the amendments to the Regulations since they were first made in 1994. They set out protection and registry of European sites, including SAC and SPA classified under the Birds Directive. They also make special provisions for the protection of European marine sites and the protection of protected species.
Human Rights Act 1998	An Act to give further effect to rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights; to make provision with respect to holders of certain judicial offices who become judges of the European Court of Human Rights; and for connected purposes.
Gypsy, Roma and traveller pupils: supporting access to education (2014)	Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) pupils are among the lowest achieving groups of pupils at every key stage of education, although some GRT pupils achieve very well at school. There are many complex and interwoven factors that may influence the educational

	attainment of GRT pupils. Schools and local authorities can make a big difference to their life chances through: - clear high expectations of all pupils, regardless of their background - an inclusive culture that welcomes all communities - strong engagement from parents.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Further information on Rights of Way in relation to nature conservation with wildlife protection, SSSIs and biological diversity amongst other elements of the environment.
Agricultural Land Classification – Protecting the Best and Most Versatile (2nd edition Natural England, 2012)	Most of the land within the United Kingdom is in agricultural use but how it is used is vital to sustainable development including protecting it from inappropriate development. Agricultural Land Classification – Protecting the Best and Most Versatile (2nd edition Natural England, 2012). Government policy to protect agricultural land is found in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). If significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary Local Authorities should seek to use the poorer quality land rather than higher quality agricultural land. Protecting our soils – land quality varies from place to place. The Agricultural land classification (ALC) provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland there are 5 grades from the best and most versatile which are graded 1, 2, and 3a (grade 1 and 2 combined total 21% and grade 3a totals 21% of total land) this land is the most flexible, productive and efficient delivering the best crops through to the lower grades of 3b, 4 and 5.
Sub-National	
World Class Worcestershire: Our Strategic Economic Plan – Worcestershire LEP (2014)	This is a ten year plan for growth, a stronger local economy and for more, better paid jobs. In order to be 'world class' improvements need to be made such as improving local transport links and improving communications, more employment land also needs to be freed up World Class Worcestershire: Our Strategic Economic Plan (SEP)

	(Worcestershire Local Enterprise Partnership 2014) Within south Worcestershire there are two strategically important sites to house high growth sectors: Worcester Technology Park – Advanced manufacturing, agri-tech Malvern Hills Science Park – Cyber security, defence and IT. Making economy stronger – need to focus on creating jobs, developing skills, building world class education and make the most of a brilliant central location by radically improving the transport and broadband infrastructure. Creating the right environment to make the most of our place, our people and our business.
Severn Trent Water – Water Resources Management Plan (2014)	The plan explains the proposals for making sure we have enough water available, in the right place at the right time in an affordable and sustainable way for the next 25 years. Severn Trent Water – Water Resources Management Plan 2014 The challenge for the next 25 years: Meeting the demand for an expected additional population of approximately 1.6 million. Potential lower river flows – climate change. Investment as the network ages. Replacing water from licensed water abstraction that is no longer environmentally sustainable. The strategy is to reduce the overall demand for water and make the best use of existing water resources through a more flexible and sustainable supply system. Provide clean water to 7.7 million people, sewage to 8.7 million people an area of 21,000km² and reduce leakage. Strategy: Reduce demand for water by becoming more water efficient. Improve the ability to deploy our existing resources flexibly and efficiently. Use water trading to make more efficient use of resources and improve resilience. Develop new sources of water when required, focussing on expanding existing sources first.

	Use proactive catchment management measures to protect our sustainable sources. Develop a SA objective which ensures that the River basin is protected and enhanced. Ensure that biodiversity, water quality and efficiency are all promoted, help waters reach good ecological potential, promote sustainable drainage and that sustainable transport options are considered.
Water for Life and Livelihoods – River Basin Management Plan Severn River Basin District (2009)	Plan to address the pressures that face the water environment in the Severn river basin district. This is the first of a series of six year planning cycles, this cycle will end in 2015. The key targets are: Water for Life and Livelihoods – River Basin Management Plan Severn River Basin District, 2009 By 2015 17% of surface waters in this river basin are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element. 34% of surface waters good or better ecological status 65% of ground water bodies good status by 2015. At least 38% of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological status by 2015. Severn River basin district – area 21,590 km² home to over 5.3 million people, this is also the longest river in the UK.
County and Local Plans and Programmes	
A Single Community Strategy for Worcestershire 2011-2021 – The Worcestershire Partnership (2010)	Identifies three goals: 1. A skilled and prosperous economy 2. An environment that is cherished and resilient 3. Improving health and well-being Under the Community Strategy there are identified a number of issues for the south Worcestershire Councils (Annex A) of the SWDP. Planning for homes and services is a common theme to all three local authority areas.

Worcestershire Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2026	The plan sets out the transport policies and strategies for Worcestershire from 2011 to 2026. The planning and delivery of an efficient, affordable and multimodal transport network is essential if Worcestershire is to be able to achieve its vision “A county with safe, cohesive, healthy and inclusive communities, a strong and diverse economy and a valued and cherished environment” Worcestershire Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2026 (Worcestershire County Council 2011). National Objectives: To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; To reduce transport emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; To contribute to better safety, security and health and longer Life-expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising.
Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan 2008	Assists in targeting resources and monitoring in order to determine whether conservation management is working, demonstrating whether it is maximising biodiversity or reversing any previous population declines.
Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment 2011	The process of LCA identifies commonalities in landscapes, recognising repeating patterns of natural and cultural attributes that reflect how geographically separate areas have evolved in a similar way.
Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy 2013-2018 – Worcestershire GI Partnership	The Green Infrastructure Partnership has considered the way in which the landscape character, biodiversity and historic environment contribute towards the character of the county. The Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy is supported by four evidence base documents: Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy 2013-2018 (Worcestershire GI Partnership)

	Green Infrastructure Framework document 1 - establishes Green Infrastructure concept and policy context for Worcestershire. Green Infrastructure Framework document 2 – establishes the Environment Character Area based on the natural environment. Green Infrastructure Framework document 3 – explores the supply, potential need and capacity of recreational assets. Green Infrastructure Framework document 4 – investigates the economic, health and climate change benefits of green infrastructure. There are a number of strategic objectives which include establishing principles and priorities for green infrastructure in Worcestershire, identifying needs and opportunities to inform future planning and management of green infrastructure in Worcestershire. Green Infrastructure is the planned and managed network of green spaces.
Air Quality Action Plan for Worcestershire – Worcestershire Regulatory Services 2013	The purpose of the Plan which is a statutory duty is to set out local actions that will be implemented to improve air quality and work towards meeting the objectives. Air Quality Action Plan for Worcestershire (Worcestershire Regulatory Services, 2013) The objectives are to identify solutions that can deliver real measurable contributions to improving air quality in Worcestershire. Within the county of Worcestershire there are ten declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). This means that NO₂ exceeds the annual average air quality objective. The Action Plan Options are in two sections relating to the effect the actions would have on air quality: Generic Actions and AQMA specific actions (looking at various ways that may affect air quality). The generic actions have been grouped into types under the following headings: Traffic management Lowering emissions

	Promotion of alternatives Education and information Planning Initiatives Policy and guidance A number of AQMA specific proposals include promoting public transport, restricting delivery, unloading/loading and service schedules and traffic calming all with the aim of improving air quality. The primary aim is to reduce transport emissions by accelerating the uptake of low emission fuels and technologies. In reducing transport emissions local air quality is improved and greenhouse gases reduced. Ways to help improve emissions include improving and promoting cycling and walking routes and by installing electric vehicle charging points.
The South Worcestershire Development Plan. Policies SWDP 17; 43; 45	The SWDP contains an overarching strategic policy to ensure supply and set out Development Management criteria to determine applications. It also includes site allocation policies that identify sites for 20 pitches through the strategic urban extensions at Worcester under policy SWDP45.
Worcestershire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014 (WGTA) – evidence	The Worcestershire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014 identified a need for 35 permanent Traveller pitches across south Worcestershire in the period to 2018/19. The identified need is primarily in Wychavon where there is a requirement for 31 pitches. In Malvern Hills there is a need for 4 permanent pitches, whilst Worcester is considered to have sufficient capacity to cover identified needs up to 2018/19.
South Worcestershire Water cycle Study 2014 – evidence	This report has informed the selection of broad locations for future development, i.e. those locations where there will be least impact on water quality, water resources, water infrastructure and flood risk. The report also highlights the potential for mitigating any negative effects on the water environment from potential development.

South Worcestershire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2010; 2012; 2014 – evidence	This report identifies which locations are most and least likely to experience flooding. This evidence has been used to help select the most suitable locations for development. The second part of this report has provided a more detailed assessment of the consequences for flood management if specific sites were developed.
Statement of Community Involvement 2014	The SCI sets out whom, how and when the south Worcestershire Councils will engage with in the preparation of planning policies and in deciding planning applications.

Appendix 3 Strategic Alternative Options

STRATEGIC OPTIONS

	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
	Description of Impact (paragraph describing the effect with reference to effects decision-making criteria)		
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
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9			
10			
11			
12			

	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
Significance: Direct/ Indirect/ Cumulative Probability (H, M, L,) Phase, Duration (L, M, S) Permanent/ Temporary Irreversible/ Reversible Magnitude and Spatial Extent (including transboundary)	Significant Negative effect (--)	Significant Negative effect (--)	Significant Negative effect (--)

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 planning application stage.

	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3	ALTERNATIVE 4	ALTERNATIVE 5
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	? Sites would need to demonstrate that they meet the SWDP17 policy	? Some existing sites may not have a permanent power supply and may	+	+	?
			Allocating new sites allows power supply and energy efficiency to be	This combination allows power supply and energy efficiency to be	Some existing sites are limited in terms of energy efficiency and

	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3	ALTERNATIVE 4	ALTERNATIVE 5
	requirements at planning application stage.	be inefficient in energy use.	considered at the outset.	considered at the outset.	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 exiting 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 planning application stage.	? Some existing sites may be in sensitive locations.	+ Allocating new sites ensures that biodiversity and geodiversity can be considered from the outset.	+ This combination allows biodiversity and geodiversity to be considered from the outset.	? Some existing sites may be in sensitive locations. Rural exceptions sites would need to meet the SWDP17 policy requirements.

	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3	ALTERNATIVE 4	ALTERNATIVE 5
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.
Summary	This option is not likely to result in significant effects. As planning applications will be assessed against the criteria set out within	This option could lead to negative effects, however, policy SWDP17 should prevent applications being approved to extend sites	This option provides control over any potential negative effects. Each site allocated would be subject to SA and any	This option provides control over any potential negative effects. Each site allocated would be subject to SA and any potential negative effects	This option allows existing sites to be safeguarded which would not lead to any new negative effects but could lead to the

	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3	ALTERNATIVE 4	ALTERNATIVE 5
	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.	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.	potential negative effects would be identified and mitigation measures put into place to overcome them.	would be identified and mitigation measures put into place to overcome them.	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

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

The strategic nature of the assessment 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

The most sustainable option is to allocate new sites. These sites may be extensions to existing sites providing that the existing sites are considered to be 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 should be included within the DPD where they address matters not already covered in SWDP17.

Appendix 4 SA Site Assessment Tables

SITE 1: XX

	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
SA Objective 1	Paragraph describing effect with relation to impact on decision making criteria	Direct	H	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/ Irreversible	High Local	Significant Negative effect (--)
SA Objective 2							

SITE 1: HILLBEE FARM, UPTON UPON SEVERN

	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.	Direct	M	M	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social	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-upon-Severn, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	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
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 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.	Direct	H	Construction & 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 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 unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
	negatively impact on sustainability.						
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	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 adaption to climate change is not known. The site's proximity to service in Upton-upon-Severn is likely to reduce the need to travel by car.	Cumulative	M	Construction and Operation, L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Positive (+)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote	It is not possible to determine the effect on this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
recycling, reuse and recovery	and recovery.						
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	There is a bus stop within 410m with a regular bus service and the centre of Upton-upon-Severn is within 15 minutes walking distance, less if cycling. This could have a generally positive impact on environmental sustainability.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	Although a greenfield location in the open countryside the site is well screened from public viewpoints, footpaths and the 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,	Direct	H	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
SA11. To	Approximately 100m from the site is Palace	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	Farmhouse, a Grade II listed 17 th 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. Unlikely to have an impact.				versible		
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to be any significant sustainability issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irrversible	Local	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 any significant issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irrversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 2: THE ORCHARD, KNOWLE HILL, BADSEY

	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 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.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	The sites proximity to the settled community provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Close proximity to services and facilities in Evesham and Badsey, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	Indirect	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
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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	H	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 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 unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
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 Upton-upon-Severn, e.g. health, recreation and leisure would foster improvements to health and wellbeing.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)
SA6. To reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts		Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	It is not possible to determine the effect on this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse and recovery.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
SA8. To reduce the need to travel	There is a bus stop within 1400m with a regular bus service and the centre of Evesham. The centre of Evesham and	Direct	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
and promote sustainable travel options	Badsey are within cycling distance. This could have a generally positive impact on environmental sustainability. It is likely that the majority of the trips to and from 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 directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
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.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA11. To protect and	There are no designated historic assets	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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	within close proximity to the site. Unlikely to have an impact.				versible		
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to be any significant sustainability issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irrversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 any significant issue.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irrversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 3: EVERGREEN BANK, MAIN ROAD, CROPTHORNE

	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 an existing Traveller site 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. 6km from Evesham, and 6km from Pershore. 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.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	The sites proximity to the settled community of Cropthorne provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Close proximity to services and facilities in Evesham and Pershore, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	Indirect	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
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site 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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	H	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 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 unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
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 and Pershore, e.g. health, recreation and leisure would foster improvements to health and wellbeing.	Direct	M	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 could negatively impact on climate change. However on balance the additional pitches are unlikely to have a significant impact on climate change.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse	It is not possible to determine the effect on this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse and recovery.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
and recovery							
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	There is a bus stop within 400m with a regular bus service to Evesham, Pershore and Worcester. The centres of Evesham (4.5km) and Pershore (5.7km) are 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 the site would be via motor vehicle which could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and	Although an established site 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	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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	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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to be any significant sustainability issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 any significant issue.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 4: SEVEN ACRES, MAIN ROAD, CROPTHORNE

	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 an existing Traveller site 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. 6km from Evesham, and 6km from Pershore. 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.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	The sites proximity to the settled community of Cropthorne provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Close proximity to services and facilities in Evesham and Pershore, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	Indirect	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
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site 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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	H	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 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 unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
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 and Pershore, e.g. health, recreation and leisure would foster improvements to health and wellbeing.	Direct	M	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 could negatively impact on climate change. However on balance the additional pitches are unlikely to have a significant impact on climate change.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse	It is not possible to determine the effect on this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse and recovery.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
and recovery							
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	There is a bus stop within 530m with a regular bus service to Evesham, Pershore and Worcester. The centres of Evesham and Pershore are within cycling distance. This could have a generally positive impact on environmental sustainability. It is likely that the majority of the trips to and from the site would be via motor vehicle which could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
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.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to be any significant sustainability issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 any significant issue.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 5: BLOSSOM HILL, VILLAGE STREET, ALDINGTON

	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.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	The sites proximity to the settled community of Badsey provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Close proximity to services and facilities in Evesham, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	Direct	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
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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	H	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
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.	Direct	M	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 could negatively impact on climate change. However on balance the additional pitches are unlikely to have a significant impact on climate change.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse	It is not possible to determine the effect on this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse and recovery.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
and recovery							
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. It is likely that the majority of the trips to and from the site would be via motor vehicle which could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
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.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to be any significant sustainability issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 any significant issue.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 6: THE LAURELS, KEMERTON ROAD, BREDON

	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 an existing authorised Traveller site 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. 6km from Tewkesbury, and 12km from Pershore. Evesham is slightly further afield at 17km, 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.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	The sites proximity to the settled community of Bredon provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Close proximity to services and facilities in Tewkesbury and Pershore, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	Indirect	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
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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	H	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 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 unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
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 Tewkesbury and Pershore, e.g. health, recreation and leisure would foster improvements to health and wellbeing.	Direct	M	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 could negatively impact on climate change. However on balance the additional pitches are unlikely to have a significant impact on climate change.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse	It is not possible to determine the effect on this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse and recovery.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
and recovery							
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	There is a bus stop within 350m with a regular bus service to Tewkesbury and Evesham. There is also a bus service to Bredon from the centre of the village. These towns are also within cycling distance. This could have a generally positive impact on environmental sustainability. It is likely that the majority of the trips to and from the site would be via motor vehicle which could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
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	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
	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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to be any significant sustainability issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 any significant issue.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 7: SHORTHILL CARAVAN PARK, CROSSWAY GREEN

	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 an existing Travellers site with temporary permission 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. 550km from Crossway Green and 6km from Kidderminster f 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.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social	The sites proximity to the settled community of Crossway Green provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Close proximity to services and facilities in Kidderminster, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	Indirect	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
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 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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	H	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 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 unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
	negatively impact on sustainability.						
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 Kidderminster, e.g. health, recreation and leisure would foster improvements to health and wellbeing.	Indirect	M	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 could negatively impact on climate change. However on balance the additional pitches are unlikely to have a significant impact on climate change.	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote	It is not possible to determine the effect on this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
recycling, reuse and recovery	and recovery.						
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	There is a bus stop within 300m with a regular bus service to Kidderminster and Worcester. This could have a generally positive impact on environmental sustainability. It is likely that the majority of the trips to and from the site would be via motor vehicle which could negatively impact on sustainability.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	Although a location in the open countryside the existing site is well screened A449 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.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to be any significant sustainability issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 any significant issue.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)

Site 8: Broomhall Community and Norton Barracks Community (Worcester South Urban Extension) and Site 9: Temple Laugherne (Worcester West Urban Extension) have been subject to full SA assessment through the South Worcestershire Development Plan. i

Non Preferred Options sites SA

SITE 10: TORTON PADDOCK, CHARLTON LANE

	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 proposed site is an existing gypsy and traveller site. There will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed on the site. The site is located approx. 1.5km from the Category 1 settlement of Hartlebury, which provides some limited services and employment opportunities. Further afield the towns of Stourport (3km), Kidderminster (4km) and Bewdley (6km) provide greater access to markets, sales and employment. The development of the site for residential use will have an overall neutral effect on economic sustainability.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social	The nearest settlement is Hartlebury, a Category 1 village located approximately 1.5km from the site. The village hosts a number of services such as a post office and general stores, a primary school and a public house. Higher order services and facilities are available from towns such as Stourport (3km) or Kidderminster (4km).	Indirect	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
inclusion	The site is considered to be relatively isolated in nature and is therefore considered unlikely to 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 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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	H	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design. 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	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
	sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside. Providing a site for permanent accommodation creates an opportunity to deliver a better living environment. The site is not considered to be within preferred maximum distances of the nearest facilities and services, which are located approximately 1.5km from the site in Hartlebury (primary school, public house, village hall). The nearest health services (GP) are located in Stourport approximately 3km away. Accessing these services would likely be reliant on use of a private vehicle.	Cumulative	M	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 could negatively impact sustainability. The site is relatively isolated and is not well linked to public transport networks, meaning	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
	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						
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	It is not possible to determine the effect of this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse and recovery.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	The site is not considered to be within preferred maximum distances of the nearest facilities and services, which are located approximately 1.5km from the site in Hartlebury (primary school, public house, village hall). The nearest health services (GP) are located in Stourport approximately 3km away. This is considered to be in excess of acceptable walking distance, and pedestrian and cycle facilities from the site are poor, with no lighting, designated footways or cycleway. There is a bus stop within 150m with services to Kidderminster and Worcester. However it is likely that accessing these services would likely be reliant on use of a private vehicle.	Direct	H	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
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. It is therefore not likely to have any impact on biodiversity or geodiversity.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	The proposed allocation is an existing gypsy and traveller site. The site is currently surrounded by mature hedgerows and trees, and is relatively well screened from public viewpoints and the adjacent highways. The site is located in an area designated as Green Belt. The allocation of this site would be contrary to planning policy and is likely to have a significant negative impact on the quality and character of the landscape.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment,	Approximately 125m from the site is a Grade II listed barn, which was originally in the curtilage of Goldness Farm. Both the proposed allocation site and heritage asset are however well screened, and it is	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	considered the development of the site is unlikely to impact on the setting of the listed building. Unlikely to have an impact.						
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to have any significant sustainability issues in terms of pollution.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The site is not located in Flood Zones 2 or 3, and there are no known surface water issues. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible		Neutral (0)

SITE 11: THE HILL, CANADA BANK, CHARLTON

	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 proposed site would be an intensification of an existing gypsy and traveller site. There will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed on the site. The site is located approx. 1.5km from the Category 2 settlement of Cropthorne (Charlton is identified as a Category 4 settlement in the SWDP), which provides some limited services and employment opportunities. Further afield the towns of Evesham (3km), Pershore (7km) and Worcester (15km) provide access to markets, sales and employment. The development of the site for residential use will have an overall neutral effect on economic sustainability.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs	The nearest settlement to the site with reasonable service provision is the Category 2 village of Cropthorne (1.5km). The village hosts a primary school, a public house and village hall. Higher order services and	Indirect	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
of the population and promote social inclusion	facilities are available in Evesham (3km). The site is considered to be relatively isolated in nature and is therefore considered unlikely to 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 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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	H	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design. 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	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
	Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside. 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 preferred maximum distances of the nearest facilities and services. The nearest services (primary school, public house, village hall) are located approximately 1.5km from the site in Cropthorne, which is considered to be in excess of preferred walking distances. The nearest health services (GP) are located in Evesham approximately 3km away. Accessing these services would likely be reliant on use of a private vehicle.	Cumulative	H	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 could	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent/Reversible		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
	negatively impact sustainability. 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.						
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	It is not possible to determine the effect of this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse and recovery.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	The nearest settlement of Cropthorne is approximately 1.5km from the site, which hosts a limited number of services. This is considered to be in excess of acceptable walking distance, and pedestrian and cycle facilities from the site are poor, with no lighting, designated footways or cycleway. The nearest bus stop is approximately 500m in Charlton, which provides services to Worcester, Evesham and Pershore. The site's distance from the nearest services and facilities is likely to result in a reliance on	Direct	H	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
	personal vehicles.						
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. It is therefore not likely to have any impact on biodiversity or geodiversity.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	The proposed allocation entails the intensification of an existing and gypsy traveller site. At present the site is poorly screened, and is visually prominent from public viewpoints, footpaths and highways. 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 allocation.	Direct	M	M	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic	There are no designated historic assets within close proximity to the site. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
character and quality of landscapes and townscapes							
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to have any significant sustainability issues in terms of pollution.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	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. Unlikely to be a significant issue.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 12: SHORTHILL CARAVAN PARK, CROSSWAY GREEN

	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 an existing Travellers site with temporary permission 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. 550km from Crossway Green and 6km from Kidderminster f 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.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social	The sites proximity to the settled community of Crossway Green provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Close proximity to services and facilities in Kidderminster e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	Indirect	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
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 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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	H	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 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 unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
	negatively impact on sustainability.						
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 Kidderminster, e.g. health, recreation and leisure would foster improvements to health and wellbeing.	Indirect	M	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 could negatively impact on climate change. However on balance the additional pitches are unlikely to have a significant impact on climate change.	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote	It is not possible to determine the effect on this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
recycling, reuse and recovery	and recovery.						
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	There is a bus stop within 300m with a regular bus service to Kidderminster and Worcester. This could have a generally positive impact on environmental sustainability. It is likely that the majority of the trips to and from the site would be via motor vehicle which could negatively impact on sustainability.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	Although a location in the open countryside the existing site is well screened A449 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.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to be any significant sustainability issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 any significant issue.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 13: THE ORCHARD, KNOWLE HIIL, BADSEY

	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 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.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	The sites proximity to the settled community provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Close proximity to services and facilities in Evesham and Badsey, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	Indirect	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
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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	H	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 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 unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
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 Upton-upon-Severn, e.g. health, recreation and leisure would foster improvements to health and wellbeing.	Direct	M	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 could negatively impact on climate change. However on balance the additional pitches are unlikely to have a significant impact on climate change.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse	It is not possible to determine the effect on this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse and recovery.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
and recovery							
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. This could have a generally positive impact on environmental sustainability. It is likely that the majority of the trips to and from the site would be via motor vehicle which could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
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.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to be any significant sustainability issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 any significant issue.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 14: HAYLERS END, HANLEY SWAN

	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	Although set within the open countryside the site is occupied by a former incinerator plant and other associated buildings and therefore can be considered 'brownfield'. The site is located approx. 8km from the centre of Upton-upon-Severn, and 9km 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 residential use will have an overall neutral effect on economic sustainability.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the	The nearest settlement of Hanley Swan is 1.3km away and provides some limited services and facilities, including a post office, public house, and a primary school. The nearest GP surgery is approximately 3km away in Malvern. Further afield higher order services and facilities are available in the	Indirect	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
population and promote social inclusion	towns of Malvern (4km) and Upton-upon-Severn (5km). Accessing these services would likely rely on use of a private vehicle. The site is considered isolated in nature and is therefore considered unlikely to 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 already has an established commercial use as a former waste processing facility that is serviced by mains power and water. The allocation of the site for residential use may require the upgrade of waste disposal and foul water drainage, as well as any surface water drainage solutions.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design. The substantive element of the residential accommodation on site would be mobile homes and caravans. These would be	Direct	L	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	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
places	unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside. Providing a site for permanent accommodation creates an opportunity to deliver a better living environment. The site is in an isolated location is not considered to be within preferred maximum distances of the nearest facilities and services. The nearest services (primary school, post office, public house) are located approximately 1.3km from the site in Hanley Swan, which is considered to be in excess of preferred walking distances. The nearest health services (GP) are located in Upton-upon-Severn approximately 8km away, but accessing these would be reliant on use of a private vehicle.	Cumulative	H	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
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 could negatively impact sustainability. 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.	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent / Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	It is not possible to determine the effect of this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse and recovery.	Direct	M	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	The site is in an isolated location. The nearest settlement of Hanley Swan is approximately 1.3km from the site. The village hosts a limited number of services, and is also the location of the nearest bus stop. This is considered to be in excess of acceptable walking distance and pedestrian and cycle facilities in the area are poor, with	Direct	H	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
	no lighting, designated footways or cycle ways. The distance from the nearest settlement and limited travel alternatives are likely to result in a reliance on personal vehicles.						
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is located on brownfield land and therefore unlikely to result in the significant loss of any habitats. It is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. It is therefore not likely to have any impact on biodiversity or geodiversity.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	Although set within the open countryside, the site currently hosts a substantial former incinerator plant with associated industrial buildings, and can be considered brownfield. The sensitive redesign and landscaping of the site could provide opportunities to minimise and reduce any visual impact on the wider countryside.	Direct	M	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Positive (+)
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic	There are no designated heritage assets located within close proximity to the site. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	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
environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes							
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to have any significant sustainability issues in terms of pollution.	Direct	L	L	Permanent / Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The site is not located within Flood Zone 2 or 3. The site may be subject to surface water issues which could require mitigation. Unlikely to be a significant issue.	Direct	M	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 15: COMHAMPTON LANE, DUNHAMPTON, 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	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. 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.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	The site is approximately 4km from the village of Ombersley which is the nearest location with a range of facilities and 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 is considered to under	Indirect	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
	perform against these criteria.						
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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	H	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 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 unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
	negatively impact on sustainability.						
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.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 could negatively impact on climate change. However on balance the additional pitches are unlikely to have a significant impact on climate change.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote	It is not possible to determine the effect on this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
recycling, reuse and recovery	and recovery.						
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. The centre Ombersley is within cycling distance. This could have a generally positive impact on environmental sustainability. It is likely that the majority of the trips to and from the site would be via motor vehicle which could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
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	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
	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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to be any significant sustainability issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 any significant issue.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 16: ACTON VILLA, ACTON, OMBERSELY

	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 within an existing residential curtilage that provides two Traveller pitches. 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 9km away 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.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social	The site is approximately 4km from the village of Ombersley which is the nearest location with a range of facilities and 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 is considered to under	Indirect	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
inclusion	perform against these criteria.						
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site lies within an existing residential curtilage and includes two Traveller pitches serviced by mains water and electricity. There are two septic tanks on the site. 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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	H	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 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 unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
	negatively impact on sustainability.						
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.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 could negatively impact on climate change. However on balance the additional pitches are unlikely to have a significant impact on climate change.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote	It is not possible to determine the effect on this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
recycling, reuse and recovery	and recovery.						
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	There is a bus stop within 50m with a regular bus service to Kidderminster, Worcester and Stourport. The centre Ombersley is within cycling distance. This could have a generally positive impact on environmental sustainability. It is likely that the majority of the trips to and from the site would be via motor vehicle which could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
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	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
	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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to be any significant sustainability issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 any significant issue.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 17: LOWER HOWSELL ROAD, LEIGH SINTON

	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 proposed allocation is on greenfield land. There will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed on the site. The nearest settlement to the site is the village of Leigh Sinton (300m), which provides some limited opportunities for employment. Larger towns such as Malvern (2km) and Worcester (6km) provide greater access to markets, sales and employment opportunities. The development of the site for residential use will have an overall neutral effect on economic sustainability.	Direct	M	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social	The site's proximity to the settled community provides the opportunity for integrated coexistence and social inclusion. A number of facilities and services are accessible nearby (300m) in Leigh Sinton, such as a primary school, post office and public house. The nearest GP surgery is in	Direct	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
inclusion	Malvern, approximately 3km away. Higher order services are available in Malvern (3km) and Worcester (6km).						
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The proposed site is currently greenfield land in agricultural use. The land owner states that the site currently has access to mains water. The allocation of the site is likely to require installation and/or upgrades of mains power, waste disposal and surface water drainage solutions.	Direct	H	Construction & Operation. L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design. 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	Direct	L	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	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
	negatively impact on sustainability.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside, and is close to local service 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 such as education and leisure in Leigh Sinton are likely to foster improvements in wellbeing.	Cumulative	H	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 could negatively impact sustainability.	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent / Irreversible	Local	Unknown (?)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	It is not possible to determine the effect of this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse and recovery.	Direct	M	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
SA8. To reduce	The site is within walking distance (300m) of	Direct	M	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
the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	Leigh Sinton, which provides a few limited services such as a primary school, post office and public house. There is a bus stop located approximately 300m from the site, which provides a twice daily service to Worcester. There is also a daily bus service to schools and colleges in Malvern. This could have a generally positive impact on environmental sustainability.				Reversible		
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. The site is currently grassland and is occupied by numerous trees. The development of the site may therefore have some impact on biodiversity.	Direct	M	Construction and Operation, L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	The site is greenfield land, just outside the settlement boundary of Leigh Sinton. However the site is surrounded by mature hedgerows and is relatively well screened from public viewpoints and the adjacent highways. The site is located in an area designated as	Direct	H	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
	Significant Gap between the settlements of Leigh Sinton and Malvern. Development within this area is restricted in order to prevent the coalescence of settlements and preserve the open character of the area. The allocation of this site would be contrary to planning policy and is likely to have a significant negative impact on the quality and character of the landscape.						
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	Approximately 100m from the site is Meadow View; a Grade II listed former chapel and manse now in residential use. The site is however well screened, and it is considered the development of the site is unlikely to impact on the setting of the listed building. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to have any significant sustainability issues in terms of pollution.	Direct	L	L	Permanent / Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA13. To manage water	The site is not located within Flood Zone 2 and 3, and is no surface water flooding	Direct	L	L	Permanent /	Local	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
in a sustainable manner	issues are known. Unlikely to be a significant issue.				Reversible		

SITE 18: FIELDVIEW, MALVERN

	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 proposed site would be an expansion of an existing gypsy and traveller site into surrounding greenfield land. There will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed on the site. The nearest settlement to the site is the village of Staunton (1.3km), which provides some limited opportunities for employment. Slightly larger towns within a 10km radius include Newent (7km), Ledbury (9km), Tewkesbury (10km) and Upton-upon-Severn (10km). The larger settlements of Malvern, Gloucester and Worcester are slightly further afield and provide greater access to markets, sales and employment opportunities. The development of the site will have an overall neutral effect on economic sustainability.	Indirect	M	M	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the	The nearest settlement to the site is Staunton, approximately 1.3km away. The village provides some limited services such as a post office, a primary school, a GP surgery and a public house. Higher order services and facilities are	Indirect	H	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
population and promote social inclusion	available in Newent, Ledbury, Upton or Tewkesbury, all within a 10km radius. The nearest state secondary school is located in Newent, approximately 7km away from the site. Accessing all of these services would likely rely on use of a private vehicle. The site is considered isolated in nature and is therefore considered unlikely to 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 already used as a gypsy and traveller site, and is serviced by mains electricity and water. The site is not currently linked to the mains sewage network, but has on-site septic tanks for waste disposal. These facilities may require upgrading if the site is allocated. The site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3, meaning drainage is likely to be an issue.	Direct	H	Construction and Operation, L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design.	Direct	L	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	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
construction for 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 without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability.						
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside. 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 preferred maximum distances of the nearest facilities and services. Staunton is the closest settlement at 1.3km from the site and offers a limited number of services, such a GP, a primary school and post office. As the site is not close to a public transport network, accessing these services (and also higher order services further afield) is likely to be dependent on use of a private vehicle.	Cumulative	H	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
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 could negatively impact sustainability. 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.	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent / Irreversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	It is not possible to determine the effect of this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse and recovery.	Direct	M	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	The site is in an isolated location. The nearest settlement is Staunton, which is located approximately 1.3km away. The village hosts a number of limited services and is also the location of the nearest bus stop. The site is over the preferred maximum distance from the closest facilities.	Direct	H	L	Permanent / Reversible		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
	Pedestrian and cycle facilities in the area are poor, with no lighting, designated footways or cycleway linking the site to the nearest settlement. The isolated nature of the site and limited travel alternatives is likely to result in a reliance on personal vehicles.						
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	The proposed allocation would entail the expansion of an existing gypsy and traveller site into surrounding greenfield land. Despite this fact and its location in the open countryside, the site is surrounded by mature hedgerows and is consequently well screened from public viewpoints, footpaths and highways. The sensitive design and layout of the site, as well as landscaping, could assist in minimising any visual impacts that might	Direct	M	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	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
	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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to have any significant sustainability issues in terms of pollution.	Direct	L	L	Permanent / Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The entirety of the site is located within Flood Zones 2 and 3, and therefore at a high risk of flooding.	Direct	H	L	Permanent / Reversible	Local	Negative (-)

SITE 19: TREE NURSERY, WESTWOOD WAY, DROITWICH SPA

	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 the centre of Droitwich Spa, and 11km from Worcester. These locations 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.	Direct	M	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent, Irreversible (or Reversible?)	Local	Positive (+)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	The sites proximity to the settled community provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Close proximity to services and facilities in Droitwich Spa, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	Direct	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
SA3. To provide for adequate on-site services for water supply mains electricity, waste disposal and foul and surface water drainage	The site is greenfield and has no services or utilities or connection to drainage.	Direct	H	Construction & 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 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 unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
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 Droitwich Spa, e.g. health, recreation and leisure would foster improvements to health and wellbeing.	Cumulative	H	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 could negatively impact on sustainability.	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Unknown (?)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	It is not possible to determine the effect on this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse and recovery.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Unknown (?)
SA8. To reduce the need to	There is a bus stop within 700m with a regular bus service to Droitwich Spa. The	Direct	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
travel and promote sustainable travel options	town centre of Droitwich is within 30 minutes walking distance, less if cycling. The site is on the edge of the town and walking distances are beyond the maximum considered desirable in terms of an urban 'ped shed' of 800m. Therefore the site is at the limits of what may be considered a sustainable location, with the likelihood of trips being undertaken by private motor vehicle.				versible		
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is heavily wooded and with scrub with a number of TPOs. The site is adjacent to an SSSI and listed building/historic parkland. It is also registered as a local wildlife site. Any allocation is likely to have a negative impact on these criteria.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Significantly Negative (--)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	The site is heavily wooded and with scrub with a number of TPOs. The site is adjacent to an SSSI and listed building/historic parkland. It is also registered as a local wildlife site. Any allocation is likely to have a negative impact on these criteria.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Significantly Negative (--)
SA11. To	The site is heavily wooded and with scrub	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Significantly

	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
protect and enhance the historic environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes	with a number of TPOs. The site is adjacent to an SSSI and listed building/historic parkland. It is also registered as a local wildlife site. Any allocation is likely to have a negative impact on these criteria.				versible		Negative (--)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to be any significant sustainability issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irrversible	Local	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 any significant issue.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irrversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 20: NARROWAY LANE, CROSSWAY GREEN

	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. 6km from Kidderminster, and 15km from Worcester. These 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.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social	The sites proximity to the settled community provides the opportunity for integrated co-existence and social inclusion. Close proximity to services and facilities in Kidderminster, e.g. health care, education, leisure and recreation.	Indirect	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
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 greenfield and has no services or utilities or connection to drainage.	Direct	H	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 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 unlikely to incorporate any significant sustainable construction features. Therefore without consideration given to sustainable construction techniques could	Direct	L	Construction & Operation, L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
	negatively impact on sustainability.						
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 Kidderminster, e.g. health, recreation and leisure would foster improvements to health and wellbeing.	Direct	M	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 could negatively impact on climate change. However on balance the additional pitches are unlikely to have a significant impact on climate change.	Indirect	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote	It is not possible to determine the effect on this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
recycling, reuse and recovery	and recovery.						
SA8. To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel options	There is a bus stop within 180m with a regular bus service to Kidderminster and Worcester. The centre of Kidderminster is within cycling distance. This could have a generally positive impact on environmental sustainability. It is likely that the majority of the trips to and from the site would be via motor vehicle which could negatively impact on sustainability.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
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	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
	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. Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to be any significant sustainability issues.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Unknown (?)
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 any significant issue.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Irreversible	Local	Neutral (0)

SITE 21: WARESLEY ROAD, HARTLEBURY

	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 proposed site is a greenfield. There will be no loss of employment land through the development of the site for residential uses. No employment use development is proposed on the site. The site is located in the Category 1 settlement of Hartlebury, which provides some limited services and employment opportunities. Further afield the towns of Stourport (3km), Kidderminster (4km) and Bewdley (6km) provide greater access to markets, sales and employment. The development of the site for residential use will have an overall neutral effect on economic sustainability.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA2. To maintain and improve communities, to meet the needs of the population and promote social	The site is located within Hartlebury, identified as a Category 1 village in the SWDP. The village hosts a number of services such as a post office and general stores, a primary school and a public house. Higher order services and facilities are available from nearby towns of Stourport (3km) or Kidderminster (4km).	Indirect	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
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 greenfield and currently has no access to services, utilities or drainage. The allocation of pitches on the site would require the installation of the above.	Direct	H	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA4. To promote quality design and sustainable construction for building and places	The level of impact depends on building materials used, construction methods, transport and design. 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.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
SA5. To contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of all	The site has easy access to the countryside. The site is within the village of Hartlebury with access to a primary school, public house, village hall. The nearest health services (GP) are located in Stourport approximately 3km away.	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
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 could negatively impact sustainability. The site is relatively isolated and is not well linked to public transport networks, meaning 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	Cumulative	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (-)
SA7. To minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery	It is not possible to determine the effect of this objective relating to reduction in waste and the possible increase in recycling, reuse and recovery.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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 within the village of Hartlebury with access to primary school, public house, village hall. The nearest health services (GP) are located in Stourport approximately 3km away. The site is 200m from a bus stop and 700m from Hartlebury railway station with regular train services to Birmingham.	Direct	H	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Positive (+)
SA9. To improve, restore and recreate biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is not directly affected by national or local nature conservation designations. It is therefore not likely to have any impact on biodiversity or geodiversity.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA10. To protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality	The site is located in an area designated as Green Belt. The allocation of this site would be contrary to planning policy and is likely to have a significant negative impact on the quality and character of the landscape.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Negative (--)
SA11. To protect and enhance the historic	Unlikely to have an impact.	Indirect	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	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
environment, historic character and quality of landscapes and townscapes							
SA12. To minimise pollution	Unlikely to have any significant sustainability issues in terms of pollution.	Direct	L	L	Permanent/Reversible	Local	Neutral (0)
SA13. To manage water in a sustainable manner	The site is not located in Flood Zones 2 or 3, and there are no known surface water issues. Unlikely to have an impact.	Direct	M	L	Permanent/Reversible		Neutral (0)