

Birmingham City Council

Sustainability Appraisal of the Birmingham Development Plan

Sustainability Appraisal of Proposed Site Allocations



AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited

September 2013

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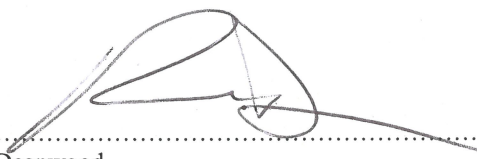
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Birmingham City Council

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Sustainability Appraisal of
Proposed Site Allocations DRAFT

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
UK Limited

September 2013



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Non-Technical Summary

Purpose of this Report

This report has been produced to accompany the draft Publication Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) and complements earlier stages in the Sustainability Appraisal of the BDP¹. Its purpose is to test the sustainability performance of the proposed site allocations (and options where these exist) which will contribute to delivering the growth and regeneration strategy of the BDP.

The Birmingham Development Plan

The BDP is a growth and regeneration-led strategy focusing on the transformation of a number of growth areas throughout the City, complemented by strategic allocations which meet specific needs. The housing need of approximately 84,000 dwellings over the plan period is to be delivered through provision for 51,000 dwellings within the City boundary and, through agreement with adjacent authorities, 33,000 elsewhere. Employment growth (of both strategic and local importance) and retail development is also to be provided for.

The approach to the distribution of new development seeks to provide a reasonable balance between accommodating growth within the existing urban area (accounting for the majority of the housing and employment requirement), and providing for additional growth requirements through the allocation of greenfield land, using the principles of a sustainable urban extension to guide residential-led development, whilst also allocating land for strategic industrial purposes. Development proposals are set within the context of wider Council strategies and investment programmes, notably Your Green and Healthy City SPD (2013), Birmingham's Health and Well-being Strategy (2013), Birmingham's Green Living Spaces Plan (2012) and the Birmingham Local Investment Plan 2010-2014 (2010) which together with the BDP address growth, regeneration and environmental enhancement across the City.

Results of the Appraisal

The proposed growth areas and strategic sites all demonstrate a relatively strong sustainability performance, principally using brownfield land, being located in relative proximity to existing transport and service infrastructure whilst providing opportunities for incorporating measures which will help to mitigate impacts, such as best practice design delivering energy efficient development, green infrastructure and on the larger sites renewable energy generation and distribution. Concentration of the majority of growth on sustainable neighbourhoods will help to maintain and reinforce community vitality, and absorb pressures for the outward growth of the City. Concentrating development in existing centres provides wider sustainability benefits through limiting the need to travel (particularly cross-town trips), providing alternative travel options based around public transport, walking and cycling, and in so doing helping to reduce air pollution. Potential problems associated with 'town-cramming', such as loss of open spaces and the character of localities can be mitigated through the development and application of policies on design.

¹ See Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2007, rev.2010, rev.2012); Appraisal of Issues and Options (2008); Appraisal of Preferred Options (November 2010); Appraisal of Options Consultation (October 2012)

There may be some site-specific environmental effects associated with the housing allocations, both positive and negative, depending on their location and characteristics, but BDP implementation policies seek to manage impacts and improve environmental performance (such as through energy efficiency and good design) which together will help to realise positive environmental effects. Social impacts are likely to be similarly positive, through the support of existing services and the provision of new ones where appropriate, and wider opportunities for the enhancement of green infrastructure and encouragement of more active modes of travel, for example. The maintenance and enhancement of economic vibrancy across the City is critical, and the allocations seek to provide such opportunities, supporting housing growth and reducing out-commuting.

Sites proposed for development outside the Growth Areas demonstrate, in the main, a positive (or at worst neutral) performance, with the only potential negative effects relating to possible loss of informal open space or wildlife resources, both of which could be mitigated through masterplanning. Overall, the sites perform well in respect of delivering housing and employment in the places where this is likely to most needed (notably in, or adjacent to, areas of relatively high deprivation) and can contribute to the achievement of sustainable neighbourhoods through the re-use of brownfield land and development of a sense of place through investment and redevelopment.

Overall, the proposed sites contribute to meeting the sustainability aspirations of the BDP and whilst there are predicted negative effects which accompany growth which will require monitoring and perhaps mitigation, particularly at site level, there should be positive effects.

Observations on Issues Arising and Recommendations

Notwithstanding the overall sustainability performance of the proposed sites, there are a number of issues which should be considered as part of site development as a whole to help ensure that sustainability objectives are worked towards. Some of these issues are addressed through good planning practice (notably the implementation of good design which has inherent sustainability qualities), but others require the consideration of how through integrated action, sustainability outcomes can be more far-reaching. In light of this, the following recommendations are made:

- The need to avoid piecemeal development which could miss the opportunities associated with improving the sustainability of localities in general through the use of sustainable transport networks, for example. This entails all major development being strategy and masterplanned, with clear references to their wider context and to the opportunities for synergies between adjacent areas.
- Close attention to design issues of areas and buildings will be critical in ensuring that high standards are achieved in practice, particularly in respect of ensuring the energy efficiency of new buildings, using opportunities to incorporate district heating networks, cycle and footpaths, and the incorporation of green infrastructure which serves multiple purposes.
- The use of City-wide initiatives to reinforce sustainability policies and practice e.g. through topic-specific SPGs and strategies such as for green infrastructure and nature conservation, will be critical in developing a rounded approach to sustainable neighbourhoods in particular but also the progression of the City on a more sustainable path. Work should progress on the development of detailed approaches to the enhancement of green infrastructure/biodiversity

(advancing the Green Living Spaces Strategy), recreation, sustainable transport and access, local economic development and renewable energy.

- Clear links between housing and service provision and job creation as part of the concept of ‘sustainable neighbourhoods’ need to be established. Further work is required on establishing the form and function of such areas, in particular what changes to their current structure are needed to help create the conditions for more sustainable living and their integration with adjacent areas.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report and the Requirements for Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

This Report has been produced to accompany the draft Publication Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) and complements earlier stages in the Sustainability Appraisal of the BDP². Its purpose is to test the sustainability performance of the proposed site allocations (and options where these exist) which will contribute to delivering the growth and regeneration strategy of the BDP. The BDP establishes how the City will develop spatially and as such sets out how the projected population growth is to be accommodated, but also accompanying needs for employment, retail and infrastructure development. The analysis has been undertaken to assist Birmingham City Council in developing a robust and sustainable plan for the City, and as such is one element of a range of information sources which will be drawn upon as part of that process. Formally, the Report is part of Stage B of the SA/SEA process. This Report also contributes to the Environmental Report prepared to accompany the draft Publication version of the BDP (Stage C of the SA/SEA process).

The proposed site allocations tested in this appraisal are varied in character. Some of the sites have extant planning permissions, whilst for others, options are offered for a number of sites within a strategic location. These were submitted to the SHLAA and are the product of a sieving process which has removed those deemed to be unsuitable by virtue of flood risk, land contamination, or having overriding nature conservation interests for example.

1.2 Difficulties Encountered and Information Gaps

The SEA Directive requires the identification of any difficulties encountered or limitations associated with the preparation of the Report. In preparing this report the best data available at the time has been used, including an updated Scoping Report. However, there are information gaps, including:

- detailed traffic assessments to appraise the suitability of the road infrastructure in the vicinity of the options;
- detailed travel and accessibility assessments in the proximity of the option locations;
- capacity assessments of existing services in the vicinity of the proposals; and
- detailed appraisals of the capacity of the available development sites within the urban area.

² See Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2007, rev.2010, rev.2012); Appraisal of Issues and Options (2008); Appraisal of Preferred Options (November 2010); Appraisal of Options Consultation (October 2012)

Consequently, as part of this high level assessment, it has been assumed that these issues will be addressed as part of detailed site development, thereby addressing potential sustainability issues. The appraisal of the proposed strategic locations using the sustainability objectives and criteria for assessment remains.

1.3 **Structure of this Report**

The remainder of this Report is set out as follows:

- chapter 2 sets out the SA Methodology employed in appraising the options associated with the current consultation; and
- chapter 3 sets out the prediction and evaluation of significant effects, including impacts on and from neighbouring authorities and cumulative impacts and the overall conclusions of the study and the next steps.

2. Background and Site Assessment Methodology

2.1 Key sustainability issues affecting Birmingham

The following sustainability issues of particular relevance to the City. These are drawn from the analysis in the Scoping Report and help to inform the appraisal of growth areas and strategic sites in respect of the degree to which they contribute to the issues identified. In summary, the sustainability issues which are likely to require particular attention are:

- waste reduction and minimisation;
- use of brownfield land;
- employment of sustainable design to incorporate energy efficiency measures and use of renewable energy;
- the promotion of sustainable transport measures, particularly increasing the proportion of trips made by walk and cycling;
- reducing the need to travel through the co-location of housing, jobs and services;
- protection and enhancement of natural and cultural assets, particularly where there are pressures for development;
- pollution reduction, particularly relating to air and noise which can have wide-reaching impacts on health;
- supporting economic growth at a variety of scales, and targeting local communities with specific needs;
- developing a sense of place to help engender community ownership and identity;
- providing for the needs of diverse communities through recreational facilities, health improvement and crime reduction; and
- improving housing availability and quality, particularly in localities which have limited resources and choices.

Table 2.1 explores these issues in more detail.

Table 2.1 SA Themes and Objectives and Related Sustainability Issues and Planning Responses

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES	LIKELY IMPACTS AND RESPONSES THROUGH THE BIRMINGHAM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New additional water management measures or water resources needed to ensure there is sufficient water for new housing proposed in the current and revised Regional Spatial Strategy. Resource Use is linked to issues related to water quality.	The key impacts here concern the relationships between the level of growth proposed in the Birmingham Development Plan and the significant demand for natural resources (minerals, water and land) and the production of waste.
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Landfill diversion rates are increasing in the City, and past targets for recycling have been met. The percentage of waste sent to landfill within the City has declined between 2002/03-2010/11 from 23% to 10.37%. Given European and National targets it is likely this trend will continue. Waste Reduction and Minimisation is linked to issues related to air quality, soil quality, natural landscape and built and historic environment.	
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Good use is being made of previously developed land as a very high proportion of new housing and office development has taken place on previously developed land. The efficient use of land is linked to issues related to soil quality, natural landscape, built and historic environment, biodiversity culture, sport and recreation and sense of place.	
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	There are several examples of good design in Birmingham, but more could be done in the future to regenerate certain parts of the City. Sustainable Design, Construction and Maintenance is linked to issues related to energy efficiency, climate change mitigation and adaptation and housing.	The City Council is committed to securing reductions in CO ₂ emissions, with the Sustainable Community Strategy setting a target for a 60% reduction in emissions by 2026. The main source of emissions is likely to come from the built environment and transport, both of which are sources that the Birmingham Development Plan can influence through encouraging the greater co-ordination of where people live and work to reduce the need for commuting. Currently, for example, some 50% of those who live and work in Birmingham commute by car, and this rises to around 75% of those who live outside Birmingham but work in Birmingham.
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Use of renewable energy could be significantly improved. Renewable Energy is linked to issues related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.	
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	Recent developments have shown evidence of energy efficiency, but the large number of old properties in the City will need improving to make them more energy efficient, building on current initiatives. Energy Efficiency is linked to issues related to renewable energy, sustainable design construction and maintenance, housing and social and environmental responsibility.	

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES	LIKELY IMPACTS AND RESPONSES THROUGH THE BIRMINGHAM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Although the city has good public transport infrastructure, it needs expanding and upgrading to help minimise the high level of car use in Birmingham. A commitment is set out to achieve this. Emphasis will be placed on 'smarter travel', discouraging unnecessary journeys and encouraging people to use public transport. Congestion is a significant issue at certain times on both road and rail. Sustainable Transport is linked to issues related to air quality, reducing the need to travel, health, climate change mitigation and adaptation.	
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	A very small proportion of people who work and live in the city (one tenth) work from home and therefore avoid travelling to work. There is little evidence of people being actively encouraged to work from home. More emphasis needs to be placed on 'smarter travel', discouraging unnecessary journeys and encouraging people to use public transport. Reducing the need to travel is linked to issues related to sustainable transport, air quality, health, climate change mitigation and adaptation and noise.	
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Birmingham's residents and businesses emit over 6.6 million tonnes of CO ₂ per year. If global emissions are not reduced Birmingham could see average annual temperatures rise by 1.5°C by 2020 and winter rise by 1.3°C and 3.7°C and 2.9°C 4.5°C by 2080. Reducing Climate Change is linked to issues related to sustainable transport, reducing the need to travel, air quality, biodiversity health and natural landscape.	
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Birmingham City Council has a good record of taking on board Environment Agency comments in terms of permitting development in flood risk areas. There is limited information on this objective although it is recognised by the City Council that measures will need to be put in place to manage the unavoidable impacts of climate change. Managing Climate Change is linked to issues related to sustainable transport, reducing the need to travel, air quality, biodiversity health and natural landscape.	Current evidence, based on a review of the potential impacts of climate change at the regional level and the draft Birmingham Climate Change Action Plan, suggests that the City will need to be prepared for a range of potential impacts including increases in flooding, summer droughts and a greater probability of extreme weather events (heat waves and extreme floods for example).
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	Birmingham has a large amount of land designated as Conservation Areas, some of which are nationally recognised such as the Jewellery Quarter and Bourneville. The City also has an extensive number of archaeological remains Listed Buildings and Registered Parks & Gardens. Built and Historic Environment is linked to issues related to sense of place, housing, sustainable design, construction and maintenance, crime and poverty.	Historic environment: The key impacts here are likely to relate to the impacts of new development and infrastructure on Birmingham's historic environment, including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens and canal network.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES	LIKELY IMPACTS AND RESPONSES THROUGH THE BIRMINGHAM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
GEODIVERSITY	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	Although much of Birmingham is built up, there is a significant amount of open land within the City including areas of agricultural land to the north east and south west of the City. The City falls within the National Character Areas (NCAs) of Arden to the south and Cannock Chase and Cank Wood to the north. The assessment of these areas for the Countryside Quality Counts project for Natural England indicates that they are subject to a high rate of change. Most of Birmingham is built up, but 15% of the City is designated as Green Belt. Natural landscape is linked to issues related to biodiversity, health, soil quality, sense of place, culture, sport and recreation, climate change mitigation and adaptation.	There are over 2,500 entries on the Scheduled Monuments Record, 14 Registered Parks and Gardens and 25 Conservation Areas, all potentially vulnerable to the pressures of urban intensification. Landscape: New development is likely have an impact on the City's landscapes both within the existing urban area (parks, gardens and other greenspace) and outside of urban area where greenfield development is required. Within the main urban area the impacts could relate to development pressures on landscape features including parks, gardens and water courses. Outside the City, the major opportunities for greenfield development lie to the north/north east of the town (Sutton Coldfield) and to the south/south-west (beyond Longbridge) so the impacts of greenfield development (if required) on the surrounding landscape would more likely be felt here. Some 18% of the City's area is open space of varying kinds and urban intensification could have a significant impact on this through development and user pressures.
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	The City has 2 SSSIs and a number of other designated sites which cover approximately 10% of the City. The West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership has developed a number of area based projects which look at different ways of protecting biodiversity by reducing fragmentation of habitats and species. These areas are known as Biodiversity Enhancement Areas. In such areas biodiversity should improve. There is one Local Nature Reserve designated in order to protect its geodiversity. Biodiversity is linked to issues related to air quality, soil quality, water quality, natural landscape, health). Geodiversity is linked to issues related to water quality, soil quality and natural landscape.	Biodiversity: The City accommodates a range of designated sites of nature conservation importance and will have other non-designated areas which make an important contribution to biodiversity. This will include both previously developed land and buildings and greenfield sites. New development will have a detrimental impact on ecology and biodiversity where this involves the loss of habitats or leads to activities which will adversely impact on these features. Geodiversity: Concerns the variety of rocks, minerals and landforms and the processes which have informed these features over time. There could be impacts outside of the City in relation to the demand for minerals to build new homes, businesses and infrastructure (explored under SA Theme 1).

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES	LIKELY IMPACTS AND RESPONSES THROUGH THE BIRMINGHAM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	The whole of Birmingham is designated as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), the main source pollutant being nitrogen dioxide as a result of pollution from vehicle emissions. There is a strong correlation between traffic congestion and poor air quality. Given the allocation of an AQMA, air quality should improve within the City. Air Quality is linked to issues related to biodiversity, health, sustainable transport reducing the need to travel, climate change mitigation and adaptation).	<p>Air pollution: The whole of Birmingham was designated an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in 2003 to help improve air quality in the City. The main pollutant is nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), arising from both transport and industry.</p> <p>Water pollution: The proportion of Birmingham's waterways which are of a good biological or chemical quality is significantly below national and regional averages.</p> <p>Soil pollution: Outside of the urban area to the north and north east of the city as well as to the south west are areas of Grade 3 (moderate to good quality) agricultural land which could clearly be impacted on where greenfield development is proposed.</p> <p>Noise pollution: The key impacts here are likely to relate to the specific of particular development proposals rather than direct impacts associated with the levels of growth proposed, notwithstanding that an expanded BIA could have a potential impact in terms of increased air traffic over the city.</p>
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	The chemical and biological quality of rivers and waterways in Birmingham is generally poor compared to the West Midlands and England as a whole. Water Quality is linked to issues related to resource use, soil quality, health, biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation).	
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	There is very little high quality soil due to the built-up nature of Birmingham; however there are some small areas of Grade 3 agricultural land in the north of the City. The history of land use within the City including landfill sites, extensive manufacturing and transport leads to the potential for land contamination. Soil Quality is linked to issues related to biodiversity, waster quality, natural landscape, and health.	
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	Noise pollution is a problem in some parts of the city, with Birmingham airport and traffic being the principal sources. It is anticipated this trend will continue. Noise is linked to issues related to sustainable transport, housing and health.	
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Birmingham is the major employment centre for the West Midlands Recent trends show an increase in service sector jobs, a continued decline in manufacturing jobs and an increase in unemployment. Birmingham still has a high proportion of economically inactive people e.g. students, people caring full-time for relatives. Unemployment is higher than the national average. The economic activity rate for Black and Minority Ethnic residents is far higher than that for white residents. There is significant disparity in terms of average household income between Birmingham's constituencies. Economy and Equality is linked to issues related to poverty, learning and skills, equality, housing and community involvement.	The main impact that the Birmingham Development Plan will have on economic growth relates to whether or not it provides a sufficient and flexible supply of employment land and premises, attractive to developers and investors wishing to expand or establish themselves in Birmingham.
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity,	The proportion of people in Birmingham with few or no qualifications is above the national average, but improvements are being made in educational	

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES	LIKELY IMPACTS AND RESPONSES THROUGH THE BIRMINGHAM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
	including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	achievement. The percentage of Birmingham residents with a NVQ level of 3 or above has been increasing since 2002 ³ . The percentage of residents on Job Seekers Allowance has increased significantly since November 2007. Whether this trend will continue is likely to depend on wider national economic trends. Learning and Skills is linked to issues related to economy and equality, community involvement, equality, poverty and social and environmental responsibility.	
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Birmingham people are positive about their city; according to the Community Cohesion Strategy, opinion polls show that three quarters of people think it is a good place to live. No public open space is currently being lost, and environmental improvements have been made and continue to be made to various parts of the City. Sense of Place is linked to issues related to built and historic environment, natural landscape, housing, health, biodiversity, culture, sport and recreation and crime.	The Birmingham Development Plan will have a range of impacts on Birmingham's existing and new communities relating to the new growth that it proposed in terms of meeting people's housing needs and opportunities for employment. It will also impact on their ability to access education, healthcare and other services, considering the capacity of existing facilities and opportunities for enhancement aligned with proposed growth.
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	No information has been identified on this topic. Social and Environmental Responsibility is linked to issues related to equality, community involvement, learning and skills, economy and equality, waste reduction and minimisation.	
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	Birmingham experiences very varied election turnouts from constituency to constituency, ranging from a 44.2% in Ladywood, to a 60.4% in Sutton Coldfield. The Sustainable Community Strategy indicates that in 2006, 40% of people agreed that they can influence decisions that affect their local area, an improvement of 22% from 2004. Community Involvement is linked to issues related to economy and equality, learning and skills, poverty, sense of place and housing.	
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Birmingham has a relatively youthful population composed of people from a wide variety of national, ethnic and religious backgrounds. There are inequalities relating to access to services such as to jobs and health services, which is partly to do with geographical location, but also related to social and economic disadvantage. There is generally good accessibility in most places at most times for those households without a car, due to the extensive bus network. Two particular problems have been identified with access for	

³ https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431965/subreports/quals_time_series/report.aspx

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES	LIKELY IMPACTS AND RESPONSES THROUGH THE BIRMINGHAM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
		unemployed people to attend job interviews and with access to major NHS hospitals by public transport. Equality is linked to issues related to economy and equality, learning and skills, community involvement, poverty, crime and housing.	
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	About 40% of Birmingham's residents live in areas that are in the most deprived 10% in England. Concentrations are very high in wards to the east, north and west of the City Centre and also in Tyburn and Kingstanding Wards to the north of the M6 motorway. Unemployment rates are above the national average. Poverty is linked to issues related to health, crime, community involvement, learning and skills and equality.	
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	The number of residents feeling in poor health is higher than the national average, and people in Birmingham have generally less healthy lifestyles than the English average. Life expectancy in Birmingham is below the England average. Health is linked to issues related to air quality, water quality, biodiversity, natural landscape, culture, sport and recreation, equality and crime.	
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Birmingham has the lowest overall crime rate of the eight major English cities. There have been over 5,300 less victims of crime based on figures for April to June 2012, compared to the same period in 2009. Crime is linked to issues related to poverty, equality, learning and skills and housing.	
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Birmingham has many strengths in this area and is internationally recognised for sports and exhibitions. The City's popularity amongst international visitors has increased and is now the fourth most popular city in the UK. Culture/sport/recreation is linked to issues related to health, poverty, community involvement, biodiversity, natural landscape, sense of place and efficient use of land.	
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Birmingham faces several issues relating to housing: there are large numbers of homeless people, social housing is in need of updating and relocating, and the number of households is increasing. House prices in Birmingham peaked in January 2008 and sharply declined through to 2010, and now have stabilised. Clearly however sales volumes have declined by over 50% since October 2006. This suggests that the affordability of housing for poorer families and first-time buyers has declined due to other national economic conditions. Housing is linked to issues related to poverty, equality, built and historic environment, natural landscape, sense of place, resource use, energy efficiency and sustainable design, construction and maintenance.	The key impacts relate to whether or not the Birmingham Development Plan will provide enough housing, in the right locations and of the right type. There will need to be a suitable supply of both market and affordable housing to meet the needs of existing and new residents. The availability of housing also has significant linkages with economic growth, in terms of providing local housing to house the labour force. A failure to provide sufficient housing within the City to support economic growth could lead to unsustainable travel

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES	LIKELY IMPACTS AND RESPONSES THROUGH THE BIRMINGHAM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
			patterns with high levels of 'in-commuting' and undermining self-containment or, as a worst case, the decline of the City's economy.

2.2 The Spatial Strategy of the BDP

The emerging BDP proposes the following strategy to accommodate the projected growth needs for Birmingham to 2031:

Policy PG1 Overall Levels of Growth

Over the period 2011 to 2031 the following levels of growth will be planned for within Birmingham's administrative boundary to support its growing population and the ongoing strengthening and diversification of its economy:

- 51,100 additional homes.
- 2 Regional Investment Sites of 20 and 25 hectares and a 80 hectare employment site at Peddimore.
- A minimum 5 year reservoir of 96 hectares of land for employment use.
- About 270,000 sq.m. gross of comparison retail floorspace by 2026.
- A minimum of 765,000 sq.m. gross of office floorspace in the network of centres primarily focussed on the City Centre.
- New waste facilities to increase recycling and disposal capacity and minimise the amount of waste sent directly to landfill.

Why we have taken this approach

4.3 Birmingham has continually needed to adapt and change to meet the challenges presented and ensure it meets the needs of its population.

4.4 Over the period to 2031 the City faces new challenges and opportunities. One of the most significant challenges is the growth in the City's population and the resultant pressures this places on services, jobs and infrastructure.

4.5 The Office of National Statistics (ONS) projections (2010) indicate that by 2031 Birmingham's population will rise by 150,000 and that this will mean an increase of 80,000 in the number of households.

4.6 To meet the needs of this growing population and ensure the City capitalises on its status and past investment the BDP seeks to plan for significant levels of new growth.

4.7 In the case of housing the City Council has sought to maximise the level of housing delivery within the built-up area of the City. However, it is not possible to achieve the levels of new housing development which would be required to meet this need within the City boundary. This reflects the fact that the land supply within the City is limited, even when Green Belt development options are considered. To meet the rest of Birmingham's housing need options outside the City's boundaries will need to be explored.

4.8 The City Council will seek to work collaboratively with neighbouring authorities to secure the development of further homes to contribute toward meeting Birmingham's housing requirement over the period to 2031.

4.9 In order to provide employment for the City's growing population and reduce existing levels of unemployment and worklessness an additional 100,000 jobs need to be created. The levels of employment land provision proposed aim to enable this to be achieved and are supported by the Employment Land and Office Targets Study and the Employment Land Study for Economic Zones and Key Sectors.

4.10 The proposed levels of comparison retail development are in line with the Birmingham Retail Need Assessment (BRNA) Update (2013) and support the City's position as one of the UK's top retail destinations. The retail provision will also allow the network of centres to thrive serving their local communities.

2.2.1 Strategic Housing Allocations

The proposed strategic housing allocations are:

- Former Yardley Sewage Works - Redevelopment for around 350 new dwellings and enhancements to the Cole Valley
- Longbridge - The former MG Rover plant at Longbridge will be redeveloped in line with the adopted Area Action Plan. This will include a minimum of 1,450 new dwellings on three sites.
- Greater Icknield - Will provide up to 3,000 new homes on six sites within a new Sustainable Neighbourhood, where new family based models of urban living will be

explored together with a full range of community facilities, local shopping and working opportunities, and better quality streets, parks, squares and gardens.

- Bordesley Park - This leisure and employment led mixed use development will include the provision of at least 500 new dwellings over several sites.
- Stechford - Will be promoted as a focus for new residential development with potential for up to 400 new dwellings
- Langley Sustainable Urban Extension - a new community of around 5,000 homes on land to the east of Sutton Coldfield

Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2 map the distribution of growth areas and strategic sites across the City. As part of the Green Belt Options Assessment⁴, a number of sites were assessed for their potential role as strategic housing sites to provide for the additional land required to meet the City's overall housing need. These sites are set out in Table 2.2 which indicates where Green Belt sites have been screened out of consideration as potential housing sites because of overriding nature conservation constraints and are therefore excluded from this Sustainability Appraisal exercise. The full appraisal of these sites is set out in Appendix and summarised on sections 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3.

2.2.2 Additional Site Allocations

In addition, all significant sites (over 35 dwellings or employment/retail land over 0.3ha) which are being proposed within the Site Delivery Plan⁵ outside the Growth Areas (excluding those which are existing allocations or already have planning permission). The appraisal of these sites is set out in Appendix C and summarised in section 3.1.4.

⁴ Birmingham City Council (2013) **Green Belt Options Assessment**

⁵ Birmingham City Council (2013) **Site Delivery Plan**

Figure 2.1 Growth Areas and Employment Sites

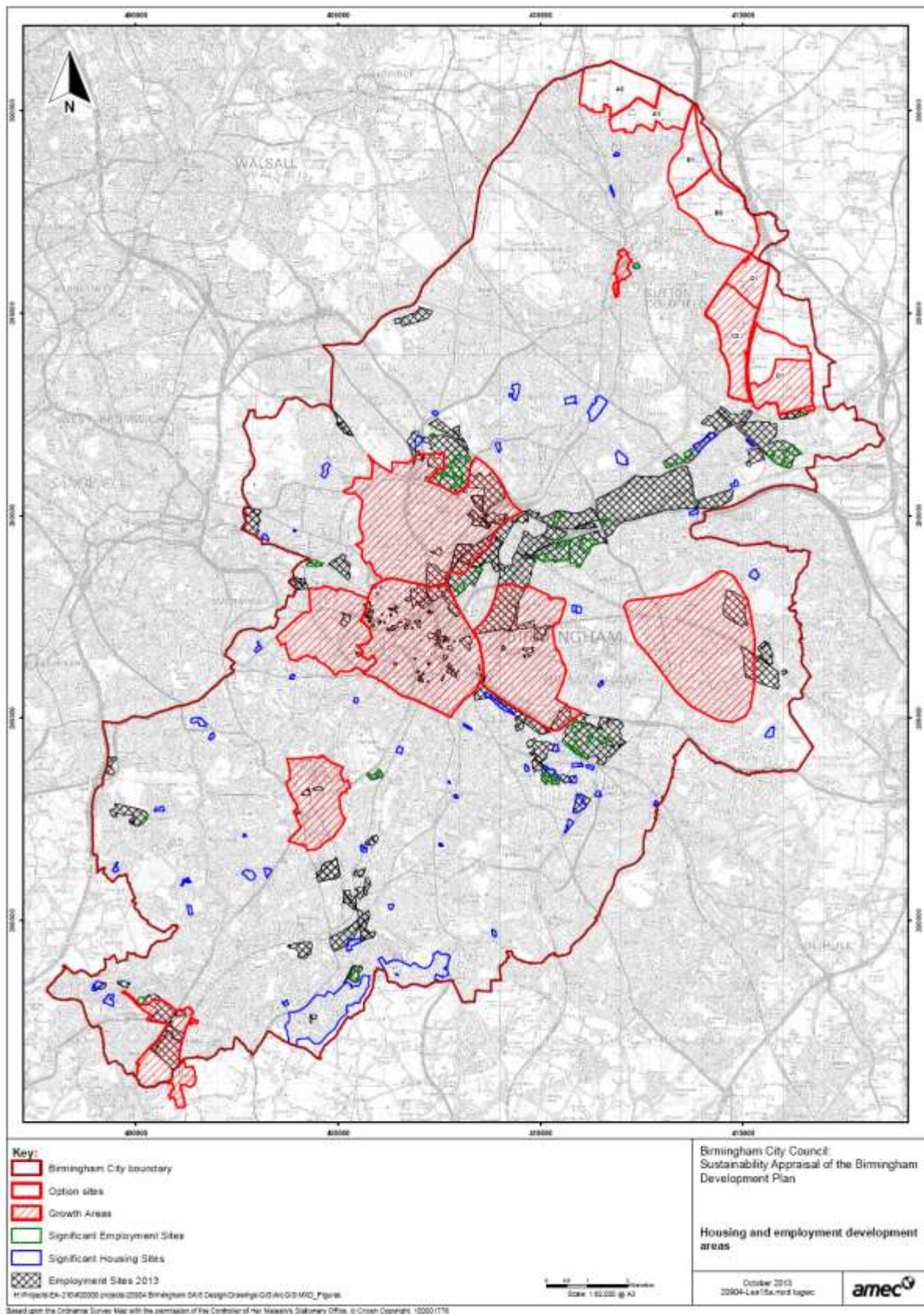


Figure 2.2 Growth Areas and Proposed Allocation Sites with Green Belt Areas

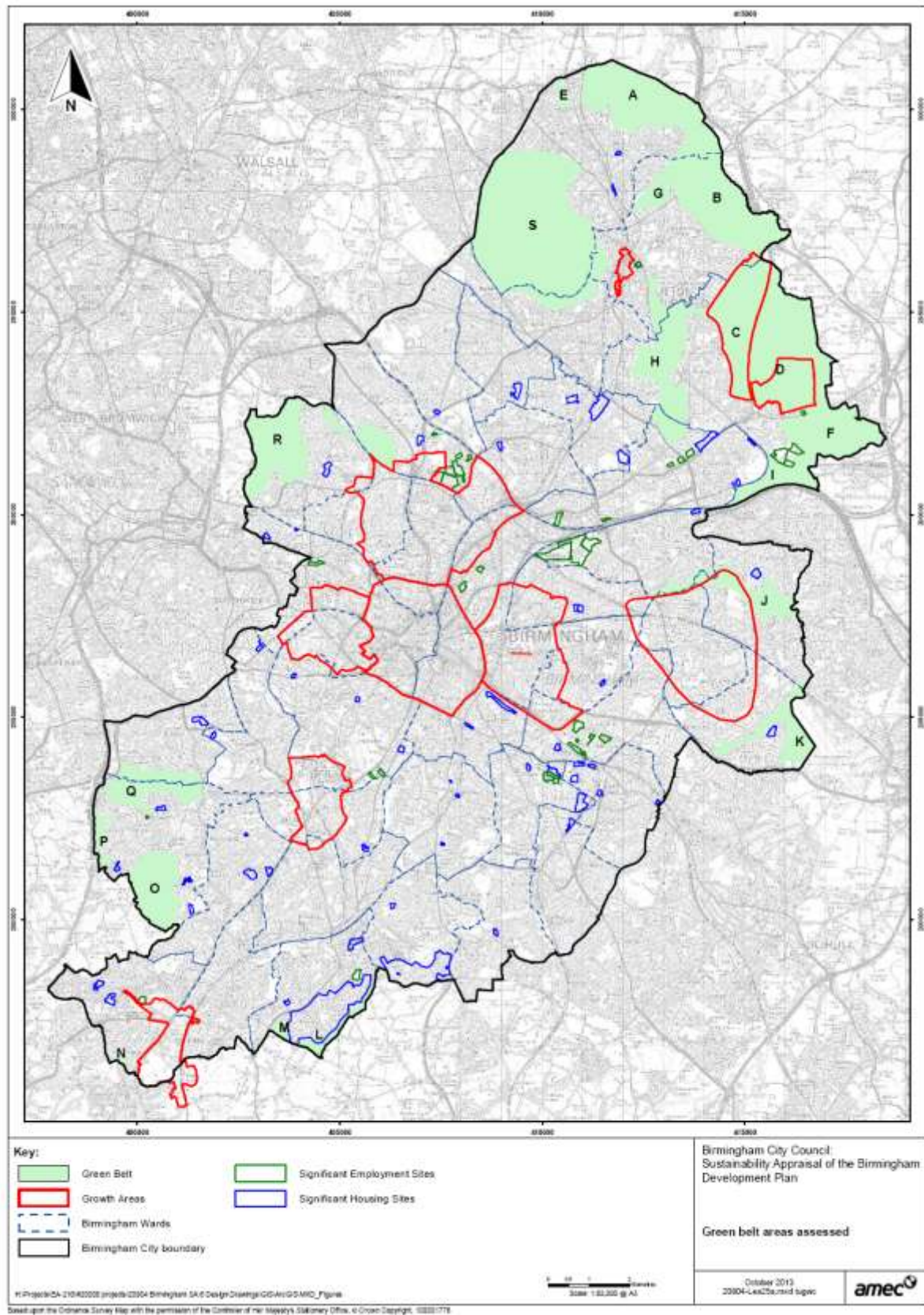


Table 2.2 Screening of sites

Site/Area	Scale/Proposals and reasons for exclusion from appraisal	Appraised?
GREENFIELD		
A1 – Hill Wood East of Watford Gap	98ha	Yes
A2 – Hill Wood East of Watford Gap	147ha	Yes
B1 – West of the M6 Toll	43ha	Yes
B2 – West of the M6 Toll	109ha	Yes
C – West of Sutton Coldfield Bypass, Walmley	274ha	Yes
D – East of Sutton Coldfield Bypass, Walmley	148ha	Yes
E – Hill Hook	Small site covered by SINC, SLINC designations	No
F – Land west of Cudworth	Covered by SINC designation	No
G – Moor Hall Golf Course	Small site largely covered by SINC designation	No
H – Newhall Valley	Narrow site with nature conservation and Listed Building designations	No
I – Land west of Water Orton	Large covered by SINC designation	No
J – River Cole Valley (excl. Yardley Sewage Works)	Narrow, various SINC designations, flood risk	No
Yardley Sewage Works	350 dwellings on Green Belt site	Yes
K – Sheldon Country Park	Large SINC, flood risk, airport restriction	No
L – Land at Hawkesley	Narrow with SINC designations, extends beyond BCC boundary	No
M – Land at West Heath	Small site occupied by a golf course and playing fields	No
N – Land at Rednall	Covered by SINC	No
O – Land around Bartley & Frankley Reservoirs	Covered by SINC and SLINC designations	No
P – Part of Woodgate Valley Country Park	Covered by SINC and SLINC designations	No
Q – Woodgate Valley Country Park	Covered by SINC and SLINC designations	No
R – Sandwell Valley	Covered by SINC and SLINC designations, flood risk	No
S – Sutton Park	National Nature Reserve / SSSI	No
GROWTH AREAS		
City Centre	The City Core; Digbeth; Eastside; St George and St Chad; The Jewellery Quarter; Southside and Highgate; Westside and Ladywood	Yes
Sutton Coldfield Town Centre	Unknown number of dwellings	Yes
Aston/Newton/Lozells	Up to 1,700 dwellings	Yes
Greater Icknield	Up to 3,000 new homes on six sites within a new Sustainable Neighbourhood	Yes
Bordesley Park	Around 650 new dwellings over several sites	Yes

Site/Area	Scale/Proposals and reasons for exclusion from appraisal	Appraised?
Cole Valley Triangle	Over 1,000 dwellings in various locations including regeneration at Stechford, and The Meadway through the provision of mixed use development.	Yes
Selly Oak and South Edgbaston	Up to 700 new dwellings over several sites.	Yes
Longbridge	A minimum of 1,450 new dwellings on three sites.	Yes

2.2.3 Strategic Employment Allocations

- Prologis Park, Minworth (32.5ha).
- The Hub, Witton (29ha).
- Heartlands, Washwood Heath (former Alstom/LDV) (44.35ha).
- Signal Point, Tyseley (7.64ha).
- The Longbridge RIS (25ha) will be developed in line with the detailed guidance contained within the Longbridge Area Action Plan, adopted in June 2009.
- The Aston RIS (20ha) will be developed in line with the principles established in the Aston, Newtown, Lozells Area Action Plan, adopted in July 2012. The RIS will provide for approximately 3,000 jobs.
- Peddimore (80ha).
- City Centre Enterprise Zone (25 sites in 7 clusters).
- Central Technology Belt (Aston Regional Investment Site; Birmingham Science Park (Aston); Pebble Mill; Birmingham Battery Site (Selly Oak); Longbridge Regional Investment Site).

2.2.4 Strategic Retail Allocations

- City Centre (The City Core; Digbeth; Eastside; St George and St Chad; The Jewellery Quarter; Southside and Highgate; Westside and Ladywood)
- Sutton Coldfield, Selly Oak, Perry Barr and Meadway but there is also potential for growth in several of the District centres, notably Erdington, Mere Green, Northfield and Stirchley.

2.2.5 Sites Outside the Growth Areas

- Sites across the City, detailed in Appendix C.

2.3 The Need for Site Assessment

The emerging BDP identified that a significant proportion of the estimated housing provision for the City can be accommodated on brownfield sites, some of which benefit from planning permission. These sites have been identified through the SHLAA. In addition to identified sites, the City's housing requirement means that greenfield land is needed, which was the subject of previous iterations of plan preparation and sustainability appraisal⁶. Here the principle of brownfield first followed by greenfield land release in proportion to meet additional growth requirements was appraised. The land which is likely to be required for strategic release has been the subject of a Green Belt review⁷, which considers the case for release in order to accommodate immediate needs, along with flexibility for future requirements (as required by the NPPF). The sites presented for assessment (along with options) are considered to be able to deliver the BDP. The sustainability appraisal tests their performance and makes recommendations on how any adverse effects could be mitigated.

2.4 The Approach to the Assessment

The sites have been assessed in terms of their performance against the SA/SEA Framework Objectives that were developed for the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and which have been used for all previous rounds of appraisal of the BDP. The summary results of the appraisal are set out in chapter 3 and in Appendix A. This SA draws on information from a variety of sources including: previous Sustainability Appraisals; input from BCC officers; Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments; Green Belt Review and Other assessments (e.g. consultants reports relating to specific sites). This SA has been produced to contribute to the ongoing plan-making process, by providing an appraisal of the proposed sites which will deliver the proposed spatial strategy. Sustainability Appraisal aids decisions rather than making them and the contents of this report should therefore be considered in this light.

The appraisal of sites (and options, where occurring and reasonable) was undertaken on the following sites across the City:

- housing sites (development locations);
- employment (strategic sites and core employment areas); and
- retail (centres identified for growth).

Some the sites already have planning permission but nevertheless count towards the land supply which will help to deliver the BDP (NPPF paragraph 47), whilst others have been appraised as part of other documents (e.g. AAPs). The following GIS surfaces were used to inform the assessment:

- Index of Multiple Deprivation;
- schools and healthcare services;

⁶ Options Consultation (October 2012) and Sustainability Appraisal (October 2012)

⁷ Birmingham City Council Green Belt Review (July 2013)

- cultural heritage (conservation areas, historic parks);
- flood zones;
- biodiversity;
- greenspaces; and
- transport communications.

These are mapped in Figures 2.3-2.9.

Figure 2.3 IMD Deciles 2010 (National Ranking)

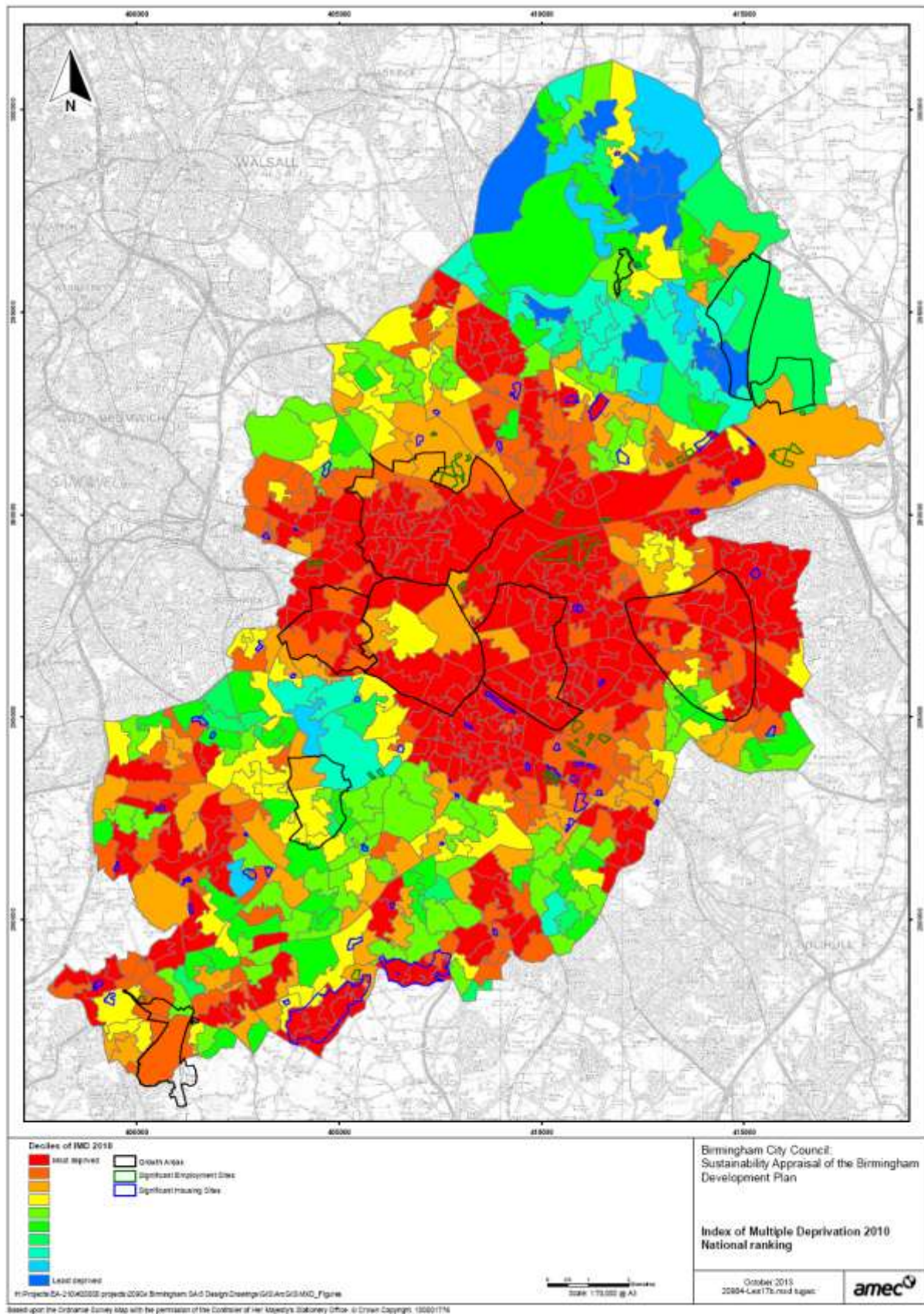


Figure 2.4 Schools

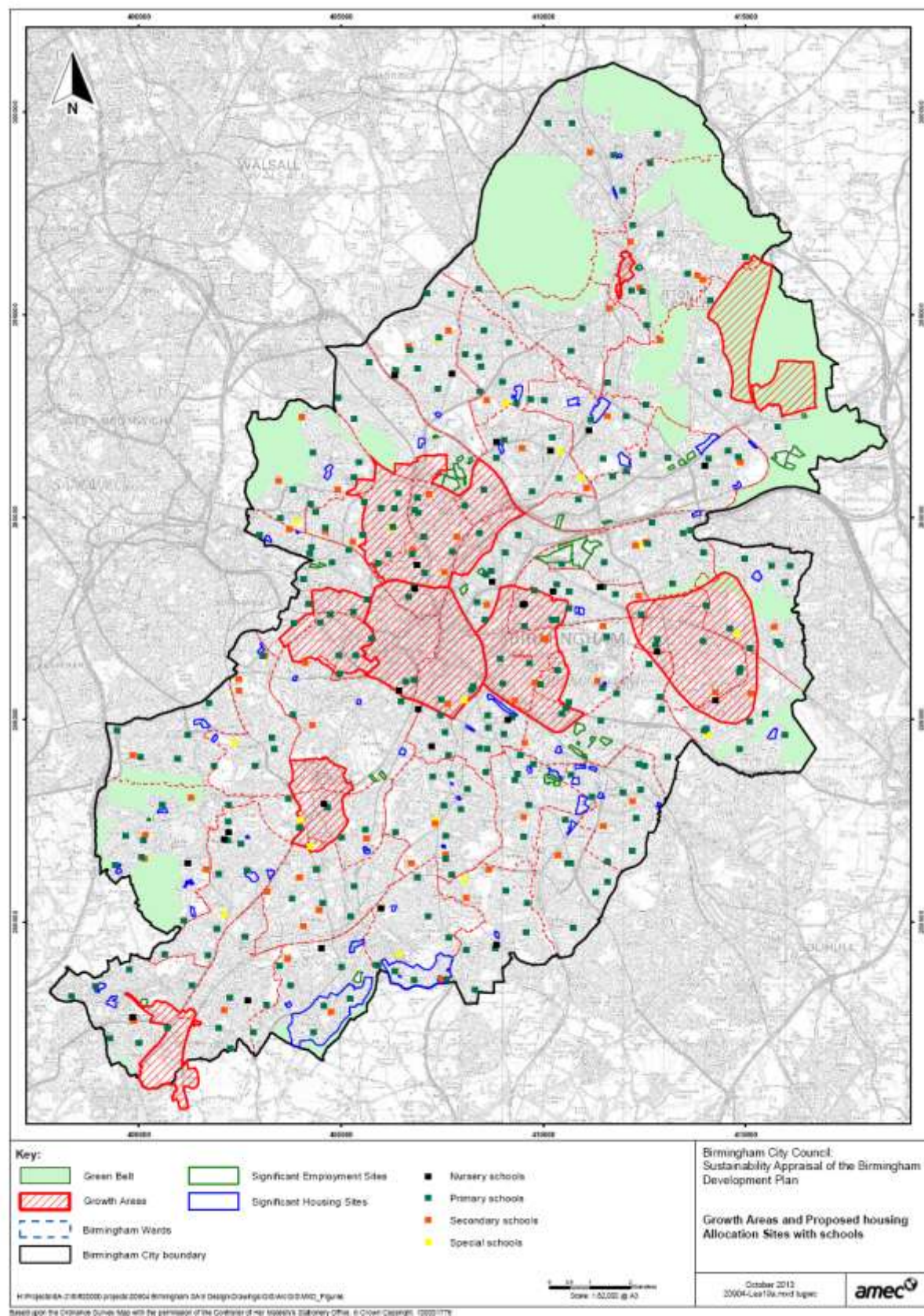


Figure 2.5 Cultural Heritage

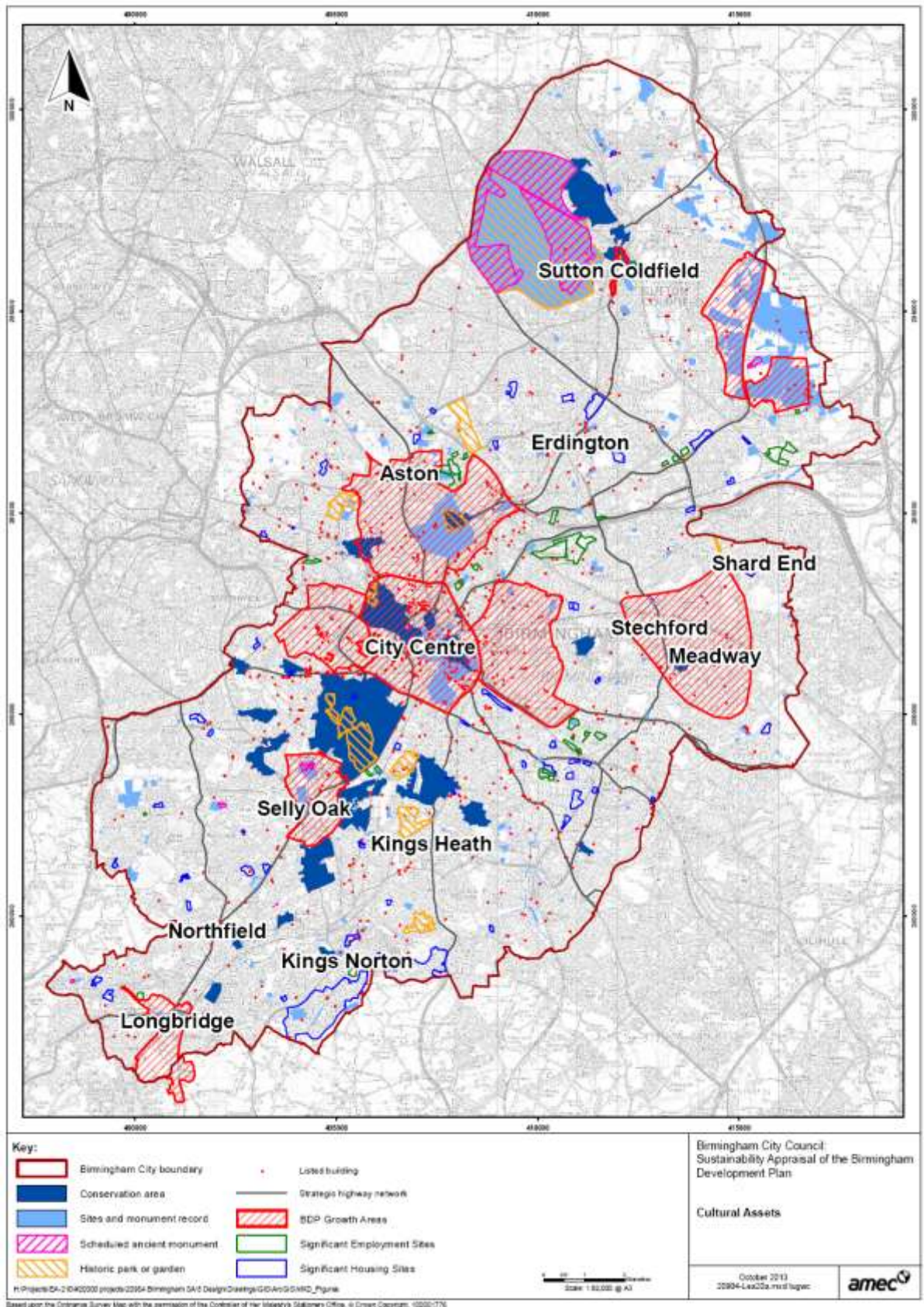


Figure 2.6 Flood Zones

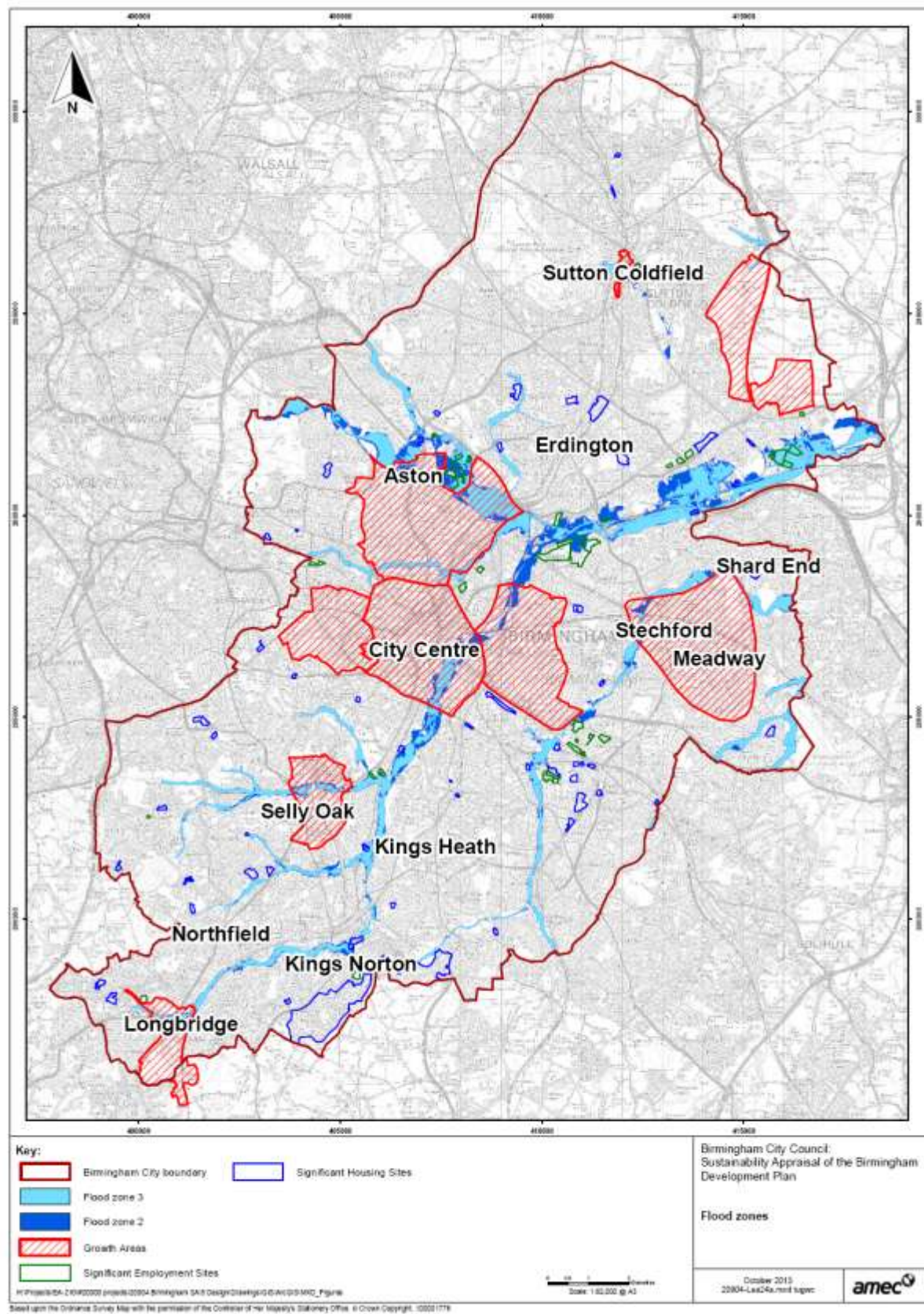


Figure 2.7 Biodiversity Assets

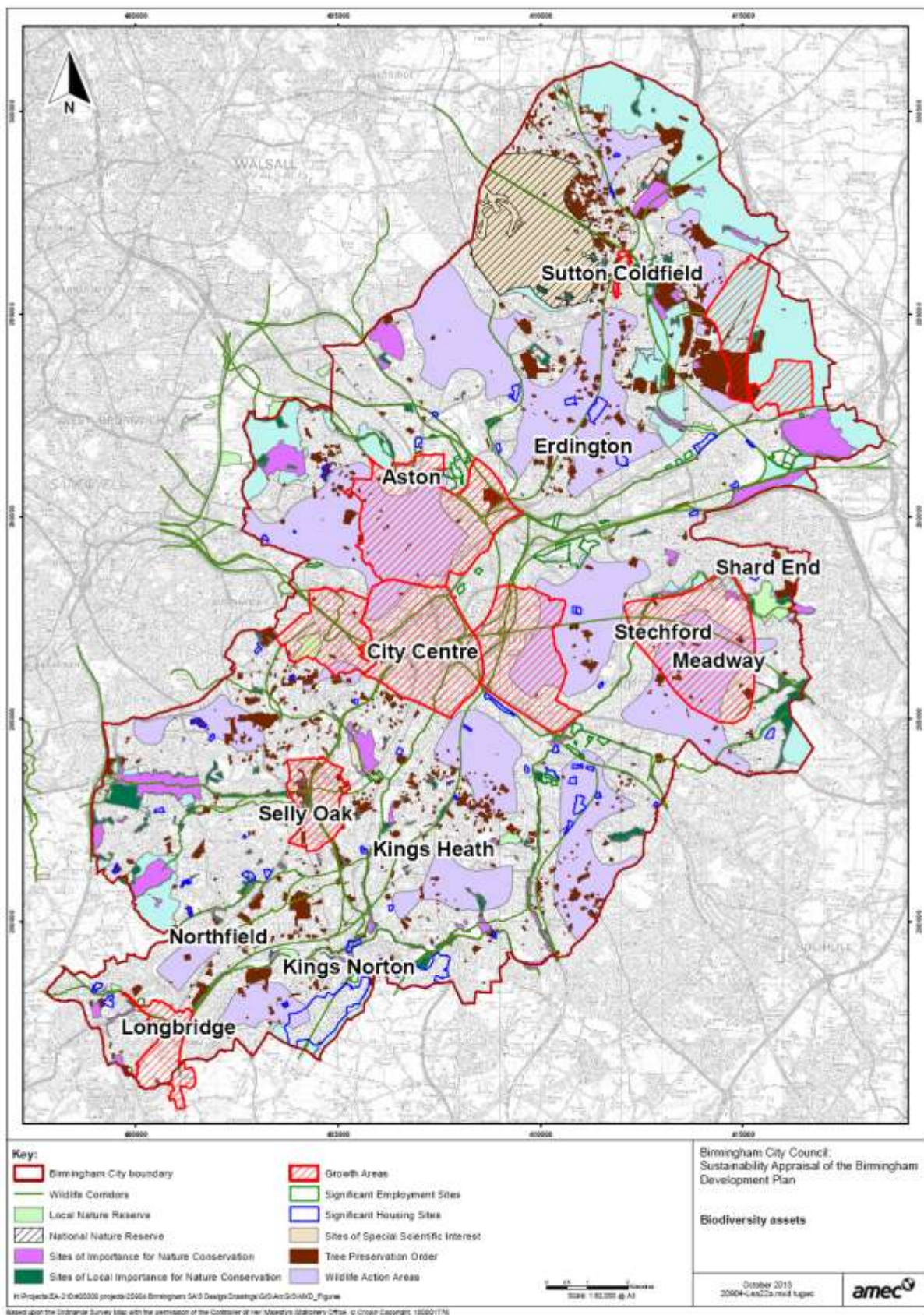


Figure 2.8 Open Spaces

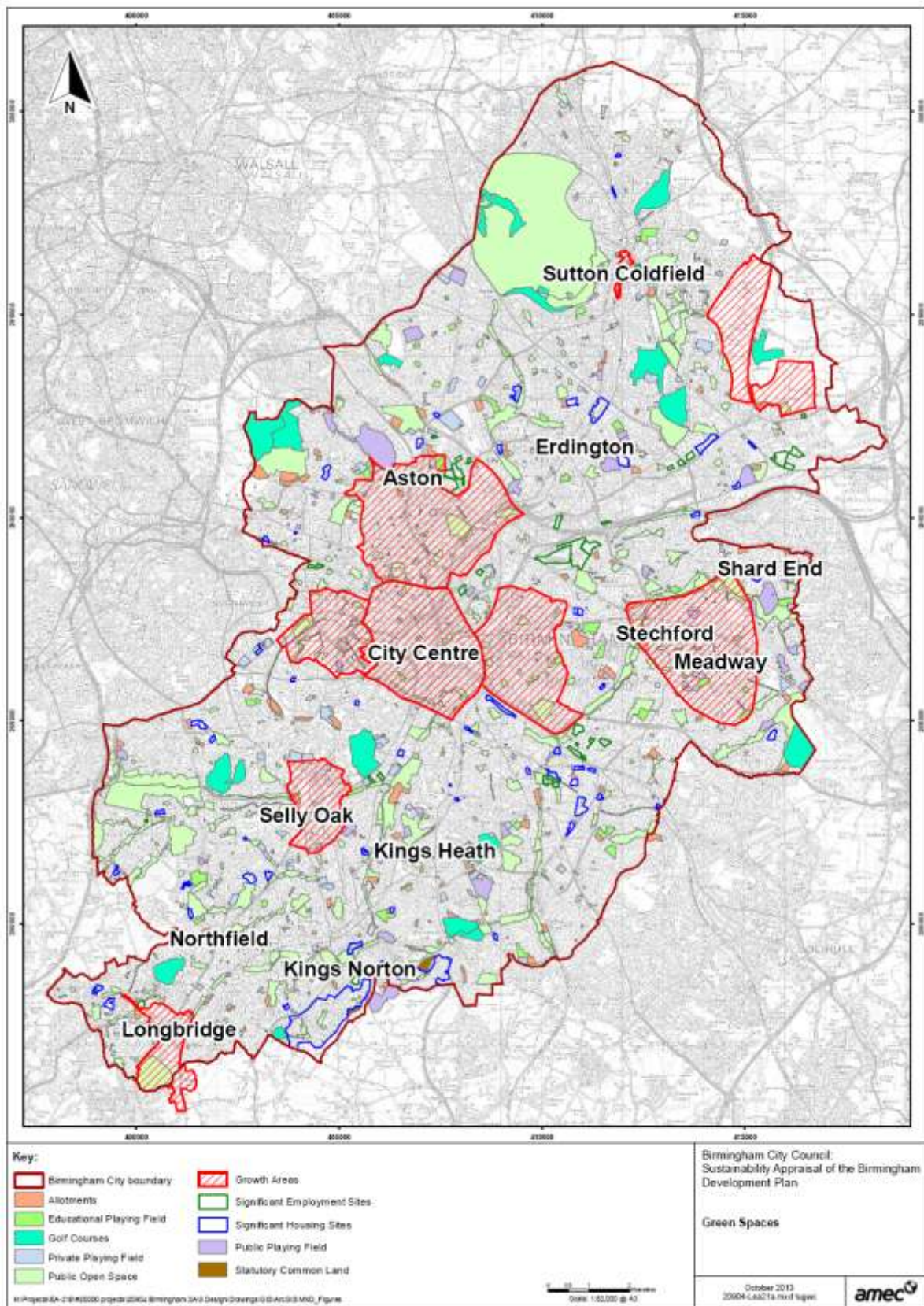
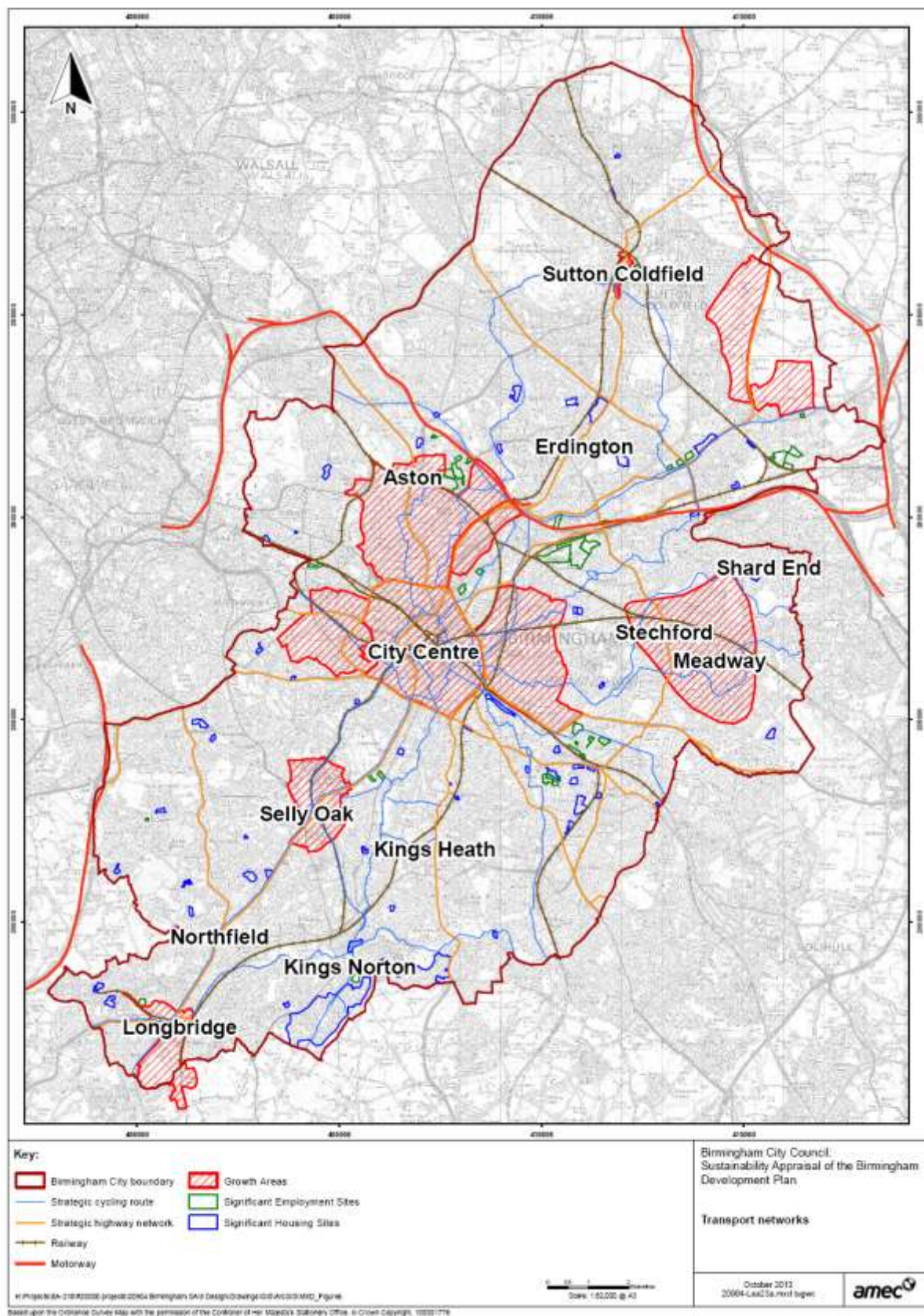


Figure 2.9 Transport Networks



2.5 Observations on the Context for the Strategic Allocations

The figures presented in section 2.4 help to put the proposed sites into their context in respect of a range of key aspects of sustainable development. On-line mapping was also used and selected site visits were made to check site context and key sustainability issues arising from the mapping work. Significant considerations which help to inform the appraisal are:

- The spatial concentration of deprivation⁸ in a distinct ring around the City Centre, but also in clusters to the south and south west (Figure 2.2). Many of these areas are both relatively deprived (compared to the City as a whole) and are some of the most deprived areas in the country. Significant tracts of these areas are the focus for attention in the Growth Areas approach of the BDP, directing investment into the provision of homes and jobs as well as environmental enhancements in an effort to create sustainable neighbourhoods. The multiple and interrelated challenges associated with attempting to transform some of the most deprived areas should not be underestimated and will extend beyond the plan period and demand significant resources. According to Birmingham City Council's analysis⁹:
 - of Birmingham's population 40% live in areas described as in the most deprived 10% in England;
 - of the population live 23% in areas in the most deprived 5%;
 - Birmingham is ranked the third most deprived Core City (behind Liverpool and Manchester);
 - Birmingham is ranked the most deprived city on both income and employment deprivation, largely influenced by the size of the authority compared to other major cities;
 - Birmingham was also ranked as the most deprived authority in the Country on both these scales in 2004 and 2007;
 - deprivation in Birmingham is concentrated in a ring around the city centre;
 - over half (61%) the SOAs in Birmingham are ranked in the most deprived 25% in England on the overall Index;
 - two fifths of Birmingham SOAs are ranked in the most deprived 10% in England;

⁸ Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Super Output Area (SOA), calculated to reflect: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Education, Skills and Training Deprivation; Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime Deprivation; Living Environment Deprivation

⁹ See: <http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=Development-Planning%2FPageLayout&cid=1223383983302&pagename=BCC%2FCommon%2FWrapper%2FInlineWrapper>

- of Birmingham's SOAs 12 are in the most deprived 1% in the country, in Soho, Sparkbrook, Washwood Heath, Nechells, Bordesley Green, Stechford and Yardley North, Kings Norton and Brandwood; and
 - two SOAs are in the least deprived 5% in the country, one in Sutton Four Oaks and one in Sutton Trinity.
- Health and education provision across the City (Figure 2.3) is distributed according to partner strategies and resource planning mechanisms, although there will clearly need to be additional resources related to growth areas and specific allocations, notably the sustainable urban extension at Walmley but also in specific areas where there are existing pressures which could be exacerbated through population growth.
 - The spatial distribution of cultural assets across the City (Figure 2.4), particularly where these are clustered and Conservation Areas designated (such as in the City Centre and in the southern suburbs) will demand attention as part of growth proposals to ensure that the character of localities is not eroded through new development. This includes pressure from housing development but also changes in the patterns of retailing, particularly in the City Centre, where there are changes in the spatial structure and type of delivery¹⁰.
 - Flood risk (Figure 2.5) is principally confined to the corridors of the three main rivers and could affect development proposals within these areas. Overall, flood risk is not a significant constraint on development potential across the City, notwithstanding the localised occurrence of surface water flooding. A Local Flood Risk Management Strategy is currently being prepared to help address these issues.
 - In respect of biodiversity assets (Figure 2.6), whilst there are important pockets of sites with nature conservation interest (principally around the fringes of the City), these are relatively limited. Indeed, significant areas which include the proposed Growth Areas have been identified as Wildlife Action Areas under Birmingham's Nature Conservation Strategy (1997) and there is the opportunity to promote these as part of the creation of sustainable neighbourhoods. The distribution of Tree Preservation Orders shows a notable clustering in the northern and southern suburbs which are important assets to be considered as part of development in these areas.
 - Open space resources (Figure 2.7), as with nature conservation resources, show clustering in the northern and southern suburbs although there are significant areas to the east along the Cole Valley, for example. Open spaces are highly variable in character and quality, and detailed local assessment work should guide local standards of provision in accordance with the proposed policies of the BDP. The Green Living Spaces Plan (December 2012) establishes a framework for action City-wide through the integration of seven principles:
 - climate change adaptation;
 - watercourse management;
 - health improvement;

¹⁰ DTZ (April 2013) **Birmingham City Centre Retail Assessment**

- tree and woodland management;
 - greenway definition and enhancement;
 - eco-system management; and
 - Green Living Spaces creation.
- The hierarchy of transport networks across the City (Figure 2.8) is dominated by the M6 corridor to the north and the radial routes converging on the City Centre and its ring road. Railways show a similar radial pattern, as does an emerging network of strategic cycling routes. Combined, these resources are important factors in determining the current and potential sustainability performance of areas targeted for growth, through the consideration of factors such as traffic generation, access to public transport, CO2 emissions and access to jobs and services.

The proposed Growth Areas within the existing built-up area of the City have in many cases been the subject of a significant amount of investment and the development of multi-agency approaches to addressing deep-rooted and severe issues associated with deprivation. Whilst the administrative and funding structures associated with intervention have changed (originally based around the current Birmingham Local Investment Plan¹¹), the focus of attention on specific communities remains. Identified priority areas are:

- **South West Birmingham** - Frankley, Egghill, Kings Norton, Druids Heath;
- **North West Birmingham** - Lyndhurst, Kingstanding, Hockley, Lozells, Newtown, Birchfield, Aston, Witton, Ladywood; and
- **East Corridor** - Meadway, Garretts Green, The Radleys, Shard End, Saltley, Washwood Heath, Alum Rock.

Investment priorities are spatial and thematic, addressed according to local needs, with important links to sustainability objectives:

- **Spatial** - housing growth; place making; and
- **Thematic** - older people; learning disabilities; gypsies & travellers; carbon reduction; public and private sector stock improvement; economic wellbeing and worklessness.

Development proposals are set within the context of wider Council strategies notably Your Green and Healthy City SPD (2013), Birmingham's Health and Well-being Strategy (2013), Birmingham's Green Living Spaces Plan (2012) which together with the BDP address growth, regeneration and environmental enhancement across the City.

Further information on the profiles of the constituencies within which the proposed growth areas fall is set out in Appendix B.

¹¹ Birmingham City Council and Homes and Communities Agency (2010) **Birmingham Local Investment Plan 2010-2014**

3. Summary of Assessment Results

3.1 Assessment Scoring

This section summarises the assessment of strategic sites which have been identified for housing and employment development across the city as well as retail and waste uses. The scoring and commentary summarises the fuller analysis set out in Appendix A and draws on information assembled for the BDP (such as the SHLAA and ELR), previous reports for this sustainability appraisal and sustainability appraisals undertaken for AAPs across the City. Table 3.1 summarises the performance of each site against the Sustainability Objectives.

The scoring of site performance against the SA Objectives is as follows:

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	DESCRIPTION
++	Likely to be very sustainable and contribute significantly to the SA Objective
+	Likely to be sustainable and contribute to the SA Objective
?	Uncertain impacts on the SA Objective
0	Neutral - option is unlikely to impact on the SA Objective
-	Likely to be unsustainable and have minor adverse impacts on the SA Objective
--	Likely to be very unsustainable and have a significant adverse impacts on the SA Objective
#	No clear relationship

Where the assessment identifies potentially adverse effects in relation to a particular SA Objective, it should be noted that policies within the BDP could well mitigate these effects, such as through the design of development, landscape enhancement or the provision of infrastructure.

3.1.1 Assessment of Housing Sites

Strategic Sites

- A1 - Hill Wood East of Watford Gap
- A2 - Hill Wood East of Watford Gap
- B1 - West of the M6 Toll
- B2 - West of the M6 Toll
- C - West of A38, Walmley
- Yardley Sewage Works

Growth Areas

- City Centre
- Aston/Newton/Lozells
- Greater Icknield
- Bordesley Park
- Cole Valley Triangle
- Selly Oak and South Edgbaston
- Longbridge

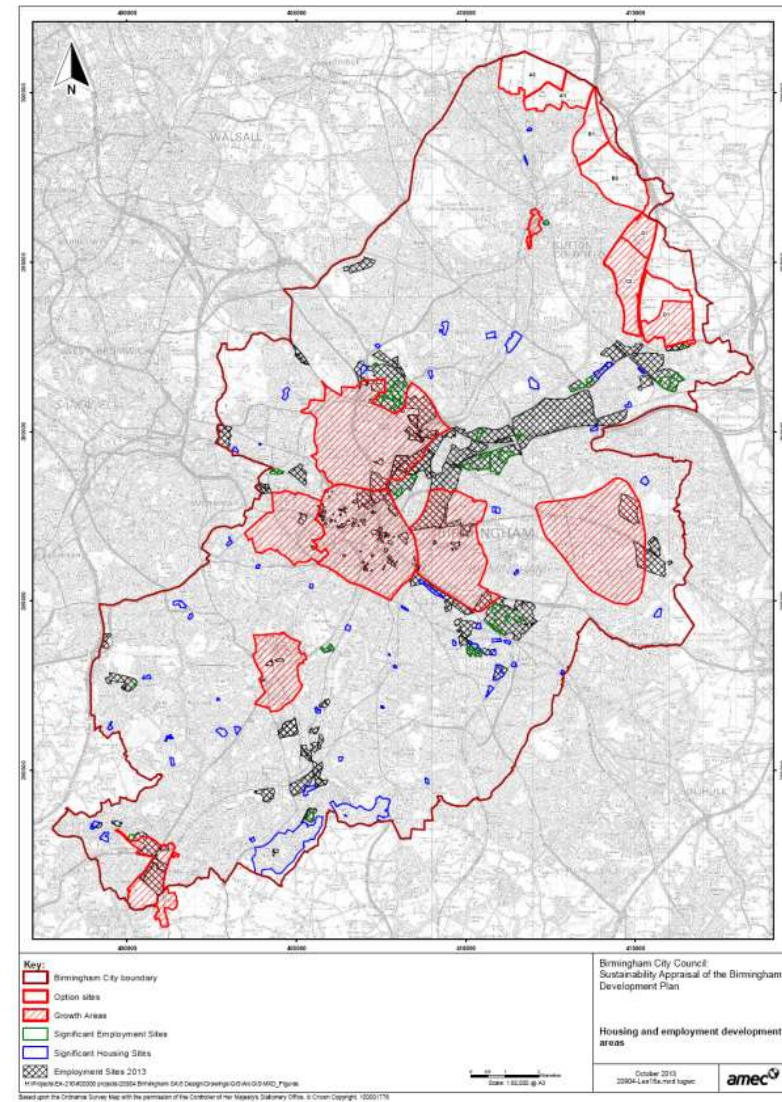


Table 3.1 Summary Assessment of Housing Sites

SA Themes	NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE			CO2 EMISSIONS						CLIMATE CHG	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY	POLLUTION				ECONOMIC GROWTH	COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES & EQUALITY								HOUSING			
SA Objectives	1.Resource Use	7. Waste Reduction	8. Efficient Use of Land	2. Sustainable Design	3.Renewable Energy	4.Energy Efficiency	5.Sustainable Transport	6.Travel Reduction	9.Reduce Climate Chg.	10.Manage Climate Chg.	12.Built & Historic Env.	13.Natural Landscape	14.Biodiversity	15.Air Quality	16. Water Quality	17.Soil quality	18.Noise	20.Economy & quality	21.Learning and skills	11.Sense of Place	19.Social & Env. Resp.	22.Comm. involvement	23.Poverty	24.Equality	25.Health	26.Crime	28.Culture	27.Housing
Area A1 – Land at Hill Wood	0	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	#	0	+	+	#	+	+
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	The site has a mixed performance across the sustainability objectives, with opportunities for positive effects in terms of a range of housing and employment provision, green infrastructure and renewable energy associated with a development area of this size. Equally, the relatively remote location, with limited infrastructure and landscape and biodiversity constraints mean that development would not meet a range of sustainability objectives.																											
Area A2 – Land bounded by Weeford Road/Hillwood Road	0	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	#	0	+	+	#	+	+
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	The site has a mixed performance across the sustainability objectives, with opportunities for positive effects in terms of a range of housing and employment provision, green infrastructure and renewable energy associated with a development area of this size. Equally, the relatively remote location, with limited infrastructure and landscape and biodiversity constraints mean that development would not meet a range of sustainability objectives. The opportunities for provision of green infrastructure at this scale of development could help to offset impacts on air quality.																											
Area B1 – Land West of M6 Toll, north of	0	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	0	+	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	#	0	+	+	#	+	+

SA Themes	NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE			CO2 EMISSIONS						CLIMATE CHG	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY			POLLUTION				ECONOMIC GROWTH		COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES & EQUALITY								HOUSING
SA Objectives	1.Resource Use	7. Waste Reduction	8. Efficient Use of Land	2. Sustainable Design	3.Renewable Energy	4.Energy Efficiency	5.Sustainable Transport	6.Travel Reduction	9.Reduce Climate Chg.	10.Manage Climate Chg.	12.Built & Historic Env.	13.Natural Landscape	14.Biodiversity	15.Air Quality	16.Water Quality	17.Soil quality	18.Noise	20.Economy & quality	21.Learning and skills	11.Sense of Place	19.Social & Env. Resp.	22.Comm. involvement	23.Poverty	24.Equality	25.Health	26.Crime	28.Culture	27.Housing
Tamworth Road																												
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	The site has a mixed performance across the sustainability objectives, with opportunities for positive effects in terms of a range of housing and employment provision, green infrastructure and renewable energy. Equally, the infrastructure and landscape and biodiversity constraints mean that development would not meet a range of sustainability objectives.																											
Area B2 – Land west of M6 Toll, south of Tamworth Road	0	+	-	+	+	+	0	0	-	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	#	+	+	+	#	+	+
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	The site has a mixed performance across the sustainability objectives, with opportunities for positive effects in terms of a range of housing and employment provision, green infrastructure and renewable energy. Equally, landscape and biodiversity constraints mean that development would not meet a range of sustainability objectives. The opportunities for provision of green infrastructure at this scale of development could help to offset impacts on air quality.																											
Area C – Land west of the A38, Walmley	0	+	-	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	#	+	+	+	#	+	+
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	The site has a mixed performance across the sustainability objectives, with opportunities for positive effects in terms of a range of housing and employment provision, green infrastructure and renewable energy, particularly for a site of this size. Negative impacts are associated with the loss of greenfield land and impacts on CO2 emissions due to increased car travel. The opportunities for provision of green infrastructure at this scale of development could help to offset impacts on air quality.																											

SA Themes	NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE			CO2 EMISSIONS						CLIMATE CHG	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY	POLLUTION				ECONOMIC GROWTH	COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES & EQUALITY								HOUSING			
SA Objectives	1.Resource Use	7. Waste Reduction	8. Efficient Use of Land	2. Sustainable Design	3.Renewable Energy	4.Energy Efficiency	5.Sustainable Transport	6.Travel Reduction	9.Reduce Climate Chg.	10.Manage Climate Chg.	12.Built & Historic Env.	13.Natural Landscape	14.Biodiversity	15.Air Quality	16.Water Quality	17.Soil quality	18.Noise	20.Economy & quality	21.Learning and skills	11.Sense of Place	19.Social & Env. Resp.	22.Comm. involvement	23.Poverty	24.Equality	25.Health	26.Crime	28.Culture	27.Housing
Land at former Yardley Sewage Works	++	+	+	++	?	++	++	++	+	+	0	0	+	?	0	0	0	+	+	+	#	#	+	+	++	#	++	++
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	This is a highly sustainable location which is in close proximity to existing residential areas (Shard End/Colehall), transport infrastructure (Lea Hall station) and employment opportunities in the immediate vicinity and the City Centre 3 miles to the west. The scale of the development (350 dwellings) is likely to make a contribution to supporting and enhancing local service provision and could provide a proportion of affordable housing. Overall, the site makes a positive contribution to achieving the BDP's environmental, social and economic objectives, with no anticipated adverse impacts.																											
City Centre	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	#	+	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	+	+	#	#	++	++	+	#	+	++
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	The intensification of development across the City Centre is likely to lead to a range of positive effects, principally associated with increasing opportunities for access to a range of housing, service and employment provision, whilst helping regeneration efforts. Nevertheless, the likely effects are complex and potential impacts on levels of pollution, biodiversity, cultural heritage and climate change will have to be carefully managed. The area is covered by a separate masterplan – The Big City Plan – which details development principles and specific land allocations and interrelationships using the 'Quarters' approach detailed in Policy GA1																											
Aston/Newton/Lozells	++	+	++	++	?	++	++	+	+	#	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	++	++	+	#	#	++	++	+	#	0	++
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	This area is the subject of an Area Action Plan which sets out in detail proposals for its regeneration and sustainable development. The AAP has been subject to sustainability appraisal, and the principles and scale of proposed regeneration considered. Key issues highlighted in the sustainability appraisal related to: related to green infrastructure and open space, the historic environment, the quality of the built environment, provision of new services and amenities and climate change mitigation and adaptation (including the																											

SA Themes	NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE			CO2 EMISSIONS						CLIMATE CHG	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY			POLLUTION				ECONOMIC GROWTH		COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES & EQUALITY								HOUSING
SA Objectives	1.Resource Use	7. Waste Reduction	8. Efficient Use of Land	2. Sustainable Design	3.Renewable Energy	4.Energy Efficiency	5.Sustainable Transport	6.Travel Reduction	9.Reduce Climate Chg.	10.Manage Climate Chg.	12.Built & Historic Env.	13.Natural Landscape	14.Biodiversity	15.Air Quality	16.Water Quality	17.Soil quality	18.Noise	20.Economy & quality	21.Learning and skills	11.Sense of Place	19.Social & Env. Resp.	22.Comm. involvement	23.Poverty	24.Equality	25.Health	26.Crime	28.Culture	27.Housing
	effects of flooding). Attention to these issues, through regeneration and development proposals, will ensure best use is made of the opportunities to increase the housing stock in a fashion which realises the opportunities of this inherently sustainable location.																											
Greater Icknield	++	+	++	++	?	++	++	++	+	++	0	0	+	?	0	0	0	++	++	++	#	#	++	++	+	#	0	++
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	The scale of the development opportunity in this location and the intention to create a relatively self-contained neighbourhood should help to secure aspirations for sustainable development which could be exemplary. Much will depend upon implementation, however, and the success of creating employment opportunities, for example and ensuring that there is appropriate local service provision which complements higher order services in central Birmingham around 1 mile to the south east.																											
Bordesley Park	++	+	++	++	?	++	++	+	+	#	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	++	++	+	#	#	++	++	+	#	0	++
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	This area is covered by an adopted AAP and therefore has been subject to a separate SA process. As such, the conclusions of this appraisal will help to guide detailed policy implementation. At a strategic level, however the potential sustainability performance of the area is similar to that of Aston/Newton, being an area relatively well-located in respect of service provision and employment, but characterised by significant levels of multiple deprivation. Key issues highlighted in the sustainability appraisal related to: related to green infrastructure and open space, the historic environment, the quality of the built environment, provision of new services and amenities and climate change mitigation and adaptation (including the effects of flooding). Attention to these issues, through regeneration and development proposals, will ensure best use is made of the opportunities to increase the housing stock in a fashion which realises the opportunities of this inherently sustainable location.																											
Cole Valley Triangle	++	+	++	++	?	++	++	+	+	#	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	++	++	+	#	#	++	++	+	#	0	++

SA Themes	NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE			CO2 EMISSIONS					CLIMATE CHG	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY	POLLUTION				ECONOMIC GROWTH	COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES & EQUALITY								HOUSING				
SA Objectives	1.Resource Use	7. Waste Reduction	8. Efficient Use of Land	2. Sustainable Design	3.Renewable Energy	4.Energy Efficiency	5.Sustainable Transport	6.Travel Reduction	9.Reduce Climate Chg.	10.Manage Climate Chg.	12.Built & Historic Env.	13.Natural Landscape	14.Biodiversity	15.Air Quality	16.Water Quality	17.Soil quality	18.Noise	20.Economy & quality	21.Learning and skills	11.Sense of Place	19.Social & Env. Resp.	22.Comm. involvement	23.Poverty	24.Equality	25.Health	26.Crime	28.Culture	27.Housing
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	The promotion of development in this area, particularly housing-led, offers significant opportunities to help a range of sustainability objectives for the locality and the City as a whole. The diversity and complexity of the problems associated with the area, which is part of the ring of relatively highly deprived communities which encircle the City Centre, means that the direction of new investment can only be the start of wider, long-term programme of addressing these. The sustainability impacts of these investments will require close monitoring.																											
Selly Oak & South Edgbaston	0	+	++	++	+	++	++	+	0?	+	+	++	+	-?	#	#	-?	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	++
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	This is a highly sustainable location which is well linked to the City Centre and surrounding areas and which offers opportunities for a variety of development opportunities to contribute to sustainable development across a range of indicators, notably investment in current strengths (education, research, health) and the creation of employment, with wider benefits for the City. This is a relatively affluent area which is a key economic driver for the City and City-region, and maintains a clear identity as a residential area. The proposals offer the potential to support and enhance these qualities. Consequently, there a range of positive relationships with sustainability objectives, although various uncertainties exist in respect of the delivery of the growth on issues such as CO2 emissions and air quality associated with traffic growth.																											
Longbridge	++	+	++	++	?	++	++	+	+	#	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	++	++	++	#	#	++	++	+	#	0	++
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	This area is the subject of an Area Action Plan which sets out in detail proposals for its regeneration and sustainable development. The AAP has been subject to sustainability appraisal, and the principles and scale of proposed regeneration considered. Key issues highlighted in the sustainability appraisal related to: related to green infrastructure and open space, the historic environment, the quality of the built environment, provision of new services and amenities and climate change mitigation and adaptation (including the effects of flooding). Attention to these issues, through regeneration and development proposals, will ensure best use is made of the opportunities to increase the housing stock in																											

SA Themes	NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE			CO2 EMISSIONS						CLIMATE CHG	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY			POLLUTION				ECONOMIC GROWTH		COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES & EQUALITY								HOUSING
SA Objectives	1.Resource Use	7. Waste Reduction	8. Efficient Use of Land	2. Sustainable Design	3.Renewable Energy	4.Energy Efficiency	5.Sustainable Transport	6.Travel Reduction	9.Reduce Climate Chg.	10.Manage Climate Chg.	12.Built & Historic Env.	13.Natural Landscape	14.Biodiversity	15.Air Quality	16.Water Quality	17.Soil quality	18.Noise	20.Economy & quality	21.Learning and skills	11.Sense of Place	19.Social & Env. Resp.	22.Comm. involvement	23.Poverty	24.Equality	25.Health	26.Crime	28.Culture	27.Housing
	a fashion which realises the opportunities of this inherently sustainable location.																											

3.1.2 Assessment of Employment Land

Core Employment Areas (Policy TP3)

- Prologis Park, Minworth (33ha)
- The Hub, Witton (29 ha)
- Heartlands, Washwood Heath (former Alstom/LDV) (44ha)
- Signal Point, Tyseley (8ha)
- Peddimore (80ha) (Policy GA6)
- City Centre Enterprise Zone (25 sites in 7 clusters)

Regional Investment Sites (Policy TP2)

- The Longbridge RIS (25ha) will be developed in line with the detailed guidance contained within the Longbridge Area Action Plan, adopted in June 2009.
- The Aston RIS (20ha) will be developed in line with the principles established in the Aston, Newtown, Lozells Area Action Plan, adopted in July 2012.

Table 3.2 Summary Assessment of Employment Sites

SA Themes	NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE			CO2 EMISSIONS						CLIMATE CHANGE	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY			POLLUTION				ECONOMIC GROWTH		COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES & EQUALITY						HOUSING		
SA Objectives	1.Resource Use	7. Waste Reduction	8. Efficient Use of Land	2. Sustainable Design	3.Renewable Energy	4.Energy Efficiency	5.Sustainable Transport	6.Travel Reduction	9.Reduce Climate	10. Manage Climate	12.Built & Historic Env.	13.Natural Landscape	14.Biodiversity	15.Air Quality	16.Water Quality	17. Soil quality	18.Noise	20.Economy & quality	21.Learning and skills	11. Sense of Place	19.Social & Env. Resp.	22.Comm. involvement	23.Poverty	24.Equality	25.Health	26.Crime	28.Culture	27.Housing
Prologis Park, Minworth	#	#	++	++	+	+	+	?	-	+	#	#	+	-	#	#	-	++	+	#	#	#	+	+	#	#	#	#
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	Extension of this existing industrial area offers the opportunity to reinforce the qualities of this location for employment which is accessible to the strategic highway network and sources of labour in adjacent residential areas to the west, many of which are deprived. There are uncertainties over traffic impacts (hence pollution and climate change) and the provision of sustainable transport links to and from the site, but these depend upon the precise nature of development proposals, in particular the mix of uses and employment numbers. There could be opportunities for environmental enhancement.																											

SA Themes	NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE			CO2 EMISSIONS						CLIMATE CHANGE	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY	POLLUTION				ECONOMIC GROWTH	COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES & EQUALITY								HOUSING			
SA Objectives	1.Resource Use	7. Waste Reduction	8. Efficient Use of Land	2. Sustainable Design	3.Renewable Energy	4.Energy Efficiency	5.Sustainable Transport	6.Travel Reduction	9.Reduce Climate	10. Manage Climate	12. Built & Historic Env.	13. Natural Landscape	14. Biodiversity	15. Air Quality	16. Water Quality	17. Soil quality	18. Noise	20. Economy & quality	21. Learning and skills	11. Sense of Place	19. Social & Env. Resp.	22. Comm. involvement	23. Poverty	24. Equality	25. Health	26. Crime	28. Culture	27. Housing
The Hub, Witton	#	#	++	++	+	+	+	?	-	+	#	#	+	-	#	#	-	++	+	#	#	#	+	+	#	#	#	#
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	Redevelopment of part of this existing industrial area offers the opportunity to reinforce the qualities of this location for employment which is accessible to the strategic highway network and sources of labour in adjacent residential areas, many of which are deprived. There are uncertainties over traffic impacts (hence pollution and climate change) and the provision of sustainable transport links to and from the site, but these depend upon the precise nature of development proposals, in particular the mix of uses and employment numbers. There could be opportunities for environmental enhancement.																											
Heartlands, Washwood Heath	#	#	++	++	+	+	+	?	-	+	#	#	+	-	#	#	-	++	+	#	#	#	+	+	#	#	#	#
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	Redevelopment of part of this existing industrial area offers the opportunity to reinforce the qualities of this location for employment which is accessible to the strategic highway network and sources of labour in adjacent residential areas, many of which are deprived. There are uncertainties over traffic impacts (hence pollution and climate change) and the provision of sustainable transport links to and from the site, but these depend upon the precise nature of development proposals, in particular the mix of uses and employment numbers. There could be opportunities for environmental enhancement.																											
Signal Point, Tyseley	#	#	++	++	+	+	+	?	-	+	#	#	+	-	#	#	-	++	+	#	#	#	+	+	#	#	#	#
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	Redevelopment of part of this existing industrial area offers the opportunity to reinforce the qualities of this location for employment which is accessible to the strategic highway network and sources of labour in adjacent residential areas, many of which are deprived. There are uncertainties over traffic impacts (hence pollution and climate change) and the provision of sustainable transport links to and from the site, but these depend upon the precise nature of development proposals, in particular the mix of uses and employment numbers. There could be opportunities for environmental enhancement.																											

SA Themes	NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE			CO2 EMISSIONS						CLIMATE CHANGE	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY	POLLUTION				ECONOMIC GROWTH		COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES & EQUALITY								HOUSING		
SA Objectives	1.Resource Use	7. Waste Reduction	8. Efficient Use of Land	2. Sustainable Design	3.Renewable Energy	4.Energy Efficiency	5.Sustainable Transport	6.Travel Reduction	9.Reduce Climate	10. Manage Climate	12.Built & Historic Env.	13.Natural Landscape	14.Biodiversity	15.Air Quality	16. Water Quality	17. Soil quality	18.Noise	20.Economy & quality	21. Learning and skills	11. Sense of Place	19.Social & Env. Resp.	22.Comm. involvement	23.Poverty	24.Equality	25.Health	26.Crime	28.Culture	27.Housing
Peddimore	0	+	-	+	+	+	0	0	-	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	++	++	#	+	+	#	#	#	#
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	The site has a mixed performance across the sustainability objectives, with opportunities for positive effects in terms of a range of housing and employment provision, green infrastructure and renewable energy, particularly for a site of this size. Negative impacts are associated with the loss of greenfield land and impacts on CO2 emissions due to increased car travel.																											
City Centre Enterprise Zone	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	#	+	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	#	#	++	++	+	#	+	++
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	The economy of Birmingham City Centre is critical to the City, sub-region and region. Initiatives to boost investment and hence job growth are likely to have significant multiplier effects and hence deliver a more successful and economically sustainable City. The intensification of development across the City Centre is likely to lead to a range of positive effects, principally associated with increasing opportunities for access to a range of housing, service and employment provision, whilst helping regeneration efforts. Nevertheless, the likely effects are complex and potential impacts on biodiversity, cultural heritage, employment land provision and climate change will have to be carefully managed.																											
Longbridge Regional Investment Site	++	+	++	++	?	++	++	+	+	#	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	++	++	++	#	#	+	+	+	#	0	#
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	This area is the subject of an Area Action Plan which sets out in detail proposals for its regeneration and sustainable development. The RIS is an important component of the strategy of providing high quality employment land which contributes to area and City performance in attracting inward investment and job creation.																											

3.1.3 Assessment of Retail Centres identified for growth (Policy TP5)

- City Centre, Sutton Coldfield, Selly Oak, Perry Barr and Meadway
- Erdington, Mere Green, Northfield district centres

Table 3.3 Summary Assessment of Retail Sites

SA Themes	NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE			CO2 EMISSIONS						CLIMATE CHG.	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY			POLLUTION			ECONOMIC GROWTH		COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES & EQUALITY						HOUSING			
SA Objectives	1.Resource Use	7. Waste Reduction	8. Efficient Use of Land	2. Sustainable Design	3.Renewable Energy	4.Energy Efficiency	5.Sustainable Transport	6.Travel Reduction	9.Reduce Climate Chg.	10.Manage Climate Chg.	12.Built & Historic Env.	13.Natural Landscape	14.Biodiversity	15.Air Quality	16.Water Quality	17.Soil quality	18.Noise	20.Economy & quality	21.Learning and skills	11.Sense of Place	19.Social & Env. Resp.	22.Comm. involvement	23.Poverty	24.Equality	25.Health	26.Crime	28.Culture	27.Housing
City Centre, Sutton Coldfield, Selly Oak, Perry Barr and Meadway	++	+	?	++	?	++	++	+	+	#	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	+	+	+	#	++	+	+	++	#	++	+
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	Strengthening the role of existing centres represents a sustainable approach to development, making use of existing services and employment opportunities. Whilst potential issues concerning over-intensification will need to be recognised, the principle of using existing centres to accommodate additional development where possible means that a wide range of sustainability objectives can be realised. This does not, however, detract from the challenge of maintaining the vitality of higher order retail centres, including the City Centre, which have been under pressure in the recession and face the need to restructure to reflect changing retail habits.																											

SA Themes	NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE			CO2 EMISSIONS						CLIMATE CHG.	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY	POLLUTION				ECONOMIC GROWTH	COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES & EQUALITY							HOUSING				
SA Objectives	1.Resource Use	7. Waste Reduction	8. Efficient Use of Land	2. Sustainable Design	3.Renewable Energy	4.Energy Efficiency	5.Sustainable Transport	6.Travel Reduction	9.Reduce Climate Chg.	10. Manage Climate Chg.	12.Built & Historic Env.	13.Natural Landscape	14.Biodiversity	15.Air Quality	16.Water Quality	17.Soil quality	18.Noise	20.Economy & quality	21.Learning and skills	11.Sense of Place	19.Social & Env. Resp.	22.Comm. involvement	23.Poverty	24.Equality	25.Health	26.Crime	28.Culture	27.Housing
Erdington, Mere Green, Northfield district centres	++	+	?	++	?	++	++	+	+	#	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	+	+	+	#	++	+	+	++	#	++	+
Commentary on achieving Environmental, Economic and Social Objectives	Strengthening the role of existing centres represents a sustainable approach to development, making use of existing services and employment opportunities. Whilst potential issues concerning over-intensification will need to be recognised, the principle of using existing centres to accommodate additional development where possible means that a wide range of sustainability objectives can be realised. This does not, however, detract from the challenge of maintaining the vitality of district centres which have been under pressure in the recession and face the need to restructure to reflect changing retail habits.																											

3.1.4 Sustainability Performance of the Proposed Site Allocations Outside the Growth Areas

Appendix C sets out the appraisal of proposed sites outside the Growth Areas. These sites are additional to those which are already allocated or have planning permission and have been identified through the SHLAA or other sources. Table 3.4 summarises the appraisal which has used SA themes to keep the task manageable. To inform the appraisal, the following information sources have been drawn upon:

- Birmingham City Council Site Delivery Plan (2013);
- constraints/character mapping (see section 2 and Appendix C); and

- on-line mapping/aerial photography.

The majority of sites demonstrate a positive (or at worst neutral) performance, with the only potential negative effects relating to possible loss of informal open space or wildlife resources, both of which could be mitigated through masterplanning. On a number of sites, uncertainties exist over potential contamination which could have secondary sustainability effects such as water pollution, although again survey work and site remediation would address such issues. No instances of potential significant negative effects were identified. Overall, the sites perform well in respect of delivering housing and employment in the places where this is likely to most needed (notably in, or adjacent to, areas of relatively high deprivation) and can contribute to the achievement of sustainable neighbourhoods through the re-use of brownfield land and development of a sense of place through investment and redevelopment.

Table 3.4 Summary of Sustainability Performance of Sites Outside the Growth Areas

SA Theme									
Site	1. Natural Resources and Waste	2. CO2 Emissions	3. Climate Change Adaptation	4. Historic Environment, Landscape, Biodiversity, Geodiversity	5. Pollution	6. Economic Growth	7. Communities, Lifestyles, Equality	8. Housing	Summary
Laundry Site, Warwick Road (E520, Map 2), 35 dwellings	++?	++	#	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Dolland & Aitchison, Coventry Road, Yardley (NOT MAPPED), 1.3ha, 63 dwellings	0?	++	#	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified
Cincinatti Building, Kingsbury Road, Tyburn (E185, Map 1),	++?	++	#	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential

SA Theme									
Site	1. Natural Resources and Waste	2. CO2 Emissions	3. Climate Change Adaptation	4. Historic Environment, Landscape, Biodiversity, Geodiversity	5. Pollution	6. Economic Growth	7. Communities, Lifestyles, Equality	8. Housing	Summary
439 dwellings									uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Montgomery Street (E495 & E49, Map 2), 4.7ha, 300 dwellings	++?	++	#	0	0	-?	++	++	The site has reasonable sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified, although there are uncertainties in respect of potential job loss and site remediation
Bus Depot, Summer Road/Fox Hollies Road (E71, Map 2), 1.4ha, 56 dwellings	++?	++	#	0	0	-?	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified. Loss of jobs in an area of relatively high deprivation could be an issue
Tyseley Lane/Warwick Road, Acocks Green (E76, Map 2), 1.3ha, 52 dwellings	++?	++	#	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified. , apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Rear of 635-773 Warwick Road, Acocks Green (E83, Map 2), 1.8ha, 73 dwellings	++?	++	#	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Starbank School, Bordesley Green (E50, Map 2), 1.1ha, 46 dwellings	++?	++	#	0	0	-?	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified, although some uncertainties exist in respect of site condition and loss of existing uses.

SA Theme									
Site	1. Natural Resources and Waste	2. CO2 Emissions	3. Climate Change Adaptation	4. Historic Environment, Landscape, Biodiversity, Geodiversity	5. Pollution	6. Economic Growth	7. Communities, Lifestyles, Equality	8. Housing	Summary
Land off Roma Road, South Yardley (E89, Map 2), 1.9ha, 74 dwellings	++?	++	#	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
365 George Road (E190, Map 1), 2ha, 78 dwellings	++?	++	#	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required
Farnborough Road (E410, Map 1), 1.7ha, 62 dwellings	++?	++	-	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified, apart from the site's location in a flood risk zone, and potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Land Fronting Park Lane (E430, Map 1), 1.3ha, 52 dwellings	++?	++	#	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Land between Highgate Road and Westfield Crescent (E41, Map 2), 1.8ha, 75 dwellings	++	++	#	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
Barrows Lane, Yardley (NOT MAPPED), 70 dwellings	0	++	#	0	0	0	0	++	The site has acceptable sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

SA Theme									
Site	1. Natural Resources and Waste	2. CO2 Emissions	3. Climate Change Adaptation	4. Historic Environment, Landscape, Biodiversity, Geodiversity	5. Pollution	6. Economic Growth	7. Communities, Lifestyles, Equality	8. Housing	Summary
Percy Road/Evelyn Road (E165, Map 2) 1.3ha, 65 dwellings	++?	++	0	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Berrandale Road (E485, Map 1), 1.2ha, 50 dwellings	++?	++	-	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified. , apart from the site's location in a flood risk zone and potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Former JCC Site, Haden Way (NOT MAPPED) 4.7ha, retail	++?	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Hall Road Yards (118431200, Map 2), 4ha, employment	++?	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Hay Hall Works, Redfern Road (108440400, Map 2) 5.7ha, employment	++?	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Former Atlas Works, Redfern Road (108440400, Map 2)	++?	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential

SA Theme									
Site	1. Natural Resources and Waste	2. CO2 Emissions	3. Climate Change Adaptation	4. Historic Environment, Landscape, Biodiversity, Geodiversity	5. Pollution	6. Economic Growth	7. Communities, Lifestyles, Equality	8. Housing	Summary
2.1ha, employment									uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Former Bus Garage, Crossfield Road, Shard End (NOT MAPPED) 1.3ha employment	++	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
Former Waverley School, Hobmoor Road (NOT MAPPED) 3.6ha, education/community	0	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
Corner of Bromford Road and Fort Parkway (118920500, Map 1) 1ha, employment	++	++	-?	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from the site's location in a flood risk zone which would need to be addressed through masterplanning.
Gravelly Industrial Park (108910300, Map 1) 3.5ha employment	++	++	-?	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from the site's location in a flood risk zone which would need to be addressed through masterplanning.
Erdington Industrial Park (139120500, Map 1) 2.8ha employment	++	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
Land between Cole Hill Lanes and Lea Ford Road (NOT MAPPED) 5.5ha employment	++	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

SA Theme									
Site	1. Natural Resources and Waste	2. CO2 Emissions	3. Climate Change Adaptation	4. Historic Environment, Landscape, Biodiversity, Geodiversity	5. Pollution	6. Economic Growth	7. Communities, Lifestyles, Equality	8. Housing	Summary
Kings Norton 3 Estates Regeneration (S9i, Map 3) 49ha, 500 dwellings and new local centre	++	++	#	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
Druids Lane, Druids Heath (S128, Map 3) 300 dwellings	++	++	#	0	0	0	+	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
Portland Centre, Harborne (S315, NOT MAPPED) 3.5ha, 90 dwellings	++	++	#	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
Ten Acres, Stirchley (S347, Map 2) 50 dwellings	++?	++	-	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified, apart from the sites location in a flood risk zone and potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Land at Allens Croft (S358, Map 3) 50 dwellings	++?	++	0	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Land adjacent to 59 Queens Park Road, Harborne (S144, Map 4) 1.3ha, 67 dwellings	++?	++	0	0	0	0	+	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site

SA Theme									
Site	1. Natural Resources and Waste	2. CO2 Emissions	3. Climate Change Adaptation	4. Historic Environment, Landscape, Biodiversity, Geodiversity	5. Pollution	6. Economic Growth	7. Communities, Lifestyles, Equality	8. Housing	Summary
									remediation which might be required.
Land to the rear of 15-87 Cateswell Road, Hall Green (S160, Map 2) 2.7ha, 107 dwellings	++?	++	0	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Wychbury Road Allotments, Bartley Green (S33, Map 4) 1.6ha, 60 dwellings	+	++	0	-?	0	0	0	++	The site has mixed sustainability performance, with loss of open space being the most significant issue to be addressed, notwithstanding the allotment use which has ceased.
Lakeside Centre, Lifford Lane (S540, Map 3) 4.8ha, 50 dwellings	++?	-	-	-	0	0	++	++	The site has mixed sustainability performance with a number of potentially adverse impacts which require further investigation/mitigation – public transport accessibility, flood risk and biodiversity as well as uncertainty over site remediation.
Arden Road, Frankley (S89, Map 4) 0.9ha, 50 dwellings, 0.5ha employment	++?	++	0	0	0	+	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Bus Depot, Yardley Wood Road (S93, Map 3) 1.3ha, 64 dwellings	++?	++	0	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

SA Theme									
Site	1. Natural Resources and Waste	2. CO2 Emissions	3. Climate Change Adaptation	4. Historic Environment, Landscape, Biodiversity, Geodiversity	5. Pollution	6. Economic Growth	7. Communities, Lifestyles, Equality	8. Housing	Summary
51, 61 Stevens Avenue, rear of 2-58 Simcox Gardens (S117, Map 4) 75 dwellings	++?	++	0	0	0	0	+	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Ley Hill Phase 4 (S84, Map 4) 70 dwellings	-?	++	0	-?	0	0	0?	++	The site has a mixed sustainability performance with adverse effects in relation to greenfield development and loss of informal open space which could be difficult to mitigate.
Bangham Pit Road (S592, Map 4) 53 dwellings	-?	++	0	-?	0	0	0?	++	The site has a mixed sustainability performance with adverse effects in relation to greenfield development and loss of informal open space which could be difficult to mitigate.
Arvin Meritor site, Stirchley (S9j, Map 3) 2.1ha, employment-led, mixed use	++?	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required
Great Park, Hollymoor Point (07710302, Map 4) 2.2ha employment	++	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
Remainder Plot K, Woodgate Business Park, Kettleswood Drive (998240113, Map 4)	++	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

SA Theme									
Site	1. Natural Resources and Waste	2. CO2 Emissions	3. Climate Change Adaptation	4. Historic Environment, Landscape, Biodiversity, Geodiversity	5. Pollution	6. Economic Growth	7. Communities, Lifestyles, Equality	8. Housing	Summary
0.4ha employment									
Ardath Road, Kings Norton (S9k, Map 3) 4.3ha, employment	++?	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance (notwithstanding the need for significant remediation) with no adverse effects identified.
Edgbaston Mill (S9l, Map 2) 0.4ha hotel and leisure	++	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
Royal Works, Sutton Coldfield (N26) 1.3ha, 66 dwellings	++?	++	#	0	0	#	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance (notwithstanding the need for remediation) with no adverse effects identified.
Land adjacent to 57 George Street, Handsworth (N188, Map 1) 1.4ha, 72 dwellings	++?	++	#	0	0	#	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance (notwithstanding the need for remediation) with no adverse effects identified.
Dovedale Road, Kingstanding (N385, Map 1) 5.6ha, 226 dwellings	-	++	0	-	0	#	0?	++	The site has mixed sustainability performance with potentially adverse effects relating to the loss of greenfield land and recreational resource for the local community, notwithstanding its current informal open space use.
Aldridge Road (N561, Map 1) 2.8ha, 112 dwellings	++?	++	0	0	0	0	+	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

SA Theme									
Site	1. Natural Resources and Waste	2. CO2 Emissions	3. Climate Change Adaptation	4. Historic Environment, Landscape, Biodiversity, Geodiversity	5. Pollution	6. Economic Growth	7. Communities, Lifestyles, Equality	8. Housing	Summary
TRW site, Mere Green (N95, Map 5) 0.8ha, 50 dwellings	++?	++	0	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Site off Kingstanding Road (N163, Map 1) 1.1ha, 56 dwellings	++?	++	0	0?	0	0	+	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, although there are uncertainties over remediation and effect on adjacent SLINC, the latter to be addressed through masterplanning.
Booth Street/Holyhead Road (N519, Map 1) 0.2ha, 52 dwellings	++?	++	0	0	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.
Great Western Business Park (N9e, NOT MAPPED) 2.6ha, 50 dwellings	++?	++	0	-	0	0	++	++	The site has good sustainability performance although the emergence of biodiversity interests could constrain development potential. This issue will need to be addressed as part of masterplanning.
Tameside Park, Aldridge Road (07923603, Map 1) 1.1ha, employment	++	++	#	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
Holford Park, Tameside Drive and Holford Way (079120114,	++	++	-?	0?	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified. However,

SA Theme									
Site	1. Natural Resources and Waste	2. CO2 Emissions	3. Climate Change Adaptation	4. Historic Environment, Landscape, Biodiversity, Geodiversity	5. Pollution	6. Economic Growth	7. Communities, Lifestyles, Equality	8. Housing	Summary
Map 1) 2.2ha, employment									the site lies within flood risk zones and is adjacent to a wildlife corridor, issues which will need to be addressed as part of masterplanning.
Park Lane Depot, Park Lane (159140200, Map 1) 0.7ha, employment	++	++	0	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
Windsor Street Gas Works (088830800, Map 1) 3ha, employment	++	++	0	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
Land adjacent to Aston Goods Station, Rupert Street (088810602, Map 1) 1.5ha, employment	++	++	0	0	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
75-177 Walsall Road, Perry Barr (N596, NOT MAPPED) 4.7ha, employment	++	++	0	0?	0	++	++	#	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.
Bill House, Soho Hill (N522, NOT MAPPED) 1.2ha, mixed use	++?	++	0	0?	0	+	++	+	The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

3.2 Key Sustainability Appraisal Outcomes

3.2.1 Overview

The BDP is a growth and regeneration-led strategy focusing on the transformation of a number of growth areas throughout the City, complemented by strategic allocations which meet specific needs. The housing need of approximately 84,000 dwellings over the plan period is to be delivered through provision for 51,000 dwellings within the City boundary and, through agreement with adjacent authorities, 33,000 elsewhere. Employment growth (of both strategic and local importance) and retail development is also to be provided for. Strategic sites comprise the bulk of the assessed housing need as follows:

Completions 2011-12	1,187
Under construction April 2012	3,369
Planning Permission April 2012	10,964
Development Plan Allocations April 2012	6,179
Green Belt Proposals	5,500 approximately
Growth Areas (excluding permissions and existing allocations)	10,000 approximately
Identified windfalls (unallocated SHLAA sites)	4,200 approximately
Unidentified windfalls	8,785
Bringing vacant property back into use	1,000

Proposed development sites have come forward through the periodically reviewed SHLAA¹², have existing planning permission or are allocations, and are of varying character, being principally brownfield but also using greenfield land to meet specific needs. Green Belt options have been tested in the Options Consultation (October 2012) and again through the Green Belt Options Assessment (September 2013) which has been prepared in light of additional survey work to test their relative merits. Only those sites within Birmingham's administrative boundary are appraised, notwithstanding the likely need to provide for additional development in the wider City Region to accommodate Birmingham's growth needs.

The approach to the distribution of new development seeks to provide a reasonable balance between accommodating growth within the existing urban area (accounting for the majority of the housing and employment requirement), and providing for additional growth requirements through the allocation of greenfield land, using the principles of a sustainable urban extension to guide residential-led development, whilst also allocating land for strategic industrial purposes.

The Sustainable Appraisal of Options¹³ concluded that: *"The various effects associated with each option presents dilemmas in the selection of a preferred solution to the demands for growth of the City associated with projected population increase. The baseline strategy of accommodating growth within the existing urban envelope using sustainable neighbourhoods as the focus for development remains, but needs to be modified through additional land allocation. Over-intensification of the existing urban area threatens not only quality of life (notably through*

¹² Birmingham City Council (2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

¹³ Sustainability Appraisal of Options Consultation (October 2012)

the erosion of limited open space resources and over-burdening of services), but also the capacity of the City to respond to future economic growth where employment land is used for housing. The appraisal concludes that, notwithstanding issues associated with loss of greenfield land and effects on nature conservation and cultural heritage, a sustainable urban extension on land to the north east of the City presents a relatively sustainable solution to accommodating the additional housing required.”

The proposed growth areas, strategic sites and other sites all demonstrate a relatively strong sustainability performance, being located in relative proximity to existing transport and service infrastructure whilst providing opportunities for incorporating measures which will help to mitigate impacts, such as best practice design delivering energy efficient development, green infrastructure and on the larger sites renewable energy generation and distribution.

Concentration of the majority of growth on sustainable neighbourhoods will help to maintain and reinforce community vitality, and absorb pressures for the outward growth of the City. Concentrating development in existing centres provides wider sustainability benefits through limiting the need to travel (particularly cross-town trips), providing alternative travel options based around public transport, walking and cycling, and in so doing reducing air pollution. Potential problems associated with ‘town-cramming’, such as loss of open spaces and the character of localities can be mitigated through the development and application of policies on design.

There may be some site-specific environmental effects associated with the housing allocations, both positive and negative, depending on their location and characteristics, but BDP implementation policies seek to manage impacts and improve environmental performance (such as through energy efficiency and good design) which together will help to realise positive environmental effects. Social impacts are likely to be similarly positive, through the support of existing services and the provision of new ones where appropriate, and wider opportunities for the enhancement of green infrastructure and encouragement of more active modes of travel, for example. The maintenance and enhancement of economic vibrancy across the City is critical, and the allocations seek to provide such opportunities, supporting housing growth and reducing out-commuting.

Most of the proposed growth locations and sites demonstrate at worst neutral, but often positive or significantly positive performance in relation to key criteria such as sustainable transport, access to jobs and services and the opportunities to provide for affordable housing. This reflects the location of the proposed developments, largely within the current built-up area, using brownfield land and, using opportunities for regeneration to realise sustainable goals for the City, for example through the creation of sustainable neighbourhoods. Much rests on the quality of design and implementation, however, both in terms of avoiding negative impacts such as over-intensification, but also ensuring that new development makes the most of potential associated with the provision of renewable energy, for example, or helps to realise green infrastructure improvements which in turn improve access to recreational opportunities.

Inevitably, additional development compromises some sustainability objectives, notably atmospheric and noise pollution which are typically associated with traffic generation. However, any disbenefits are outweighed by re-use of brownfield land in the case of the majority of proposed sites, the aspirations for the creation of sustainable neighbourhoods as part of regeneration, and the opportunities for a sustainable urban extension where significant greenfield land release is proposed. Here, the conclusions on the sustainability performance of release of greenfield

land for strategic employment uses are more complex, but again to some degree effects can be mitigated through intelligent design.

In the case of a sustainable urban extension, whilst significant negative impacts are associated with the irreversible loss of greenfield land, there are significant opportunities to create a development which meets a range of sustainability objectives, *inter alia*: the development of services which meet new and existing needs, sustainable transport infrastructure, green infrastructure, and waste management measures.

Overall, the proposed sites contribute to meeting the sustainability aspirations of the BDP and whilst there are predicted negative effects which accompany growth which will require monitoring and perhaps mitigation, particularly at the site level, there should be positive effects.

3.2.2 Observations on Issues Arising and Recommendations

Notwithstanding the overall sustainability performance of the proposed sites, there are a number of issues which should be considered as part of site development as a whole to help ensure that sustainability objectives are worked towards. Some of these issues are addressed through good planning practice (notably the implementation of good design which has inherent sustainability qualities), but others require the consideration of how through integrated action sustainability outcomes can be more far-reaching. In light of this, the following recommendations are made:

- The need to avoid piecemeal development which could miss the opportunities associated with improving the sustainability of localities in general through the use of sustainable transport networks, for example. This entails all major development being strategy and masterplan-led, with clear references to their wider context and to the opportunities for synergies between adjacent areas.
- Close attention to design issues of areas and buildings will be critical in ensuring that high standards are achieved in practice, particularly in respect of ensuring the energy efficiency of new buildings, using opportunities to incorporate district heating networks, cycle and footpaths, and the incorporation of green infrastructure which serves multiple purposes.
- The use of City-wide initiatives to reinforce sustainability policies and practice e.g. through topic-specific SPGs and strategies such as for green infrastructure and nature conservation, will be critical in developing a rounded approach to sustainable neighbourhoods in particular but also the progression of the City on a more sustainable path. Work should progress on the development of detailed approaches to the enhancement of green infrastructure/biodiversity (advancing the Green Living Spaces Strategy), recreation, sustainable transport and access, local economic development and renewable energy.
- Clear links between housing and service provision and job creation as part of the concept of 'sustainable neighbourhoods' need to be established. Further work is required on establishing the form and function of such areas, in particular what changes to their current structure are needed to help create the conditions for more sustainable living and their integration with adjacent areas.

3.2.3 Use of this Report

The findings of this Appraisal will be used to inform the Pre-Submission BDP for consultation in late 2013. The Pre-Submission document will be accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal Report reporting on the performance of the BDP as a whole.

Appendix A

Appraisal Criteria and Strategic Site Assessment

Site Appraisal Criteria

SA Theme	SA Objectives	Guide Questions: will the Birmingham Development Plan help to ...	Site Appraisal Criteria
1. Natural resources and waste	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate energy efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment? Promote and support resource efficient technologies? Reward efficient resource use? Reduce water consumption? 	Assumed to be part of good design
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there opportunities to contribute to waste recycling either on- or off-site?
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the efficient use of land and minimise the loss of greenfield land? Value and protect the biodiversity/geodiversity (of previously developed land and buildings)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site located on greenfield land?
2. CO2 emissions	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce dependence on fossil fuels? Increase the number of buildings which meet recognised standards for sustainability? 	Assumed to be part of good design
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce dependence on fossil fuels? Promote and support the development of new high value and low impact technologies, especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives? Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources, including micro generation, CHP, district heating and transportation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there opportunities to contribute to the use of renewable energy generation either on- or off-site?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce energy consumption? 	Assumed to be part of good design
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents? Encourage walking and cycling? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site within walking distance (800 metres) of an existing public transport node?

SA Theme	SA Objectives	Guide Questions: will the Birmingham Development Plan help to ...	Site Appraisal Criteria
	ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce travel by private car? Promote accessibility for disabled people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site likely to require/include new infrastructure to support the use of sustainable methods of travel?
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce traffic volumes? Reduce average journey length? 	
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption? 	
3. Climate change adaptation	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses to people and property? Reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events? Protect, enhance and extend green infrastructure resources? Address climate change adaptation for biodiversity fragmentation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site within flood risk zone 2, 3a / b? Is the site likely to increase flood risk elsewhere? Is the site at risk of flooding from other sources? Is there capacity on site for mitigation measures e.g. green infrastructure?
4. Historic environment, landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance features of built and historic environment and landscape? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site in proximity to (including its setting): Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Conservation Area, Historic Park or Garden, or other historic or cultural feature?
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard and enhance the character of the local landscape and local distinctiveness? Improve the landscape quality and character of the countryside? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site in proximity to designated landscape areas?
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use approaches that improve the resilience of natural systems such as linking fragmented habitats where possible? Conserve and enhance natural/semi-natural habitats and conserve and enhance species diversity? Lead to habitat creation delivering BAP priorities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site in proximity to SSSI, NNR, LNR, Ancient Woodland, or other sensitive designated or non-designated receptors?
5. Pollution	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve air quality? Reduce CO2 emissions? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the local road networks experience a significant increase in traffic or emissions or congestion as a result of the new development?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve water quality? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are any vulnerable waterbodies within the proximity of the site? Is the site within a ground water protection zone?

SA Theme	SA Objectives	Guide Questions: will the Birmingham Development Plan help to ...	Site Appraisal Criteria
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and enhance soil quality? Minimise the loss of soils to development? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the development lead to the loss, or compromise the quality, of soil?
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause noise pollution? Propose mitigation measures to minimise noise pollution? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is development of the site likely to significantly increase ambient noise levels?
6. Economic growth	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage and support a culture of enterprise and innovation, including social enterprise? Improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Promote growth in key sectors? Reduce unemployment, especially amongst disadvantaged groups? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For major developments, will the development provide opportunities for job creation? Will the development encourage retail and business diversity? Does the site allow for mixed use development and multiple use spaces?
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that Birmingham's workforce is equipped with the skills to access high quality employment opportunities suited to the changing needs of Birmingham's economy whilst recognising the value and contribution of unpaid work? 	
7. Communities, healthy lifestyles and equality	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the satisfaction of a diverse range people with the neighbourhoods where they live? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will new development require infrastructure improvements (utilities, roads, schools, greenspace) to support it? Is development on the site likely to contribute to sense of place?
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example enabling communities to improve their neighbourhoods? Encourage good employee relations and management practices? Encourage ethical trading? 	Assumed to be part of good design
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example enabling communities to improve their neighbourhoods? Encourage engagement in community activities for example through the establishment of social and cultural facilities that address the needs of equalities groups? Increase the ability of people to influence decisions? 	Assumed to be part of good design
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote environmental justice, recognising that deprived areas and disadvantaged communities are more likely to be affected by environmental damage and degradation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site located within an area of high deprivation? Does the site provide for mixed use development? Will the site be located within 800 metres of a primary school / within

SA Theme	SA Objectives	Guide Questions: will the Birmingham Development Plan help to ...	Site Appraisal Criteria
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location? 	4.8km of a secondary school? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the size of the development trigger the need for additional places in post-sixteen education?
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote environmental justice, recognising that deprived areas and disadvantaged communities are more likely to be affected by environmental damage and degradation? Reduce household poverty, especially the proportion of children living in poor households? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the site include, where required, provision for new educational facilities? Will the site be located within 800 metres of healthcare facilities? Will the site be within walking and cycling distance of natural greenspace?
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help provide equitable access to health services? Provide sufficient areas of accessible natural greenspace? 	
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce crime? Reduce the fear of crime amongst all social and cultural groups? 	Assumed to be part of good design
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage participation in sport and cultural activities for all the diverse communities in Birmingham? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there convenient access to sport, recreation and cultural facilities?
8. Housing	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce homelessness? Increase the range and affordability of housing for all social and cultural groups? Reduce the number of unfit homes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site/proposal of adequate size to trigger delivery of affordable housing? Will housing be supported by key services, employment, open space and/or other facilities on site?

SITE/AREA ASSESSMENT

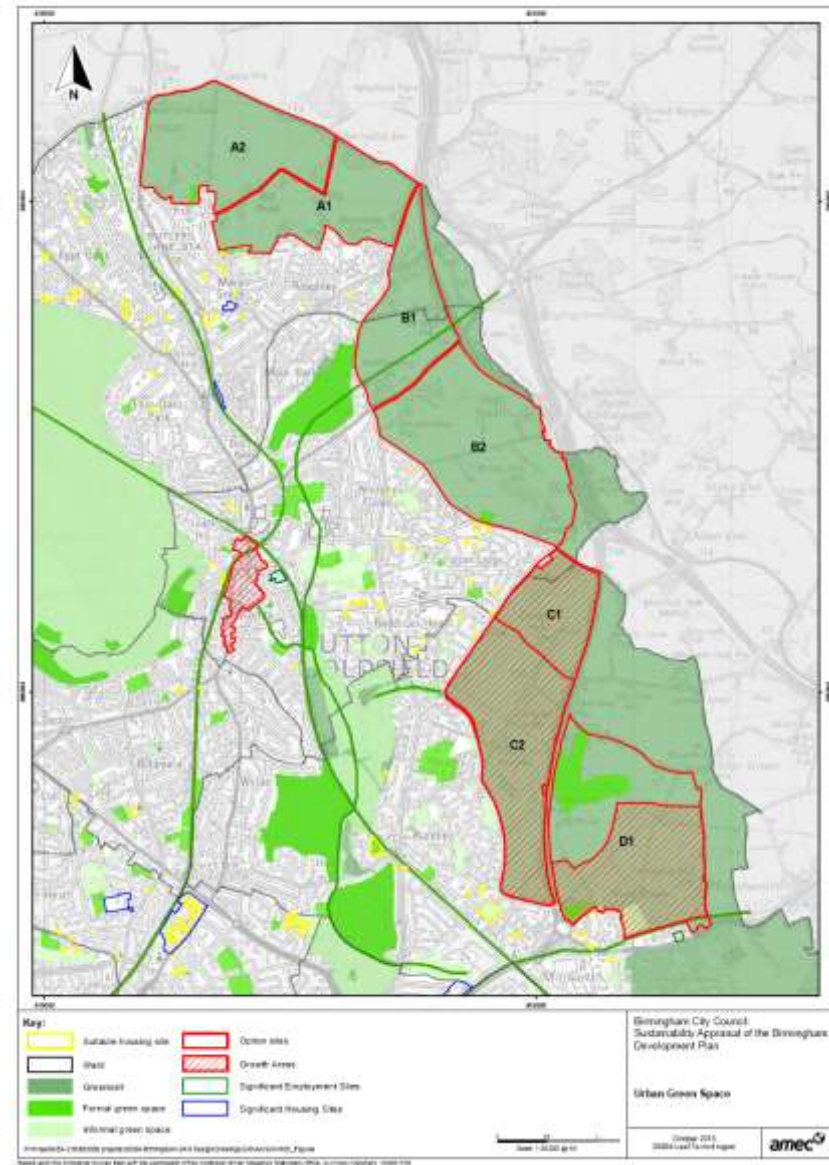
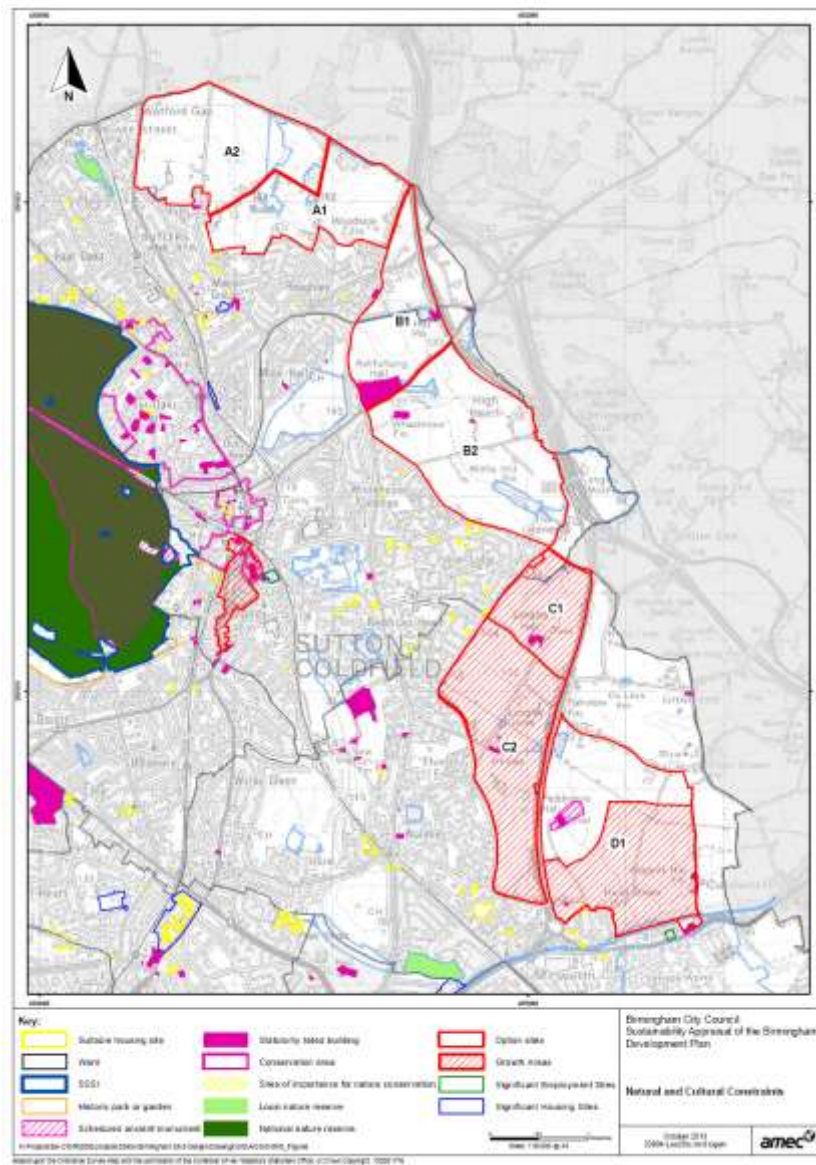
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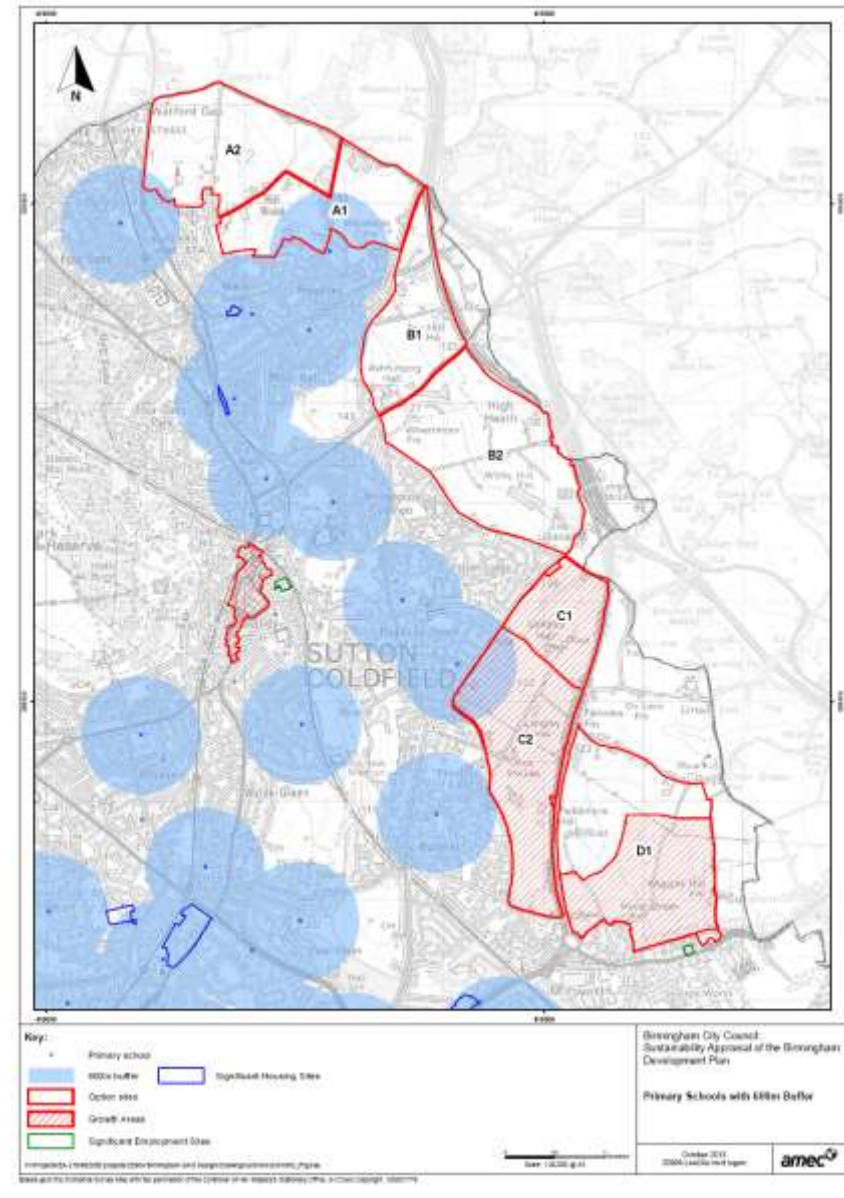
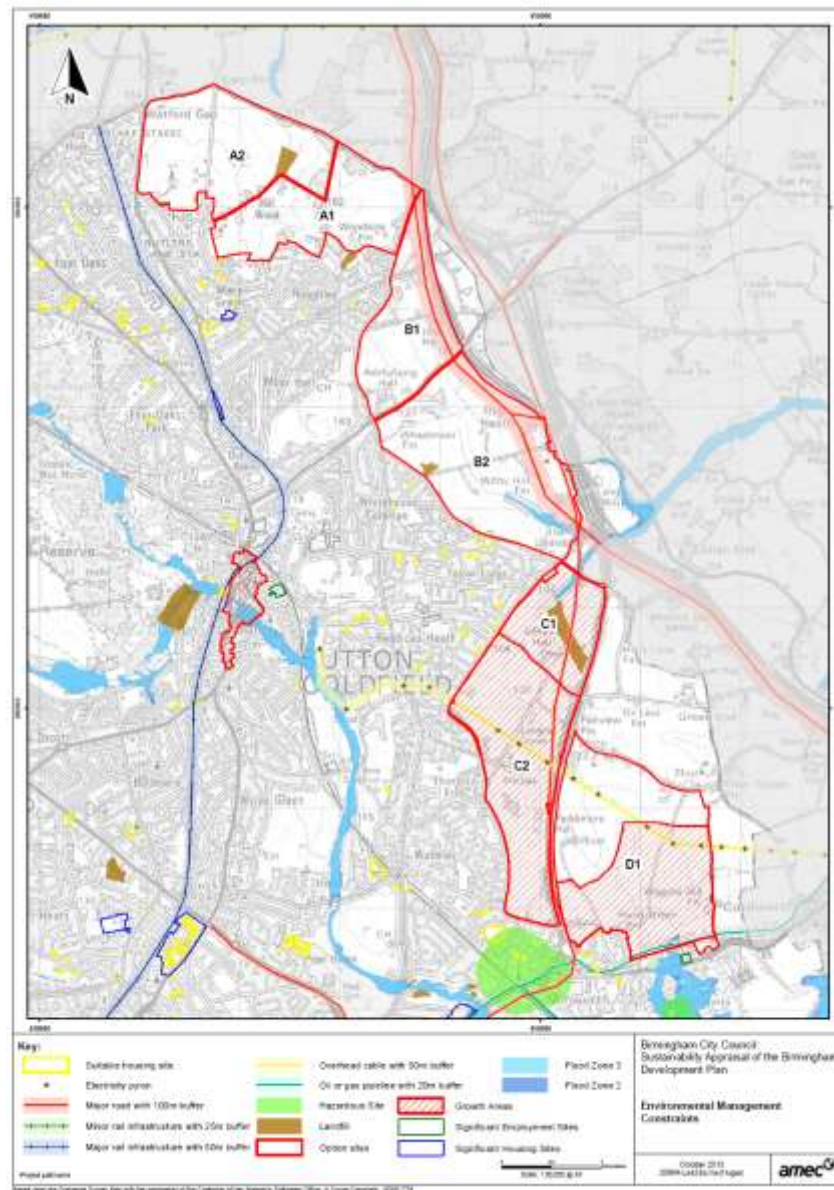
SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	DESCRIPTION
++	Likely to be very sustainable and contribute significantly to the SA Objective
+	Likely to be sustainable and contribute to the SA Objective
?	Uncertain impacts on the SA Objective
0	Neutral - option is unlikely to impact on the SA Objective
-	Likely to be unsustainable and have minor adverse impacts on the SA Objective
--	Likely to be very unsustainable and have a significant adverse impacts on the SA Objective
#	No clear relationship

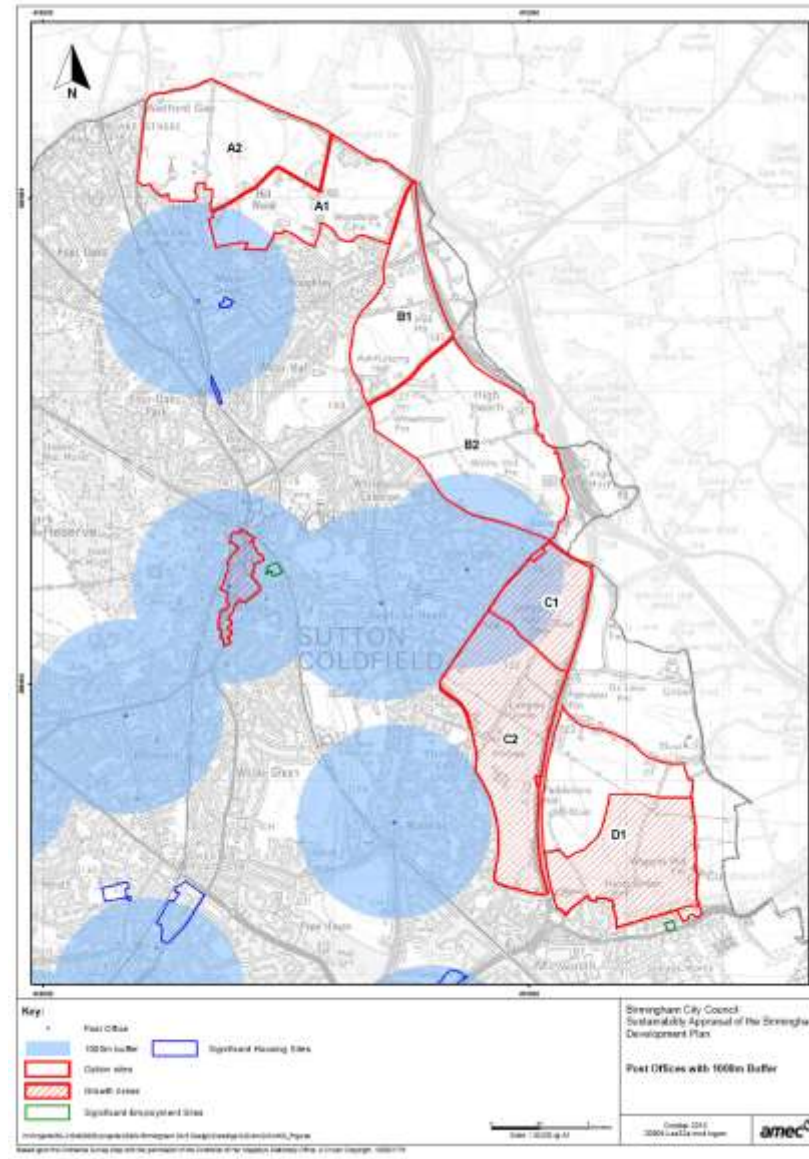
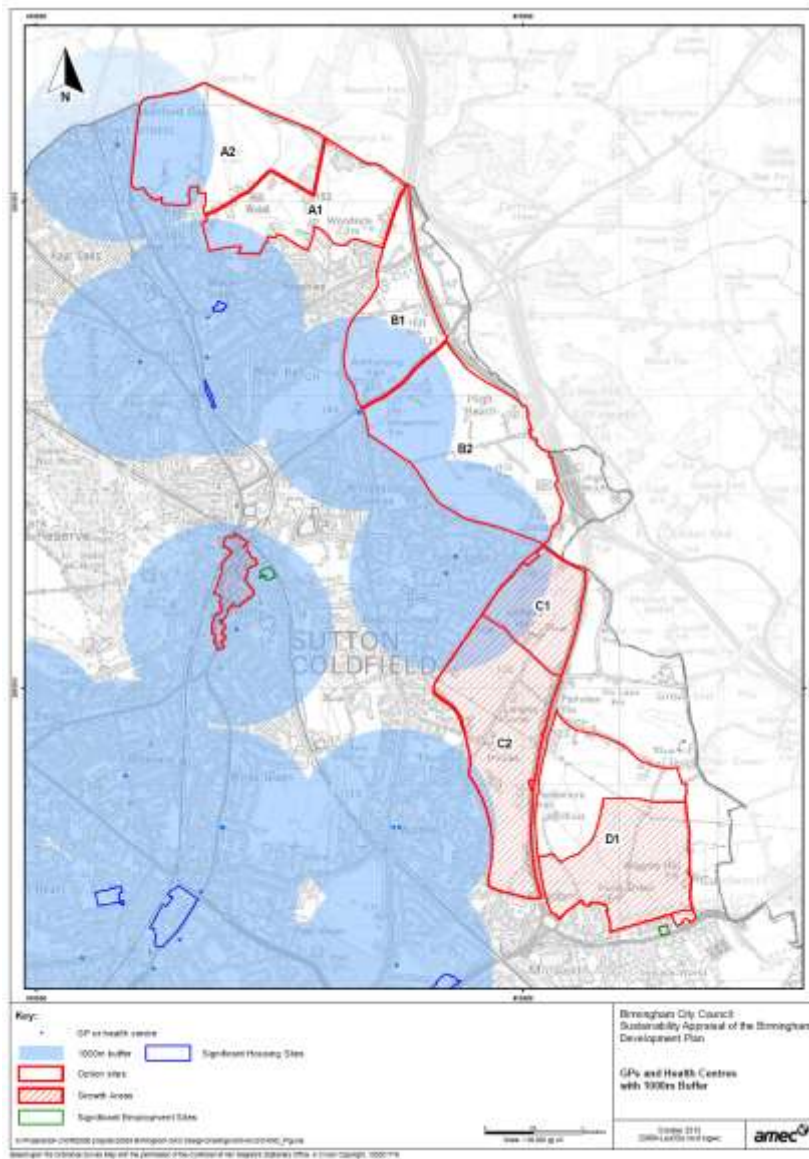
Housing Sites

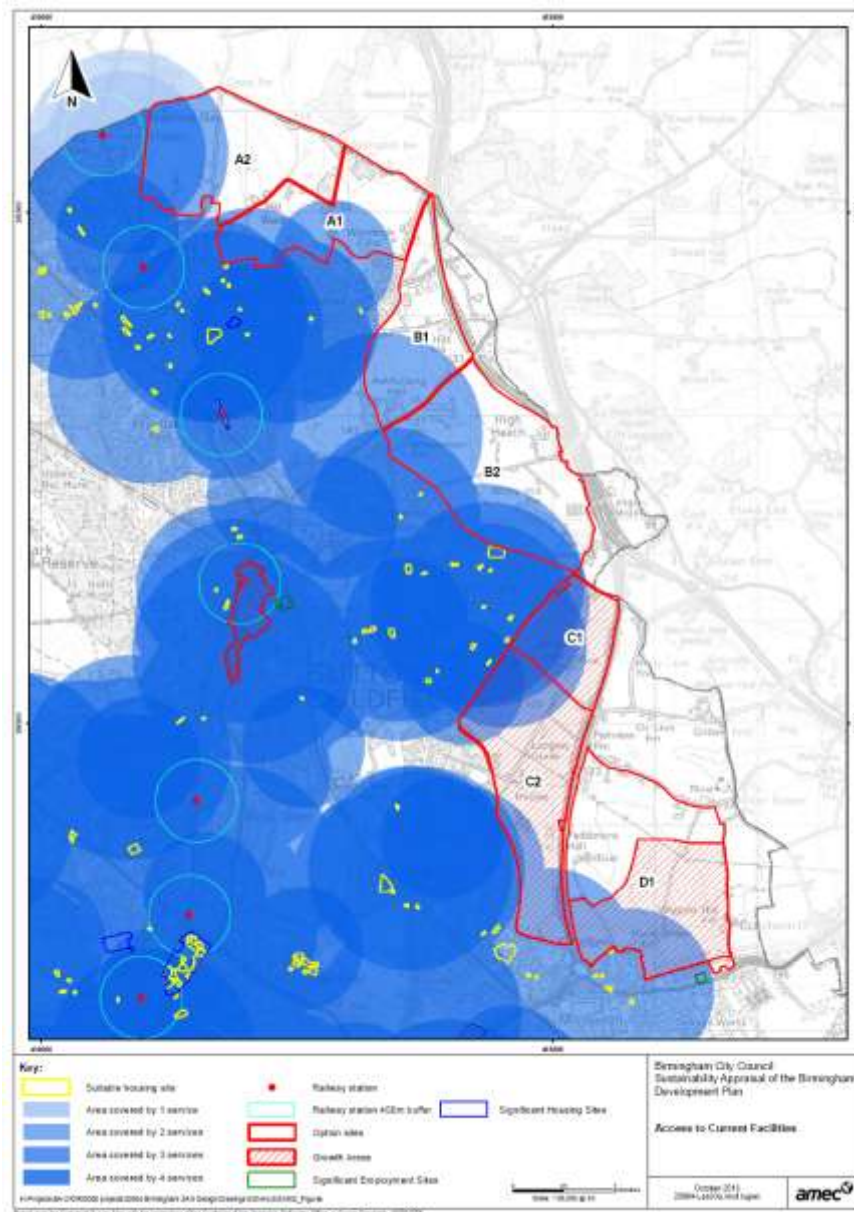
Greenfield

In order to help meet Birmingham's housing need, a number of greenfield sites were considered for release as part of the Options Consultation (October 2012). In order to support a proposal to release Green Belt land, a Green Belt Options Assessment (BCC, September 2013) has been prepared. This document has been used to help inform the appraisal of greenfield sites to the north and east of Sutton Coldfield and complements the mapping of service provision which helped to inform the appraisal of the options consultation document. The following figures help to inform the assessment:









Area A1: Hill Wood (bounded by Weeford Road/Hillwood Road), East of Watford Gap

A 98ha site situated immediately to the north of the urban edge of Mere Green and Roughly.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New development but opportunities for sustainable construction.	0
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Opportunities for sustainable waste management reflecting potential scale of development.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Greenfield land.	-
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	Assumed that best practice would be adopted.	+
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Opportunities for innovation on a site of this size.	+
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	Assumed that best practice would be adopted.	+
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	There is access to Butlers Lane and Four Oaks stations to the west. Strategic road access is limited.	-
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Opportunities for self-containment through mixed use, but relative remoteness means travel for service provision.	-
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Emissions likely to rise due to relative remoteness of the location.	-
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Opportunities to include climate change mitigation as part of new development.	+
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT,	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore	Limited historic assets.	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.		
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	High visual sensitivity with limited opportunities for mitigation.	-
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Moderate ecological value.	-
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Air pollution likely to increase as a result of car-based transport.	-
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No overall impact likely.	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No overall impact likely.	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No overall impact likely.	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Potential employment opportunities through mixed use development.	+
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Potential employment opportunities through mixed use development.	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunities to create a new community at this scale.	+
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	Opportunities to create a new community at this scale.	+
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Relative remoteness from higher order services, Mere Green local centre 1.6km and Sutton town centre 4.1km.	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Inclusion of a proportion of affordable homes could help those in need in this relatively affluent area.	+
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to develop GI links as part of a development.	+
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	No relationship identified	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Development could provide recreational opportunities through new provision of facilities.	+
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	A significant area which could deliver a range of house types, although the deprivation indices for this locality are relatively good.	+

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

The site has a mixed performance across the sustainability objectives, with opportunities for positive effects in terms of a range of housing and employment provision, green infrastructure and renewable energy associated with a development area of this size. Equally, the relatively remote location, with limited infrastructure and landscape and biodiversity constraints mean that development would not meet a range of sustainability objectives.

Area A2: Hill Wood, East of Watford Gap

A 147ha site situated immediately to the north and east of Hill Wood and Mere Green.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New development but opportunities for sustainable construction.	0
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Opportunities for sustainable waste management reflecting potential scale of development.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use	Greenfield land.	-

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	of previously developed land and buildings.		
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	Assumed that best practice would be adopted.	+
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Opportunities for innovation on a site of this size.	+
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	Assumed that best practice would be adopted.	+
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	There is reasonable access to Blake Street and Butlers Lane stations to the west. Strategic road access is limited to the A5127 and A4026 to the west.	+
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Opportunities for self-containment through mixed use.	-
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Emissions likely to rise due to relative remoteness of the location.	-
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Opportunities to include climate change mitigation as part of new development.	+
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	Limited historic assets.	0
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	High visual sensitivity with limited opportunities for mitigation.	-
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Moderate ecological value.	-
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Air pollution likely to increase as a result of car-based transport, but opportunities for provision of green infrastructure at this scale of development could help to offset impacts.	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No overall impact likely.	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No overall impact likely.	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No overall impact likely.	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Potential employment opportunities through mixed use development.	+
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Potential employment opportunities through mixed use development.	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunities to create a new community at this scale.	+
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	Opportunities to create a new community at this scale.	+
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Relative remoteness from higher order services, Mere Green local centre 1.8km and Sutton town centre 4.6km.	0
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Inclusion of a proportion of affordable homes could help those in need in this relatively affluent area.	+
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to develop GI links as part of a development.	+
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	No relationship identified	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Development could provide recreational opportunities through new provision of facilities.	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Could deliver a range of house types, although the deprivation indices for this locality are relatively good.	+

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

The site has a mixed performance across the sustainability objectives, with opportunities for positive effects in terms of a range of housing and employment provision, green infrastructure and renewable energy associated with a development area of this size. Equally, the relatively remote location, with limited infrastructure and landscape and biodiversity constraints mean that development would not meet a range of sustainability objectives.

Area B1: West of M6 Toll, North of Tamworth Road

A 43ha site between the urban edge of Roughley and the M6 Toll.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New development but opportunities for sustainable construction.	0
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Opportunities for sustainable waste management reflecting potential scale of development.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Greenfield land.	-
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	Assumed that best practice would be adopted.	+
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Opportunities for innovation on a site of this size.	+?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	Assumed that best practice would be adopted.	+
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major	There is moderate access to Four Oaks and Sutton Coldfield stations to the west and south west, and good access to the	-

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	strategic road network via Tamworth Road which could encourage car travel.	
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Opportunities for self-containment through mixed use.	-
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Emissions likely to rise due to distance to service centres and ready access to strategic road network (A453/A38)	-
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Opportunities to include climate change mitigation as part of new development.	+
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	Limited historic assets.	0
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	Limited visual sensitivity	+
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Moderate ecological value.	-
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Air pollution likely to increase as a result of car-based transport.	-
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No overall impact likely.	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No overall impact likely.	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No overall impact likely.	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Potential employment opportunities through mixed use development?	+
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Potential employment opportunities through mixed use development?	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Probably limited opportunities to create a new community at this scale.	0
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	Probably limited opportunities to create a new community at this scale.	0
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Probably limited opportunities to create a new community at this scale and hence opportunities for additional service provision.	0
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Inclusion of a proportion of affordable homes could help those in need in this relatively affluent area.	+
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to develop GI links as part of a development.	+
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	No relationship identified	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Development could provide recreational opportunities through new provision of facilities.	+
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Could deliver a range of house types, although the deprivation indices for this locality are relatively good.	+

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

The site has a mixed performance across the sustainability objectives, with opportunities for positive effects in terms of a range of housing and employment provision, green infrastructure and renewable. Equally, the infrastructure and landscape and biodiversity constraints mean that development would not meet a range of sustainability objectives.

Area B2: West of M6 Toll, South of Tamworth Road

A site of 109ha between the urban edge of Whitehouse Common/Falcon Lodge and the M6 Toll.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New development but opportunities for sustainable construction.	0
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Opportunities for sustainable waste management reflecting potential scale of development.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Greenfield land.	-
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	Assumed that best practice would be adopted.	+
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Opportunities for innovation on a site of this size.	+
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	Assumed that best practice would be adopted.	+
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	There is reasonable access Sutton station to the west. Good strategic road access via Tamworth Road which could encourage car travel.	0
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Potential opportunities for self-containment through mixed use.	0
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Emissions likely to rise due to relative distance from services and employment.	-
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Opportunities to include climate change mitigation as part of new development.	+
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT,	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore	Limited historic assets.	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.		
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	Medium visual sensitivity with opportunities for mitigation.	0
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Moderate-high ecological value.	-
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Air pollution likely to increase as a result of car-based transport, although opportunities for walking and cycling links to Sutton, and for the provision of green infrastructure at this scale of development could help to offset impacts	0
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No overall impact likely.	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No overall impact likely.	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No overall impact likely.	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Potential employment opportunities through mixed use development.	+
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Potential employment opportunities through mixed use development.	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunities to create a new community at this scale.	+
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	Opportunities to create a new community at this scale.	+
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Relatively good access to higher order services, Mere Green local centre 2.9km and Sutton town centre 2.8km.	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Inclusion of a proportion of affordable homes could help those in need in this relatively affluent area.	+
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to develop GI links as part of a development.	+
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	No relationship identified	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Development could provide recreational opportunities through new provision of facilities.	+
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Could deliver a range of house types, although the deprivation indices for this locality are relatively good.	+

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

The site has a mixed performance across the sustainability objectives, with opportunities for positive effects in terms of a range of housing and employment provision, green infrastructure and renewable energy. Equally, landscape and biodiversity constraints mean that development would not meet a range of sustainability objectives.

Area C: West of Sutton Coldfield Bypass, Walmley

A 274ha site located between the urban edge of Walmley / Reddicap Heath and the A38.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New development but opportunities for sustainable construction.	0
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Opportunities for sustainable waste management reflecting potential scale of development.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Greenfield land.	-

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	Assumed that best practice would be adopted.	+
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Opportunities for innovation on a site of this size.	+
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	Assumed that best practice would be adopted.	+
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Reasonable access to Sutton station to the west (3km) and limited direct access to the strategic road network could discourage car use.	+
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Potential opportunities for self-containment through mixed use.	0
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Emissions likely to rise due to relative distance from services and employment.	-
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Opportunities to include climate change mitigation as part of new development.	+
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	Limited historic assets.	0
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	Low visual sensitivity with opportunities for mitigation.	+
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Low-moderate ecological value.	0
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Air pollution likely to increase as a result of car-based transport, although opportunities for walking and cycling links to Sutton and the for provision of green infrastructure at this scale of development could help to offset impacts.	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No overall impact likely.	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No overall impact likely.	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No overall impact likely.	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Potential employment opportunities through mixed use development.	+
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Potential employment opportunities through mixed use development.	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunities to create a new community at this scale.	++
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	Opportunities to create a new community at this scale.	++
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Relatively good access to higher order services, Walmley local centre 1.6km and Sutton town centre 3.0km.	+
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Inclusion of a proportion of affordable homes could help those in need in this relatively affluent area.	+
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to develop GI links as part of a development.	+
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	No relationship identified	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Development could provide recreational opportunities through new provision of facilities.	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Could deliver a range of house types, although the deprivation indices for this locality are relatively good.	+

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

The site has a mixed performance across the sustainability objectives, with opportunities for positive effects in terms of a range of housing and employment provision, green infrastructure and renewable energy, particularly for a site of this size. Negative impacts are associated with the loss of greenfield land and impacts on CO2 emissions due to increased car travel.

Former Yardley Sewage Works

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Scale of development will contribute to opportunities for recycling in the wider community.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Brownfield but informal open space	+
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Uncertain whether this can be implemented.	?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Site is located in proximity to transport infrastructure (Lea Hall station) and City Centre (3 miles to the west)	++
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Close proximity to service provision and sources of employment	++
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Opportunities to promote greater self-containment of the wider community through jobs and services	+
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Site is not within flood risk zone and site could contribute to flood risk management associated with the River Cole	+
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Opportunities to enhance biodiversity	+
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Possible increases in traffic levels	?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	+
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	An accessible site forming a logical extension to the existing built-up area	+
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	No relationship identified	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	An accessible site forming a logical extension to the existing built-up area	+
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	An accessible site forming a logical extension to the existing built-up area	+
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Proximity to open space and opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services and jobs	++
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Proximity to open space and opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services	++
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	The scale of the site (8ha/350 dwellings) offers opportunities for affordable housing provision.	++

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

This is a highly sustainable location which is in close proximity to existing residential areas (Shard End/Colehall), transport infrastructure (Lea Hall station) and employment opportunities in the immediate vicinity and the City Centre 3 miles to the west. The scale of the development (350 dwellings) is likely to make a contribution to supporting and enhancing local service provision and could provide a proportion of affordable housing.

Growth Areas

City Centre (Policy GA1)

“In order to strengthen the role of the city on a national and international basis there will be an emphasis on delivering major new investment in retail and office provision. Alongside its important economic and visitor role the City Centre is home to a growing residential population which will continue to expand in the future. This will happen in the context of the wider aspiration of providing a high quality environment and delivering a diverse mix of uses vital to a vibrant city centre.

To support this growth and ensure the ongoing success of the City Centre the traditional core will be expanded, incorporating significant new office, retail, residential, civic and cultural uses. The City Centre has potential to accommodate in the region of 13,500 dwellings, 700,000 sq metres of office floorspace and 160,000 sq metres of retail floorspace.

Residential development will continue to be supported throughout the city centre where it delivers well-designed dense living environments matched with high quality private and communal open spaces. Developments will need to provide flexible and adaptable accommodation meeting a range of needs including for families.

In order for the City Centre to maintain and develop its position as a top visitor destination and driver of the City's economy significant levels of growth will be accommodated. The majority of this growth will be accommodated in the following strategic locations:

Eastside – *supporting the areas ongoing regeneration the City Core's expansion eastwards will require well designed mixed use developments including office, residential, learning and leisure.*

Southern Gateway - *The Southern Gateway will be the focus for the expansion of the City Core southwards through the redevelopment of the wholesale markets site delivering a vibrant new destination for the City. Residential will form an important element as part of the future mix of uses with opportunities to stimulate the regeneration of wider area.*

New Street Southside - *Acting as the catalyst for the wider regeneration of the City Centre the redeveloped New Street Station, opening in 2015, will transform the arrival experience and create new linkages.*

Westside - The Westside area incorporating the redevelopment of Paradise Circus and Arena Central will see well designed mixed use office led development.

The Snow Hill District - Accommodating the eastern expansion of the central office core the areas transformation will incorporate key office and mixed use developments around Snow Hill Station.

The Quarters - The City Centre is formed by seven quarters with the City Core at its heart. Within each quarter varying degrees of change are proposed that relate to the overarching objectives of delivering ambitious growth whilst supporting the distinctive characteristics of each quarter. The distinctive role of the different quarters of the city centre will be consolidated and strengthened.

The City Core – Providing an exceptional visitor and retail experience with a diverse range of uses set within a high quality environment.

Digbeth – Creating a thriving creative and cultural hub with high a quality, exciting and easily accessible environment.

Eastside – maximising its role as an area for learning and technology realising its extensive development opportunities and the integration of new High Speed Two terminus.

St George and St Chad – Maintain the area's important employment role and industrial activity complemented by mix of uses around the canal and improved connections bringing the area closer to the City Core

The Jewellery Quarter – Creating an urban village supporting the areas unique heritage with the introduction of a diverse mix of uses and radically improved connections to the City Core.

Southside and Highgate – Supporting the areas cultural, entertainment and residential environments complemented by high quality public spaces and pedestrian routes.

Westside and Ladywood – Creating a vibrant mixed use area combining the cultural, commercial and residential offer into a dynamic well connected area.”

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Scale of development will contribute to opportunities for recycling in the wider community.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Redevelopment of brownfield land.	++
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Significant opportunities to implement renewable e.g. district heating	++
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Additional development will help to support and extend sustainable travel options throughout the City Centre.	++
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Proximity to services and jobs reduces the need to travel.	++
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Proximity to services and jobs reduces travel, although intensification of development could increase the heat island effect.	+
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	Focusing housing development on the City Centre quarters will assist their regeneration, although intensification of development could compromise the historic character of some areas.	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
AND GEODIVERSITY	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	Limited or no impact given the urbanised character of the City Centre, with relatively few opportunities for systematic enhancement.	0
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Limited or no impact given the urbanised character of the City Centre.	0
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Further intensification of development could increase air pollution.	?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	Further intensification of development could add to the pollution load.	?
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	Limited or no impact given the urbanised character of the City Centre.	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	Further intensification of development could increase noise pollution.	?
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Whilst the BDP promotes balanced growth, there is a risk that employment sites come under pressure for residential development.	?
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Opportunities to develop learning and skills provision as part general increase in the volume and diversity of business activity.	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunities to create a distinctive urban character through the Quarters approach, although potential dangers of over-intensification.	+
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	No relationship identified	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and	Scale of existing and potential development should promote access to a range of accessible services and employment	++

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	opportunities, including jobs and learning.	opportunities.	
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Scale of existing and potential development should promote access to a range of accessible services and employment opportunities.	++
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to promote walking and cycling throughout the City Centre.	+
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Opportunities to promote participation in cultural and sporting activities.	+
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Significant opportunities to provide a range of housing types to meet identified needs and demands.	++

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

The intensification of development across the City Centre is likely to lead to a range of positive effects, principally associated with increasing opportunities for access to a range of housing, service and employment provision, whilst helping regeneration efforts. Nevertheless, the likely effects are complex and potential impacts on levels of pollution, biodiversity, cultural heritage and climate change will have to be carefully managed. The area is covered by a separate masterplan – The Big City Plan – which details development principles and specific land allocations and interrelationships using the ‘Quarters’ approach detailed in Policy GA1

Greater Icknield (Policy GA2)

“Greater Icknield consists of seven main development sites covering an area of 324ha of largely unused and semi-derelict land. The area has the potential to play a major role in meeting the City’s challenging growth agenda set out in Policy PG2. It is anticipated that Greater Icknield will provide 3,000 new homes founded upon the principles of creating sustainable neighbourhoods as set out in this plan. New family based models of urban living will be explored and will be supported by a full range of community facilities, local

shopping and working opportunities, and better quality streets, parks, squares and gardens. Connections by public transport, walking and cycling will be enhanced including links to the City Centre utilising the canal network and existing primary routes.”

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Scale of development will contribute to opportunities for recycling in the wider community.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Redevelopment of brownfield land.	++
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Uncertain whether this can be implemented.	?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Sites likely to be located in proximity to transport infrastructure in the area and access to Birmingham for higher order services.	++
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Proximity to service provision and sources of employment	++
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Opportunities to promote greater self-containment of the wider community through jobs and services	+
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT,	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.		
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Opportunity to create/restore/enhance biodiversity.	+
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Possible increases in traffic levels	?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	++
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunity to secure regeneration and enhance sense of place, particularly in response to comprehensive redevelopment which could secure a distinct and relatively self-contained community.	++
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	No relationship identified	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Part of an existing built-up area	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Part of an existing built-up area	+
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services and jobs	++
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Limited access to open spaces but opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services	0
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Sites should offer opportunities for affordable housing provision.	++

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

The scale of the development opportunity in this location and the intention to create a relatively self-contained neighbourhood should help to secure aspirations for sustainable development which could be exemplary. Much will depend upon implementation, however, and the success of creating employment opportunities, for example and ensuring that there is appropriate local service provision which complements higher order services in central Birmingham around 1 mile to the south east.

Aston/Newton/Lozells (Policy GA3)

“The Area Action Plan for Aston, Newtown and Lozells forms part of the Birmingham Development Plan and was subject to an Examination in Public (EIP) and adopted by the City Council in July 2012. It provides a clear vision and strategy for the regeneration and development of the area and sets out a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach to shaping employment, housing, retail, and transport infrastructure.

The AAP covers a large area north of the City Centre and includes the neighbourhoods of Aston, Nechells, Perry Barr, Witton, Lozells and Newtown. The area is home to a broad mix of land uses, a range of distinctive local centres and vibrant communities which make up this diverse and dynamic place. It has excellent transport connections with good access to public transport and motorway networks. The major arterial routes of the A38 (Aston Expressway), the A34 Birchfield Road and A5127 Lichfield Road

run north-south, and the A4540 Ring Road and A4040 Outer Circle run east-west through the area. It is also served by the Birmingham Walsall Railway line with stations at Perry Barr, Witton and Aston.”

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Scale of development will contribute to opportunities for recycling in the wider community.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Redevelopment of brownfield land.	++
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Uncertain whether this can be implemented.	?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Sites likely to be located in proximity to transport infrastructure in the area and access to Birmingham for higher order services.	++
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Proximity to service provision and sources of employment	+
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Opportunities to promote greater self-containment of the wider community through jobs and services	+
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT,	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.		
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Possible increases in traffic levels	?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	++
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunity to secure regeneration and enhance sense of place	+
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	No relationship identified	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Part of an existing built-up area	++
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular	Part of an existing built-up area	++

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.		
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services and jobs	+
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Limited access to open space but opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services	0
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Sites should offer opportunities for affordable housing provision.	++

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

This area is the subject of an Area Action Plan which sets out in detail proposals for its regeneration and sustainable development. The AAP has been subject to sustainability appraisal, and the principles and scale of proposed regeneration considered. Key issues highlighted in the sustainability appraisal related to: related to green infrastructure and open space, the historic environment, the quality of the built environment, provision of new services and amenities and climate change mitigation and adaptation (including the effects of flooding). Attention to these issues, through regeneration and development proposals, will ensure best use is made of the opportunities to increase the housing stock in a fashion which realises the opportunities of this inherently sustainable location.

Bordesley Park (Policy GA7)

“The Bordesley Park area incorporates the residential and industrial areas to the east of the City Centre. An Area Action Plan (AAP) is being produced to regenerate the area delivering growth within a high quality urban environment. This will have the effect of transforming a part of Birmingham which is currently difficult to access and is lacking in investment, despite its close proximity to the City Centre. The area is bounded by Alum Rock Road Local Centre to the North and the Small Heath Highway to the South.

Opportunities to improve existing housing and create new housing will be promoted across the area. In particular there is the opportunity for a new residential neighbourhood in the Cherrywood Road area.”

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Scale of development will contribute to opportunities for recycling in the wider community.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Redevelopment of brownfield land.	++
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Uncertain whether this can be implemented.	?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Sites likely to be located in proximity to transport infrastructure in the area and access to Birmingham for higher order services.	++
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Proximity to service provision and sources of employment	+
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Opportunities to promote greater self-containment of the wider community through jobs and services	+
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGINIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Possible increases in traffic levels	?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	+
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunity to secure regeneration and enhance sense of place	++
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	No relationship identified	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Part of an existing built-up area	++
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Part of an existing built-up area	++
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services and jobs	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGINIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Limited access to open space but opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services	0
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Sites should offer opportunities for affordable housing provision.	++

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

This area is the subject of an Area Action Plan which sets out in detail proposals for its regeneration and sustainable development. The AAP has been subject to sustainability appraisal, and the principles and scale of proposed regeneration considered. Key issues highlighted in the sustainability appraisal related to: related to green infrastructure and open space, the historic environment, the quality of the built environment, provision of new services and amenities and climate change mitigation and adaptation (including the effects of flooding). Attention to these issues, through regeneration and development proposals, will ensure best use is made of the opportunities to increase the housing stock in a fashion which realises the opportunities of this inherently sustainable location.

Cole Valley Triangle (Policy GA8)

“The Cole Valley comprises one the city’s most important environmental corridors, weaving through long established residential and commercial areas. These areas have been an historic focus for development and regeneration, and a number of housing areas have benefitted from redevelopment and significant new investment including Bucklands End and Shard End. The area continues to provide the opportunity for housing and economic growth and a number of projects have been identified that will deliver positive change. These include:

Stechford - an established mixed residential, commercial and local centre with opportunities for a number of sites to be brought forward for housing development.

The Meadway - a physically poor local centre with opportunities for redevelopment to provide an improved centre, new housing and a reconfigured and enhanced area of open space.

Shard End/former Yardley Sewage Works - an area of recent change, but with ongoing potential for new housing including at the site of the former Yardley Sewage Works where a wide new housing offer could be delivered along with environmental and other community benefits.”

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Scale of development will contribute to opportunities for recycling in the wider community.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Redevelopment of brownfield land.	++
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Uncertain whether this can be implemented.	?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Sites likely to be located in proximity to transport infrastructure in the area and access to Birmingham for higher order services.	++
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Proximity to service provision and sources of employment	+
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Opportunities to promote greater self-containment of the wider community through jobs and services	+
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Possible increases in traffic levels	?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	++
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunity to secure regeneration and enhance sense of place	+
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	No relationship identified	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Part of an existing built-up area	++
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Part of an existing built-up area	++
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services and jobs	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Limited access to open space but opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services	0
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Sites should offer opportunities for affordable housing provision.	++

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

The promotion of development in this area, particularly housing-led, offers significant opportunities to help a range of sustainability objectives for the locality and the City as a whole. The diversity and complexity of the problems associated with the area, which is part of the ring of relatively highly deprived communities which encircle the City Centre, means that the direction of new investment can only be the start of wider, long-term programme of addressing these. The sustainability impacts of these investments will require close monitoring.

Selly Oak and South Edgbaston (Policy GA9)

“Selly Oak and South Edgbaston is a strategically important location on the A38 corridor, in the South-West of the city. The area includes Queen Elizabeth Hospital and University of Birmingham, Selly Oak District Centre and adjoining residential areas. There is around 35ha of vacant land/buildings available for development including the former Birmingham Battery site, other sites in Selly Oak District Centre and the former Selly Oak hospital to deliver the growth and regeneration aspirations. In addition there is potential for significant investment in the existing hospital and university campuses. The area is expected to make a significant contribution to the city’s needs for new employment providing around 3,000 new jobs in the high technology sector with further significant job creation in the office, education retail and healthcare sectors. Opportunities for residential development in the area will provide over 700 new dwellings.”

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New development will require additional resource use, but there are opportunities to procure these from sustainable sources.	0
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Potential opportunities to introduce/enhance management initiatives to offset increases in activity.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Intention is to recycle brownfield sites.	++
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	Opportunities to set high standards in building design.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Opportunities to employ renewable energy technologies e.g. district heating, but extent is unclear.	+
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	Opportunities to set high standards in building design.	++
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Proximity of the area to the City Centre and existing public transport infrastructure with opportunities to make best use of this.	++
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Proposals offer opportunities for greater self-containment, but potential for greater in-commuting associated with commercial and industrial investment.	+
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Probably net neutral effect, but uncertainties over the balance between increased activity and increased emissions.	0?
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Assumed that adaptation measures will be incorporated into new development as appropriate.	+
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE,	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	New development assumed to be sensitive to existing context, but potential for erosion of character.	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	Development unlikely to compromise natural landscape and offers opportunities to contribute to its extent and quality in this locality.	++
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Development unlikely to compromise biodiversity and offers opportunities to contribute to its extent and quality in this locality.	+
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Additional development and increased activity could contrite to air pollution through increased traffic levels, for example.	-?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No likely impacts	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No likely impacts	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	Additional development and increased activity could generate additional noise pollution.	-?
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Significant opportunities for new and existing residents to take advantage of employment opportunities associated with growth proposals.	++
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Significant opportunities for new and existing residents to take advantage of training opportunities associated with growth proposals.	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Assumed that good design will ensure a good fit between any proposed development and the receiving environment.	++
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	Opportunities to development business – community links.	++
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	Opportunities to create community cohesion e.g. neighbourhood fora.	++
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Opportunities to provide improve service provision.	++

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Opportunities to address deprivation through housing and employment development.	++
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Health should be improved through enhancement of quality of life, although could be offset through increases in traffic volumes.	+
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Opportunities for creation of greater community cohesion.	+
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Increased activity should make best use of existing facilities, although capacity of these could be put under pressure.	+
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Opportunities to provide for a range housing types.	++

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

This is a highly sustainable location which is well linked to the City Centre and surrounding areas and which offers opportunities for a variety of development opportunities to contribute to sustainable development across a range of indicators, notably investment in current strengths (education, research, health) and the creation of employment, with wider benefits for the City. This is a relatively affluent area which is a key economic driver for the City and City-region, and maintains a clear identity as a residential area. The proposals offer the potential to support and enhance these qualities. Consequently, there a range of positive relationships with sustainability objectives, although various uncertainties exist in respect of the delivery of the growth on issues such as CO2 emissions and air quality associated with traffic growth.

Longbridge (Policy GA10)

“Longbridge has excellent transport connections with good access to motorway network – and close to junctions with the M5 and M42. The A38 a major arterial route crosses the area. It is also served by the Cross City Rail line and Longbridge station immediately adjoins the site. The Longbridge AAP provides a 15-20 year framework for the comprehensive regeneration and development of the area. It sets out proposals for an exemplar sustainable employment led mixed use development. It will deliver 10,000 jobs and a minimum of 1,450 new homes, a Regional Investment Site (RIS), a new local centre, new education facilities,

retailing, leisure, community and recreation uses all underpinned by quality public transport facilities and highway infrastructure and other community infrastructure.”

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Scale of development will contribute to opportunities for recycling in the wider community.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Redevelopment of brownfield land.	++
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Uncertain whether this can be implemented.	?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Sites likely to be located in proximity to transport infrastructure in the area and access to Birmingham for higher order services.	++
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Proximity to service provision and sources of employment	+
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Opportunities to promote greater self-containment of the wider community through jobs and services	+
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT,	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.		
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Possible increases in traffic levels	?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	++
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunity to secure regeneration and enhance sense of place	++
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	No relationship identified	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Part of an existing built-up area	++
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular	Part of an existing built-up area	++

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGINIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.		
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services and jobs	+
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Limited access to open space but opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services	0
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Sites should offer opportunities for affordable housing provision.	++

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

This area is the subject of an Area Action Plan which sets out in detail proposals for its regeneration and sustainable development. The AAP has been subject to sustainability appraisal, and the principles and scale of proposed regeneration considered. Key issues highlighted in the sustainability appraisal related to: related to green infrastructure and open space, the historic environment, the quality of the built environment, provision of new services and amenities and climate change mitigation and adaptation (including the effects of flooding). Attention to these issues, through regeneration and development proposals, will ensure best use is made of the opportunities to increase the housing stock in a fashion which realises the opportunities of this inherently sustainable location.

Employment Sites

Core Employment Areas (Policy TP3)

- Prologis Park, Minworth (33ha)
- The Hub, Witton (29ha)
- Heartlands, Washwood Heath (former Alstom/LDV) (44ha)
- Signal Point, Tyseley (8ha)
- Peddimore (80ha) (Policy GA6)
- City Centre Enterprise Zone (25 sites in 7 clusters)

Regional Investment Sites (Policy TP2)

- The Longbridge RIS (25ha) will be developed in line with the detailed guidance contained within the Longbridge Area Action Plan, adopted in June 2009.
- The Aston RIS (20ha) will be developed in line with the principles established in the Aston, Newtown, Lozells Area Action Plan, adopted in July 2012.

Prologis Park, Minworth

A 33ha site situated to the south of the A38 and approximately 1 mile west of the M6 Toll/M42 junction.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	No relationship identified	#
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	No relationship identified	#
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Use of brownfield land.	++

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	Addressed through development standards.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Opportunity to address this issue.	+?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	Addressed through development standards.	+
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Opportunities to enhance these modes.	+
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Uncertainty over source of employees, with potential to increase long-distance commuting by car.	?
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Traffic generation hence CO ₂ emissions.	-
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Climate changes risks addressed through development process.	+
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	No relationship identified	#
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No relationship identified	#
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Opportunity to enhance environmental quality.	+
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Traffic generation and hence increase in air pollution.	-
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No relationship identified	#

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No relationship identified	#
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	Traffic generation and hence increase in noise levels.	-
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Contribution to strengthening Birmingham's employment base.	++
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Opportunities to provide training opportunities to adjacent deprived areas.	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	No relationship identified	#
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	No relationship identified	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Opportunities to provide employment opportunities to adjacent deprived areas.	+
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Opportunities to provide employment opportunities to adjacent deprived areas.	+
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	No relationship identified	#
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	No relationship identified	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	No relationship identified	#
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	No relationship identified	#

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

Extension of this existing industrial area offers the opportunity to reinforce the qualities of this location for employment which is accessible to the strategic highway network and sources of labour in adjacent residential areas to the west, many of which are deprived. There are uncertainties over traffic impacts (hence pollution and climate change) and the provision of sustainable transport links to and from the site, but these depend upon the precise nature of development proposals, in particular the mix of uses and employment numbers. There could be opportunities for environmental enhancement.

The Hub, Witton

A 29ha brownfield site within a well-established industrial area located between Junctions 6 and 7 of the M6.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	No relationship identified	#
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	No relationship identified	#
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Use of brownfield land.	++
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	Addressed through development standards.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Opportunity to address this issue.	+?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	Addressed through development standards.	+
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Opportunities to enhance these modes.	+?
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Uncertainty over source of employees, with potential to increase long-distance commuting by car.	?

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Traffic generation hence CO2 emissions.	-
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Climate changes risks addressed through development process.	+
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	No relationship identified	#
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No relationship identified	#
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Opportunity to enhance environmental quality.	+?
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Traffic generation and hence increase in air pollution.	-
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No relationship identified	#
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No relationship identified	#
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	Traffic generation and hence increase in noise levels.	-
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Contribution to strengthening Birmingham's employment base.	++
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Opportunities to provide training opportunities to adjacent deprived areas.	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	No relationship identified	#
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by	No relationship identified	#

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGINIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	example.		
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Opportunities to provide employment opportunities to adjacent deprived areas.	+
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Opportunities to provide employment opportunities to adjacent deprived areas.	+
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	No relationship identified	#
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	No relationship identified	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	No relationship identified	#
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	No relationship identified	#

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

Redevelopment of part of this existing industrial area offers the opportunity to reinforce the qualities of this location for employment which is accessible to the strategic highway network and sources of labour in adjacent residential areas, many of which are deprived. There are uncertainties over traffic impacts (hence pollution and climate change) and the provision of sustainable transport links to and from the site, but these depend upon the precise nature of development proposals, in particular the mix of uses and employment numbers. There could be opportunities for environmental enhancement.

Heartlands, Washwood Heath

A 44ha brownfield site within a well-established industrial area located one mile east of the Gravelly Hill Interchange.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	No relationship identified	#
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	No relationship identified	#
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Use of brownfield land.	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	Addressed through development standards.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Opportunity to address this issue.	+?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	Addressed through development standards.	+
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Opportunities to enhance these modes.	+?
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Uncertainty over source of employees, with potential to increase long-distance commuting by car.	?
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Traffic generation hence CO ₂ emissions.	-
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Climate changes risks addressed through development process.	+
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE,	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	No relationship identified	#

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No relationship identified	#
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Opportunity to enhance environmental quality.	++
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Traffic generation and hence increase in air pollution.	-
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No relationship identified	#
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No relationship identified	#
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	Traffic generation and hence increase in noise levels.	-
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Contribution to strengthening Birmingham's employment base.	++
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Opportunities to provide training opportunities to adjacent deprived areas.	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	No relationship identified	#
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	No relationship identified	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Opportunities to provide employment opportunities to adjacent deprived areas.	+
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Opportunities to provide employment opportunities to adjacent deprived areas.	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	No relationship identified	#
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	No relationship identified	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	No relationship identified	#
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	No relationship identified	#

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

Redevelopment of part of this existing industrial area offers the opportunity to reinforce the qualities of this location for employment which is accessible to the strategic highway network and sources of labour in adjacent residential areas, many of which are deprived. There are uncertainties over traffic impacts (hence pollution and climate change) and the provision of sustainable transport links to and from the site, but these depend upon the precise nature of development proposals, in particular the mix of uses and employment numbers. There could be opportunities for environmental enhancement.

Signal Point, Tyseley

A 8ha brownfield site within a well-established industrial area located 4 miles to the south east of the City Centre in proximity to three radial routes connecting to the M42.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	No relationship identified	#
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	No relationship identified	#
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use	Use of brownfield land.	++

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	of previously developed land and buildings.		
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	Addressed through development standards.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Opportunity to address this issue.	+?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	Addressed through development standards.	+
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Opportunities to enhance these modes.	+
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Uncertainty over source of employees, with potential to increase long-distance commuting by car.	?
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Traffic generation hence CO ₂ emissions.	-
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Climate changes risks addressed through development process.	+
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	No relationship identified	#
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No relationship identified	#
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Opportunity to enhance environmental quality.	+
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Traffic generation and hence increase in air pollution.	-
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No relationship identified	#

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No relationship identified	#
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	Traffic generation and hence increase in noise levels.	-
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Contribution to strengthening Birmingham's employment base.	++
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Opportunities to provide training opportunities to adjacent deprived areas.	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	No relationship identified	#
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	No relationship identified	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Opportunities to provide employment opportunities to adjacent deprived areas.	+
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Opportunities to provide employment opportunities to adjacent deprived areas.	+
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	No relationship identified	#
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	No relationship identified	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	No relationship identified	#
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	No relationship identified	#

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

Redevelopment of part of this existing industrial area offers the opportunity to reinforce the qualities of this location for employment which is accessible to the strategic highway network and sources of labour in adjacent residential areas, many of which are deprived. There are uncertainties over traffic impacts (hence pollution and climate change) and the provision of sustainable transport links to and from the site, but these depend upon the precise nature of development proposals, in particular the mix of uses and employment numbers. There could be opportunities for environmental enhancement.

Longbridge RIS

A 25ha site, part of comprehensive area regeneration of the former Longbridge works, brought forward under the Longbridge AAP.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Scale of development will contribute to opportunities for recycling in the wider community.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Redevelopment of brownfield land.	++
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Uncertain whether this can be implemented.	?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Sites likely to be located in proximity to transport infrastructure in the area and access to Birmingham for higher order services.	++

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Proximity to service provision and sources of employment	+
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Opportunities to promote greater self-containment of the wider community through jobs and services	+
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Possible increases in traffic levels	?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	++
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunity to secure regeneration and enhance sense of place	++

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
EQUALITY	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	N/A – no relationship	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	N/A – no relationship	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Part of an existing built-up area	+
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Part of an existing built-up area	+
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services and jobs	+
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	No relationship	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Limited access to open space but opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services	0
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Sites should offer opportunities for affordable housing provision.	#

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

This area is the subject of an Area Action Plan which sets out in detail proposals for its regeneration and sustainable development. The RIS is an important component of the strategy of providing high quality employment land which contributes to area and City performance in attracting inward investment and job creation.

Aston RIS

A 20ha site, part of comprehensive area regeneration, brought forward under the Aston, Newton, Lozells AAP

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Scale of development will contribute to opportunities for recycling in the wider community.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Redevelopment of brownfield land.	++
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Uncertain whether this can be implemented.	?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Sites likely to be located in proximity to transport infrastructure in the area and access to Birmingham for higher order services.	++
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Proximity to service provision and sources of employment	+
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Opportunities to promote greater self-containment of the wider community through jobs and services	+
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT,	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.		
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Possible increases in traffic levels	?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	++
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunity to secure regeneration and enhance sense of place	++
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	N/A – no relationship	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	N/A – no relationship	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Part of an existing built-up area	+
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular	Part of an existing built-up area	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGINIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.		
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services and jobs	+
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	No relationship	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Limited access to open space but opportunities to provide walking and cycling access to services	0
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Sites should offer opportunities for affordable housing provision.	#

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

This area is the subject of an Area Action Plan which sets out in detail proposals for its regeneration and sustainable development. The RIS is an important component of the strategy of providing high quality employment land which contributes to area and City performance in attracting inward investment and job creation.

Peddimore, East of the Sutton Coldfield Bypass, Walmley (Policy GA6)

A 148ha site to the east of the A38 at Walmley.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New development but opportunities for sustainable construction.	0
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Opportunities for sustainable waste management.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Greenfield land.	-
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	Assumed that best practice would be adopted.	+
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Opportunities for innovation on a site of this size.	+
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	Assumed that best practice would be adopted.	+
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Poor access to rail stations (Sutton 5km), but good access to the strategic road network (A38) which could encourage car travel.	0
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Potential opportunities for self-containment through mixed use.	0
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Emissions likely to rise due to relative distance from services and employment.	-
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Opportunities to include climate change mitigation as part of new development.	+
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT,	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore	Limited historic assets.	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.		
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	Low visual sensitivity with opportunities for mitigation.	+
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Low-moderate ecological value.	0
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Air pollution likely to increase as a result of car-based transport, although opportunities for walking and cycling links to Sutton.	0
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No overall impact likely.	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No overall impact likely.	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No overall impact likely.	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Potential employment opportunities through mixed use development.	++
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Potential employment opportunities through mixed use development.	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunities to create a new community at this scale.	++
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	Opportunities to create a new community at this scale.	++
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No direct relationship.	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Poor access to services, Walmley local centre 2.3km and Sutton town centre 4.5km.	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Inclusion of a proportion of affordable homes could help those in need in this relatively affluent area.	+
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	No direct relationship.	#
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	No direct relationship.	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	No direct relationship.	#
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	No direct relationship.	#

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

The site has a mixed performance across the sustainability objectives, with opportunities for positive effects in terms of a range of housing and employment provision, green infrastructure and renewable energy, particularly for a site of this size. Negative impacts are associated with the loss of greenfield land and impacts on CO2 emissions due to increased car travel.

City Centre Enterprise Zone

Promoted as part of the Big City Plan and the strategy of the Greater Birmingham and Solihull LEP, the City Centre EZ comprises a network of 26 sites covering 68ha in seven clusters which have been identified as offering significant growth opportunities. There are a range of financial incentives and streamlined planning arrangements.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	+
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Scale of development will contribute to opportunities for recycling in the wider community.	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Redevelopment of brownfield land.	++
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Significant opportunities to implement renewable e.g. district heating	++
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Additional development will help to support and extend sustainable travel options throughout the City Centre.	++
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Proximity to services and jobs reduces travel.	++
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Proximity to services and jobs reduces travel, although intensification of development could increase the heat island effect.	+
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	Focusing housing development on the City Centre quarters will assist their regeneration, although intensification of development could compromise the historic character of some areas.	+
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	Limited or no impact given the urbanised character of the City Centre.	0
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	Limited or no impact given the urbanised character of the City Centre.	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Further intensification of development could increase air pollution.	?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	Further intensification of development could add to the pollution load.	?
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	Limited or no impact given the urbanised character of the City Centre.	?
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	Further intensification of development could increase noise pollution.	?
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Promotion of employment-related development is likely to have significant positive effects on the City, sub-regional and regional economy.	++
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Opportunities to develop learning and skills provision.	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunities to create a distinctive urban character through the Quarters approach, although potential dangers of over-intensification.	+
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	No relationship identified	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	No relationship identified	#
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Scale of existing and potential development should promote access to a range of accessible services and employment opportunities.	++
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Scale of existing and potential development should promote access to a range of accessible services and employment opportunities.	++
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and	Opportunities to promote walking and cycling throughout the	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	City Centre.	
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Opportunities to promote participation in cultural and sporting activities.	+
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Significant opportunities to provide a range of housing types to meet identified needs and demands as part of mixed use development.	++

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

The economy of Birmingham City Centre is critical to the City, sub-region and region. Initiatives to boost investment and hence job growth are likely to have significant multiplier effects and hence deliver a more successful and economically sustainable City. The intensification of development across the City Centre is likely to lead to a range of positive effects, principally associated with increasing opportunities for access to a range of housing, service and employment provision, whilst helping regeneration efforts. Nevertheless, the likely effects are complex and potential impacts on biodiversity, cultural heritage, employment land provision and climate change will have to be carefully managed.

Retail Areas

- City Centre, Sutton Coldfield, Selly Oak, Perry Barr and Meadway
- Erdington, Mere Green, Northfield district centres

City Centre (Policy GA1), Sutton Coldfield (Policy GA4), Selly Oak (Policy GA9), Perry Barr (Policy GA3) and Meadway (Policy GA8)

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New build offers opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Scale of development will contribute to opportunities for recycling in the wider community.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Uncertain at this stage.	?
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Uncertain whether this can be implemented.	?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Sites likely to be located in proximity to transport infrastructure in Sutton Coldfield and access to Birmingham for higher order services.	++
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Concentration of service provision offers efficiencies, but could reinforce patterns of exclusion	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Opportunities to promote greater self-containment of the wider community through jobs and services	+
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Possible increases in traffic levels and congestion	?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	+
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunity to secure regeneration and enhance sense of place	+
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by	No relationship identified	#

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	example.		
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	Opportunities to use retail centres to engender stronger community identity through a focus of cultural activity.	++
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Part of an existing built-up area	+
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Part of an existing built-up area	+
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to develop walking and cycling access to retail centres	++
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Opportunities to use retail centres to engender stronger community identity through a focus of cultural activity.	++
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Some areas could offer opportunities for mixed use and particularly affordable housing provision.	+

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

Strengthening the role of existing centres represents a sustainable approach to development, making use of existing services and employment opportunities. Whilst potential issues concerning over-intensification will need to be recognised, the principle of using existing centres to accommodate additional development where possible means that a wide range of sustainability objectives can be realised. This does not, however, detract from the challenge of maintaining the vitality of higher order retail centres, including the City Centre, which have been under pressure in the recession and face the need to restructure to reflect changing retail habits.

Erdington, Mere Green, Northfield district centres (Policy TP5)

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.	New build offers opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Scale of development will contribute to opportunities for recycling in the wider community.	+
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Uncertain at this stage.	?
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.	Uncertain whether this can be implemented.	?
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.	New build offers significant opportunities for implementing high standards of design and construction.	++
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.	Sites likely to be located in proximity to transport infrastructure in Sutton Coldfield and access to Birmingham for higher order services.	++
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.	Concentration of service provision offers efficiencies, but could reinforce patterns of exclusion	+
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.	Opportunities to promote greater self-containment of the wider community through jobs and services	+
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE,	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.	No evidence of likely positive/adverse impacts	0
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.	Possible increases in traffic levels and congestion	?
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.	No evidence of likely adverse impacts	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	+
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.	Increase in the local workforce could help to strengthen economic development	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Opportunity to secure regeneration and enhance sense of place	+
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.	No relationship identified	#
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.	Opportunities to use retail centres to engender stronger community identity through a focus of cultural activity.	++
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.	Part of an existing built-up area	+
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.	Part of an existing built-up area	+

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.	Opportunities to develop walking and cycling access to retail centres	++
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	Assumed to be part of good design	#
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.	Opportunities to use retail centres to engender stronger community identity through a focus of cultural activity.	++
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.	Some areas could offer opportunities for mixed use and particularly affordable housing provision.	+

Overall commentary on character and sustainability performance of site(s)

Strengthening the role of existing centres represents a sustainable approach to development, making use of existing services and employment opportunities. Whilst potential issues concerning over-intensification will need to be recognised, the principle of using existing centres to accommodate additional development where possible means that a wide range of sustainability objectives can be realised. This does not, however, detract from the challenge of maintaining the vitality of district centres which have been under pressure in the recession and face the need to restructure to reflect changing retail habits.

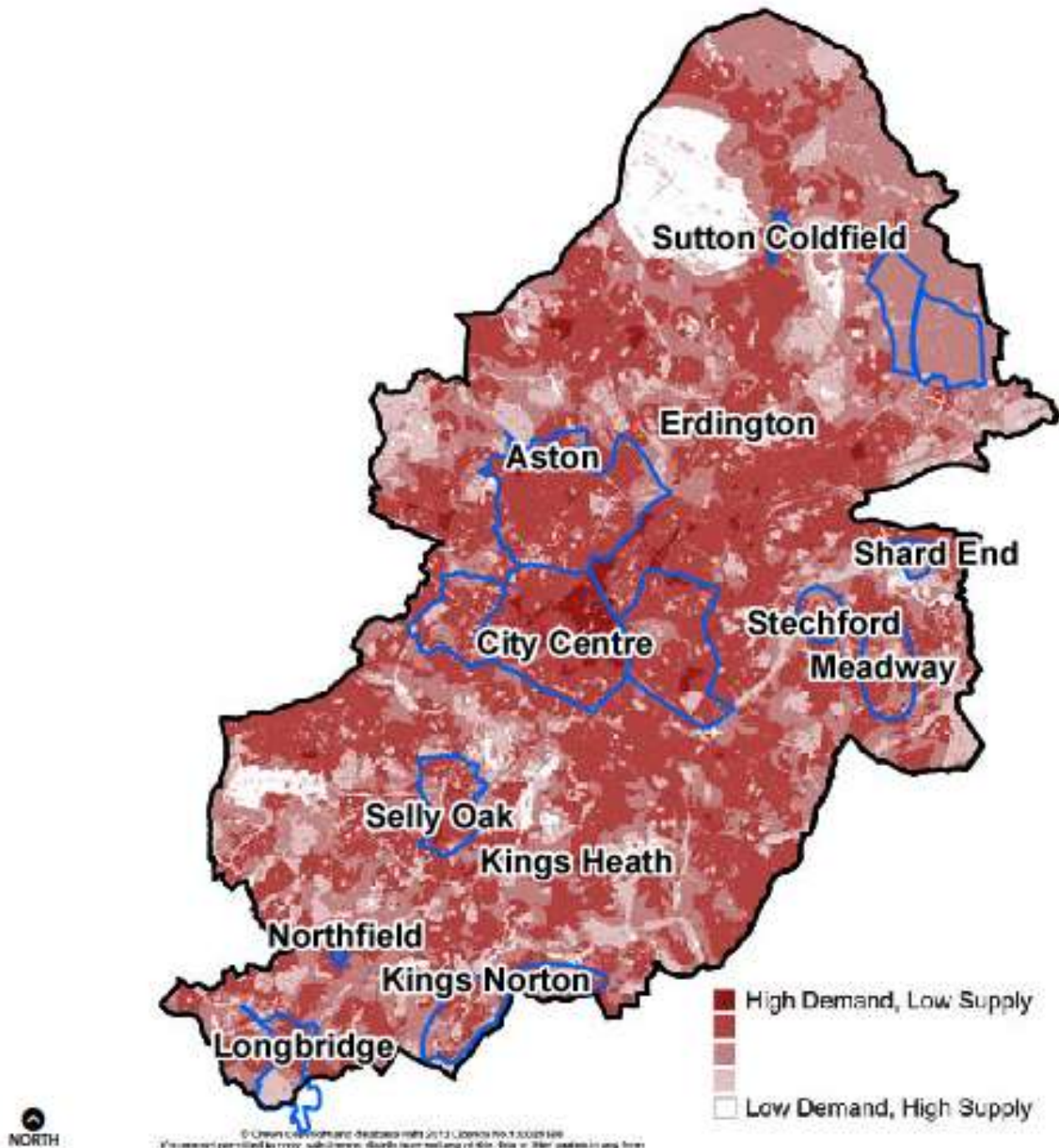
Appendix B Constituency Profiles

To provide additional context for the evaluation of Growth Areas, the following profiles of Birmingham's constituencies summarise deprivation characteristics. These are drawn from:

<http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/areaprofiles>

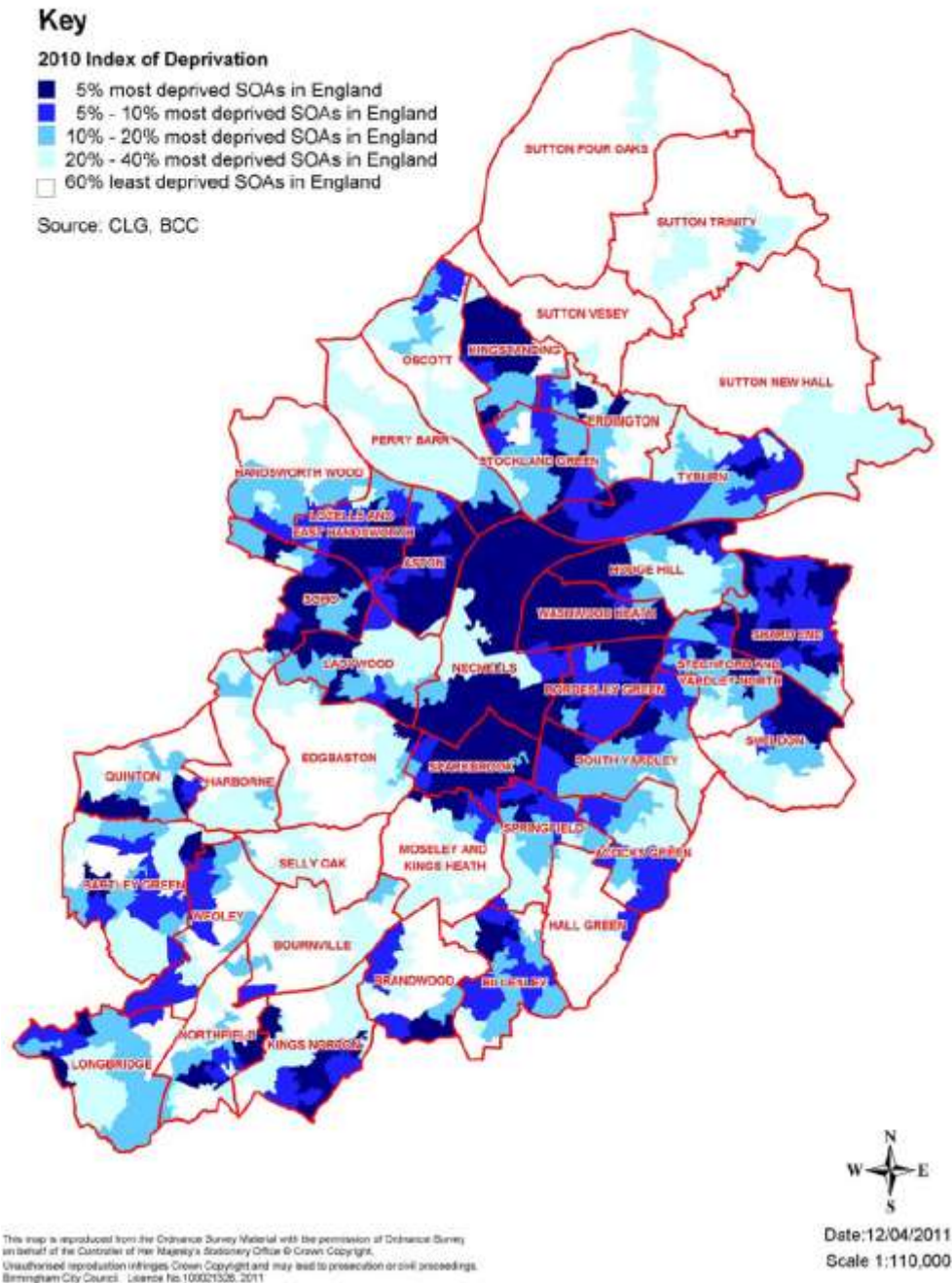


By way of context and to balance the socio-economic data presented, the figure below maps the ecosystem service supply/demand balance for Birmingham¹⁴. The Multi-layered Challenge Map for Birmingham represents how the City is performing from an ecosystem services perspective and currently providing for education, recreation, local climate control, flood risk, biodiversity and aesthetics and mobility. Proposed Growth Areas under the BDP have been included for reference.



¹⁴ Birmingham City Council (September 2013) **Green Living Spaces Plan**

The following figure maps the 2010 IMD scores by SOA by national ranking¹⁵.



¹⁵ source: Birmingham City Council

[http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/cs/Satellite?blobcol=urldata&blobheader=application%2Fpdf&blobheadname1=Content-
Disposition&blobkey=id&blobtable=MungoBlobs&blobwhere=1223494646963&ssbinary=true&blobheadervalue1=attachme
nt%3B+filename%3D311889Index_of_Deprivation_2010.pdf](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/cs/Satellite?blobcol=urldata&blobheader=application%2Fpdf&blobheadname1=Content-Disposition&blobkey=id&blobtable=MungoBlobs&blobwhere=1223494646963&ssbinary=true&blobheadervalue1=attachme nt%3B+filename%3D311889Index_of_Deprivation_2010.pdf)

Edgbaston

Profile

The Edgbaston constituency is located in the south west of Birmingham and comprises the four wards of Bartley Green, Edgbaston, Harborne and Quinton. The constituency reaches from Edgbaston ward on the western edge of Birmingham city centre to Bartley Green ward on the south-west boundary of Birmingham. Edgbaston ward contains a significant business district, which spills over from the city centre - around Five Ways and the Hagley Road; the other wards are largely residential. Edgbaston and Harborne wards are more affluent than Quinton and Bartley Green, although there are pockets of affluence and deprivation throughout the constituency. Edgbaston has a total land area of 2,823 hectares making it the second largest constituency in Birmingham. The constituency has a population of 93,921 the second smallest population of all the constituencies in the city; therefore Edgbaston has one of the lowest population densities of the 10 constituencies at 33 people per hectare. 51.5% of Edgbaston constituency's population are female and 34.8% of the population are aged 24 and under, resulting in Edgbaston constituency having the fourth lowest proportion of young people compared with the other constituencies. In Edgbaston constituency, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups make up approximately a fifth (18.9%) of the total population; this is a lower proportion than the city average of 29.6% but double the national average of 9.1%.



Multiple Deprivation

Data from the 2010 Index of Deprivation shows that the Edgbaston constituency is less deprived than the city as whole. Bartley Green is the most deprived ward. The other three wards are relatively undeprived, although there are pockets of high deprivation in Quinton and Edgbaston wards. Edgbaston has a lower rate of child poverty than the city as a whole, although the rate in Bartley Green ward is above the city average.

Household Income

Average Household income in the constituency is slightly above the city average but again this varies across the constituency. Average income is below the city average in Bartley Green ward, but well above in Edgbaston and Harborne wards.

Household Types

There are a wide variety of household types within Edgbaston constituency. Large parts of the Bartley Green and Quinton wards are characterised by 'hard-pressed' households, but these are interspersed with areas of more affluence. By contrast, Harborne and Edgbaston wards are characterised by areas of 'wealthy achievers' and 'urban prosperity', but there are also pockets of 'hard-pressed' households. The unclassified area of Edgbaston ward is largely unpopulated or university halls of residence.

Erdington

Profile

The Erdington constituency is located to the north of Birmingham city centre and comprises the four wards of Erdington, Kingstanding, Stockland Green and Tyburn. The four wards are largely residential; Kingstanding and Tyburn are the least affluent wards, with many households classified as hard-pressed or of moderate means. Erdington and Stockland Green are much more mixed with pockets of affluence interspersed with areas of relative poverty. Levels of deprivation are high, particularly to the west and south of the constituency. Erdington has a total land area of 2,198 hectares making it the fourth smallest constituency in Birmingham. The constituency has a population of 95,452, the third smallest population of all the constituencies in the city; Erdington has the fifth lowest population density of the 10 constituencies at 43 people per hectare. 51.3% of Erdington constituency's population are female and 34.5% of the population are aged 24 and under, resulting in the Erdington constituency having the third lowest proportion of young people compared with the other constituencies. In the Erdington constituency, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups make up 14.7% of the total population; this is approximately half the city average of 29.6% but still above the national average of 9.1%.



Multiple Deprivation

Data from the 2010 Index of Deprivation shows that the Erdington constituency is more deprived than the city as a whole. The level of deprivation across the constituency varies with Erdington ward the least deprived, but areas of high deprivation across the other three wards. Erdington constituency has a slightly higher rate of child poverty than Birmingham, and the rate is particularly high in Kingstanding ward.

Household Income

Average Household income in the constituency is below the city average, all four wards have average household income levels below the city average.

Household Types

There are a wide variety of household types within the Erdington constituency. The majority of Kingstanding ward is characterised by 'hard pressed' households, although there is a small pocket of 'wealthy achievers' to the east of the ward. Much of Tyburn ward is dominated by 'hard pressed' households or those of 'moderate means', although there are some more prosperous areas to the north and west. Erdington and Stockland Green wards are more mixed and are a patchwork of relatively affluent and less well off households.

Hall Green

Profile

The Hall Green constituency is located in the south of Birmingham and comprises the four wards of Hall Green, Moseley & Kings Heath, Sparkbrook and Springfield. The constituency reaches from Sparkbrook ward an inner city ward to the south of Birmingham city centre to Hall Green ward on the southern boundary of Birmingham. The four wards are largely residential; Hall Green and Moseley & Kings Heath wards are relatively affluent, although with pockets of relative poverty, particularly in north Moseley. Sparkbrook and Springfield are mainly characterised by low income households, but with some pockets of relative affluence in Springfield. Hall Green has a total land area of 1,967 hectares making it the smallest constituency in Birmingham. The constituency has a population of 113,228, the third largest population of all the constituencies in the city; therefore Hall Green has the highest population density of the 10 constituencies at 58 people per hectare. 50.2% of Hall Green constituency's population are female and 40.4% of the population are aged 24 and under, resulting in Hall Green constituency having the third highest proportion of young people compared with the other constituencies. In Hall Green constituency, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups make up over half (52.8%) of the total population; this is a higher proportion than the city average of 29.6% and over five times the national average of 9.1%.



Multiple Deprivation

Data from the 2010 Index of Deprivation shows that overall Hall Green constituency is similarly deprived as city as whole. But the level of deprivation across the constituency varies greatly, with Sparkbrook ward having very high levels of deprivation whereas the other three wards are less deprived than the city average. Hall Green has a lower rate of child poverty than the city as a whole, although the rate is high in Sparkbrook ward.

Household Income

Average Household income in the constituency is below the city average but again this varies across the constituency with the lowest levels in Sparkbrook. At £35,000 Moseley & Kings Heath wards has a household income well above the city average.

Household Types

There are a wide variety of household types within the Hall Green constituency. Large parts of Moseley & Kings Heath and Hall Green wards are characterised by areas of 'wealthy achievers' interspersed by 'urban prosperity' in Moseley & Kings Heath and 'comfortably off' households in Hall Green. However in both wards there are also pockets of less affluent households. Springfield ward is characterised mainly by households of 'moderate means' in the north of the ward and 'wealthy achievers' to the south. Sparkbrook is the least affluent ward with mainly households of 'moderate means' interspersed with 'hard-pressed' households.

Hodge Hill

Profile

The Hodge Hill constituency is located in the east of Birmingham and comprises the four wards of Bordesley Green, Hodge Hill, Shard End and Washwood Heath. The constituency stretches from the inner city wards of Washwood Heath and Bordesley Green to Shard End on the eastern boundary of the city. Although there are a few pockets of relative affluence, particularly in Hodge Hill ward, the Hodge Hill constituency as a whole has high levels of deprivation and is characterised by households of reduced means. Hodge Hill has a total land area of 2,046 hectares making it the second smallest constituency in Birmingham. The constituency has a population of 117,320, the largest population of all the constituencies in the city; Hodge Hill therefore has the second highest population density of the 10 constituencies at 57 people per hectare. 50.7% of Hodge Hill constituency's population are female and 43.6% of the population are aged 24 and under, resulting in the Hodge Hill constituency having the highest proportion of young people compared with the other constituencies. In the Hodge Hill constituency, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups make up just less than half (45.6%) of the total population; this is a higher proportion than the city average of 29.6% and five times the national average of 9.1%.



Multiple Deprivation

Data from the 2010 Index of Deprivation shows that the Hodge Hill constituency is more deprived than the city as whole. Washwood Heath is particularly deprived with 90% of its SOAs in the 5% most deprived nationally. Bordesley Green and Shard End also show high levels of deprivation across most of the ward. Hodge Hill constituency has a higher rate of child poverty than the city as a whole, and it is particularly high in Washwood Heath ward.

Household Income

Average Household income in the constituency is significantly below the city average. All four wards have a mean income below the city average, with income being lowest in Washwood Heath at £19,000 and highest in Shard End ward at £25,000.

Household Types

There are a variety of household types within the Hodge Hill constituency. Large parts of Bordesley Green and Washwood Heath wards are characterised by households of 'moderate means' interspersed with some areas of 'hard-pressed' and some small pockets of better off households. Hodge Hill is the most affluent ward, with small pockets of 'wealthy achievers', surrounded by areas of 'comfortably off'. However there are areas characterised by 'hard-pressed' and 'moderate means', mainly to the north of the ward. Shard End ward is predominantly 'hard-pressed' interspersed with areas of 'moderate means' and 'comfortably off' households.

Ladywood

Profile

The Ladywood constituency is located to the west of Birmingham and contains the city centre; it comprises the four inner city wards of Aston, Ladywood, Nechells and Soho, which shares a border with Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council. Ladywood ward contains the city centre and central business district; Nechells ward also contains part of the city centre and Eastside. The other two wards, Aston and Soho, are more residential. Although there are areas of affluence in and around the city centre, much of the constituency is characterised by households of moderate means and there are high levels of deprivation in the constituency. Ladywood has a total land area of 2,567 hectares making it the third largest constituency in Birmingham. The constituency has a population of 115,554, the second largest population of all the constituencies in the city; Ladywood has the fifth highest population density of the 10 constituencies at 45 people per hectare. 49.8% of Ladywood constituency's population are female and 43.5% of the population are aged 24 and under, resulting in the Ladywood constituency having the second highest proportion of young people compared with the other constituencies. In the Ladywood constituency, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups make up 64% of the total population; the highest proportion of any constituency and over twice the city average of 29.6% and over seven times the national average of 9.1%.



Multiple Deprivation

Data from the 2010 Index of Deprivation shows that the Ladywood constituency is significantly more deprived than the city as whole. All wards across the constituency experience high levels of deprivation outside of the city centre. Ladywood has a significantly higher rate of child poverty than the city as a whole, and the rate is particularly high in Nechells ward.

Household Income

Average household income in the constituency is significantly below the city average. Only Ladywood ward has an average income approaching the city level, reflecting the recent boom in city centre apartments.

Household Types

There are a variety of household types within the Ladywood constituency. There are pockets of 'urban prosperity' scattered throughout the area, particularly around the city centre, but much of the constituency is characterised by 'hard-pressed' households or those of 'moderate means'. The south and east of the constituency contains the majority of the 'hard-pressed' households, in Ladywood and Nechells wards. The large area labelled as 'unclassified' in Nechells ward includes Aston University.

Northfield

Profile

The Northfield constituency is located in the south west of Birmingham, the constituency shares a border with Bromsgrove District Council; it comprises the four outer city wards of Kings Norton, Longbridge, Northfield and Weoley. All four wards are largely residential and are characterised by a patchwork of areas of relative affluence interspersed with areas of 'hard pressed' households. There are some significant pockets of affluence in the north of Kings Norton and Northfield wards and the east of Weoley ward. Northfield has a total land area of 2,437 hectares making it the fifth largest constituency in Birmingham. The constituency has a population of 98,804 the fourth smallest population of all the constituencies in the city; Northfield has the third lowest population density of the 10 constituencies at 41 people per hectare. 52% of Northfield constituency's population are female and 33.2% of the population are aged 24 and under, resulting in the Northfield constituency having the second lowest proportion of young people compared with the other constituencies. In the Northfield constituency, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups make up 7.2% of the total population; the second lowest proportion of any constituency and below both the city and national average of 29.6% and 9.1% respectively.



Multiple Deprivation

Data from the 2010 Index of Deprivation shows that the Northfield constituency is less deprived than the city as a whole. However, there are significant pockets of deprivation in all four wards that make up the constituency. But these areas are interspersed with areas of relative affluence. The child poverty rate in the constituency is just under that of the city, and is highest in Kings Norton ward and lowest in Northfield ward.

Household Income

Average Household income in the constituency is below the city average. There is little variation between the average income for all the four wards, with Northfield ward having the highest at £30,000 and Weoley ward the lowest at £27,000.

Household Types

The constituency as a whole has few areas of 'wealthy achievers', with the majority of the constituency being a patchwork of comfortably off and hard pressed households.

Perry Barr

Profile

The Perry Barr constituency is located in the north of Birmingham and comprises the four wards of Handsworth Wood, Lozells and East Handsworth, Oscott and Perry Barr. The constituency forms the north-west boundary of the city. The four wards are largely residential; Lozells and East Handsworth is the least affluent ward, although it has pockets of affluence. Perry Barr and Oscott wards have both areas of relative affluence and deprivation. In Handsworth Wood the balance is more towards the affluent. Perry Barr has a total land area of 2,487 hectares making it the fourth largest constituency in Birmingham. The constituency has a population of 105,590, the fourth largest population of all the constituencies in the city; Perry Barr has the sixth highest population density of the 10 constituencies at 42 people per hectare. 50.4% of Perry Barr constituency's population are female and 38.8% of the population are aged 24 and under, resulting in the Perry Barr constituency having the fourth highest proportion of young people compared with the other constituencies. In the Perry Barr constituency, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups make up just under half (48.9%) of the total population; this is a higher proportion than the city average of 29.6% and over five times the national average of 9.1%

Multiple Deprivation

Data from the 2010 Index of Deprivation shows that the Perry Barr constituency is less deprived than the city as whole, with much of the constituency showing low levels of deprivation. But deprivation is high across Lozells & East Handsworth ward and to the south of Perry Barr ward. The Perry Barr constituency has a lower rate of child poverty than the city as a whole, although the rate in Lozells & East Handsworth ward is well above the city rate.

Household Income

Average household income in the constituency is below the city average. All four wards in the constituency have average household income levels below the city average with the lowest levels in Lozells & East Handsworth.

Household Types

There are a wide variety of household types within the Perry Barr constituency. Handsworth Wood ward is mainly made up of areas of 'comfortably off' households with small pockets of 'wealthy achievers'. Lozells & East Handsworth ward is predominantly composed of 'moderate means' households, but also has pockets of 'hard-pressed'. The Perry Barr and Oscott wards are a patchwork of hard pressed, moderate means and comfortably off.



Selly Oak

Profile

The Selly Oak constituency is located in the south of Birmingham and shares a border with Bromsgrove District Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council; it comprises the four wards of Billesley, Bournville, Brandwood and Selly Oak. All four wards are largely residential. Selly Oak ward is home to large numbers of students and this impacts on the data for that ward. Billesley and Brandwood are the least affluent wards and Billesley has the highest levels of deprivation. Much of the constituency is characterised by a patchwork of affluent, comfortably off and hard-pressed households. Selly Oak constituency has a total land area of 2,182 hectares making it the third smallest constituency in Birmingham. The constituency has a population of 100,312, the sixth largest population of all the constituencies in the city; Selly Oak has the fourth highest population density of the 10 constituencies at 46 people per hectare. 51.4% of Selly Oak constituency's population are female and 37.3% of the population are aged 24 and under, resulting in the Selly Oak constituency having the fifth highest proportion of young people compared with the other constituencies. In the Selly Oak constituency, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups make up 12.7% of the total population; the third lowest proportion of any constituency and below both the city average of 29.6%, but above the national average of 9.1%.



Multiple Deprivation

Data from the 2010 Index of Deprivation shows that the Selly Oak constituency is much less deprived than the city as a whole. However, the pattern of deprivation varies between the wards, with the Selly Oak ward having no residents living in areas in the 10% most deprived nationally, whilst Billesley ward has 38% of its population living in these areas. Selly Oak has a lower rate of child poverty than the city as a whole.

Household Income

Average Household income in the constituency is below the city average, with Billesley, Brandwood and Selly Oak wards being below the constituency and city average and the Bournville ward above. Billesley has the lowest mean income at £27,000 and Bournville the highest at £33,000.

Household Types

There are a wide variety of household types within Selly Oak constituency. Much of Billesley ward is characterised by predominantly 'hard-pressed' households, but there are pockets of 'wealthy achievers' in the north east and north west of the ward. Brandwood ward has some 'hard-pressed' households to the south and west, but much of the ward is characterised by 'comfortably off' households and 'wealthy achievers'. Selly Oak and Bournville wards have a patchwork of small pockets of areas of different household types. These two wards are predominantly relatively affluent but have less well-off households interspersed across them.

Sutton Coldfield

Profile

The Sutton Coldfield constituency is located in the North of Birmingham and shares a border with Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council, Lichfield District Council and North Warwickshire Borough Council. It comprises the four wards of Sutton Four Oaks, Sutton New Hall, Sutton Trinity and Sutton Vesey. All four wards are largely residential, although to the north-west of the constituency there are more rural areas and Sutton Park occupies a significant area of Sutton Four Oaks. Sutton Trinity ward contains the Sutton Coldfield town centre, which has a significant concentration of retail and other businesses. Sutton Coldfield is the most affluent constituency in the city with high levels of household income and low levels of unemployment and worklessness. However, there are also small pockets of deprivation in the constituency. Sutton Coldfield has a total land area of 5,745 hectares making it easily the largest constituency in Birmingham. The constituency has a population of 92,063, the smallest population of all the constituencies in the city; Sutton Coldfield therefore has the lowest population density of the 10 constituencies at 16 people per hectare. 51.6% of Sutton Coldfield constituency's population are female and 27.8% of the population are aged 24 and under, resulting in the Sutton Coldfield constituency having the lowest proportion of young people compared with the other constituencies. In the Sutton Coldfield constituency, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups make up 5.7% of the total population; the lowest proportion of any constituency and below both the city average of 29.6%, and the national average of 9.1%.



Multiple Deprivation

Data from the 2010 Index of Deprivation shows that the Sutton Coldfield constituency is the least deprived constituency in the city, with no residents living in the areas that are classified as amongst the 10% most deprived nationally. The level of deprivation is consistently low across the constituency with Sutton Trinity ward being slightly less affluent than the other three wards that make up the constituency. Sutton Coldfield has a significantly lower rate of child poverty than the city as a whole.

Household Income

Average household income in the constituency is well above the city average, and the highest of all the constituencies in the city. All four wards in Sutton Coldfield have higher average household income than the city average.

Household Types

Sutton Coldfield is an affluent constituency principally characterised by 'wealthy achievers' interspersed with areas of 'urban prosperity' and 'comfortably off' households. However, there are small pockets of 'hard-pressed' households. The largest of these is on the boundary between Sutton Trinity and Sutton New Hall wards near the

city boundary and there are also small areas characterised by hard pressed households in Sutton New Hall and Sutton Vesey wards.

Yardley

Profile

The Yardley constituency is located in the south east of Birmingham and shares a border with Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council; it comprises the four wards of Acocks Green, Sheldon, South Yardley and Stechford & Yardley North - all four wards are largely residential. There is consistency across the constituency with the four wards all having a patchwork of relatively affluent and less well off households. Stechford & Yardley North ward has the lowest income and Acocks Green ward the highest, but the variations are relatively small and all are slightly below the average city income. Yardley has a total land area of 2,255 hectares making it the sixth largest constituency in Birmingham. The constituency has a population of 104,544 the fifth largest population of all the constituencies in the city; Yardley has the third highest population density of the 10 constituencies at 46 people per hectare. 50.9% of Yardley constituency's population are female and 36.2% of the population are aged 24 and under, resulting in the Yardley constituency having the sixth highest proportion of young people compared with the other constituencies. In the Yardley constituency, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups make up 18.5% of the total population; the sixth highest proportion of any constituency, below the city average of 29.6%, but above the national average of 9.1%.



Multiple Deprivation

Data from the 2010 Index of Deprivation shows that level of deprivation varies across the constituency. All four wards have areas of both high and relatively low deprivation. The highest levels of deprivation can be found to the north of the constituency. Yardley constituency has a lower rate of child poverty than the city average.

Household Income

Average Household income in the constituency is below the city average. There is very little variation across the constituency, with all four wards having very similar levels of average household income.

Household Types

There are a wide variety of household types within Yardley constituency. Although each ward has a small pocket of 'wealthy achievers', much of the constituency is characterised by relatively large areas of predominantly 'comfortably off' or 'hard-pressed' households. There are also areas of 'moderate means', especially in South Yardley ward.

Appendix C

Appraisal of Proposed Sites Outside the Growth Areas

This Appendix sets out the appraisal of sites which are intended to provide housing, employment and retail growth outside the Growth Areas which have been appraised separately. In all, these sites account for around 13,000 dwellings are principally located on brownfield land. Some eight sustainability themes (grouping Sustainability Objectives) are used to appraise the performance of sites.

Summary of Development Capacity in Birmingham

Area	Housing (dwellings)	Office (sqm)	Retail (sqm)	Employment Sites (ha)
Growth Areas				
City Centre	13,740	749,800	254,500	3
Greater Icknield	2,890	0	2,500	0
Aston, Newtown & Lozells AAP	1,520	10,000	25,000	26
Sutton Coldfield	310	20,000	37,500	0
Sustainable Urban Extension	5,750	0	0	0
Peddimore	0	0	0	80
Bordesley Park AAP	640	0	0	30

Area	Housing (dwellings)	Office (sqm)	Retail (sqm)	Employment Sites (ha)
Cole Valley Triangle	1,170	tbc	tbc	10
Selly Oak and South Edgbaston	930	tbc	tbc	5
Longbridge AAP	2,020	10,000	13,500	25
Growth Areas and Green Belt Total	28,970	791,300	334,500	179
Rest of City	13,320	14,000	41,600	121
SHLAA Allowances	9,790	N/A		
Completions 2011/12	1,190	tbc	tbc	7
City Total	53,270	805,300	376,100	307
% with planning permission	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc

Site Analysis Outside Growth Areas

Type of Development	Under Construction	Significant Sites		Small Sites	Total
		Sites with planning permission/previously allocated	Further capacity identified in BP/Evidence		
Housing (dwellings)	1,759	2,447	3,947	5,162	13,315
Office (sqm)	Tbc	14,000	0	Tbc	14,000

Grouping of SA Objectives by Theme

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE	1. Resource Use: Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently.
	7. Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery.
	8. Efficient use of land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS	2. Sustainable design, construction and maintenance: Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.
	3. Renewable Energy: Encourage development of alternative and renewable resources.
	4. Energy Efficiency: Reduce overall energy use through energy efficiency.
	5. Sustainable Transport: Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel and ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, making efficient use of existing physical transport infrastructure.
	6. Reduce the need to travel: Ensure development reduces the need to travel.
	9. Reduce climate change: Minimise Birmingham's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	10. Manage Climate Change: Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in Birmingham's climate including flood risk.
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	12. Built and Historic Environment: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's built and historic environment and landscape.
	13. Natural Landscape: Value, protect, enhance and restore Birmingham's natural landscape.
	14. Biodiversity: Value, protect, maintain, restore and re-create local biodiversity and geodiversity.

SA THEME	SA OBJECTIVES
5. POLLUTION	15. Air Quality: Minimise air pollution levels and create good quality air.
	16. Water Quality: Minimise water pollution levels and create good quality water.
	17. Soil Quality: Minimise soil pollution levels and create good quality soil.
	18. Noise: Minimise noise pollution levels.
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH	20. Economy and Equality: Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all of Birmingham's inhabitants.
	21. Learning and Skills: Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development.
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY	11. Sense of Place: Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.
	19. Social and Environmental Responsibility: Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with local organisations and agencies leading by example.
	22. Community Involvement: Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.
	23. Equality: Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning.
	24. Poverty: Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.
	25. Health: Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health.
	26. Crime: Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.
	28. Culture/Sport/Recreation: Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural, sporting and recreational activities.
8. HOUSING	27. Housing: Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs.

Scoring of Sustainability Performance

++	Major Positive Impact	+	Positive Impact	0	Neutral Impact	-	Negative Impact	--	Major Negative Impact	#	No Relationship	?	Uncertain Relationship
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Site Details

EAST

Former Laundry site, Warwick Road	E520		35 dwellings
Dolland & Aitchison, Coventry Road	New	1.3 ha	63 dwellings
Cincinatti Building, Kingsbury Road, Tyburn	E185		430 dwellings
Montgomery Street	E495 & E49	4.7 ha	300 dwellings
Bus depot, Summer Road / Fox Hollies Road, Acocks Green	E71	1.4 ha	56 dwellings
Tyseley Lane/ Warwick Road, Acocks Green	E76	1.3 ha	52 dwellings
Rear of 635-773 Warwick Road, Acocks Green	E83	1.8 ha	73 dwellings
Starbank School, Bordesley Green	E50	1.1 Ha	46 dwellings
Land off Roma Road, South Yardley	E89	1.9 ha	74 dwellings
395 George Road	E190	2 ha	78 dwellings
Farnborough Road	E410	1.7 ha	62 dwellings

Land fronting Park Lane	E430	1.3 ha	52 dwellings
Land between Highgate Road and Westfield Crescent	E41	1.8 ha	75 dwellings
Barrows Lane, Yardley	New		70 dwellings
Percy Road / Evelyn Road	E165	1.3 ha	65 dwellings
Berrandale Road	E485	1.2 ha	50 dwellings
Former JCC Site, Haden Way	New (?)	4.7 ha	Bulky retail consent although scheme to be revised
Hay Hall Road Yards	118431200	4 ha	Employment
Hay Hall Works, Redfern Road	108440400	5.7 ha	Employment
Former Atlas Works, Redfern Road	108440400	2.1 ha	Employment
Former Bus Garage Crossfield Road, Shard End	E9g	1.3 Ha	Employment development – possibly in Eastern Triangle
Former Waverley School, Hobmoor Road.		3.6 Ha	Education / community
Site Corner of Bromford Road and Fort Parkway	118920500	1 ha	Employment development
Gravelly Industrial Park	108910300	3.5 ha	Employment development
Erdington Industrial Park	139120500	2.8 ha	Employment development

SOUTH

Kings Norton 3 Estates Regeneration	S9i	49 ha (gross)	500 dwellings (net) and new local centre (4,000 sqm retail)
Druids Lane site, Druids Heath	S128	84.5 ha (gross)	300 dwellings
Ten Acres, Stirchley	S347	1.6 ha	50 dwellings
Land at Allens Croft	S358	1.1 ha	50 dwellings

Land adjacent to 59 Queens Park Road, Harborne	S144	1.3 ha	67 dwellings
Land to the rear of 15-87 Cateswell Road, Hall Green	S160	2.7 ha	107 dwellings
Wychbury Road Allotments, Bartley Green	S33	1.6 ha	60 dwellings
Lakeside Centre, Lifford Lane	S540	4.8 ha	50 dwellings
Arden Road, Frankley	S89	0.9 ha	Mixed use - 50 dwellings and 0.5ha employment
Bus Depot, Yardley Wood Road	S93	1.3 ha	64 dwellings
55, 61 Stevens Avenue, rear of 2-58 Simcox Gardens	S117	1.9 ha	75 dwellings
Ley Hill Phase 4 pt 2	S84	2 ha	70 dwellings
Bangham Pit Road	S592	1.3 ha	53 dwellings
Arvin Meritor site, Stirchley	S9j	2.1 ha	Employment development
Great Park - Hollymoor Point	007710302	2.2 ha	Employment development
Remainder Plot K, Woodgate Business Park	998240113	0.4 ha	Employment development
Ardath Road	S9k	4.3 ha	Opportunity site, could accommodate a mix of uses
Edgbaston Mill – Final Phase	S9l	0.9 ha	Hotel and leisure complex

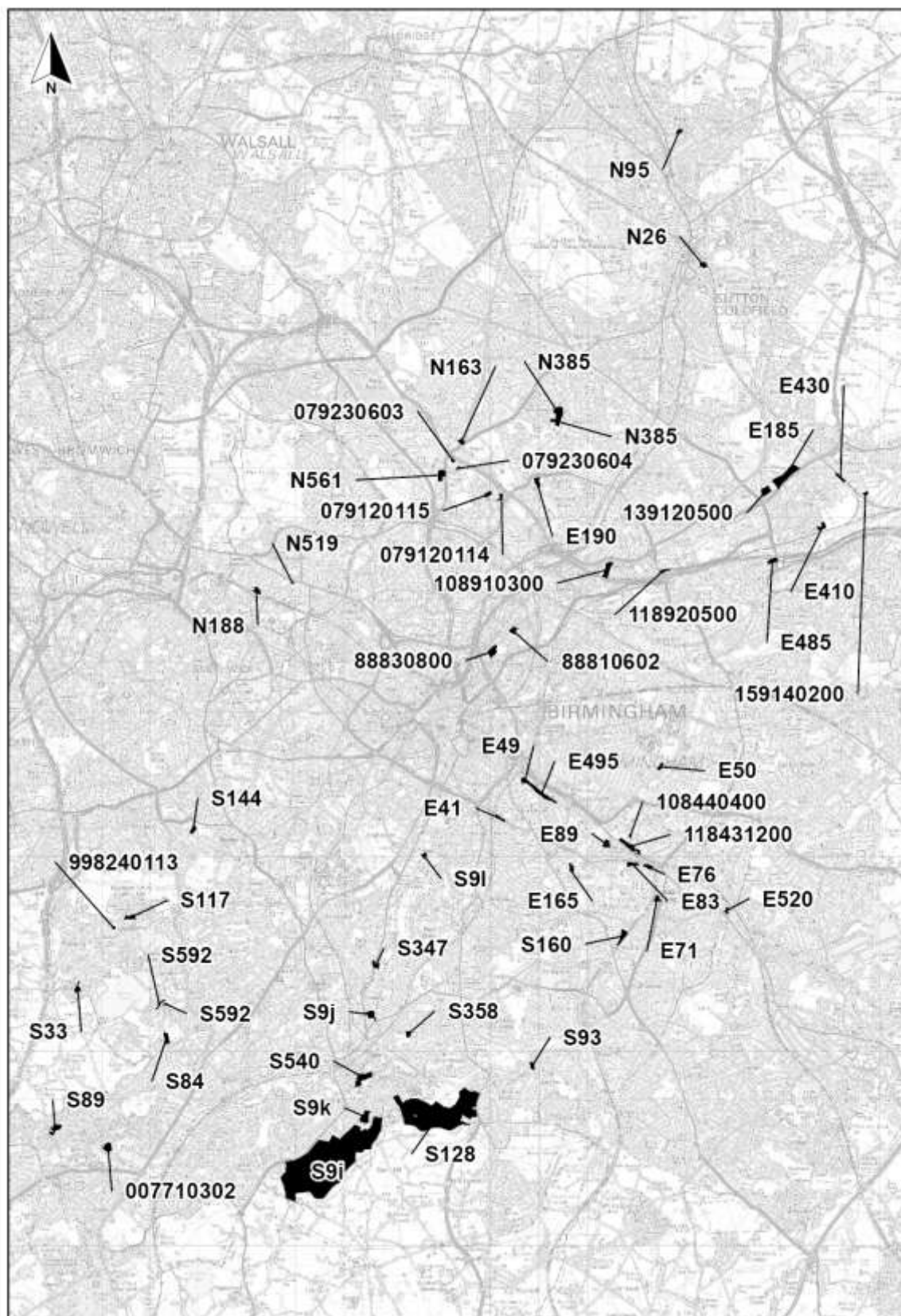
NORTH WEST

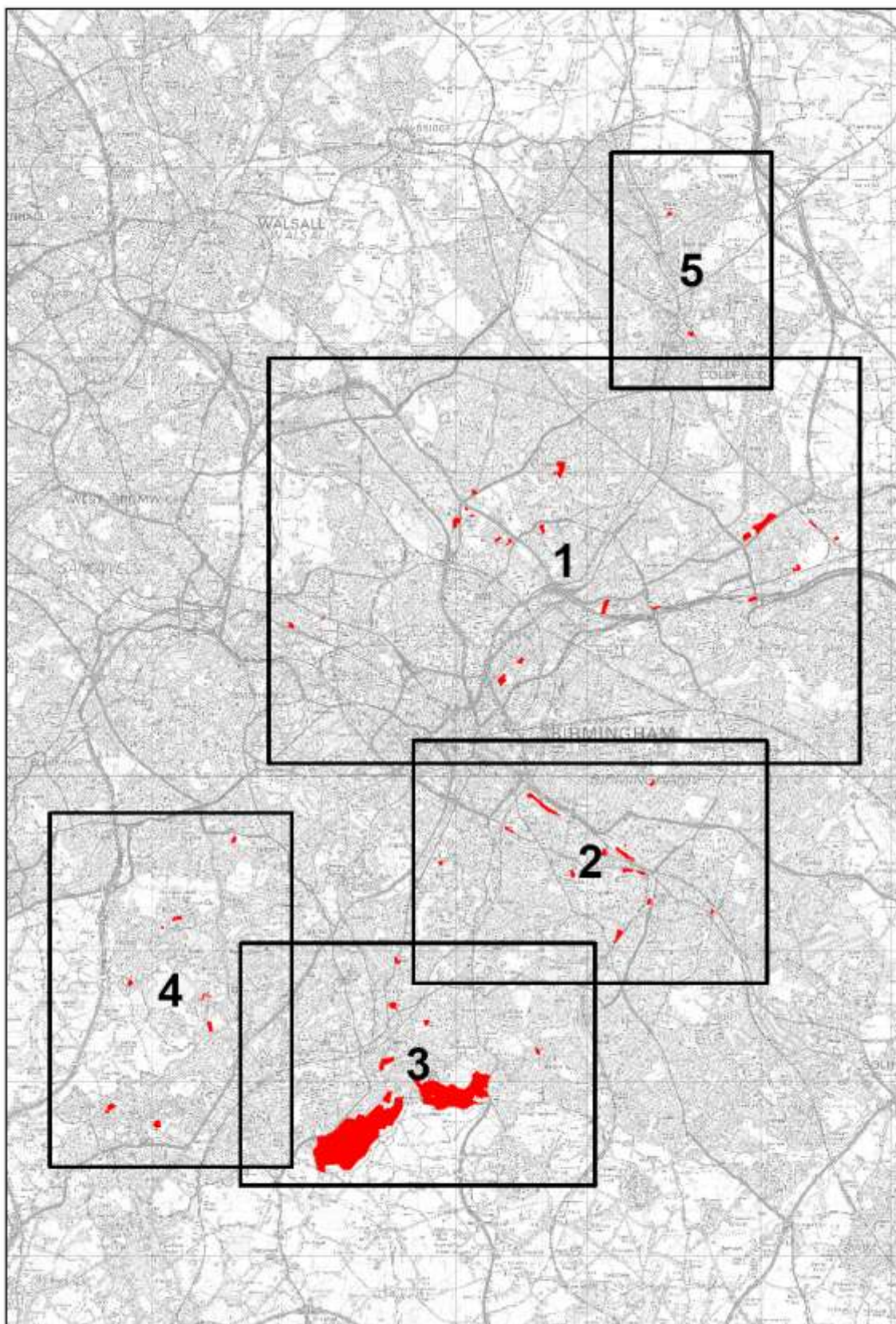
Royal Works, Sutton Coldfield	N26	1.3 ha	66 dwellings
Land adjacent to 57 George Street, Handsworth	N188	1.4 ha	72 dwellings
Dovedale Road, Kingstanding	N385	5.6 ha	226 dwellings
Aldridge Road	N561	2.8 ha	112 dwellings
TRW Site, Mere Green	N95	0.8 ha	50 dwellings
Site off Kingstanding Road	N163	1.1 ha	56 dwellings
Booth Street / Holyhead Road	N519	0.2 ha	52 dwellings
Great Western Business Park	N9e	2.6 ha	50 dwellings
Tameside Park, Aldridge Road	079230603, 079230604	1.1 ha	Employment development
Holford Park, Tameside Drive and Holford Way	079120114, 079120115	2.2 ha	Employment development
Park Lane Depot, Park Lane	159140200	0.7 ha	Employment development
Windsor Street Gas Works	088830800	3 ha	Employment development
Land adjacent to Aston Goods Station, Rupert Street	088810602	1.5 ha	Employment development
Tuckers (75-177 Walsall Road), Perry Barr	N596	4.7 ha	Employment development
Bill House, Soho Hill	N522	1.2 ha	Mixed Use site - could accommodate a range of uses

GIS DATA NOT SUPPLIED

Dolland & Aitchison, Coventry Road
Barrows Lane, Yardley
Former JCC Site, Haden Way
Former Atlas Works, Redfern Road - 108440400
Hay Hall Road Yards - 118431200
Former Bus Garage Crossfield Road, Shard End - E9g
Tuckers (75-177 Walsall Road), Perry Barr - N596
Bill House, Soho Hill - N522
Former Waverley School, Hobmoor Road
























Site Locations Overview

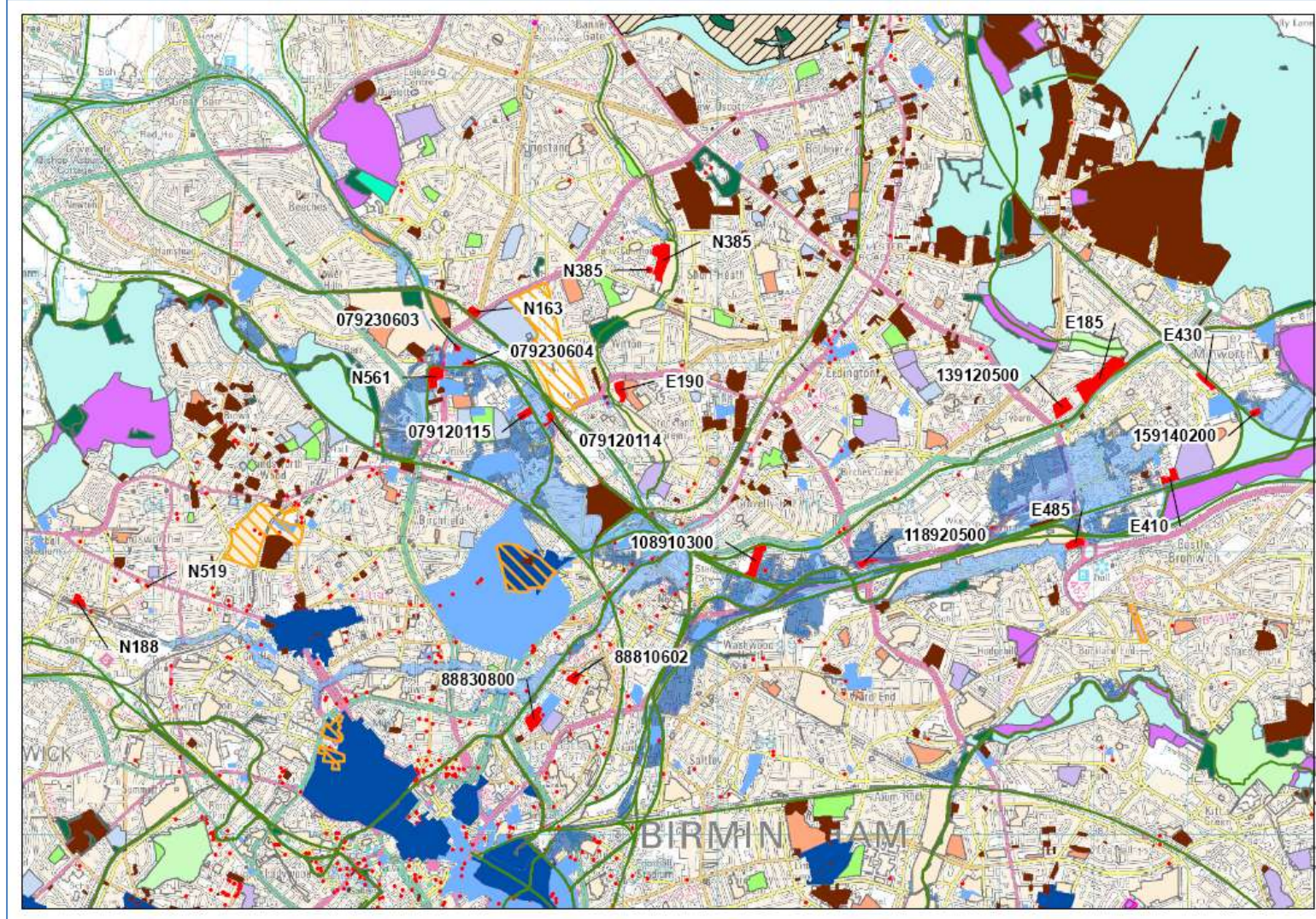


Site Location Maps

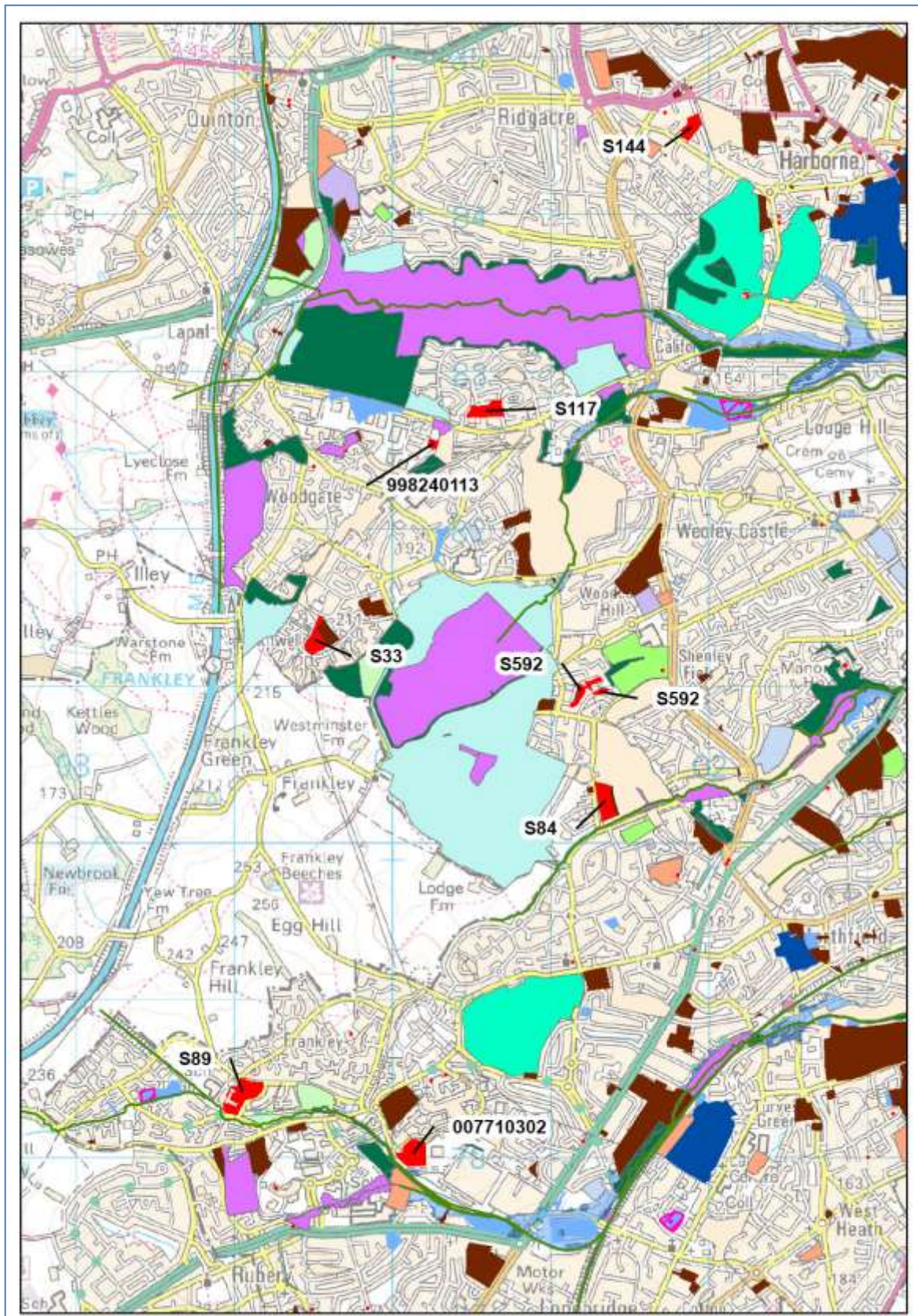
Sites and Environmental Constraints – Maps 1 - 5

KEY

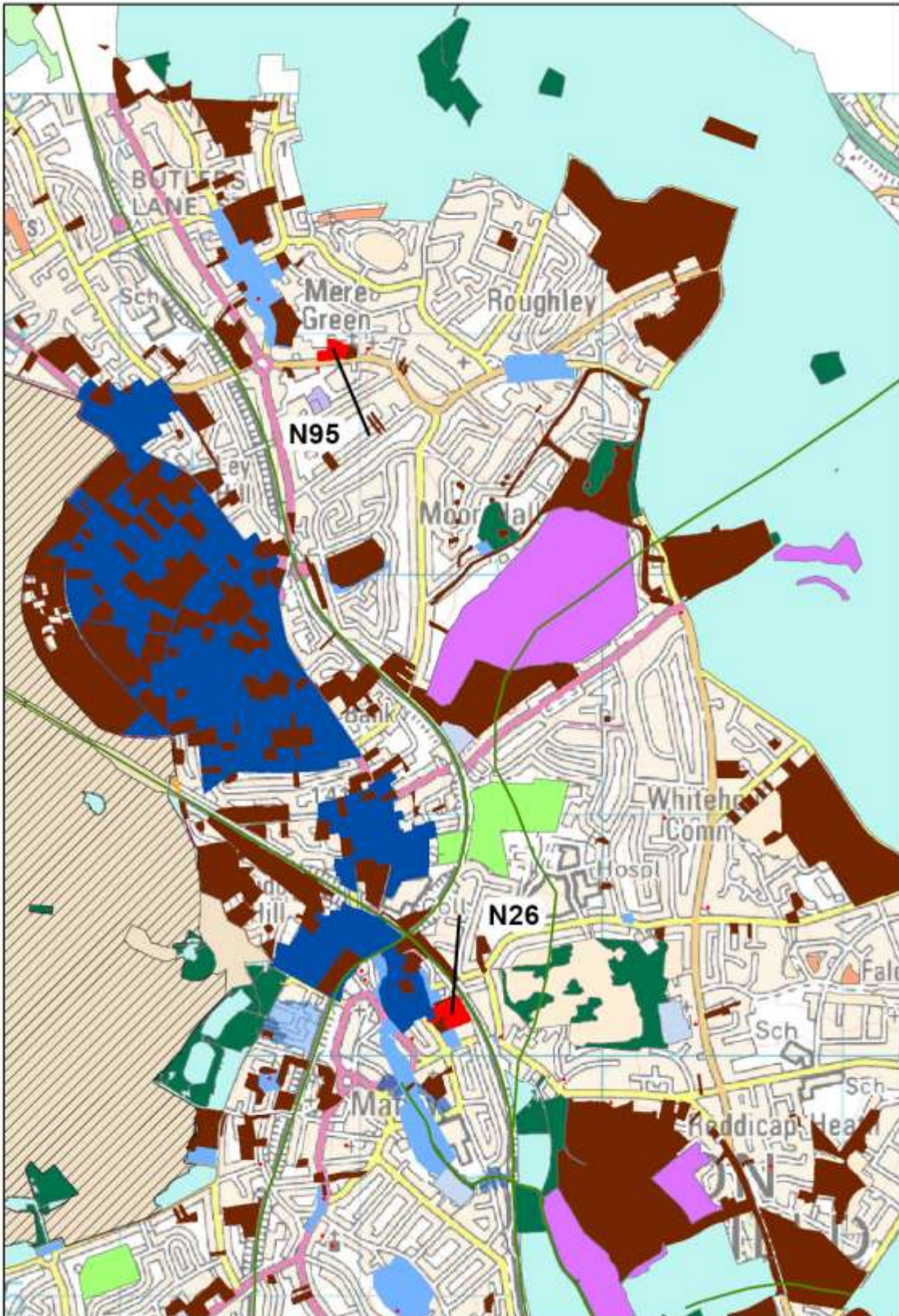
	Wildlife Corridors
	Local Nature Reserve
	National Nature Reserve
	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
	Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation
	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
	Tree Preservation Order
	Greenbelt
	Scheduled Ancient Monument
	Historic Parks and Garden
	Conservation Areas
	Locally_Listed_Buildings_region_Centroids
	Sites and Monument Record_point
	Sites and Monument Record_region
	Allotments
	Educational Playing Field
	Golf Courses
	Private Playing Field
	Public Open Space
	Public Playing Field
	Statutory Common Land
	Flood Zone 2
	Flood Zone 3

SITE LOCATIONS – MAP 1

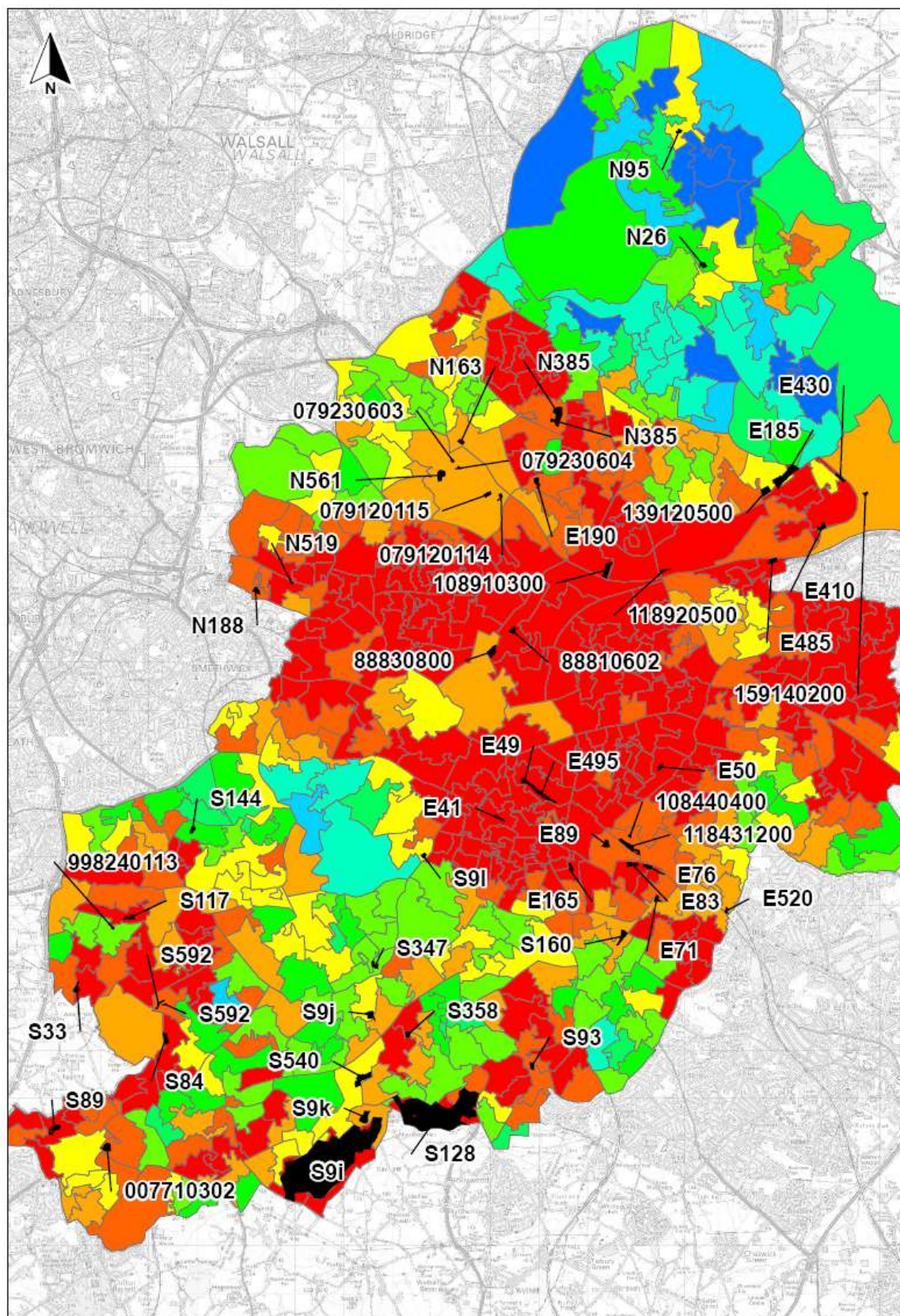
SITE LOCATIONS – MAP 4



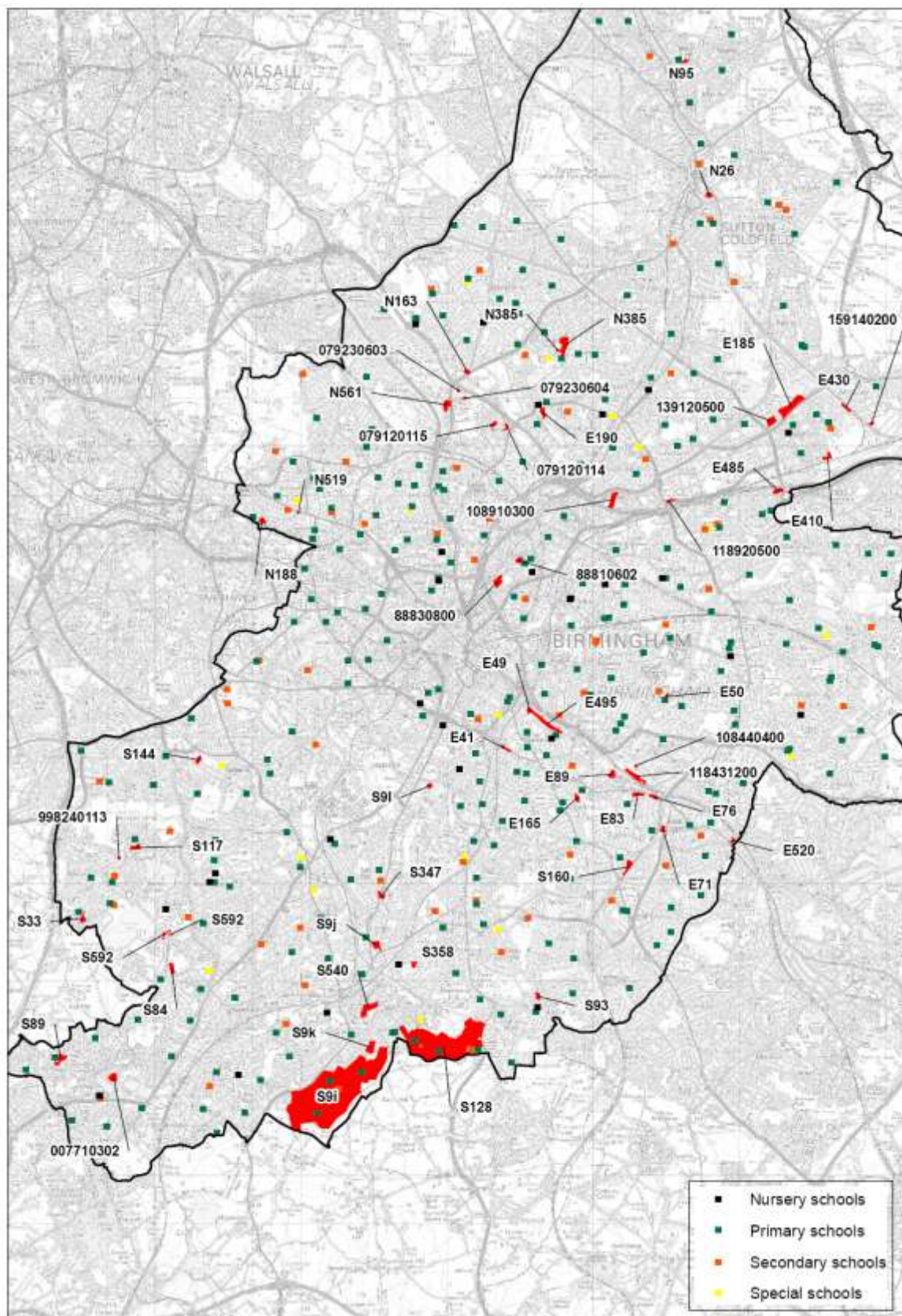
SITE LOCATIONS – MAP 5



SITES AND IMD



SITES AND SCHOOLS



Site-by-Site Analysis

EAST

Site: Former Laundry Site, Warwick Road (E520, Map 2), 35 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a District Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Dolland & Aitchison, Coventry Road, Yardley (NOT MAPPED), 1.3ha, 63 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but former employment site – demolition and remediation required.	0?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a District Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Cincinatti Building, Kingsbury Road, Tyburn (E185, Map 1), 439 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a Local Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Montgomery Street (E495 & E49, Map 2), 4.7ha, 300 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Current industrial use – surveys required.	+?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Land currently in industrial use, so re-location required. Site in an area of relatively high deprivation.	-?
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a District Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has reasonable sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified, although there are uncertainties in respect of potential job loss and site remediation.

Site: Bus Depot, Summer Road/Fox Hollies Road (E71, Map 2), 1.4ha, 56 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Currently in use – surveys required.	+?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Land currently in industrial use, so re-location required. Site in an area of relatively high deprivation.	-?
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a District and Local Shopping Centres in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified.
Loss of jobs in a area of relatively high deprivation could be an issue.

Site: Tyseley Lane/Warwick Road, Acocks Green (E76, Map 2), 1.3ha, 52 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a District Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified. , apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Rear of 635-773 Warwick Road, Acocks Green (E83, Map 2), 1.8ha, 73 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a District Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Starbank School, Bordesley Green (E50, Map 2), 1.1ha, 46 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Currently in use – surveys required.	+?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Land currently in use, so re-location required. Site in an area of relatively high deprivation.	-?
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a District Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified, although some uncertainties exist in respect of site condition and loss of existing uses.

Site: Land off Roma Road, South Yardley (E89, Map 2), 1.9ha, 74 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	Adjacent to wildlife corridor, but no predicted effects.	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a Local Shopping Centres in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: 365 George Road (E190, Map 1), 2ha, 78 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	Adjacent to allotments.	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a Local Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Farnborough Road (E410, Map 1), 1.7ha, 62 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	Partly in Flood Risk Zone 3	-
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a Local Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified, apart from the site's location in a flood risk zone, and potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Land Fronting Park Lane (E430, Map 1), 1.3ha, 52 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a Local Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Land between Highgate Road and Westfield Crescent (E41, Map 2), 1.8ha, 75 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and Local Shopping Centres in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Barrows Lane, Yardley (NOT MAPPED), 70 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGINIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Currently playing fields although mitigation offered	0
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Currently playing fields although mitigation offered. The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a Local Shopping Centre in the vicinity.	0
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has acceptable sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Percy Road/Evelyn Road (E165, Map 2) 1.3ha, 65 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	Partly in Flood Risk Zone 3a but identified in FRA	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a Local Shopping Centres in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Berrandale Road (E485, Map 1), 1.2ha, 50 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	Partly in Flood Risk Zone 3a	-
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	Adjacent to wildlife corridor, but no effects predicted.	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a District Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified. , apart from the site's location in a flood risk zone and potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Former JCC Site, Haden Way (NOT MAPPED) 4.7ha, retail

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Job provision in an area of relatively high deprivation.	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Reatil	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Hay Hall Road Yards (118431200, Map 2), 4ha, employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Job provision in an area of relatively high deprivation.	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Hay Hall Works, Redfern Road (108440400, Map 2) 5.7ha, employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Job provision in an area of relatively high deprivation.	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Former Atlas Works, Redfern Road (108440400, Map 2) 2.1ha, employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Job provision in an area of relatively high deprivation.	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Former Bus Garage, Crossfield Road, Shard End (NOT MAPPED) 1.3ha employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Job provision in an area of relatively high deprivation.	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Former Waverley School, Hobmoor Road (NOT MAPPED) 3.6ha, education/community

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGINIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Majority of sites playing fields	0
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Education/community use in an area of relatively high deprivation.	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Opportunities for community use	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Education/community use	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Corner of Bromford Road and Fort Parkway (118920500, Map 1) 1ha, employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGINIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	Flood Risk Zone 2	-?
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Job provision in an area of relatively high deprivation.	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from the site's location in a flood risk zone which would need to be addressed through masterplanning.

Site: Gravelly Industrial Park (108910300, Map 1) 3.5ha employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGINIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	Flood Risk Zone 2?	-?
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Job provision in an area of relatively high deprivation.	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from the site's location in a flood risk zone which would need to be addressed through masterplanning.

Site: Erdington Industrial Park (139120500, Map 1) 2.8ha employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Job provision in an area of relatively high deprivation.	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Land between Cole Hill Lanes and Lea Ford Road (NOT MAPPED) 5.5ha employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Job provision in an area of relatively high deprivation.	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

SOUTH

Site: Kings Norton 3 Estates Regeneration (S9i, Map 3) 49ha, 500 dwellings and new local centre

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land.	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Druids Lane, Druids Heath (S128, Map 3) 300 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land.	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools in the vicinity. District and Local Shopping Centres are some distance from the estate, however. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	+
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Portland Centre, Harborne (S315, NOT MAPPED) 3.5ha, 90 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land.	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a District Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Ten Acres, Stirchley (S347, Map 2) 50 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but demolition required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	Partly in Flood Risk Zone 3a	-
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site has schools and a District Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified, apart from the sites location in a flood risk zone and potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Land at Allens Croft (S358, Map 3) 50 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a District Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Land adjacent to 59 Queens Park Road, Harborne (S144, Map 4) 1.3ha, 67 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but demolition required.	++?
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	There are schools in the vicinity, but the site is some distance from Local and District Shopping Centres. Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	+
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Land to the rear of 15-87 Cateswell Road, Hall Green (S160, Map 2) 2.7ha, 107 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but demolition required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a Local Shopping Centres in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Wychbury Road Allotments, Bartley Green (S33, Map 4) 1.6ha, 60 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land, but open space	+
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	Loss of open space?	-?
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Loss of open space. The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools in the vicinity, although some distance from Local and District Shopping Centres.	0
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has mixed sustainability performance, with loss of open space being the most significant issue to be addressed, notwithstanding the allotment use which has ceased.

Site: Lakeside Centre, Lifford Lane (S540, Map 3) 4.8ha, 50 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but demolition required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Currently limited public transport	-
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	Potential flood risk issues	-
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	Potential biodiversity issues	-
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and Local Shopping Centres in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has mixed sustainability performance with a number of potentially adverse impacts which require further investigation/mitigation – public transport accessibility flood risk and biodiversity as well as uncertainty over site remediation.

Site: Arden Road, Frankley (S89, Map 4) 0.9ha, 50 dwellings, 0.5ha employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but further surveys required	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Mixed use	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a Local Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Bus Depot, Yardley Wood Road (S93, Map 3) 1.3ha, 64 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but demolition/surveys required.	++?
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a Local Shopping Centre in the vicinity. Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: 51, 61 Stevens Avenue, rear of 2-58 Simcox Gardens (S117, Map 4) 75 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required	++?
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools in the vicinity, although some distance from local shopping facilities. . Renewal of brownfield land will help to promote sense of place.	+
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Ley Hill Phase 4 (S84, Map 4) 70 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Greenfield?	-?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	Loss of open space?	-?
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Loss of open space? The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a District Shopping Centre in the vicinity.	0?
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has a mixed sustainability performance with adverse effects in relation to greenfield development and loss of informal open space which could be difficult to mitigate.

Site: Bangham Pit Road (S592, Map 4) 53 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Greenfield?	-?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	Loss of open space?	-?
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Loss of open space? The site is an area of relatively high deprivation with schools and a District and Local Shopping Centre in the vicinity.	0?
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has a mixed sustainability performance with adverse effects in relation to greenfield development and loss of informal open space which could be difficult to mitigate.

Site: Arvin Meritor site, Stirchley (S9j, Map 3) 2.1ha, employment-led, mixed use

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land, but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Redevelopment for employment	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Great Park, Hollymoor Point (07710302, Map 4) 2.2ha employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Redevelopment for employment	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Remainder Plot K, Woodgate Business Park, Kettleswood Drive (998240113. Map 4) 0.4ha employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Redevelopment for employment	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Ardath Road, Kings Norton (S9k, Map 3) 4.3ha, employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land, but significant remediation required as former landfill site.	++?
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Redevelopment for employment	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance (notwithstanding the need for significant remediation) with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Edgbaston Mill (S9I, Map 2) 0.4ha hotel and leisure

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Redevelopment for employment	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

NORTH WEST

Site: Royal Works, Sutton Coldfield (N26) 1.3ha, 66 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land, but remediation required.	++?
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing	#
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place. Schools and a District Shopping Centre are in the vicinity.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Housing	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance (notwithstanding the need for remediation) with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Land adjacent to 57 George Street, Handsworth (N188, Map 1) 1.4ha, 72 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land, but remediation required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing	#
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place. Schools and a District Shopping Centre are in the vicinity.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Housing	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance (notwithstanding the need for remediation) with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Dovedale Road, Kingstanding (N385, Map 1) 5.6ha, 226 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of greenfield land.	-
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	Site in FRZ 2 and 3, but remediation planned.	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	Greenfield.	-
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing	#
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Loss of open space? Schools and Local Shopping Centres are in the vicinity.	0?
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Housing	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has mixed sustainability performance with potentially adverse effects relating to the loss of greenfield land and recreational resource for the local community, notwithstanding its current informal open space use.

Site: Aldridge Road (N561, Map 1) 2.8ha, 112 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place. The site is in the broad vicinity of schools and a District Shopping Centre.	+
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: TRW site, Mere Green (N95, Map 5) 0.8ha, 50 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but remediation required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place. Schools and a District Shopping Centre are in the vicinity.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Site off Kingstanding Road (N163, Map 1) 1.1ha, 56 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but surveys/remediation required.	++?
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	SLINC to the south (Tame Valley Canal)	0?
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place. Schools are in the vicinity although shopping facilities are not.	+
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, although there are uncertainties over remediation and effect on adjacent SLINC, the latter to be addressed through masterplanning.

Site: Booth Street/Holyhead Road (N519, Map 1) 0.2ha, 52 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but remediation required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place. Schools and a District Shopping Centre are in the vicinity.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified, apart from potential uncertainty over the nature and extent of site remediation which might be required.

Site: Great Western Business Park (N9e, NOT MAPPED) 2.6ha, 50 dwellings

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land but remediation required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	Biodiversity interest has evolved on the site.	-
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Housing site	0
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Addition to the City's housing stock	++

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance although the emergence of biodiversity interests could constrain development potential. This issue will need to be addressed as part of masterplanning.

Site: Tameside Park, Aldridge Road (07923603, Map 1) 1.1ha, employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No relationship at this scale	#
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Redevelopment for employment	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Holford Park, Tameside Drive and Holford Way (079120114, Map 1) 2.2ha, employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGINIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	Flood Zones 2 and 3	-?
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	Adjacent to wildlife corridor.	0?
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Redevelopment for employment	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no significant adverse effects identified. However, the site lies within flood risk zones and is adjacent to a wildlife corridor, issues which will need to be addressed as part of masterplanning.

Site: Park Lane Depot, Park Lane (159140200, Map 1) 0.7ha, employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	Flood Zones 2 and 3, but addressed.	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Redevelopment for employment	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Windsor Street Gas Works (088830800, Map 1) 3ha, employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Redevelopment for employment	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Land adjacent to Aston Goods Station, Rupert Street (088810602, Map 1) 1.5ha, employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	No effects identified	0
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Redevelopment for employment	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Tuckers, 75-177 Walsall Road, Perry Barr (N596, NOT MAPPED) 4.7ha, employment

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land	++
2. CO₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	SLINC/Wildlife Corridor to east	0?
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Redevelopment for employment	++
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Employment	#

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

Site: Bill House, Soho Hill (N522, NOT MAPPED) 1.2ha, mixed use

SA THEME	COMMENTARY	SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT
1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE (SA OBJECTIVES 1, 7 & 8)	Use of brownfield land, surveys required.	++?
2. CO ₂ EMISSIONS (SA OBJECTIVES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 9)	Location offers opportunities for use of public transport.	++
3. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (SA OBJECTIVE 10)	No effects identified	0
4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY (SA OBJECTIVES 12, 13 & 14)	Conservation Area	0?
5. POLLUTION (SA OBJECTIVES 15, 16, 17 & 18)	No effects identified	0
6. ECONOMIC GROWTH (SA OBJECTIVES 20 & 21)	Redevelopment for mixed use.	+
7. COMMUNITIES, HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND EQUALITY (SA OBJECTIVES 11, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 28)	Renewal of brownfield land which helps to promote sense of place. Schools and a District Shopping Centre are in the vicinity.	++
8. HOUSING (SA OBJECTIVE 27)	Mixed use	+

Overall Assessment:

The site has good sustainability performance with no adverse effects identified.

