

# Sustainability Appraisal of the Black Country Plan

## **Volume 2 of 2: Appendices**

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**LEPUS** CONSULTING  
LANDSCAPE, ECOLOGY, PLANNING & URBAN SUSTAINABILITY

# Sustainability Appraisal of the Black Country Plan

## Volume 2 of 2: Appendices

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## Appendix A: SA Framework

SA Objective		Decision making criteria: Will the option/proposal...		Indicators (this list is not exhaustive)
1	<b>Cultural heritage:</b> Protect, enhance and manage sites, features and areas of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance.	Q1a	Will it preserve features of architectural or historic interest and, where necessary, encourage their conservation and renewal?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and type of features and areas of historic designations in the Core Strategy area.</li> <li>Statutory and non-statutory sites in the Historic Environment Record (HER).</li> <li>Number of historic assets on the Heritage at Risk register.</li> </ul>
		Q1b	Will it preserve or enhance archaeological sites/remains?	
		Q1c	Will it preserve or enhance the setting of cultural heritage assets?	
2	<b>Landscape:</b> Protect, enhance and manage the character and appearance of the landscape and townscape, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Q2a	Will it safeguard and enhance the character of the landscape and local distinctiveness and identity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Character Area.</li> <li>Tranquillity rating of area.</li> <li>Re-use of derelict buildings or re-use of buildings in a prominent location.</li> <li>Landscape sensitivity.</li> </ul>
		Q2b	Will it protect and enhance visual amenity, including light and noise pollution?	
		Q2c	Will it reuse degraded landscapes/townscapes?	
		Q2d	Will it compromise the purpose of the Green Belt e.g. will it lead to coalescence of settlements and/or urban sprawl?	
3	<b>Biodiversity, flora, fauna and geodiversity:</b> Protect, enhance and manage biodiversity and geodiversity.	Q3a	Will it maintain and enhance features and assets of nature conservation value including biodiversity and geodiversity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and diversity of European Protected Species, and NERC Act Section 41 species in the area.</li> <li>Area and condition of priority habitats.</li> <li>Area and condition of sites designated for biological and geological interest.</li> </ul>
		Q3b	Will it support positive management of local sites (SLINCs and SINCs) designated for nature conservation and geodiversity value?	
		Q3c	Will it link up areas of fragmented habitat contribute to habitat connectivity?	
		Q3d	Will it increase awareness of biodiversity assets?	



SA Objective		Decision making criteria: Will the option/proposal...		Indicators (this list is not exhaustive)
4	<b>Climate change mitigation:</b> Minimise the Black Country's contribution to climate change.	Q4a	Will it help reduce the per capita carbon footprint of the Black Country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proximity to public transport links.</li> <li>Frequency of nearby public transport services.</li> <li>Distance to local services and amenities.</li> <li>Energy efficiency of buildings and transport.</li> <li>Percentage of energy in the area generated from renewable sources.</li> </ul>
		Q4b	Will it encourage renewable energy generation or use of energy from renewable sources?	
5	<b>Climate change adaptation:</b> Plan for the anticipated levels of climate change.	Q5a	Will it avoid development in areas at high risk of flooding?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of properties at risk of flooding.</li> <li>Area of new greenspace created per capita.</li> <li>Connectivity of GI.</li> <li>Implementation of adaptive techniques, such as SUDS and passive heating/cooling.</li> </ul>
		Q5b	Will it increase the area and connectivity of Green Infrastructure (GI)?	
		Q5c	Will it promote use of technologies and techniques to adapt to the impacts of climate change?	
6	<b>Natural resources:</b> Protect and conserve natural resources.	Q6a	Will it utilise previously developed, degraded and under-used land?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-use of previously developed land.</li> <li>Area of best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.</li> <li>Groundwater Source Protection Zone.</li> <li>Proposed Mineral Safeguarding Area(s).</li> </ul>
		Q6b	Will it lead to the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land?	
		Q6c	Will it lead to the loss or sterilisation of mineral resources, or affect mineral working?	
7	<b>Pollution:</b> Reduce air, soil, water and noise pollution.	Q7a	Will it maintain and improve air quality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of GI.</li> <li>Remediation of contaminated land.</li> <li>Proximity to watercourses with poor quality status.</li> <li>Percentage change in pollution incidents.</li> <li>Development with potential to generate a significant increase in road traffic emissions or other air pollutants.</li> </ul>
		Q7b	Will it maintain soil quality or help to remediate land affected by ground contamination?	
		Q7c	Will it maintain and improve water quality?	
		Q7d	Will it help to reduce noise pollution and protect sensitive receptors from existing ambient noise?	

SA Objective		Decision making criteria: Will the option/proposal...		Indicators (this list is not exhaustive)
8	<b>Waste:</b> Reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste.	Q8a	Will it encourage recycling/re-use/composting of waste?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and capacity of waste management facilities.</li> <li>Re-use of recycled and recyclable materials.</li> <li>Management of local authority collected waste.</li> </ul>
		Q8b	Will it minimise and where possible eliminate generation of waste?	
9	<b>Transport and accessibility:</b> Improve the efficiency of transport networks by increasing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and by promoting policies which reduce the need to travel.	Q9a	Will it reduce the need to travel and/or reduce travel time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance to place of work.</li> <li>Distance to local amenities and key services.</li> <li>Distance to existing or proposed bus routes.</li> <li>Frequency of bus services.</li> <li>Proximity and connectivity of walking and cycling links.</li> <li>Distance to train or metro station.</li> </ul>
		Q9b	Will it provide adequate means of access by a range of sustainable transport modes (i.e. walking/cycling/public transport)?	
10	<b>Housing:</b> Provide affordable, environmentally sound and good quality housing for all.	Q10a	Will it provide a mix of good-quality housing, including homes that are suitable for first-time buyers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Varied housing mix.</li> <li>Percentage of dwellings delivered as affordable housing.</li> <li>Number of extra care homes.</li> </ul>
		Q10b	Will it provide housing suitable for the growing elderly population?	
		Q10c	Will it provide decent, affordable and accessible homes?	
11	<b>Equality:</b> Reduce poverty, crime and social deprivation and secure economic inclusion.	Q11a	Will it help achieve life-long learning and increase learning participation and adult education??	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of people with NVQ2 qualifications.</li> <li>Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their own local area.</li> <li>% respondents very or fairly satisfied with their neighbourhood.</li> <li>Crime Deprivation Index.</li> <li>Education, Skills &amp; Training Deprivation Index.</li> <li>Availability of libraries.</li> <li>Index of Multiple Deprivation</li> </ul>
		Q11b	Will it enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life?	
		Q11c	Will it eliminate unlawful discrimination, victimisation and harassment?	
		Q11d	Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime?	
		Q11e	Will it advance equality of opportunity?	
		Q11f	Will it foster good community relations?	

SA Objective		Decision making criteria: Will the option/proposal...		Indicators (this list is not exhaustive)
		Q11g	Is there any negative impact on individuals or groups in the community including consideration of age, disability, gender, race, religion, gender re-assignment, maternity, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership, and human rights?	
12	<b>Health:</b> Safeguard and improve community health, safety and wellbeing.	Q12a	Will it improve access for all to health, leisure and recreational facilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Travel time by public transport to nearest health centre and sports facilities.</li> <li>Provision and accessibility of open greenspace and GI.</li> <li>Accessibility to sports facilities e.g. football pitches, playing fields, tennis courts and leisure centres.</li> </ul>
		Q12b	Will it improve and enhance the Black Country's GI network?	
		Q12c	Will it improve road safety?	
		Q12d	Will it reduce obesity?	
		Q12e	Does it consider the needs of the Black Country's growing elderly population?	
13	<b>Economy:</b> Develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge-based economy that excels in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities.	Q13a	Will it increase accessibility of suitable employment within the Black Country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of residents working within the Black Country.</li> <li>Number of employment opportunities in professional occupations.</li> <li>Number of new business start-ups as a result of the development.</li> <li>Total amount of employment land.</li> <li>Number of vacant units in strategic centres.</li> <li>Amount of additional retail, office and leisure floorspace completed in established centres.</li> </ul>
		Q13b	Will it encourage business start-ups in the area?	
		Q13c	Will it support the health of established centres?	
		Q13d	Will it protect and create jobs?	
14	<b>Education, skills and training:</b> Raise educational attainment and develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness.	Q14a	Will it improve access for all to education and training opportunities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance to education and training, particularly primary schools and secondary schools.</li> <li>Provision of new education and training facilities and opportunities.</li> <li>Accessibility of education and training facilities by public transport.</li> <li>Capacity of local schools to meet demand from new development.</li> </ul>
		Q14b	Will it encourage a diversity of education and training opportunities?	

## Appendix B: Consultation Responses

**Table B.1:** Consultation comments in regard to the SA Scoping Report

Responder	Received	Comment
Natural England	09/03/17	<i>"Natural England accepts both the key issues that have been identified and objectives that have been outlined for the Scoping Report."</i>
		<i>"We have no comment regarding the SA indicators and would regard these as being a satisfactory way to monitor significant effects of the Plan."</i>
		<i>"Natural England advise that the following types of plans relating to the natural environment should be considered where applicable to your plan area;</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• Green infrastructure strategies</i></li> <li><i>• Biodiversity plans</i></li> <li><i>Rights of Way Improvement Plans</i></li> <li><i>• Shoreline management plans</i></li> <li><i>• Coastal access plans</i></li> <li><i>• River basin management plans</i></li> <li><i>• AONB and National Park management plans.</i></li> <li><i>• Relevant landscape plans and strategies."</i></li> </ul>
Historic England	09/03/17	<i>"We recommend that the assessment also looks at what possible positive benefits there could be for the historic environment and to look for ways to enhance the historic environment."</i>
		<i>"We welcome the inclusion of Chapter 9 on the Historic Environment. We would recommend that the introduction discusses the role of significance and the importance of assessing the implications/harm to the significance of heritage assets, including their setting. We would also encourage the use of the term 'heritage assets' to reflect terminology in the National Planning Policy Framework, this will ensure that all types of heritage assets are covered by the assessment."</i>
		<i>"We would recommend consulting the Historic Environment Record (HER) for all four authorities and engaging with local conservation and archaeology staff."</i>
		<i>"We would also recommend that the assessment considers the harm to heritage assets and how this can be overcome."</i>
		<i>"We would also recommend the inclusion of the four Historic Environment Records for the authorities and any Local Lists that may be available."</i>

Responder	Received	Comment
Environment Agency	28/03/17	<p>Biodiversity:</p> <p><i>"Where the protected sites include watercourses, the Environment Agency would be statutory consultees and would seek to implement improvements. The Water Framework Directive and the associated RBMP's include measures to improve riverine habitat and networks to improve Biodiversity."</i></p> <p>Climate Change:</p> <p><i>"With reference to Climate Change and flooding, the Environment Agency published updated guidance in February 2016 that is referred to and linked in the Planning Practice Guide that should be reviewed. We also recommend the SFRA also needs to be referenced in the Water and Soil section and should be revised, given that the present one will be well out of date This is not only in terms of climate change, but also to include new modelling undertaken in the interim, and because of the identification of new sites for development since the last review."</i></p> <p>Water and Soil:</p> <p><i>"We also note that you have referenced the Thames River Basin Management Plan which we assume is an oversight not amended from a previous document. For the Black Country, both the River Severn RBMP and the Humber RBMP are relevant as the Black Country drains into both catchments. They have both been revised relatively recently; the Humber in 2016 and the Severn in 2015. We also feel that the Water Framework Directive and their associated RBMP's should be reflected more prominently in the chapters and not just on the list of documents in the Appendices. WFD is the key driver for cross-cutting environmental improvements, not only for Water Quality but it also for Biodiversity and generally returning watercourses to a more natural state."</i></p> <p><i>"In terms of Groundwater Quality, we also recommend that you make reference to Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3 Guidance). This is the main document that our Groundwater and Contaminated Land use to guide their responses to planning applications. There has been a very recent revised publication of it that appears on GOV.UK that was published on the 14 March this year."</i></p>

**Table B.2:** Consultation comments in regard to the Issues and Options SA Report

Respondent	Question	Representation ID	Received	Comment
Natural England	N/a	1829	24/08/17	<p>No comment was made on the SA.</p> <p>See full response here: <a href="https://blackcountry.oc2.uk/download/attachment/741">https://blackcountry.oc2.uk/download/attachment/741</a></p>
Historic England	N/a	694	08/09/17	<p>No comment was made on the SA. See full response:</p> <p><i>“Our primary concern is ensuring that the Local Plan is informed by appropriate evidence and that where higher levels of growth are identified and policies and sites proposed, that these are informed by up to date and proportionate evidence. Table 1 on page 18 details the range of evidence base and which areas may need updating. Unfortunately, there is no reference to any historic environment evidence base within this table. What evidence base do the Council's have? Does it need updating? Are there areas missing? If sites are proposed through the Black Country Core Strategy review then we would expect a heritage impact assessment to be undertaken, or similar.</i></p> <p><i>Page 29 looks at the issue of a Green Belt Review and we would want to ensure that the historic towns purpose of the Green Belt is fully considered.</i></p> <p><i>We would support the inclusion of a specific spatial objective for the historic environment.</i></p> <p><i>Where growth is considered and there are options for amending boundaries to regeneration corridors, creating new sustainable urban extensions, allocating development sites, we would need to ensure that appropriate assessment has been undertaken on how this growth will impact the significance of heritage assets, including their setting. Please see advice notes above and also access Historic England's website for further information.</i></p> <p><i>Question 16 raises the idea of what criteria to consider when choosing sites for development - we would request that the Council's consider what the impacts are for the historic environment and consider sites where there is no negative impact or impacts can be mitigated. There are also opportunities for development to positively enhance and better reveal the significance of heritage assets and we would also request that these opportunities are considered. This point is relevant for all types of development.</i></p>



Respondent	Question	Representation ID	Received	Comment
				<p><i>We would be happy to offer advice and comment on any proposals to amend Policy ENV2 on the historic environment and we are supportive of the policy being updated in line with national policy and guidance.</i></p> <p><i>Page 66 raises the issue of building density and the need to look at increased density. As a result we would be keen to ensure that the Council's have appropriate design and building heights policies to ensure that there are specific policies to deal with issues that may arise because of increased density of sites.</i></p> <p><i>Where sites are identified for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople, alongside other forms of development, we would expect these to be fully assessed against the potential negative impacts for the historic environment.</i></p> <p><i>Where transport initiatives are proposed we would recommend that these are considered against the impact to the historic environment and that relevant avoidance, mitigation and enhancement measures are included within the Core Strategy.</i></p> <p><i>We are content with the proposed amendment to Policy ENV2. We would recommend that a section is included on Heritage Statements and when they are required.</i></p> <p><i>Historic England is currently preparing some additional advice on preparing minerals plans and the historic environment. We would recommend that the Council's consider all appropriate evidence base to ensure that the proposals are appropriate and compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework. Historic England does also have access to a number of studies that have looked at archaeology and aggregate minerals and we would be happy to share the relevant evidence with you".</i></p>
Environment Agency	N/a	1516	08/09/17	<p>No comment was made on the SA.          See full response here: <a href="https://blackcountry.oc2.uk/download/attachment/453">https://blackcountry.oc2.uk/download/attachment/453</a></p>
South Staffs DC	Q15c	1175	06/09/17	<p>Q15c Response - "Whether development is delivered within the Black Country or is exported elsewhere it will need to comprise sustainable development that meets the needs of the people who live there. If housing is exported, it will be for the LPA(s) in question to allocate sites through their Local Plan alongside appropriate infrastructure having undertaken a Sustainability Appraisal to ensure that sustainable development is being achieved."</p>

Respondent	Question	Representation ID	Received	Comment
	Q34a	1175	06/09/17	Q34a Response – “Undertaking a Health Impact Assessment for large developments in addition to considering their impact through the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is supported.”
Campaign to Protect Rural England	Q32	1932	17/11/2017	Q32 Response – “We are less convinced of the reliance on sustainability appraisals for new sites, particularly large scale Green Belt incursions. SAs are likely to assume some sort of development will go ahead at the site and then seek the best option. SAs are useful in terms of how individual sites are developed but are not designed to answer the question: is releasing the site at all necessary or desirable?”

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# Appendix C: Housing Number Options

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## C.1 Housing Number Options

### C.1.1 Preface

C.1.1.1 The BCA have identified five options for the quanta of housing provision across the Plan area. The five options identified are presented in **Table C.1.1** below.

*Table C.1.1: The five housing options identified*

Option	Description of Option
Option 1	'Do nothing'. Stick with the existing strategy 'brownfield first' and only focus development within the urban area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 43,600 homes in urban area.</li></ul>
Option 2	Stick with the existing strategy 'brownfield first' plus some Black Country Green Belt release, totalling 54,100. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 43,600 homes in urban area.</li><li>• 10,500 within Black Country Green Belt.</li></ul>
Option 3	Housing requirement of 71,500 all located within the Black Country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 43,600 homes in urban area.</li><li>• 27,900 homes in the Green Belt.</li></ul>
Option 4	Housing requirement plus Birmingham's housing shortfall, totalling 74,500 all located within the Black Country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 43,600 homes in urban area.</li><li>• 30,900 homes in the Green Belt.</li></ul>
Option 5	Housing requirement 71,500 within the Black Country and neighbouring authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 43,600 within urban area.</li><li>• 10,500 within Black Country Green Belt.</li><li>• 17,400 exported through Duty to Cooperate.</li></ul>

C.1.1.2 The appraisal evaluates the likely significant effects of each option against the 14 SA Objectives.

### C.1.2 SA Objective 1: Cultural Heritage

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 1	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

C.1.2.1 There are 13 Registered Parks and Gardens, 27 Scheduled Monuments, ten Grade I Listed Buildings, 57 Grade II\* Listed Buildings and 944 Grade II Listed Buildings located within the Plan area. The nature of development will determine the extent to which heritage assets would be affected by future proposals.

C.1.2.2 Location based appraisals in regard to the historic environment have not been undertaken at this stage of the process as the exact location of development is uncertain. This will be considered in more detail through the appraisal of spatial distribution and reasonable alternative sites once more detail is known regarding locations. As such, the potential impacts on cultural heritage across the five housing options are uncertain. As Housing Option 1 proposes the lowest quantity of development and does not direct development to the Green Belt, it would be likely that this option would result in the least risk of substantial harm to designated heritage assets as there is greater scope for mitigation. As Housing Option 4 proposes the largest quantity of development and the largest quantity of development in the Green Belt, it would be likely that this option would result in the greatest risk of substantial harm to designated heritage assets.

### C.1.3 SA Objective 2: Landscape

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 2	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

C.1.3.1 Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is located approximately 3.7km to the north of the Plan area. Although the majority of the Black Country is highly urbanised, parts of all four local authorities lie within the West Midlands Green Belt.

C.1.3.2 Location based appraisals in regard to the local landscape have not been undertaken at this stage of the process as the exact location of development is uncertain. This will be considered in more detail through the appraisal of spatial distribution and reasonable alternative sites once more detail is known regarding locations. As such, the potential landscape impacts as a result of the five housing options are uncertain. As Housing Option 1 proposes the lowest quantity of development and does not direct development to the Green Belt, it would be likely that this option would result in the lowest risk of adverse impacts on the local landscape. As Housing Option 4 proposes the largest quantity of development and the largest quantity of development on Green Belt land, it would be likely that this option would result in the greatest risk of adverse impacts on the local landscape.



### C.1.4 SA Objective 3: Biodiversity

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 3	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

C.1.4.1 There are two Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) located within the Plan area; ‘Fens Pools’ and ‘Cannock Extension Canal’. Threats and pressures which could potentially be exacerbated by the development set out in the BCP at Fens Pools SAC include habitat fragmentation and water pollution. Some of the threats and pressures to Cannock Extension Canal SAC include water pollution and air pollution. There are 20 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) located within the Plan area. These include The Leasowes SSSI, Clayhanger SSSI and Jockey Fields SSSI, all of which are located within Dudley and Walsall district boundaries. There are two National Nature Reserves (NNRs) located in close proximity to the Plan area; Wren’s Nest NNR, located to the north of Dudley, and Sutton Park NNR, located adjacent to Walsall’s district boundary.

C.1.4.2 Location based appraisals in regard to biodiversity features have not been undertaken at this stage of the process as the exact location of development is uncertain. This will be considered in more detail through the appraisal of spatial distribution and reasonable alternative sites once more detail is known regarding locations. As such, the potential impacts on biodiversity as a result of the five housing options are uncertain. As Housing Option 1 proposes the lowest quantity of development and does not direct development to the Green Belt, it would be likely that this option would result in the lowest risk of adverse impacts on biodiversity assets. As Housing Option 4 proposes the largest quantity of development and the largest quantity of development on Green Belt land, it would be likely that this option would result in the greatest risk of adverse impacts on biodiversity assets.

## C.1.5 SA Objective 4: Climate Change Mitigation

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 4	--	--	--	--	--

C.1.5.1 The estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the four authorities in 2017 are presented in **Table C.1.1** below.

**Table C.1.1: Estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per authority in 2017<sup>1</sup>**

	Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions estimates (tonnes)	Per Capita CO <sub>2</sub> emissions estimates (tonnes)
Dudley	1,188,200	3.7
Sandwell	1,485,900	4.6
Walsall	1,118,700	4.0
Wolverhampton	972,700	3.7
Black Country Authorities Average	4,765,500	4.0

C.1.5.2 For the appraisal of the housing options, a total of the estimated carbon emissions for the four authorities has been used. The increase in population which would be expected to arise through each option has been calculated using the average number of people per dwelling<sup>2</sup> across the four authorities. The likely total carbon emissions per option has then been calculated using the total per capita emissions for the Black Country (see **Table C.1.1**).

C.1.5.3 Housing Option 1 proposes the lowest number of dwellings for development (43,600). It would be expected that this option would increase CO<sub>2</sub> emissions across the Plan area by approximately 418,560 tonnes. This would result in an 8.8% increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in comparison to existing levels. Housing Option 4 proposes the highest number of dwellings for development (74,500). It would be expected that this option would increase CO<sub>2</sub> emissions across the Plan area by approximately 715,200 tonnes. This would result in a 15.0% increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in comparison to existing levels.

C.1.5.4 Overall, all of the housing options would be likely to result in a significant increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions across the Plan area. As Housing Option 1 would result in the lowest number of dwellings and would direct new residents towards urban areas, which have good access to sustainable transport options, this option would be likely to have the smallest adverse impact on climate change. As Housing Option 4 would direct the largest number of new dwellings

<sup>1</sup> DBEI (2019) 2005 to 2017 UK local and regional CO<sub>2</sub> emissions – data tables. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/812142/2005-17\\_UK\\_local\\_and\\_regional\\_CO2\\_emissions\\_tables.xlsx](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/812142/2005-17_UK_local_and_regional_CO2_emissions_tables.xlsx) [Date Accessed: 12/12/19]

<sup>2</sup> People per Dwelling has been calculated using the population estimates (Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalescotlandandnorthernireland>) and dwellings stock (Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>)

to the Green Belt, which would be likely to have poor access to existing sustainable transport options, this option would be likely to result in the greatest adverse impact on climate change.

### C.1.6 SA Objective 5: Climate Change Adaptation

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 5	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

- C.1.6.1 The Black Country is a predominantly urban area. There are a few watercourses that pass through the four districts, including the River Tame, River Stour and Ford Brook. Fluvial flood risk across the four districts is primarily located around these rivers, in particular along the River Tame in Sandwell and Walsall. Areas at risk of surface water flooding are located across much of the Plan area. Surface water flood risk typically follows roads and the many canals located within the Black Country, including the Birmingham Canal, Walsall Canal and Dudley Canal.
- C.1.6.2 Location based appraisals in regard to flood risk have not been undertaken at this stage of the process as the exact location of development is uncertain. This will be considered in more detail through the appraisal of spatial distribution and reasonable alternative sites once more detail is known regarding locations. As such, the potential impact of development on flood risk as a result of the four housing options are uncertain.
- C.1.6.3 Housing Option 1 proposes the lowest quantity of development and does not direct development to the Green Belt. This option would be likely to have the lowest impact on food risk, as it would be expected to result in the lowest quantity of greenfield land lost to development, and as such, would be likely to exacerbate flood risk and impact flood storage capacity the least. Housing Option 4 proposes the largest quantity of development and would result in the largest quantity of development in the Green Belt, and therefore, on greenfield land. This option would be expected to result in the largest impact on flood risk due to the loss of greenfield land and increase the risk of flooding across the Plan area.

### C.1.7 SA Objective 6: Natural Resources

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 6	+	-	-	-	-

C.1.7.1 The majority of the Black Country districts are located on land classified as ‘urban’ in accordance with the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC). As such, it can be assumed that all development located within the urban area would not result in the loss of best and most versatile (BMV) land. Housing Option 1 directs all development to urban areas and as such, would be expected to have a minor positive impact in regard to natural resources.

C.1.7.2 All other housing options would direct some development towards the Green Belt, and therefore, previously undeveloped land. As a result, these options would result in the loss of ecologically important soils, and to some extent, agriculturally important land. Therefore, Housing Options 2, 3, 4 and 5 would be likely to result in a minor negative impact on natural resources.

### C.1.8 SA Objective 7: Pollution

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 7	-	-	-	-	-

C.1.8.1 The entirety of the four districts are designated as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's); ‘Dudley AQMA’, ‘Sandwell AQMA’, ‘Walsall AQMA’ and ‘Wolverhampton AQMA’. ‘Chuckery AQMA’ is located in the centre of Walsall. AQMA's located adjacent to the Plan area include; ‘Birmingham AQMA’, ‘Hagley AQMA’ and ‘CCDC AQMA 2’. In addition, there are a large number of motorways and A-roads which cross the Plan area, each of which represent traffic-related sources of air pollution. All of the housing options would place new residents within AQMA's, and therefore, would be expected to have a minor negative impact on pollution.

C.1.8.2 As Housing Option 1 proposes the lowest quantity of development and does not direct development to the Green Belt, it would be likely that the development proposed under this option would result in the least adverse impacts in regard to the worsening of air, soil and water quality. As Housing Option 4 proposes the largest quantity of development and the largest quantity of development on Green Belt land, it would be likely that this option would result in the greatest adverse impacts in regard to the worsening air, soil and water quality.

## C.1.9 SA Objective 8: Waste

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 8	--	--	--	--	--

C.1.9.1 The household waste generation in the four authorities between 2018 and 2019 are presented in **Table C.1.2** below.

**Table C.1.2: Total household waste collected per authority in 2018/2019<sup>3</sup>**

	Total household waste (tonnes)
Dudley	122,929
Sandwell	129,019
Walsall	107,005
Wolverhampton	106,305
Black Country Authorities Total	465,258

C.1.9.2 For the appraisal of the housing options, the total household waste of the four authorities has been calculated. The likely household waste generated per option has then been calculated using the average waste per person for England (409.3kg per person)<sup>4</sup>. The increase in population which would be expected to arise through each option has been calculated using the average people per dwelling<sup>5</sup> across the four authorities.

C.1.9.3 Housing Option 1 proposes the lowest number of dwellings for development (43,600). It would be expected that this option would increase household waste generation across the Plan area by approximately 42,829.2 tonnes. This would result in a 9.2% increase in household waste generation in comparison to existing levels. Housing Option 4 proposes the highest number of dwellings for development (74,500). It would be expected that this option would increase household waste generation across the Plan area by approximately 73,182.8 tonnes. This would result in a 15.7% increase in household waste generation in comparison to existing levels.

C.1.9.4 Overall, all of the housing options would be likely to result in a significant increase in household waste generation across the Plan area. As Housing Option 1 would result in the

<sup>3</sup> DEFRA (2019) Local authority collected waste generation from April 2000 to March 2019 (England and regions) and local authority data April 2018 to March 2019. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/849136/LA\\_and\\_Regional\\_Spreadsheet\\_1819.xlsx](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/849136/LA_and_Regional_Spreadsheet_1819.xlsx) [Date Accessed: 12/12/19]

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> People per Dwellings has been calculated using the population estimates (Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>) and dwellings stock (Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>)

fewest number of new dwellings and residents, this option would be likely to adversely impact household waste generation the least. As Housing Option 4 would result in the greatest number of new dwellings and residents, this option would be likely to result in the greatest adverse impacts in regard to waste.

- C.1.9.5 In addition, adverse impacts would be expected for waste due to the construction and demolition phases of development.

#### C.1.10 SA Objective 9: Transport

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 9	-	-	-	-	-

- C.1.10.1 There are vast road and rail networks across the Black Country, with good rail links to Birmingham and Stafford, and motorway links to the south west, south east and north west of England. Nevertheless, road congestion, in particular following road incidents on the M5 and M6, is an existing problem in the Black Country. In addition, there is an extensive Public Right of Way (PRoW) and cycle path network.
- C.1.10.2 All of the housing options aim to direct 43,600 new dwellings to the urban area of the Black Country. It would be likely that, by directing development towards the urban area, new residents would be located in areas with good access to sustainable transport options, such as rail and bus services. However, additional development in the urban area could also exacerbate existing issues with congestion and increase pressures on the road network. As a result, it would be likely that all of the housing options would have a minor negative impact on transport across the Plan area.
- C.1.10.3 Housing Option 1 focuses all development within the urban area and as such, would be likely to have the least adverse impacts on transport and accessibility, as new residents in these areas would be expected to have good access to sustainable transport options. Housing Option 4 proposes the greatest quantity of development and proposes the greatest quantity of development on Green Belt land. Development within the Green Belt would be likely to have more limited access than the urban area due to reduced bus services and lack of nearby facilities and as such, residents would be likely to rely on personal car use and increase pressures on the road network. Therefore, this option would be likely to have largest adverse impacts in relation to transport and accessibility.



### C.1.11 SA Objective 10: Housing

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 10	+	+	++	++	++

C.1.11.1 There is a requirement for the development of 71,459 dwellings<sup>6</sup> over the Plan period in the Black Country.

C.1.11.2 Housing Options 1 and 2 would not meet the identified 71,459 dwellings requirement over the Plan period. As such, a minor positive impact would be expected. The proposed quantity of development under Housing Options 3, 4 and 5 would be expected to meet this requirement, and as a result, have a major positive impact on housing provision. Housing Option 5 would direct a proportion of the housing requirement to neighbouring authorities. Although this option would aim to meet the total housing requirement, a proportion of development would be located outside of the Plan area.

### C.1.12 SA Objective 11: Equality

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 11	-	-	-	-	-

C.1.12.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)<sup>7</sup> is the official measure of relative deprivation for Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)<sup>8</sup> in England. Out of 317 Local Authorities in England, Dudley is ranked as the 91<sup>st</sup> most deprived, Sandwell 12<sup>th</sup>, Walsall 25<sup>th</sup> and Wolverhampton 24<sup>th</sup><sup>9</sup>. Overall, deprivation is high across the Black Country, with 21 of the LSOAs in Dudley, 36 in Sandwell, 42 in Walsall and 33 in Wolverhampton ranked among the 10% most deprived in England.

C.1.12.2 Location based equality appraisals have not been undertaken at this stage of the process as the exact location of development is uncertain. This will be considered in more detail

<sup>6</sup> Black Country Plan (2019) Black Country Urban Capacity Review December 2019 <https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13807/bc-urban-capacity-review-update-final-december-2019.pdf> [Date Accessed: 21/01/20]

<sup>7</sup> MHCLG (2019) English indices of deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019> [Date Accessed: 17/12/19]

<sup>8</sup> DCLG (2016) The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 – Frequently Asked Questions (see question 11. What is a Lower-layer Super Output Area/neighbourhood/small area?). Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/579151/English\\_Indices\\_of\\_Deprivation\\_2015\\_-\\_Frequently\\_Asked\\_Questions\\_Dec\\_2016.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/579151/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Frequently_Asked_Questions_Dec_2016.pdf) [Date Accessed: 19/12/19]

<sup>9</sup> Black Country Consortium (2019) The English Indices of Deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.the-blackcountry.com/upload/BC%20IMD%202019.pdf> [Date Accessed: 17/12/19]

through the appraisal of spatial distribution and reasonable alternative sites once more detail is known regarding locations.

C.1.12.3 By directing 43,600 dwellings towards the urban areas of the Black Country, all of the housing options would be likely to help facilitate social inclusion by increasing accessibility to key services and employment. Housing Options 2, 3, 4 and 5 would direct a proportion of dwellings to the Green Belt, where new residents could potentially have limited access to employment opportunities and other key services. As such, these four housing options could potentially result in a minor adverse impact on equality.

C.1.12.4 Housing Options 3, 4 and 5 would be expected to meet the housing requirements of the Plan area. By meeting the required need, it would be likely that these three options would be able to ensure the provision of appropriate housing types and tenures across the Plan area, and therefore, would be likely to have benefits to local communities. As Housing Options 1 and 2 would not meet the housing needs of local residents, these two options may not result in the adequate supply of an appropriate mix of housing. Therefore, a minor negative impact would also be expected.

### C.1.13 SA Objective 12: Health

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 12	+	-	-	-	-

C.1.13.1 There are four NHS hospitals with A&E departments located within the Black Country; Russells Hall Hospital in Dudley, Sandwell General Hospital in Sandwell, Manor Hospital in Walsall and New Cross Hospital in Wolverhampton. In addition, there are a number of GP surgeries and leisure centres located across the Plan area, as well as good access to an extensive network of PRow and cycle paths to encourage physical exercise and boost mental wellbeing.

C.1.13.2 By directing 43,600 dwellings to the urban area, all housing options would be likely to locate residents in areas with good access to essential healthcare facilities. Housing Options 2, 3, 4 and 5 would direct some development towards the Green Belt, where residents would be expected to have good access to natural open space but could potentially have limited access to existing healthcare services. Furthermore, the development of previously undeveloped land in the Green Belt would be likely to result in the loss of open space and natural habitats which are known to have positive effects in regard to health and wellbeing.

- C.1.13.3 At 2.4 people per dwelling<sup>10</sup>, it would be likely that Housing Option 1 would result in an increase in population of 104,640 people and Housing Option 4 would result in the increase in population of 178,800 people. These two options represent the lowest and highest population increases of the five options. At this stage of assessment, it is uncertain the extent to which an increase in population would result in capacity issues at key services, including GP surgeries and leisure centres.
- C.1.13.4 Overall, Housing Option 1 would direct all new residents to the urban area which currently has good access to healthcare facilities and open space with opportunities to exercise. As a result, it would be likely to have a minor positive impact on human health. Housing Options 2, 3, 4 and 5 would locate some residents towards the Green Belt, where access to some healthcare facilities is currently restricted. Therefore, these four options would be likely to have a minor negative impact on human health. As Housing Option 4 proposes the largest quantity of development, this option could potentially result in the greatest risk of adverse impact on human health including overcapacity issues at key services.

#### C.1.14 SA Objective 13: Economy

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 13	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

- C.1.14.1 The five housing options would not be expected to increase employment floorspace across the Plan area. It is assumed that the future housing development would not result in the loss of employment floorspace.
- C.1.14.2 Approximately 74.1% of residents in the Black Country are economically active, lower than the West Midlands and Great Britain<sup>11</sup>. Some of the strategic centres of the four districts include Walsall Town Centre, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton Town Centre and Brierley Hill. These four areas provide retail, office and leisure floorspace. The majority of new residents across the Plan area would be expected to be located within a sustainable distance to employment opportunities. Development proposals located in urban areas would be expected to have good sustainable transport connections to nearby employment opportunities. As Housing Options 2, 3, 4 and 5 would direct a proportion of development

<sup>10</sup> People per Dwellings has been calculated using the population estimates (Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalescotlandandnorthernireland>) and dwellings stock (Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>)

<sup>11</sup> nomis (2019) Labour Market Profile - Black Country. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/lep/1925185537/report.aspx>  
[Date Accessed: 17/12/19]

to the Green Belt, new residents in these areas would be likely to have limited sustainable transport connections to town centres and key employment areas.

- C.1.14.3 Location based appraisals in regard to access to employment opportunities have not been undertaken at this stage of the process as the exact location of development is uncertain. This will be considered in more detail through the appraisal of spatial distribution and reasonable alternative sites once more detail is known regarding locations. As such, the potential impacts on the economy as a result of the five housing options are uncertain. As Housing Option 1 solely focuses development towards the urban area, it would be likely that this option would result in the lowest risk of adverse impacts in regard to access to employment opportunities. As Housing Option 4 proposes the greatest overall quantity of development and the largest quantity of development on Green Belt land, it would be likely that this option would result in the largest risk of adverse impacts on access to employment opportunities.

#### C.1.15 SA Objective 14: Education

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 14	+	-	-	-	-

- C.1.15.1 There are a number of primary and secondary schools located across the Plan area. By directing 43,600 dwellings to the urban area, all housing options would be likely to locate these residents in areas with good access to schools. As Housing Options 2, 3, 4 and 5 direct a proportion of development towards the Green Belt, development in these areas would be likely to have limited access to schools.
- C.1.15.2 At 2.4 people per dwelling<sup>12</sup>, it would be likely that Housing Option 1 would result in an increase in population of 104,640 people and Housing Option 4 would result in the increase in population of 178,800 people. These two options represent the lowest and highest population increases of the five options. At this stage of assessment, it is uncertain the extent to which an increase in population would result in capacity issues at primary and secondary schools.
- C.1.15.3 Overall, Housing Option 1 would direct all new residents to the urban area with good access to primary and secondary schools, and as a result, would be likely to have a minor positive impact on education. Housing Options 2, 3, 4 and 5 would locate some residents toward the

<sup>12</sup> People per Dwellings has been calculated using the population estimates (Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>) and dwellings stock (Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>)

Green Belt where access to some schools is currently poor. Therefore, these four options would be likely to have a minor negative impact on education. As Housing Option 4 proposes the largest quantity of development, this option could potentially result in the largest risk of adverse impacts on education including capacity issues at schools.

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# Appendix D: Employment Number Options

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## D.1 Employment Number Options

### D.1.1 Preface

D.1.1.1 The Black Country Authorities have identified five options for the quanta of employment floorspace across the Plan area. The five options identified are presented in **Table D.1.1** below.

*Table D.1.1: The five employment options identified*

Option	Description of Option
Option 1	242ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 242ha urban sites in the Black Country</li></ul>
Option 2	462ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 242ha urban sites in the Black Country</li><li>• 220ha Black Country Green Belt release</li></ul>
Option 3	612ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 242ha urban sites in the Black Country</li><li>• 370ha in neighbouring areas</li></ul>
Option 4	672ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 242ha urban sites in the Black Country</li><li>• 370ha in neighbouring areas</li><li>• 60ha Black Country Green Belt release</li></ul>
Option 5	832ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 242ha urban sites in the Black Country</li><li>• 370ha in neighbouring areas</li><li>• 220ha Black Country Green Belt release</li></ul>

D.1.1.2 The appraisal evaluates the likely significant effects of each option against the 14 SA Objectives.

## D.1.2 SA Objective 1: Cultural Heritage

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 1	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

D.1.2.1 There are 13 Registered Parks and Gardens, 29 Scheduled Monuments, ten Grade I Listed Buildings, 57 Grade II\* Listed Buildings and 944 Grade II Listed Buildings located within the Plan area. The nature and location of development will determine the extent to which heritage assets would be affected by future proposals.

D.1.2.2 Location based appraisals in regard to the historic environment have not been undertaken at this stage of the process as the exact location of development is uncertain. This will be considered in more detail through the appraisal of spatial distribution and reasonable alternative sites once more detail is known regarding locations. As such, the potential impacts on cultural heritage across the five employment options are uncertain. As Employment Option 1 proposes the lowest quantity of development and does not direct development to the Green Belt, it would be likely that this option would result in the least risk of substantial harm to designated heritage assets. As Employment Option 5 proposes the largest quantity of development overall, and the largest quantity of development in the Green Belt, it would be likely that this option would result in the greatest risk of substantial harm to designated heritage assets.

## D.1.3 SA Objective 2: Landscape

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 2	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

D.1.3.1 Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is located approximately 3.7km to the north of the Plan area. Although the majority of the Black Country is highly urbanised, parts of all four local authorities lie within the West Midlands Green Belt.

D.1.3.2 Location based appraisals in regard to the landscape have not been undertaken at this stage of the process as the exact location of development is uncertain. This will be considered in more detail through the appraisal of spatial distribution and reasonable alternative sites once more detail is known regarding locations. As such, the potential landscape impacts as a result of the five employment options are uncertain. As Employment Option 1 proposes the lowest quantity of development and does not direct development to the Green Belt, it would be likely that this option would result in the lowest risk of adverse impacts on the local landscape. As Employment Option 5 proposes the largest quantity of development and the largest quantity of development on Green Belt land, it would be likely that this option would result in the greatest risk of adverse impacts on the local landscape.

#### D.1.4 SA Objective 3: Biodiversity

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 3	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

D.1.4.1 There are two Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) located within the Plan area; ‘Fens Pool’s’ and ‘Cannock Extension Canal’. Threats and pressures which could potentially be exacerbated by the development set out the BCP at Fens Pools SAC include habitat fragmentation and water pollution. Threats and pressures to Cannock Extension Canal SAC include water pollution and air pollution. There are 20 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) located within the Plan area. These include The Leasowes SSSI, Clayhanger SSSI and Jockey Fields SSSI, all of which are located within Dudley and Walsall district boundaries. There are two National Nature Reserves (NNRs) located in close proximity to the Plan area; Wren’s Nest NNR, located to the north of Dudley, and Sutton Park NNR, located adjacent to Walsall’s district boundary.

D.1.4.2 Location based appraisals in regard to biodiversity features have not been undertaken at this stage of the process as the exact location of development is uncertain. This will be considered in more detail through the appraisal of spatial distribution and reasonable alternative sites once more detail is known regarding locations. As such, the potential impacts on biodiversity as a result of the five employment options are uncertain. As Employment Option 1 proposes the lowest quantity of development and does not direct development to the Green Belt, it would be likely that this option would result in the lowest risk of adverse impacts on biodiversity assets. As Employment Option 5 proposes the largest quantity of development and the largest quantity of development on Green Belt land, it would be likely that this option would result in the greatest risk of adverse impacts on biodiversity assets.

#### D.1.5 SA Objective 4: Climate Change Mitigation

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 4	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

D.1.5.1 At this stage of assessment, the type and nature of future employment development is unknown. As a result, the impact each employment option may have on greenhouse gas emissions, including carbon dioxide, is uncertain. As Employment Option 1 proposes the lowest quantity of development, it would be likely that this option would result in the lowest risk of adverse impacts on climate change. In addition, this option would direct all development to the urban area, where it is expected there would be good access to sustainable transport options. As Employment Option 5 proposes the largest quantity of development and the largest quantity of development in the Green Belt with reduced access

to sustainable transport options, it would be likely that this option would result in the largest risk of adverse impacts on climate change.

### D.1.6 SA Objective 5: Climate Change Adaptation

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 5	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

D.1.6.1 The Black Country is a predominantly urban area. There are a few watercourses that pass through the four districts, including the River Tame, River Stour and Ford Brook. Fluvial flood risk across the four districts are primarily associated with these rivers, in particular along the River Tame in Sandwell and Walsall. Areas at risk of surface water flooding are located across much of the Plan area. Surface water flood risk typically follows roads and the many canals located within the Black Country, including the Birmingham Canal, Walsall Canal and Dudley Canal.

D.1.6.2 Location based appraisals in regard to flood risk have not been undertaken at this stage of the process as the exact location of development is uncertain. This will be considered in more detail through the appraisal of spatial distribution and reasonable alternative sites once more detail is known regarding locations. As such, the potential impact of development on flood risk as a result of the five employment options are uncertain.

D.1.6.3 Employment Option 1 proposes the lowest quantity of development and does not direct development to the Green Belt. This option would be likely to have the lowest impact on flood risk, as it would be expected to result in the lowest quantity of greenfield land lost to development, and as such, would be likely to exacerbate flood risk and impact flood storage capacity the least. Employment Option 5 proposes the largest quantity of development, including the largest quantity of development in the Green Belt, and therefore, on greenfield land. This option would be expected to result in the greatest impact on flood risk due to the loss of greenfield land and increased risk of flooding across the Plan area.

### D.1.7 SA Objective 6: Natural Resources

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 6	+	-	-	-	-

D.1.7.1 The majority of the Black Country districts are located on land classified as 'urban' in accordance with the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC). As such, it can be assumed that all development located within the urban area would not result in the loss of best and most versatile (BMV) land.

- D.1.7.2 Employment Option 1 directs all employment floorspace in the Black Country to urban land. This would be likely to help prevent the loss of ecologically important soil resources, and therefore, a minor positive impact on natural resources would be expected. Employment Options 2, 3, 4 and 5 would direct some development towards the Green Belt, and therefore, previously undeveloped land. As such, these options would be likely to result in the loss of ecologically important soils and agriculturally important land, with Employment Option 2 having a lesser impact than Employment Option 5. Therefore, Employment Options 2, 3, 4 and 5 would be likely to result in a minor negative impact on natural resources.

## D.1.8 SA Objective 7: Pollution

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 7	-	-	-	-	-

- D.1.8.1 The four districts that form the Plan area are designated as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's); 'Dudley AQMA', 'Sandwell AQMA', 'Walsall AQMA' and 'Wolverhampton AQMA'. 'Chuckery AQMA' is located in the centre of Walsall. AQMA's located adjacent to the Plan area include; 'Birmingham AQMA', 'Hagley AQMA' and 'CCDC AQMA 2'. In addition, there are a large number of motorways and A-roads which cross the Plan area, each of which represent traffic-related sources of air pollution. All of the employment options would place new site users within AQMA's, and therefore, would be expected to have a minor negative impact on pollution.
- D.1.8.2 As Employment Option 1 proposes the lowest quantity of development and does not direct development to the Green Belt, it would be likely that the development proposed under this option would result in the least adverse impacts in regard to the worsening of air, soil and water quality. As Employment Option 5 proposes the largest quantity of development and the largest quantity of development on Green Belt land, it would be likely that this option would result in the greatest adverse impacts in regard to the worsening air, soil and water quality.

## D.1.9 SA Objective 8: Waste

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 8	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

- D.1.9.1 The non-household waste generation in the four authorities between 2018 and 2019 are presented in **Table D.1.3** below.

**Table D.1.1: Total non-household waste collected per authority in 2018/2019<sup>1</sup>**

	Total non-household waste (tonnes)
Dudley	14,634
Sandwell	12,729
Walsall	10,279
Wolverhampton	20,100
Black Country Authorities Total	57,742

D.1.9.2 At this stage of assessment, the type and nature of employment development is unknown. As a result, the impact each employment option may have on waste generation is uncertain. As Employment Option 1 proposes the lowest quantity of development, it would be likely that this option would result in the lowest risk of adverse impacts on waste generation. As Employment Option 5 proposes the largest quantity of development, it would be likely that this option would result in the largest risk of adverse impacts on waste generation.

D.1.9.3 In addition, adverse impacts would be expected for waste due to the construction and demolition phases of development.

#### D.1.10 SA Objective 9: Transport

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 9	-	-	-	-	-

D.1.10.1 There is a vast road and rail network across the Black Country, with good rail links to Birmingham and Stafford, and motorway links to the south west, south east and north west of England. Nevertheless, road congestion, in particular following road incidents on the M5 and M6, is an existing problem in the Black Country. In addition, there is an extensive Public Right of Way (PRoW) and cycle path network.

D.1.10.2 All of the employment options propose the development of 242ha of employment floorspace in the urban area of the Black Country. It would be likely that, by directing development towards the urban area, new site users would be located in areas with good access to sustainable transport options, such as rail and bus services. However, additional development in the urban area could also exacerbate existing issues with congestion and increase pressures on the road network. As a result, it would be likely that all of the employment options would have a minor negative impact on transport across the Plan area.

<sup>1</sup> DEFRA (2019) Local authority collected waste generation from April 2000 to March 2019 (England and regions) and local authority data April 2018 to March 2019. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/849136/LA\\_and\\_Regional\\_Spreadsheet\\_1819.xlsx](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/849136/LA_and_Regional_Spreadsheet_1819.xlsx) [Date Accessed: 12/12/19]

D.1.10.3 Employment Option 1 focuses all development within the urban area of the Black Country, and as such, would be likely to have the least adverse impacts on transport and accessibility, as new residents in these areas would be expected to have good access to sustainable transport options. Employment Option 5 proposes the greatest quantity of development on Green Belt land. Development within the Green Belt would be likely to have more limited access than development within the urban area due to reduced bus services and lack of nearby facilities. As such, residents would be likely to rely more heavily on personal car use. This would result in increased pressures on the existing road network. Therefore, this option would be likely to have largest adverse impacts in relation to transport and accessibility.

### D.1.11 SA Objective 10: Housing

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 10	0	0	0	0	0

D.1.11.1 The five employment options would not be expected to increase housing provision across the Plan area. It is also assumed that future employment development would not result in the net loss of housing. As a result, all options would be likely to have a negligible impact in regard to housing.

### D.1.12 SA Objective 11: Equality

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 11	+	+	+	+	+

D.1.12.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)<sup>2</sup> is the official measure of relative deprivation for Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)<sup>3</sup> in England. Out of 317 Local Authorities in England, Dudley is ranked as the 91<sup>st</sup> most deprived, Sandwell 12<sup>th</sup>, Walsall 25<sup>th</sup> and Wolverhampton 24<sup>th</sup><sup>4</sup>. Overall, deprivation is high across the Black Country, with 21 of the LSOAs in Dudley, 36 in Sandwell, 42 in Walsall and 33 in Wolverhampton ranked among the 10% most deprived in England.

<sup>2</sup> MHCLG (2019) English indices of deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019> [Date Accessed: 17/12/19]

<sup>3</sup> DCLG (2016) The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 – Frequently Asked Questions (see question 11. What is a Lower-layer Super Output Area/neighbourhood/small area?). Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/579151/English\\_Indices\\_of\\_Deprivation\\_2015\\_-\\_Frequently\\_Asked\\_Questions\\_Dec\\_2016.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/579151/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Frequently_Asked_Questions_Dec_2016.pdf) [Date Accessed: 19/12/19]

<sup>4</sup> Black Country Consortium (2019) The English Indices of Deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.the-blackcountry.com/upload/BC%20IMD%202019.pdf> [Date Accessed: 17/12/19]



D.1.12.2 Location based equality appraisals have not been undertaken at this stage of the process as the exact location of development is uncertain. This will be considered in more detail through the appraisal of spatial distribution and reasonable alternative sites once more detail is known regarding locations.

D.1.12.3 All five of the employment options would be likely to increase the provision of employment floorspace across the Plan area. This would be likely to result in the provision of a variety of employment opportunities for residents in the Black Country. Therefore, the five employment options would be likely to have a minor positive impact on equality. Employment Option 5 proposes the largest quantity of employment floorspace across the Plan area, and as such, would be likely to provide the largest variety of employment opportunities. As a result, this option could potentially result in the largest positive impact on equality.

#### D.1.13 SA Objective 12: Health

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 12	0	0	0	0	0

D.1.13.1 There are four NHS hospitals with A&E departments located within the Black Country; Russells Hall Hospital in Dudley, Sandwell General Hospital in Sandwell, Manor Hospital in Walsall and New Cross Hospital in Wolverhampton. In addition, there are a number of GP surgeries and leisure centres located across the Plan area, as well as good access to an extensive network of PRow and cycle paths, which encourage physical exercise and boost mental wellbeing.

D.1.13.2 The five employment options would not be expected to increase the provision of healthcare facilities across the Plan area. It is also assumed that future employment development would not result in the loss of healthcare facilities. As a result, all options would be likely to have a negligible impact in regard to human health.

#### D.1.14 SA Objective 13: Economy

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 13	+	+	++	++	++

D.1.14.1 There is a requirement for the development of 537ha of employment floorspace<sup>5</sup> over the Plan period in the Black County.

D.1.14.2 Employment Options 1 and 2 would not be expected to meet the identified need for employment floorspace over the Plan period. As such, a minor positive impact would be anticipated. The proposed quantity of development under Employment Options 3, 4 and 5 would be expected to meet this requirement, and as a result, have a major positive impact on employment floorspace provision.

#### D.1.15 SA Objective 14: Education

Option Number	1	2	3	4	5
SA Objective 14	0	0	0	0	0

D.1.15.1 There are a number of primary and secondary schools located across the Plan area. The five employment options would not be expected to increase the provision of educational facilities across the Plan area. It is also assumed that future employment development would not result in the loss of primary or secondary schools. As a result, all options would be likely to have a negligible impact in regard to education.

<sup>5</sup> Economic Development Needs Assessment Stage 1 (May 2017). Available at <https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/11530/black-country-edna-stage-1-report.pdf>

# Appendix E: Spatial Option Assessments

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## E.1 Overview

### E.1.1 Introduction

E.1.1.1 **Table E.1.1** below outlines the eleven spatial options considered by the Councils. Each option has been assessed for its likely sustainability impacts, a summary of which is presented in **Table E.1.2**. Full explanations and reasonings behind each overall ‘score’ outlined in **Table E.1.2** are set out per SA Objective in the following sections of this appendix.

E.1.1.2 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to predict effects accurately, the sustainability impacts have been assessed at a high level and are reliant upon the current understanding of the baseline. These assessments have been based on information provided by the BCA, as well as expert judgement.

E.1.1.3 In order to identify the best performing spatial option, a ranking exercise has been carried out to determine the most sustainable options under each SA Objective. The ranking exercise considered the findings of the SA as presented below, as well as applying local knowledge and expert judgement. This is therefore a subjective exercise and should not be relied upon alone in determining likely sustainability impacts.

E.1.1.4 **Tables E.2.1 – E.2.14** present the likely overall SA impacts (as per **Table E.1.2**), alongside the identified rank, with 1 being the best performing and 11 being the least suitable for delivering sustainable development compared to the other options, with respect to that particular objective. The accompanying narrative explains how these ranks have been determined.

E.1.1.5 An overview of the spatial options assessments and methodology is presented in **Chapter 4** of the main SA report.

**Table E.1.1: Black Country Spatial Options**

Spatial Option	Description of Spatial Option
<b>Option A</b>	Business as Usual – Retain current housing and employment allocations
<b>Option A1</b>	Employment-led growth - Business as Usual plus employment-led green belt releases
<b>Option B</b>	Reconfigure uses in the Urban Area to Promote Mixed Use and Local Employment – Retain more local employment land, intensify existing employment areas and explore potential to changes uses in Strategic and Town Centres
<b>Option C</b>	Maximise Densities and Invest in Services to reduce climate change impacts – Increase densities to 50 dph / 200 dph in Centres and invest to fill gaps in residential services (schools, GPs, fresh food, employment)
<b>Option D</b>	Market-Led – Allocate housing in high demand areas and employment land in most attractive commercial locations
<b>Option E</b>	Open Space Protection / Health Promotion - Protect publicly accessible open space within the urban area and create new open space to serve developments, as this is more functional for local communities than Green Belt
<b>Option F1</b>	Green Belt and Landscape Character Protection - Protect all areas of highest Green Belt harm and landscape sensitivity, regardless of potential positive sustainability impact of development in these locations
<b>Option F2</b>	Green Belt Protection – Protect all areas of highest Green Belt harm
<b>Option G</b>	Garden Village / urban greening to adapt to climate change - Lower density, mixed use development on larger sites (Key Large Sites?) with more open space which supports the Nature Recovery Strategy (funded by Biodiversity Net Gain) and flood risk mitigation and more on-site residential services
<b>Option H</b>	Maximise Sustainable Access to reduce climate change impacts - Only build housing in locations with highest levels of sustainable transport access to residential services (schools, GPs, fresh food, employment) and only locate new employment land where good public transport access
<b>Option J</b>	Balanced Growth

**Table E.1.2:** Impact matrix of all spatial option assessments

Spatial Option	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
Description	Business as Usual	Employment-led growth	Reconfigure uses in the Urban Area	Maximise Densities and Invest in Services	Market-Led	Open Space Protection / Health Promotion	Green Belt and Landscape Character Protection	Green Belt Protection	Garden Village / urban greening	Maximise Sustainable Access	Balanced Growth
SA Objective 1 Cultural Heritage	O	-	O	-	-	O	-	-	O	-	O
Objective 2 Landscape	O	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+
Objective 3 Biodiversity & Geodiversity	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
Objective 4 Climate Change Mitigation	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
Objective 5 Climate Change Adaptation	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	O	+	O
Objective 6 Natural Resources	+	-	+	+	+	O	-	-	-	+	O
Objective 7 Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	+	O	O	+	-	O
Objective 8 Waste	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Objective 9 Transport	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	O	+	+
Objective 10 Housing	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Objective 11 Equality	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
Objective 12 Health	+	+	-	-	+	+	O	O	+	-	O
Objective 13 Economy	--	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
Objective 14 Education	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+

## E.2 SA Objective 1: Cultural Heritage

### E.2.1 Assessment

- E.2.1.1 There are eleven Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG), 27 Scheduled Monuments (SM), ten Grade I Listed Buildings, 57 Grade II\* Listed Buildings and 944 Grade II Listed Buildings located within the Plan area. The Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Study<sup>1</sup> identifies 103 Historic Environment Area designations within, or partially within the Black Country Green Belt. The nature of development will determine the extent to which heritage assets would be affected by future proposals.
- E.2.1.2 The Black Country was awarded UNESCO Global Geopark status on the 10<sup>th</sup> July 2020, the UK's eighth Geopark<sup>2</sup>. This is the world's first designated industrial landscape and emphasises the importance of the area's cultural heritage. The Black Country was the centre of the Industrial Revolution and contains many historic features and colourful stories.
- E.2.1.3 **Spatial Option C** aims to maximise housing density in areas with high accessibility, up to 200 dwellings per hectare in town centres. Similarly, under **Spatial Option H**, development would be directed towards centres where the Accessibility Modelling<sup>3</sup> has identified good access to public transport links. The majority of heritage assets in the Black Country are located within the town centres of Wolverhampton, Walsall, Dudley, Stourbridge, Oldbury and West Bromwich. Many heritage assets can be found in areas with high accessibility, including town centres. They often make an important contribution to the sense of place and can play an important role when considering sustainable development proposals through the BCP. For example, Willenhall has an intact historic village centre with potential to be revived to form the vibrant core of a compact urban quarter<sup>4</sup>.
- E.2.1.4 Without careful consideration of design principles in such areas, development associated with **Spatial Options C** and **H** could cause adverse impacts on urban heritage assets. Good design principles and appropriate masterplanning that captures local distinctiveness and identifies historic features that are valued by local people can help to shape development so

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<sup>1</sup> Oxford Archaeology (2019) Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Study Final Report. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13895/comp\\_black-country-hlc-final-report-30-10-2019-lr\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13895/comp_black-country-hlc-final-report-30-10-2019-lr_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 05/02/21]

<sup>2</sup> Black Country Geopark (2020) Black Country Geopark. Available at: <https://blackcountrygeopark.dudley.gov.uk/about/> [Date Accessed: 05/02/21]

<sup>3</sup> Unpublished data provided to Lepus by the BCA

<sup>4</sup> Black Country Local Economic Partnership (2015) Black Country Garden City: Prospectus for house builders and investors. Available at: [https://www.blackcountrylep.co.uk/upload/files/GardenCity/bcgc\\_brochure\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.blackcountrylep.co.uk/upload/files/GardenCity/bcgc_brochure_FINAL.pdf) [Date Accessed: 27/08/20]



that it is sustainable. The ‘Building Better, Building Beautiful’ principles<sup>5</sup> as well as the Black Country Garden City principles<sup>6</sup> are both useful in this respect.

- E.2.1.5 Development at higher density may include taller buildings in some locations. The development of tall buildings can significantly alter the image, character and identity of towns and cities<sup>7</sup>. In appropriate locations the development of tall buildings can have a positive contribution to the urban landscape; however, if not in the right place, by virtue of the size of the building, taller developments could potentially harm key aspects of the historic environment that are valued. There would be opportunities to ensure development under **Spatial Options C** and **H** are considerate of the surrounding built form, and to ensure tall buildings make a contribution to the overall vision of a place. However, as the location and type of development is currently unknown, a minor adverse impact on cultural heritage cannot be ruled out under these two options. These two options would be likely to direct development to the urban centre where there is the greatest risk of resulting in significant harm to a nearby heritage asset. As **Spatial Option C** would be likely to result in the greatest increase in density, this has been identified as the least sustainable option.
- E.2.1.6 **Spatial Option D** seeks to allocate development towards high-demand areas as indicated by the emerging Viability and Deliverability Study. Similarly to **Options C** and **H** discussed above, it is likely that this would result in higher density development in certain areas within the Black Country. This option could potentially result in development being directed towards areas where high density development may be unsympathetic to surrounding heritage assets and result in localised negative impacts on the historic environment. However, by directing development towards desirable market areas it is anticipated that **Spatial Option D** would perform slightly better in comparison to **Options C** and **H**, because it is likely that development would be in keeping with the current land uses in these areas.
- E.2.1.7 Green Belt within the Plan area is generally located around the edges of the urban areas of the four authorities, with Walsall having the greatest proportion of Green Belt land. There are some heritage assets located within the Green Belt, but these are primarily located close to the urban edge. Parcels of Green Belt which have been identified as resulting in the highest Green Belt or landscape harm, should they be developed, are most often located away from the urban edge. As such, the proposed development under **Spatial Options F1** and **F2** is likely to be directed towards the urban edge and associated heritage assets, and

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<sup>5</sup> MHCLG (2020) Living with Beauty: Promoting health, well-being and sustainable growth: The report of the Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/861832/Living\\_with\\_beauty\\_BBBC\\_report.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/861832/Living_with_beauty_BBBC_report.pdf) [Date Accessed: 05/02/21]

<sup>6</sup> Black Country Local Economic Partnership (2015) Black Country Garden City: Prospectus for house builders and investors. Available at: [https://www.blackcountrylep.co.uk/upload/files/GardenCity/bcac\\_brochure\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.blackcountrylep.co.uk/upload/files/GardenCity/bcac_brochure_FINAL.pdf) [Date Accessed: 05/02/21]

<sup>7</sup> Historic England (2015) Tall Buildings: Historic England Advice Note 4. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/tall-buildings-advice-note-4/heag037-tall-buildings/> [Date Accessed: 05/02/21]

therefore, these two options could potentially have a minor negative impact on cultural heritage. As **Spatial Option F2** seeks to protect more land from development than **Option F1**, this would be likely to have more positive impacts on cultural heritage assets.

- E.2.1.8 **Spatial Option A1** seeks to convert existing employment sites into residential development but would also replace the lost employment land within the Green Belt. Redevelopment of urban employment sites into residential use would not be expected to significantly alter the existing built environment or significantly impact heritage assets. However, development on greenfield land within the Green Belt could potentially result in adverse impacts on surrounding heritage assets by altering the existing setting. Overall, a minor negative impact would be expected under this option and is ranked sixth.
- E.2.1.9 **Spatial Option J** combines various aspects of the other ten spatial options. The option aims to release surplus open space within the urban area for development. The development of previously undeveloped land within urban centres could potentially result in adverse impacts on surrounding heritage assets, as development would be likely to alter the setting of the area. Another key aim of **Spatial Option J** is to avoid the release of land identified as high Green Belt harm and high landscape sensitivity. By protecting sensitive landscape areas, this spatial option is likely to protect associated heritage assets within the Green Belt. The option also supports increased dwelling densities where the “*local character allows*”, ensuring development takes into consideration the surrounding historic environment. On balance, this option would be expected to have a negligible impact on cultural heritage. Growth under this option still presents a risk of adverse impacts to some extent, and therefore, is ranked fifth.
- E.2.1.10 **Spatial Option B** seeks to intensify under-utilised and vacant space within town centres. Utilising vacant space would introduce new built form. Any proposals for development at these locations will need to carefully consider how new development will best fit with the existing built form or if development is inappropriate due to irreversible impacts on cultural heritage. In considering design aspirations, the principles of the 2020 ‘Building Better, Building Beautiful’ report<sup>8</sup> should be embraced. There are three pillars to the approach advocated in this report: “*ask for beauty, refuse ugliness and promote stewardship*”. It is not possible to determine specific impacts on cultural heritage at each location until these are properly understood and potential allocations have been identified. If the ‘Building Better, Building Beautiful’ principles can be followed, **Spatial Option B** could potentially result in a negligible impact on cultural heritage. Similarly, there could be opportunities to facilitate positive effects, especially if cultural heritage features are carefully factored into the public realm to emulate a sense of civic pride and raise awareness of the feature in question. As

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<sup>8</sup> MHCLG (2020) Living with Beauty: Promoting health, well-being and sustainable growth: The report of the Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/861832/Living\\_with\\_beauty\\_BBBC\\_report.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/861832/Living_with_beauty_BBBC_report.pdf) [Date Accessed: 05/02/21]

this option could potentially result in the redevelopment of under-utilised spaces and lead to an increased density in urban centres, this has been identified as the next best performing option.

- E.2.1.11 **Spatial Option A** would require changing the use of existing employment land into residential development. This option would promote the development of previously developed sites. Development on brownfield land would be expected to result in reduced adverse impacts on cultural heritage features in comparison to development on greenfield land, as the development would be likely to be in-keeping with the existing built environment. The Urban Capacity Review<sup>9</sup> identifies that following a review of the housing allocations on occupied employment land in the adopted Core Strategy, of 145 site allocations, 56 are now suitable for housing development, covering 165ha and totalling 5,224 homes. The development of 5,224 homes on previously developed land would help to reduce the impact on surrounding heritage assets, and therefore, a negligible impact could be likely as a result of **Spatial Option A**. There is likely to be some opportunity to improve the character of the built form during the redevelopment of employment land to residential use, and therefore, this option has been identified as the next best performing.
- E.2.1.12 **Spatial Option G** aims to deliver 20% biodiversity net gain on Green Belt land released for development and would direct some development towards a Garden Village. A new Garden Village would be expected to require a large area of land and would include residential development as well as other services such as schools, shops and GP surgeries. To ensure effective design and layout of this development, detailed masterplanning would be required. This process would be expected to have benefits to the local environment by directing development away from designated features of the historic environment and ensuring development does not adversely impact surrounding heritage assets or their setting. Overall, a negligible impact on cultural heritage under **Spatial Option G** would be expected and has been identified as the second-best performing option.
- E.2.1.13 Open spaces are defined as *“all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity”* within the NPPF<sup>10</sup>. Under **Spatial Option E**, open spaces would be protected from future development. Several open spaces coincide with RPGs or SMs within the Black Country. This includes ‘Dartmouth Park’ RPG in Sandwell, ‘West Park’ RPG in Wolverhampton, ‘Walsall Arboretum’ RPG in Walsall and ‘Lime working remains in Dudley’ SM. Development within current open spaces

<sup>9</sup> Black Country Authorities (2019) Black Country Urban Capacity Review, December 2019. Available at: <https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13807/bc-urban-capacity-review-update-final-december-2019.pdf> [Date Accessed: 06/01/21]

<sup>10</sup> MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/810197/NPPF\\_Feb\\_2019\\_revised.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf) [Date Accessed: 05/02/21]

could potentially adversely impact the setting of nearby heritage assets, as well as the wider green infrastructure network which can sometime provide opportunities to conserve elements of the historic landscape. Under this option it is uncertain if future development would result in adverse impacts on heritage assets situated near to open spaces as the scale and type of development is unknown. Overall, a negligible impact could be expected under this option. **Spatial Option E** has been identified as the best performing option as it seeks to protect open spaces, some of which are associated with heritage assets.

## E.2.2 Rank

- E.2.2.1 Adverse impacts are predicted in association with **Spatial Options A1, C, D, F1, F2** and **H**, largely due to the likelihood of impacts on the character and setting of the historic environment as a result of development in these broad locations.
- E.2.2.2 **Spatial Options A, B, E, G** and **J** are unlikely to result in significant adverse effects on the cultural heritage of the Black Country as they present more opportunities to avoid or mitigate harm to the historic environment.
- E.2.2.3 Overall, **Spatial Option C** is considered to be the worst performing option for cultural heritage whilst **Option E** is the best performing spatial option (see **Table E.2.1**).

**Table E.2.1: Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 1 – Cultural Heritage**

SA Objective 1 – Cultural Heritage	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0
Rank	3	6	4	11	9	1	8	7	2	10	5

## E.3 SA Objective 2: Landscape

### E.3.1 Assessment

- E.3.1.1 Although the Black Country is primarily thought of as an urban landscape, approximately 20% of the Black Country is Green Belt<sup>11</sup>, which in some areas provides important green spaces that serve to protect the character and setting of towns and supports landscape-scale biodiversity networks. Within the urban areas there is also a number of notable landscape features such as the Barr Beacon, Iron Age hillforts and the network of canals and waterways<sup>12</sup>.
- E.3.1.2 The extent to which landscape impacts are likely to emerge will depend on the size, nature and location of the proposed development. Some parts of the Black Country would benefit from gentrification, especially if the proposals are designed through engagement and support of local communities. Some parts of the Black Country have begun to lose distinctiveness, for example in areas where an assortment of fast-food stores line streets that lack trees and are dominated by cars.
- E.3.1.3 Other parts of the Black Country have outstanding industrial architecture that provides a very specific and distinctive post-19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial aesthetic that is associated with the very name of the Black Country. In places, the industrial heritage has been transformed by a process of land reclamation and suburbanisation. Large residential neighbourhoods (many council-built) have been laid out over old mines, collieries and farms<sup>13</sup>.
- E.3.1.4 Although both **Spatial Options A** and **A1** seek to convert existing employment sites into residential development, **Option A1** aims to transfer the lost employment land to locations in the Green Belt. Redevelopment of the urban employment sites into residential sites under both options would not be expected to significantly alter the existing townscape. However, employment development directed towards the Green Belt under **Option A1** would be likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape and alter existing views of the surrounding countryside and open spaces. It is not possible to forecast the full and precise extent of these impacts until more detail is available for the potential allocations in the Green Belt such as their size, nature and location. It is likely that a range of minor and possibly major adverse landscape impacts might arise from new development located in the Green Belt. **Spatial**

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<sup>11</sup> Land Use Consulting (2019) Black Country Green Belt Study – Stage 1 and 2 Report. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13882/bcgb-0919-black-country-gb-stage-1-and-2-plus-app1-final-reduced\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13882/bcgb-0919-black-country-gb-stage-1-and-2-plus-app1-final-reduced_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 08/02/21]

<sup>12</sup> Oxford Archaeology (2019) Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Study. Available at: [https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/arch-939-1/dissemination/pdf/BCHLC\\_FullRpt.pdf](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/arch-939-1/dissemination/pdf/BCHLC_FullRpt.pdf) [Date Accessed: 08/02/21]

<sup>13</sup> Distinctly Black Country (2011) A network for understanding yesterday's landscape today. Available at: <https://distinctlyblackcountry.wordpress.com/landscape/> [Date Accessed: 05/02/21]

**Option A1** has therefore been identified as the least sustainable option in relation to landscape.

- E.3.1.5 Under **Spatial Option G**, some development would be directed towards a Garden Village, and biodiversity net gain of 20% would be required on all Green Belt sites. A Garden Village would be likely to be directed towards the edge of the Black Country in a predominantly rural location. The construction of a Garden Village could potentially significantly change existing landscape features and lead to adverse effects in areas of the landscape with lower carrying capacities and higher sensitivity to change. Such areas have been identified through the Landscape Sensitivity Study<sup>14</sup>. It is possible that distinctive and long-distance countryside views would be altered, including views experienced by local residents and users of the PRoW network. Although there may be some scope within larger developments to reduce the impact on the local landscape and important views, **Spatial Option G** could potentially have a minor negative impact on the local landscape. This has therefore been identified as the second least sustainable option in relation to landscape.
- E.3.1.6 **Spatial Options C and H** propose to direct high density development towards urban areas across the Black Country in order to reduce the number of locations at which development takes place. Higher density developments, especially those which include taller buildings, are more likely to alter views of, or from, sensitive and important landscape features. A strong and carefully planned design approach, potentially on a strategic scale, would be required to help overcome identified adverse effects on landscapes, their distinctive features and the impacts on the people who benefit from these views. Overall, a minor negative impact would be expected for these two options. **Spatial Option H** would be expected to perform slightly better out of the two, as **Option C** seeks to direct all development to high densities, whereas **Option H** is likely to deliver a smaller proportion, although this is not certain.
- E.3.1.7 **Spatial Option D** seeks to allocate development towards high-demand areas as indicated by the emerging Viability and Deliverability Study. By focusing development only towards the most desirable market areas, this option would not necessarily take into consideration the potential for adverse impacts on important landscape features and may result in higher density development in these areas. Therefore, this option could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the landscape by putting increased pressure on local landscapes and resulting in development of inappropriate scale or density. Conversely, **Option D** could also help to ensure that development is in keeping with the current appearance of an area, by delivering development of a similar land use to the existing development (i.e. housing development in popular residential areas, and employment development within desirable

<sup>14</sup> Land Use Consultants (2019) Black Country Landscape Sensitivity Assessment. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13883/black-country-lsa-front-end-report-final-lr\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13883/black-country-lsa-front-end-report-final-lr_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 05/02/21]

employment sites). Therefore, overall **Spatial Option D** is considered to perform slightly better than **Options C** or **H**.

- E.3.1.8 The key aim of **Spatial Option A** is to convert existing employment land into residential development. Changing land use from employment to residential can have minimal landscape impacts so long as the design of the residential realm, architecture, shape and overall feel for the location embraces existing employment fabric when that fabric represents iconic post-industrial landmarks and neighbourhood distinctiveness. Development on brownfield land would be expected to result in lesser adverse impacts than those that might be expected on greenfield land because greenfield locations, overall, tend to be more sensitive to change. Modifying built form where houses or offices already occupy the immediate landscape tends to accommodate change better than new houses in a field with diverse natural features, for example hedges, mature trees, wildflowers, ponds and watercourses. **Spatial Option A** is therefore not expected to significantly alter the local townscape or landscape. So long as design components are carefully factored into the transition, a negligible impact could be expected.
- E.3.1.9 **Spatial Options F1** and **F2** would direct some development towards the Green Belt. **Option F1** protects Green Belt land of both highest Green Belt harm and highest landscape sensitivity, whereas **Option F2** protects all land of highest Green Belt harm. As **Option F1** aims to protect land identified as being of highest landscape sensitivity and **Option F2** protects the greatest quantity of Green Belt land, both options would be likely to protect some areas of the local landscape but would also direct a proportion of development toward Green Belt parcels at the urban edge, which could potentially alter views of the open countryside from some locations. Despite this, the protection of landscape in this way is a positive means of helping to deliver sustainable development as it would safeguard the most sensitive parcels of land. Overall, **Spatial Options F1** and **F2** could potentially have positive impacts in regard to landscape. As **Spatial Option F2** seeks to protect more land in the Green Belt, this option would be likely to result in more positive effects out of the two.
- E.3.1.10 **Spatial Option J** combines aspects of the other ten spatial options. The option aims to release surplus open space for development, avoid the release of Green Belt land identified as high landscape sensitivity and increase dwelling densities where the “*local character allows*”. The development of surplus open space within the urban area may have an adverse impact on the local townscape. However, the spatial option would be expected to help protect the wider landscape of the Black Country and surrounding countryside views by protecting Green Belt of high landscape sensitivity and by ensuring development takes into consideration the surrounding landscape character. Overall, **Spatial Option J** would be likely to have a minor positive impact in relation to landscape. This option has been identified as the next best performing option as it seeks to avoid development on high sensitivity Green Belt land and seeks to ensure development proposals take into consideration the surrounding landscape character.



E.3.1.11 **Spatial Option E** seeks to protect open spaces from future development. Open space is beneficial to the local landscape by providing distinctive views of green space and natural features such as trees and lakes, which help to define local character whilst also delivering benefits to mental health and wellbeing. The provision of new open and green spaces can also help create attractive places to live and strengthen sense of place. Protecting these spaces under **Option E** would be expected to have a positive impact on the landscape. This option has been identified as the second-best performing option.

E.3.1.12 **Spatial Option B** seeks to intensify under-utilised and vacant space within town centres. Under **Option B**, there could be potential for small-scale transformations of local neighbourhoods in the Black Country that currently lack identity. Overall, this option would be likely to have a minor positive impact in regard to landscape. **Spatial Option B** has been identified as the best performing option as it would be expected to provide the greatest opportunity to improve the landscape.

### E.3.2 Rank

E.3.2.1 The assessment above has identified adverse impacts on the landscape as a result of **Spatial Options A1, C, D, G and H**. This is largely due to the potential for adverse impacts on sensitive landscapes and features within the Black Country associated with development in these broad locations.

E.3.2.2 Development under **Spatial Option A** would be unlikely to significantly affect the landscape as this option involves changing uses of existing development.

E.3.2.3 **Spatial Options B, E, F1, F2 and J** are considered to contribute towards sustainable development in a positive way, through directing development towards areas of lower sensitivity and promoting open spaces.

E.3.2.4 **Spatial Option A1** is the worst performing option for landscape whilst **Option B** is the best performing spatial option (see **Table E.2.2**).

**Table E.3.1: Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 2 – Landscape**

SA Objective 2 – Landscape	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	0	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+
Rank	6	11	1	9	7	2	5	4	10	8	3



## E.4 SA Objective 3: Biodiversity & Geodiversity

### E.4.1 Assessment

- E.4.1.1 Approximately 7.4km north of Walsall is Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation (SAC), a large, diverse area of semi-natural vegetation comprising the most extensive area of lowland heathland in the midlands. The SAC is vulnerable to the effects of excessive atmospheric nitrogen deposition, a form of air pollution that arises from road transport.
- E.4.1.2 There are two SACs located within the Plan area: 'Fens Pools' and 'Cannock Extension Canal'. Threats and pressures which could potentially be exacerbated by development set out in the BCP at Fens Pools SAC include habitat fragmentation and water pollution. Some threats and pressures to Cannock Extension Canal SAC include water pollution and air pollution.
- E.4.1.3 Potential adverse impacts on European sites following the development proposed under the eleven spatial options will be considered in a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in the context of the Birds and Habitats Directives. Some development proposals could potentially increase threats and pressures which could result in detrimental impacts at these sites and their qualifying features.
- E.4.1.4 There are 18 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within the Plan area, all of which are located within Dudley and Walsall district boundaries. These include the Leasowes SSSI, Clayhanger SSSI and Jockey Fields SSSI. There are two National Nature Reserves (NNRs) located in close proximity to the Plan area; Wren's Nest NNR, located to the north of Dudley, and Sutton Park NNR, located adjacent to Walsall's district boundary with Birmingham.
- E.4.1.5 The Black Country became a UNESCO Global Geopark 10<sup>th</sup> July 2020<sup>15</sup>. A number of SSSIs and SINCs across the Plan area have been designated for their geological importance. In addition, there are numerous Geosites, such as Wren's Nest National Nature Reserve containing fossils and other rare geodiversity features<sup>16</sup>.
- E.4.1.6 An ecological evaluation of the Green Belt within the Black Country has been undertaken<sup>17</sup> and highlights the ecological value of the Green Belt. Approximately 2,362ha of Green Belt

<sup>15</sup> Black Country Geopark (2020) Black Country Geopark. Available at: <https://blackcountrygeopark.dudley.gov.uk/about/> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>16</sup> Black Country Geopark (no date) The Black Country's Unique Landscapes at a Glance. Available at: <https://www.dudley.gov.uk/media/5107/leaflet-web-version-final.pdf> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>17</sup> EcoRecord (2019) An Ecological Evaluation of the Black Country Green Belt (2019). Available at: <https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13896/an-ecological-evaluation-of-the-black-country-green-belt-final-report-2019-redacted.pdf> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

land has been identified as being of ‘very high’ ecological value. The Black Country Green Belt also forms a core component of the wider ecological network within the Plan area.

- E.4.1.7 **Spatial Options F1 and F2** both aim to protect some areas of the Green Belt from development. **Spatial Option F1** protects Green Belt land of both highest Green Belt harm and landscape sensitivity, whereas **Spatial Option F2** protects all land of highest Green Belt harm. Green Belt land is typically previously undeveloped land with several important biodiversity features. The Green Belt forms a significant part of the Birmingham and Black Country Nature Recovery Network<sup>18</sup> and any loss of this biodiversity resource needs to be avoided to facilitate sustainable development. The aim of the recovery network is to reverse the decline in wildlife and biodiversity and to move the focus from individual sites and ‘biodiversity hotspots’ to a more comprehensive landscape-scale approach.
- E.4.1.8 As a minimum, there should be no net loss to the biodiversity network, the species diversity or habitat diversity. Emerging government policy on net gain is likely to see a commitment to at least a 10% gain in biodiversity, measured using the biodiversity metric<sup>19</sup>. Both of these options are likely to lead to adverse effects on biodiversity and a carefully planned strategic approach to mitigation will be essential to meet the requirement of no net loss as well as demonstrating a net gain for biodiversity. As **Spatial Option F2** seeks to protect more Green Belt land than **Option F1**, **Spatial Option F1** would be likely to be the least sustainable option.
- E.4.1.9 **Spatial Option A1** seeks to convert existing employment land into residential development and transfer existing employment land towards the Green Belt. Redevelopment of the urban employment sites into residential use would not be expected to significantly alter the existing ecological network within the Black County. However, by directing some employment development to the Green Belt, this option would be likely to result in the loss of some biodiversity features and ecologically important soil. A minor negative impact would therefore be expected in relation to biodiversity.
- E.4.1.10 **Spatial Option G** seeks to direct some development towards a Garden Village and ensure biodiversity net gain of 20% on all Green Belt sites. A Garden Village would be likely to be directed towards the edge of the Black County on predominantly previously undeveloped land. The construction of a Garden Village would be expected to result in the loss of some biodiversity features, however, the 20% biodiversity net gain principle and the commitment to supporting the Nature Recovery Network are likely to deliver positive effects in the long term. By promoting lower density development and protecting open space in urban areas,

<sup>18</sup> Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and Black Country (2017) Birmingham and Black Country Nature Improvement Area Ecological Strategy 2017 – 2022. Available at: <https://www.bbcwildlife.org.uk/sites/default/files/2018-10/NIA%20Ecological%20Strategy%202017-22%20Summary.pdf> [Date Accessed: 08/02/21]

<sup>19</sup> Defra (2020) Environment Bill 2019-21: Bill 220 2019-21 (as amended in Committee). Available at: <https://services.parliament.uk/bills/2019-21/environment.html> [Date Accessed: 08/02/21]

this option would indirectly result in the loss of larger quantities of greenfield land, and therefore, has been ranked eighth.

- E.4.1.11 **Spatial Option B** seeks to intensify under-utilised and vacant space within town centres. This option would be likely to reduce the quantity of new land for development required in order to meet the identified housing and employment needs. Therefore, this option would be likely to help protect previously undeveloped land and have a minor positive impact on local biodiversity, so long as the ecological network is structured to provide habitat connectivity, food sources and conditions for successful breeding. Species that rely on so-called ‘vacant space’ such as the aptly named house sparrow have almost become extinct from former urban areas where they can no longer rely on grain spillages and small-scale vegetation patches that provide shelter and food<sup>20</sup>. The house sparrow is a Bird of Conservation Concern on the RSPB’s red list.
- E.4.1.12 Similarly, **Spatial Option A** would require converting existing employment land into residential development. This option would promote the development of previously developed sites and as such, would be likely to protect biodiversity features on greenfield land. The redevelopment of existing employment land to residential use would be unlikely to result in direct loss of habitats, however, if these sites are located nearby to sensitive habitats, the introduction of residents to these areas could potentially increase recreation and disturbance pressures on biodiversity sites. Nevertheless, this option would be likely to help protect previously undeveloped land and have a minor positive impact on local biodiversity. **Option A** is considered to perform slightly better than **Option B**, as it would be expected to protect more biodiversity features within under-utilised urban spaces.
- E.4.1.13 **Spatial Options C and H** both seek to deliver development at higher densities. Higher density developments would help to reduce the amount of land lost to development in the Plan area. This would also help to reduce the amount of vegetation cover lost and, in that sense, both spatial options would be likely to have a positive impact on local biodiversity.
- E.4.1.14 **Spatial Option D** seeks to allocate development towards high-demand areas as indicated by the emerging Viability and Deliverability Study. Although the precise locations of development under this option are uncertain at the time of writing, it is anticipated that this would result in higher density development in existing urban areas. **Option D** could potentially lead to some localised impacts on biodiversity but reduce the overall amount of land lost to development. Assuming this option would result in the protection of greenfield land and biodiversity networks in the Green Belt, overall a minor positive impact would be expected.

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<sup>20</sup> De Laet & Summers-Smith (2007) The status of the urban house sparrow *Passer domesticus* in north-western Europe: a review. *Journal of Ornithology* volume 148, pages 275–278 (2007)

- E.4.1.15 **Options C, H and D** would therefore all be expected to put increased pressure on open spaces within urban areas, with **Option C** considered to perform best of the three in terms of biodiversity by promoting the highest densities and subsequently resulting in the least amount of land lost to development, followed by **Option H** and **Option D**, where the impacts are potentially more widespread
- E.4.1.16 **Spatial Option J** combines various aspects of the other ten spatial options. The option aims to release surplus open space for development. The development of previously undeveloped land would be expected to result in the loss of some biodiversity features within open spaces and could potentially have adverse impacts on the wider ecological network. However, the option also seeks to ensure new development provides open space in order to support the Black Country's Nature Recovery Network. Another key aim of **Spatial Option J** is to avoid the release of Green Belt land of the highest Green Belt harm and landscape sensitivity. This option also supports an increase in dwelling densities, which would be likely to reduce the amount of land required in order to meet the identified housing and employment need. Overall, this option would be likely to result in a complex series of impacts, some of which are negative and short term, whilst commitment to the nature recovery network and biodiversity net gain should yield positive long-term effects. On balance, **Option J** is ranked second-best, as the option seeks to take account of important environmental constraints when determining locations for development.
- E.4.1.17 **Spatial Option E** seeks to protect open spaces from future development. Open space is beneficial to the local biodiversity network by providing an increased number of semi-natural habitats and green corridors in an otherwise highly urbanised area. The provision of open and green spaces would be expected to help maintain and enhance natural habitats and support ecosystem services. Protecting these spaces under **Spatial Option E** would be expected to have a minor positive impact on local biodiversity. By promoting the integration of open spaces within development and protection of existing open spaces, this option is considered to perform the best under this objective as it would be expected to provide the most opportunity for maintenance and enhancement of the ecological network, alongside development.

## **E.4.2 Rank**

- E.4.2.1 Adverse impacts have been identified under **Spatial Options A1, F1 and F2**, largely associated with the promotion of development in the Green Belt resulting in likely losses and fragmentation of the ecological network.
- E.4.2.2 On the whole, **Spatial Options A, B, C, D, E, G, H and J** are likely to provide more opportunities to benefit biodiversity and geodiversity due to the protection of sensitive features, and delivery of development at higher densities in the existing urban area. There is very little difference identified between the performance of these options.

E.4.2.3 Overall, **Spatial Option F1** is considered to be the worst performing option for biodiversity and geodiversity whilst **Option E** is the best performing spatial option (see **Table E.2.3**).

**Table E.4.1:** *Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 3 – Biodiversity & Geodiversity*

SA Objective 3 – Biodiversity & Geodiversity	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
Rank	6	9	7	3	5	1	11	10	8	4	2

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## E.5 SA Objective 4: Climate Change Mitigation

### E.5.1 Assessment

- E.5.1.1 The proposed development of up to 76,076 new dwellings identified as the local housing need for the plan area<sup>21</sup> would be expected to result in the loss of greenfield land and vegetation cover which have carbon storage capabilities. It would also be expected to result in an increase in carbon emissions due to the construction and occupation of development, including through an increase in the number of vehicles on the road which is a major source of greenhouse gases (GHGs).
- E.5.1.2 **Spatial Option A1** aims to convert existing employment land into housing, promoting an efficient use of land within the Black Country, in accordance with the NPPF. However, this option also directs replacement employment development towards the Green Belt. **Spatial Options F1** and **F2** would also direct some development to the Green Belt areas identified as having low Green Belt harm and low landscape sensitivity. Development in the Green Belt surrounding the urban areas would be likely to be situated away from existing bus routes and train stations, reducing employees' access to sustainable transport options and resulting in reliance on personal car use and longer travel times. Therefore, **Spatial Options A1, F1** and **F2** be likely to result in an overall negative impact in relation to climate change mitigation. As **Spatial Option F2** seeks to protect more land in the Green Belt, this option would be likely to result in lesser impacts than **Option F1** or **A1**.
- E.5.1.3 **Spatial Option E** aims to protect open space within the urban area and **Spatial Option G** seeks to deliver more open space. Open and green spaces can help urban areas adapt to the impacts of climate change, for example through the providing protection from extreme weather such as hotter summers<sup>22</sup>. Trees are important for shade provision and filtration of air pollution whilst water surfaces provide evaporative cooling. Open spaces and green infrastructure can thereby help to alleviate the 'urban heat island' effect. Therefore, **Spatial Options E** and **G** would be expected to have a positive impact on climate change. However, under these options, development may not be in the most sustainable locations. Spatial Option G would potentially deliver a proportion of development to a Garden Village, where it is assumed new facilities and employment opportunities would be provided alongside development, reducing the need to travel. Therefore, **Option G** is considered to perform slightly better than **Option E** overall.

<sup>21</sup> Black Country Plan Housing Evidence Base. Available at <https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/t2/p4/t2p4c/>

<sup>22</sup> Environment Agency (2018) Climate change impacts and adaptation. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/758983/Climate\\_change\\_impacts\\_and\\_adaptation.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/758983/Climate_change_impacts_and_adaptation.pdf) [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

- E.5.1.4 **Spatial Option A** aims to change the use of existing employment land into residential development, and unlike **Option A1**, does not propose release of Green Belt. This option would promote the development of previously developed sites and be classed as an effective use of land. The Urban Capacity Review identifies that approximately 165ha of existing employment land could be developed into residential use, and therefore, a minor positive impact in relation to climate change mitigation would be likely.
- E.5.1.5 **Spatial Option B** seeks to intensify under-utilised and vacant space within town centres. This option would be likely to result in an efficient use of land, by reducing the quantity of land developed. The development of vacant or under-utilised employment land would also be expected to be within the town centres, where new residents would be likely to have good access to a range of public transport options rather than requiring personal car use. **Spatial Option B** would be likely to have a minor positive impact in relation to climate change mitigation, and would be expected to perform slightly better than **Option A**.
- E.5.1.6 **Spatial Options C and H** would include development at higher densities and seek to ensure that new residents are located in areas with sustainable access to services. Higher densities could potentially allow for more sustainable communities with more residents living in close proximity to services, facilities and public transport options, assuming there is sufficient capacity. New residents would be directed towards locations with excellent access to a wide variety of frequent and affordable public transport links. This will help to reduce their reliance on personal car use and thereby limit increases in road transport associated GHG emissions. Therefore, these two options would be expected to have a minor positive impact on carbon emissions.
- E.5.1.7 **Spatial Option D** seeks to allocate development towards high-demand areas as indicated by the emerging Viability and Deliverability Study. This could potentially result in higher density development in some areas, similarly to **Options C and H**, although under this option it is uncertain whether all development would be situated in areas with sustainable access to employment and facilities. Overall, a minor positive impact would be expected, however this option has more uncertainties in comparison to **Options C and H**, and therefore, is ranked fourth. **Spatial Option H** is ranked second as it seeks to “*maximise sustainable access to reduce climate change impacts*” and **Spatial Option C** is third as it would be expected to achieve this to a lesser extent.
- E.5.1.8 **Spatial Option J** takes into consideration some of the aspects of the other ten spatial options. The option aims to “*mitigate climate change impacts*”, however, further details are not provided at this stage. The option also seeks to ensure housing is of a high-quality design, which could potentially include ensuring energy efficient homes are provided. This option directs the majority of development towards the urban areas, and development within the Green Belt would only be located in areas with good sustainable access. This would be likely to help reduce reliance on personal car use. Therefore, this option could potentially have a minor positive impact in regard to climate change mitigation. Overall, this option is

considered to perform the best, as it strikes a balance between retaining valuable open spaces whilst also prioritising development in the most sustainable locations.

## E.5.2 Rank

- E.5.2.1 It is likely that the development proposed under all spatial options would result in mixed effects with regard to climate change mitigation.
- E.5.2.2 In general, options which would direct a large proportion of development to the Green Belt (**Spatial Options A1, F1 and F2**) are considered to have a minor negative impact under this objective overall, due to the loss of natural resources and likely reliance on less sustainable travel modes in these areas.
- E.5.2.3 In comparison, **Spatial Options A, B, C, D, E, G, H and J** could potentially result in positive impacts on climate change mitigation overall, as these options would seek to protect open spaces, limit the loss of greenfield land and/or ensure services and facilities are accessible via sustainable means.
- E.5.2.4 **Spatial Option A1** is the worst performing option for climate change mitigation whilst **Option J** is the best performing spatial option (see **Table E.2.4**).

**Table E.5.1: Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 4 – Climate Change Mitigation**

SA Objective 4 – Climate Change Mitigation	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
Rank	6	11	5	3	4	8	10	9	7	2	1



## E.6 SA Objective 5: Climate Change Adaptation

### E.6.1 Assessment

- E.6.1.1 The Black Country is a predominantly urban area, and as such, many of the watercourses which pass through the area have been heavily modified. Watercourses that pass through the four districts include the River Tame, River Stour and Ford Brook. Fluvial flood risk in the Black Country is primarily located around these rivers, in particular along the River Tame in Sandwell and Walsall. Areas at risk of surface water flooding are located across much of the Plan area. Surface water flood risk typically follows roads and the network of canals located within the Black Country, including the Birmingham Canal, Walsall Canal and Dudley Canal.
- E.6.1.2 This SA Objective primarily considers the impact that each spatial option could have in relation to flood risk, as well as green infrastructure coverage across the Plan area. Soils and vegetation play vital roles in attenuating flood risk, by intercepting surface water and storing water that could otherwise lead to flooding, causing harm to people and property within urban areas.
- E.6.1.3 **Spatial Option A1** aims to convert existing employment land to housing, and direct replacement employment land to the Green Belt. **Spatial Options F1** and **F2** both aim to protect areas of highest Green Belt harm and subsequently direct some development to lower harm Green Belt land. **Spatial Options F1** and **F2** would protect some areas of the Green Belt from development, and as such, reduce the proportion of development situated on previously undeveloped land. Nevertheless, the three options would also direct some development to previously undeveloped land in the Green Belt, leading to a loss in vegetation coverage and permeable soils. Overall, these three options would be likely to result in minor negative impacts in relation to flood risk. Under **Spatial Option A1** it is uncertain where development would be directed in the Green Belt. However, the redevelopment of existing employment land would be seen as an efficient use of land and would help to reduce the quantity of soil lost to development. Therefore, overall **Option A1** is considered to perform slightly better in terms of climate change adaptation compared to **F2** and **F1**.
- E.6.1.4 **Spatial Option G** aims to promote biodiversity net gain, protect open spaces and support Nature Recovery Networks. Development proposals which seek to create new and enhance existing open and green spaces and other natural features would be anticipated to positively impact the ability of the Plan area to adapt to the impacts of climate change. However, this option would be likely to result in the loss of previously undeveloped land and flood alleviating soils. Overall, development under **Spatial Option G** would be expected to have a neutral impact in relation climate change adaption and is considered to be the next best performing option.

- E.6.1.5 **Spatial Option J** combines aspects of the other ten spatial options. The option aims to release surplus open space for development. Open spaces can play a vital role in helping to alleviate flood risk within the built environment and many open spaces contain SUDS to help manage local surface water. The loss of some of these open spaces could potentially result in adverse impacts on flood risk. The option also seeks to support the Nature Recovery Network, which would be likely to include enhancements to surrounding natural habitats and a potential increase in vegetation cover. This would be likely to have benefits to soil stability and increase the interception of rainfall. Another key aim of **Spatial Option J** is to avoid the release of high harm Green Belt land identified as high landscape sensitivity. In addition, the option would direct some development within town centres at higher densities. Both of these factors would likely help to reduce the quantity of development situated on previously undeveloped land. On balance, **Spatial Option J** would be likely to have a negligible impact on climate change adaptation and overall would perform slightly better than **Option G**.
- E.6.1.6 **Spatial Option D** seeks to allocate development towards high-demand areas as indicated by the emerging Viability and Deliverability Study. This option could potentially see increased pressure on open spaces and green infrastructure within the most popular areas, although it is likely that these impacts would be more localised. Development at higher density would be expected under this option, which may result in a minor positive impact overall by reducing the area of land required to deliver growth.
- E.6.1.7 Similarly, the approaches of utilising vacant employment space for development under **Spatial Option B** and adopting higher development densities under **Spatial Options C** and **H** could potentially mean that a higher proportion of new residents would be situated within existing urban areas, at low fluvial flood risk. All three options would also reduce the proportion of previously undeveloped land required to meet the identified housing and employment needs, which would be less likely to exacerbate local flood risk. By helping to retain green infrastructure features, these three options could potentially provide an opportunity to increase the number of trees within the Black Country, with benefits by reducing surface water run-off, increasing infiltration in the soil and leaves slowing water flow. This approach could also complement and continue existing projects such as the Black Country Urban Forest which aimed to plant and sustainably manage 900ha of woodland in the Black Country<sup>23</sup>. Overall, a minor positive impact on flood risk would be expected under **Spatial Options B, C** and **H**. However, these options could still place pressure on open spaces within urban areas and result in localised losses of green infrastructure; **Option B** would be likely to perform slightly better than **Options C** and **H** in this regard.
- E.6.1.8 **Spatial Option E** aims to protect open space within the Black Country. By protecting these spaces, this option would help to reduce the quantity of previously undeveloped land within the urban areas which is lost to development. These natural spaces within urban

<sup>23</sup> Black Country Urban Forest Millennium Programme. Available at: <https://www.dudley.gov.uk/residents/environment/countryside-in-dudley/tree-maintenance/black-country-urban-forest-millennium-programme/> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

environments are important to help alleviate flood risk, and many open spaces contain Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) to help manage local surface water flood risk. **Spatial Option E** would therefore be expected to have a minor positive impact on flood risk.

- E.6.1.9 Under **Spatial Option A**, existing employment land would be converted to residential development. This would be likely to result in an efficient use of land and help reduce the quantity of vegetation (which intercepts surface water) and permeable soils (within which rain and surface water infiltrates) lost to development. Development under **Spatial Option A** could potentially see 165ha of occupied employment land change to residential use, which would be unlikely to result in loss of green infrastructure for development, and as such, a minor positive impact could be expected. Therefore, this option is considered to perform best overall in terms of climate change adaptation, although it is uncertain whether the identified development needs could be met through this option alone.

## E.6.2 Rank

- E.6.2.1 Adverse impacts have been identified under **Spatial Options A1, F1 and F2**, primarily due to the promotion of development in the Green Belt resulting in larger-scale losses of green infrastructure compared to the other options.
- E.6.2.2 Overall, **Spatial Options G and J** are considered to result in a neutral impact on this objective, associated with a mixture of positive and negative sustainability impacts.
- E.6.2.3 The development under **Spatial Options A, B, C, D, E and H** could potentially result in a minor positive impact on climate change adaptation overall, associated with the protection of open spaces and promotion of higher density development to limit losses of green infrastructure.
- E.6.2.4 **Spatial Option F1** is the worst performing option for climate change adaptation whilst **Option A** is the best performing spatial option (see **Table E.2.5**).

**Table E.6.1: Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 5 – Climate Change Adaptation**

SA Objective 5 – Climate Change Adaptation	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	0	+	0
Rank	1	9	3	5	6	2	11	10	8	4	7

## E.7 SA Objective 6: Natural Resources

### E.7.1 Assessment

- E.7.1.1 The majority of the Black Country districts are located on land classified as ‘urban’ in accordance with the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC). As such, it can be assumed that all development located within the urban area would not result in the loss of best and most versatile (BMV) land. The use of the ALC system aims to provide advice on agricultural land and other greenfield land that could potentially be used to grow crops<sup>24</sup>. The ALC grade determined is based on a range of factors including temperature, rainfall, gradient, flood risk, texture and structure.
- E.7.1.2 It is assumed that the development of up to 76,076 dwellings and 565ha of employment floorspace<sup>25</sup> would result in the loss of some previously undeveloped land and result in a negative impact on natural resources to some extent, under any of the eleven spatial options. For purposes of this assessment, these anticipated negative impacts have not been taken into account and instead options have been assessed relative to each other.
- E.7.1.3 Under **Spatial Option F1**, approximately 2,897ha of Green Belt land would be protected from development due to being identified as highest Green Belt harm and highest landscape sensitivity. Under **Spatial Option F2**, approximately 4,116ha of Green Belt land would be protected from development due to being identified as highest Green Belt harm. However, these two options would subsequently direct development towards areas of low Green Belt harm in the Black Country and result in the loss of previously undeveloped land. Therefore, **Spatial Options F1 and F2** would be likely to have minor negative impact on natural resources. Although both options seek to protect some resources, overall, **Option F2** is considered to be the better performing of the two, due to protecting more land from development.
- E.7.1.4 **Spatial Option G** aims to promote the development of a Garden Village if sufficient land is available. The development of a Garden Village would be likely to result in the significant loss of greenfield land. In addition, this option seeks to develop housing at lower densities. This would mean that more land is required to meet the identified housing need, which would likely be greenfield land. Overall, **Spatial Option G** could potentially have a minor negative impact on natural resources.
- E.7.1.5 **Spatial Option A1** aims to redevelop existing employment land to residential development, but also seeks to development replacement employment land in the Green Belt. The redevelopment of previously developed employment land would be classed as an efficient

<sup>24</sup> Natural England (2009) Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land. Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>25</sup> Black Country Economic Development Needs Assessment 2017 and 2021

use of land, however, development in the Green Belt would be likely to result in the loss of greenfield land and associated soil resource. As this option would result in the net loss of soil, a minor negative impact would be expected. However, this option would be expected to perform better than **Spatial Option G**, because it promotes efficient land use as well as some Green Belt development.

- E.7.1.6 **Spatial Option E** seeks to create new and protect existing open space. By preventing development on existing open space, this option would help to prevent the loss of soil within the urban area and make best use of natural resources in the Green Belt by creating functional open space to serve communities, alongside residential development. Therefore, this option could potentially result in neither positive nor negative impact on soil resources.
- E.7.1.7 **Spatial Option J** combines aspects of the other ten spatial options. The option aims to release surplus open space for development. Although many of these spaces within the Black Country are small, cumulatively this would result in a loss of previously undeveloped land. Another key aim of this option is to avoid the release of high harm Green Belt land identified as high landscape sensitivity. In addition, the option aims to direct some development within town centres at higher densities. Both of these factors would be likely to help reduce the quantity of development situated on previously undeveloped land. On balance, **Spatial Option J** would be likely to have a neutral impact in relation to the Black Country's natural resources. The promotion of higher density development under this option would be expected to yield more benefits to natural resources than **Option E**, overall.
- E.7.1.8 **Spatial Option D** seeks to allocate development towards high-demand areas as indicated by the emerging Viability and Deliverability Study. Although the exact locations of development under this option are uncertain at the time of writing, it is assumed that this would involve higher density development in the most popular areas. **Spatial Options C** and **H** both promote high density development. A key benefit of higher development densities is that less land would be required to be built on to satisfy the local development needs. This would help to limit the permanent and irreversible losses of agriculturally and ecologically valuable soils caused by development delivered through the BCP. Therefore, these three options would be likely to have a minor positive impact on natural resources. However, **Spatial Option D** could potentially put more pressure on open spaces and important natural resources within urban areas, compared to the other two. As such, **Option D** could potentially result in more adverse impacts in comparison. **Option C** seeks to maximise densities and as such would be expected to perform slightly better than **Option H**.
- E.7.1.9 **Spatial Option B** focuses on using vacant or under-utilised space within centres for development. This would be likely to result in the development of previously developed land, and overall, reduce the volume of land that is required in order to meet the identified housing and employment floorspace need. Therefore, this option would be expected to have a minor positive impact in regard to natural resources and is ranked second.

E.7.1.10 **Spatial Option A** is in accordance with the adopted spatial strategy, which aims to convert existing employment land to housing. This would represent an efficient use of land and would help to reduce the volume of previously undeveloped land lost to development, and therefore, would protect the Black Country's natural resources. Overall, this option would be likely to have a minor positive impact in relation to this objective. **Spatial Option A** is considered to perform best overall with the greatest benefit to natural resources, although it is uncertain whether the identified development needs could be met through this option alone.

## E.7.2 Rank

E.7.2.1 Adverse impacts have been identified under **Spatial Options A1, F1, F2, and G**, primarily due to the promotion of development in the Green Belt resulting in larger-scale losses of soil and natural resources compared to the other options.

E.7.2.2 Neutral impacts have been identified under **Spatial Options E and J** overall, balancing the mixture of positive and negative sustainability impacts that could be expected from the protection of open spaces alongside development.

E.7.2.3 Positive impacts have been identified under **Spatial Options A, B, C, D and H**. These options would be likely to present the most opportunities out of the eleven to make the best use of natural resources through delivering higher density development and ensuring under-utilised urban spaces are prioritised for development.

E.7.2.4 **Spatial Option F1** is the worst performing option for natural resources whilst **Option A** is the best performing spatial option (see **Table E.2.6**).

**Table E.7.1: Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 6 – Natural Resources**

SA Objective 6 – Natural Resources	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	+	-	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	+	0
Rank	1	8	2	3	5	7	11	10	9	4	6

## E.8 SA Objective 7: Pollution

### E.8.1 Assessment

- E.8.1.1 The Black Country gained its name during the industrial revolution due to the black smoke emitted, particularly from the iron and coal industries<sup>26</sup>. Air pollution remains an issue in the Black Country. The entirety of the four districts are designated as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs): 'Dudley AQMA', 'Sandwell AQMA', 'Walsall AQMA' and 'Wolverhampton AQMA'. Furthermore, 'Chuckery AQMA' is located in the centre of Walsall. AQMAs located adjacent to the Plan area include 'Birmingham AQMA', 'Hagley AQMA' and 'CCDC AQMA 2'. In addition, there are a large number of motorways and A-roads which cross the Plan area, each of which represent major sources of traffic-related sources of air pollution as well as noise pollution.
- E.8.1.2 Some areas of the Black Country coincide with groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs) to the east of Walsall, south east of Sandwell, west of Dudley and west of Wolverhampton. SPZs indicate the risk to groundwater supplies from potentially polluting activities and accidental releases of pollutants, and development within these locations could increase the risk of contaminating groundwater.
- E.8.1.3 **Spatial Option D** seeks to direct development to areas of high demand. This would be expected to result in higher density development in popular areas. Similarly, **Spatial Options C** and **H** would both promote high density development. Higher densities of development may help to reduce the quantity of land being built on in the Plan area, which would be likely to help minimise the risks of soil, air or water contamination caused by development proposed in the BCP. However, there is a general trend of air pollution in higher density urban areas having more adverse impacts on human health than in air pollution in lower density urban areas<sup>27</sup>. This is a result of higher pollution emissions due to human activities in densely populated street canyons in-combination with taller buildings stagnating the air flow. Therefore, these three options would be expected to result in a minor adverse impact on pollution. Under **Spatial Option D**, the location of development is uncertain and has the greatest potential for focusing development in areas without consideration of their sustainability. **Spatial Options C** and **H** are therefore considered to perform slightly better than **Option D**, although the differences between the three options are likely to be minimal.
- E.8.1.4 **Spatial Options A** and **A1** both seek to redevelop existing employment land into residential units. **Spatial Option B** seeks to redevelop under-utilised and vacant employment land. The

<sup>26</sup> BBC (2014) What and where is the Black Country? Available at:  
[http://www.bbc.co.uk/blackcountry/uncovered/what\\_is.shtml#:~:text=The%20Black%20Country%20gained%20its,and%2030ft%20thick%20coal%20seams](http://www.bbc.co.uk/blackcountry/uncovered/what_is.shtml#:~:text=The%20Black%20Country%20gained%20its,and%2030ft%20thick%20coal%20seams). [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>27</sup> Yuan, C, Ng, Edwards, Norford, Leslie, K. (2014) Improving air quality in high-density cities by understanding the relationship between air pollution dispersion and urban morphologies, Building and Environment, V71, pp245-258, January 2014



redevelopment of existing buildings would be likely to help reduce the volume of materials needed for development and consequently could help to reduce pollution created during construction. All three options could potentially direct some new residents towards town centres, where residents would have good access to sustainable transport, but would potentially increase congestion and thereby, increase local air pollution. Congestion within Wolverhampton City Centre, Walsall Town Centre and Dudley is expected to worsen if current trends continue<sup>28</sup>. Overall, as the three options would result in increased development in already congested and polluted urban areas, a minor negative impact would be expected. **Spatial Option A1** would also direct some employment development to previously undeveloped land, likely to be in the outskirts of urban areas; therefore, this option could potentially provide more opportunities to avoid adverse impacts on pollution compared to **Options A and B**.

E.8.1.5 Both **Spatial Options F1 and F2** would direct some development towards parcels identified as low Green Belt harm and low landscape sensitivity. These parcels are generally located at the urban edge, likely to be situated away from roads and other sources of pollution. On the other hand, both of these options would direct development to areas where there is currently limited development and would therefore be expected to increase pollution in these areas. The retention of Green Belt can have benefits to pollution such as by mitigating air and noise pollution, due to the quantity of trees and vegetation typically found in the Green Belt in comparison to the urban centres<sup>29</sup>. On balance, a neutral impact on pollution would be expected for **Spatial Options F1 and F2**, with **Option F2** performing slightly better of the two by protecting a greater proportion of Green Belt land.

E.8.1.6 **Spatial Option J** aims to release open space and areas of low Green Belt harm, as well as support the Nature Recovery Network. Although development on previously undeveloped land could potentially result in the loss of vegetation, biodiversity net gain and the enhancement of the Nature Recovery Network could help to mitigate this loss. The option also seeks to direct development towards the most sustainable locations, in particular those with good public transport links, and ensure new residents have sustainable access to essential services. This would be likely to help reduce the need to travel, reliance on personal car use and reduce transport-associated air pollution. On the other hand, this option also seeks to direct the majority of development towards urban centres which could potentially lead to an increase in congestion and worsen existing air quality issues. Overall, this option would have a neutral impact on relation to pollution but would be expected to perform slightly better than **Options F1 and F2**.

<sup>28</sup> West Midlands Combined Authority (no date) Movement for Growth: The West Midlands Strategic Transport Plan. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/11700/wm\\_movement-for-growth.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/11700/wm_movement-for-growth.pdf) [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>29</sup> Natural England (2010) Green Belts: a greener future. Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/93018> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]



E.8.1.7 Under **Spatial Option G**, some development would be directed towards a new Garden Village. The location of a Garden Village would likely be towards the urban edge where air quality is generally better than within the urban centres. The construction and occupation of homes outside of the existing urban areas would provide an opportunity to incorporate efficient designs, as well as avoid the exacerbation of air pollution arising from GHG emissions and particulate matter. A Garden Village would also provide the opportunity for services to be integrated into the development, reducing residents' need to travel and reducing transport-associated air pollution. Overall, this option could potentially have a minor positive impact in regard to pollution and for these reasons is considered to perform second-best out of the eleven options.

E.8.1.8 **Spatial Option E** seeks to protect open space and create new spaces where possible, alongside development. Open spaces often include habitats and vegetation that provide several ecosystem services, such as carbon storage and filtration of air pollutants. Trees and plants have a varying capacity to capture and/or filter air pollution, improve air circulation and decrease ambient temperatures<sup>30</sup>. By protecting, enhancing and creating these spaces, and potentially increasing vegetation in these space, **Spatial Option E** could potentially help to reduce air pollution, and therefore, have a minor positive impact in relation to pollution. This option is considered to be the best performing, because it is expected that under this option the most residents would be situated in areas with green buffers offering protection from pollution with the greatest benefit to health and wellbeing.

## E.8.2 Rank

E.8.2.1 The ranking under SA Objective 7 is highly subjective. All spatial options would be expected to deliver a large quantity of development, with potential to exacerbate existing pollution issues and/or generate further pollution.

E.8.2.2 Overall, adverse impacts are likely to be associated with **Spatial Options A, A1, B, C, D** and **H**. This is primarily due to these options leading to a larger proportion of development directed to areas with existing pollution issues.

E.8.2.3 Neutral impacts are identified for **Spatial Options F1, F2** and **J** because these three options would lead to mixed effects when considering the balance between Green Belt releases and development in existing urban areas.

E.8.2.4 The spatial options with the greatest potential for positive impacts in terms of pollution are considered to be **Options E** and **G**, as these two options would be likely to provide the most opportunities to protect people from adverse impacts associated with pollution.

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<sup>30</sup> David Suzuki Foundation (2015) The impact of green space on heat and air pollution in urban communities: A meta-narrative systematic review. Available at: <https://davidsuzuki.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/impact-green-space-heat-air-pollution-urban-communities.pdf> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

E.8.2.5 **Spatial Option D** is the worst performing option for pollution whilst **Option E** is the best performing spatial option (see **Table E.2.7**).

**Table E.8.1:** Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 7 - Pollution

SA Objective 7 – Pollution	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	0	+	-	0
Rank	7	6	8	10	11	1	5	4	2	9	3

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## E.9 SA Objective 8: Waste

### E.9.1 Assessment

- E.9.1.1 The Black Country is currently short of capacity for some waste types, including landfill sites for construction waste and household waste recycling sites, and much of this waste is sent outside of the Plan area<sup>31</sup>. However, evidence suggests that developmental growth within the Black Country would not significantly increase waste generation, as the quantity of waste produced by each household and business is generally reducing.
- E.9.1.2 At the time of writing, there is not sufficient information available to accurately predict the effect that each spatial option would have in terms of minimising waste generation, promoting the sustainable management of waste, or encouraging recycling and re-use of waste. It is likely that all options would increase waste generation and place pressure on existing waste management systems, to some extent.
- E.9.1.3 **Spatial Options C and H** both promote high density development. **Spatial Option B** seeks to develop under-utilised and vacant employment space, which would be likely to increase the density of current development. **Spatial Option D** seeks to direct development to desirable market areas, which has the potential to increase density in certain locations. Higher densities of development also typically place increased demand on the local waste management system due to larger quantities and more diverse waste being generated in smaller areas<sup>32</sup>, potentially leading to sanitation problems. Therefore, these four options would be likely to have a minor negative impact on waste. Based on this, **Option C** is ranked eleventh, followed by **Option H, B and D**.
- E.9.1.4 **Spatial Options F1 and F2** seek to protect areas of high Green Belt harm but would release areas of low Green Belt harm for development. These areas of low Green Belt harm are generally located close to the urban edge of the Black Country. **Spatial Option G** seeks to direct a proportion of development towards a new Garden Village. These three options would be likely to result in a large number of new residents located away from existing waste management systems. Therefore, these options could potentially result in a minor negative impact in regard to waste.
- E.9.1.5 **Spatial Option E** seeks to protect and create new open spaces. This option could potentially result in more development being directed to the urban edge and Green Belt sites, and therefore, result in similar impacts to **Options F1, F2 and G** discussed above. A minor

<sup>31</sup> Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited (2020) Black Country Waste Study. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/15811/black-country-waste-study-final-report\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/15811/black-country-waste-study-final-report_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>32</sup> Njoku, N., Lamond, J., Everett, G. and Manu, P. (2015) An overview of municipal solid waste management in developing and developed economies: Analysis of practices and contributions to urban flooding in Sub-Saharan Africa. In: 12th International Postgraduate Research Conference Proceedings, Manchester, UK, 10-12 June 2015., pp. 200- 212

negative impact cannot be ruled out, however, the likely lower density growth under **Option E** compared to the other options could potentially result in lesser adverse impacts.

**E.9.1.6 Spatial Option J** seeks to direct development to a range of locations across the Black Country. As a result, a number of allocations would be likely to be located in close proximity to existing waste management systems, but equally a number of allocations would be located further away from these systems. A minor negative impact in regard to waste generation cannot be ruled out. The likely distribution of growth across the Plan area under this option could potentially create more manageable growth compared to some of the other options, and therefore, **Option J** has been ranked third.

**E.9.1.7 Spatial Option A1** seeks to replace existing employment land with residential development, but also seeks to replace the employment land in the Green Belt. This would be expected to result in an increase in waste generation from new buildings, however, as the type and scale of employment sites to be delivered under this option are unknown at present, the impact that this would have on waste is uncertain. Likewise, the impact **Option A** would have on waste generation is uncertain, as further studies will be required to predict the change in waste generation associated with converting employment land into residential use. **Spatial Option A** could be identified as the best performing option, as this option seeks to redevelop existing employment land to residential use and therefore, the net increase in waste generation could be minimal, although further studies would be required to confirm this.

## **E.9.2 Rank**

**E.9.2.1** There is some uncertainty regarding the likely sustainability impacts associated with all spatial options when considering waste generation. Overall, **Options B, C, D, E, F1, F2, G, H** and **J** are considered likely to result in more adverse impacts on waste generation associated with the large scale of new development and would place pressure on existing waste management systems.

**E.9.2.2** Uncertain scores have been identified for **Spatial Options A** and **A1**, primarily due to the unknown impact on waste associated with the conversion of employment land to residential use. However, overall, these two options are likely to result in less generation of waste compared to the other nine options.

**E.9.2.3 Spatial Option C** is the worst performing option for waste whilst **Option A** is the best performing spatial option.

**Table E.9.1: Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 8 – Waste**

SA Objective 8 – Waste	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rank	1	2	9	11	8	4	7	6	5	10	3

## E.10 SA Objective 9: Transport & Accessibility

### E.10.1 Assessment

- E.10.1.1 There are many complex road and rail networks across the Black Country, with good rail links to Birmingham and Stafford, and motorway links to the south west, south east and north west of England. In addition, there is an extensive Public Right of Way (PRoW) and cycle path network. Nevertheless, road congestion, in particular following road incidents on the M5 and M6, is an existing problem in the Black Country.
- E.10.1.2 The West Midlands Strategic Transport Plan<sup>33</sup> states there are five challenges with transport in the West Midlands: economic growth; population growth; environment; public health; and social well-being. It is predicted that 81% of the population in West Midlands will own cars by 2035. This is expected to have knock-on effects on congestion and the safety of roads.
- E.10.1.3 **Spatial Options F1 and F2** would direct some development to the Green Belt areas identified as having low Green Belt harm and low landscape sensitivity. This development would be likely to be situated away from sustainable transport options, and further away from employment sites and local services, reducing access to sustainable transport options and likely resulting in reliance on personal car use. Site end users located in the Green Belt would, however, be expected to have good access to the surrounding countryside. Overall, **Spatial Options F1 and F2** be likely to result in a minor negative impact in relation to transport and accessibility.
- E.10.1.4 **Spatial Option D** seeks to allocate development towards high demand areas as indicated by the emerging Viability and Deliverability Study. This could potentially promote high density development in some areas that are not necessarily the most sustainable locations or have transport networks capable of supporting this level of growth. Overall a minor negative impact could be expected, but this option would be likely to perform better than **Option F1** or **F2**.
- E.10.1.5 **Spatial Options A and A1** aim to convert existing employment land into housing. These residential sites could potentially be located within urban areas and have good access to services and facilities as well as sustainable transport options. On the other hand, under **Spatial Option A** it is likely there would be a net loss of employment land, and **Spatial Option A1** would direct replacement employment development towards the Green Belt, where some new residents could potentially have more limited sustainable travel options to employment opportunities. If residents in urban centres would still require cars to access employment, there could potentially be congestion issues under these two options and an increased need

<sup>33</sup> West Midlands Combined Authority (no date) Movement for Growth: The West Midlands Strategic Transport Plan. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/11700/wm\\_movement-for-growth.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/11700/wm_movement-for-growth.pdf) [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

to travel. Therefore, both options would be likely to have a minor negative impact in relation to transport but would be expected to provide more development in accessible urban areas than **Option D**, with **Option A** performing slightly better than **Option A1**.

- E.10.1.6 **Spatial Option G** seeks to direct some development towards a Garden Village where available. Within a Garden Village, it is likely that infrastructure and services such as GP surgeries and employment opportunities would be provided alongside residential development. The option also requires all strategic sites to include 25% employment land. This would help to ensure all new residents have good access to a range of amenities and employment opportunities. However, new residents within a Garden Village may have reduced access to public transport services and longer travel times to town centres. On balance, **Spatial Option G** could potentially result in a neutral impact in relation to transport.
- E.10.1.7 **Spatial Option E** seeks to protect and create more open space within the Black Country. Open space often includes footpath links and can provide attractive places for active travel, and the Black Country's network of open spaces and parks have been identified as ideal locations to encourage less experienced cyclists<sup>34</sup>. By protecting and creating these spaces, this option could potentially encourage residents to walk or cycle to local facilities and help reduce reliance on personal car use. Reducing car use would help ease issues with congestion and transport-associated emissions. However, this option could potentially lead to lower density development and result in longer travel times to some facilities. Overall, **Spatial Option E** could potentially have a minor positive impact on transport and would be expected to have more scope to provide sustainable accessibility in the local area than **Option G**.
- E.10.1.8 **Spatial Option B** aims to direct some new residents to vacant and under-utilised employment space. This strategy would be likely to situate residents towards centres and in close proximity to employment opportunities and essential services, reducing the need to need to travel via personal car as identified within the Accessibility Modelling. These residents would also be expected to be located near a variety of sustainable transport options. Overall, a minor positive impact on transport would be expected.
- E.10.1.9 **Spatial Option C** seeks to maximise densities and fill in gaps in service provision, whereas **Spatial Option H** seeks to direct development only towards urban areas with the highest sustainable transport access as identified by the Accessibility Modelling. Higher density developments could potentially help to ensure new residents have good access to services and amenities by placing more residents in closer proximity to them. However, there could potentially be over-capacity issues at facilities in some locations depending on the scale of development. The impact on local congestion is likely to be more severe from higher density

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<sup>34</sup> Aecom (2016) Black Country Walking and Cycling Strategy and Implementation Plan. Available at: [https://go.walsall.gov.uk/Portals/0/images/importedddocuments/black\\_country\\_walking\\_and\\_cycling\\_document-2.pdf](https://go.walsall.gov.uk/Portals/0/images/importedddocuments/black_country_walking_and_cycling_document-2.pdf) [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

developments in urban centres, with larger numbers of new residents accessing the site from the same roads and access points.

E.10.1.10 Under **Spatial Option H**, new development would be likely to have excellent access to a range of facilities, however, this option does not seek to improve service provision in other areas of the Black Country. In comparison, **Option C** would be expected to deliver most growth in areas of existing good access as well as filling in gaps in service provision elsewhere alongside development. Overall, **Spatial Option C** is ranked second-best, with **Option H** third and **Option B** fourth.

E.10.1.11 **Spatial Option J** aims to release surplus open space for development. These open spaces are likely to be located within town centres near some local services. This option directs the majority of development towards the urban areas, within a variety of market areas and at a range of densities. Development in the urban areas would provide new residents with good access to some facilities. However, at this stage it is uncertain if development under this option would lead to over-capacity issues at some local services or if further development within the town centres would increase congestion issues. This option does direct some development towards the Green Belt, but states that this would only be in “*the most sustainable locations*”. New residents in these locations would therefore be expected to have good access to public transport options and essential services. The option also seeks to “*promote healthy lifestyles*”. Further detail has not been provided at present, but this could potentially include encouraging active travel such as walking and cycling. Overall, **Spatial Option J** could potentially have a minor positive impact on transport and accessibility and is considered to be the best performing option.

## E.10.2 Rank

E.10.2.1 Overall, **Spatial Options A, A1, D, F1 and F2** would be expected to result in a minor negative impact on transport and accessibility, primarily due to the potential for development to be directed towards unsustainable areas or these options increasing the need to travel.

E.10.2.2 A neutral impact has been identified under **Spatial Option G**, associated with the combination of positive and negative impacts from directing some development to a garden village.

E.10.2.3 Positive impacts have been identified in association with **Spatial Options B, C, E, H and J** because these five options would promote the highest proportion of developments to areas with sustainable access to services and employment.

E.10.2.4 **Spatial Option F1** is the worst performing option for transport and accessibility whilst **Option J** is the best performing spatial option (see **Table E.2.9**).

**Table E.10.1:** Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 9 – Transport & Accessibility

SA Objective 9 – Transport & Accessibility	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	0	+	+
Rank	8	7	4	2	9	5	11	10	6	3	1

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## E.11 SA Objective 10: Housing

### E.11.1 Assessment

- E.11.1.1 The NPPF defines local housing need as “*the number of homes identified as being needed through the application of the standard method set out in national planning guidance*”<sup>35</sup>. Local authorities must consider the identified needs of specific groups within the Local Plan. The current housing need across the Black Country is for 76,076 dwellings for the Plan period<sup>36</sup>. This development would be expected to accommodate the growing population and seeks to provide a range of homes to meet the diverse needs of residents.
- E.11.1.2 Affordable housing is defined as “*housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers)*” in the NPPF. Affordable housing can include affordable homes for rent, starter homes and discounted market sales homes. The Dudley Homeless Prevention Strategy<sup>37</sup>, Sandwell Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Strategy<sup>38</sup>, Walsall Homelessness Strategy<sup>39</sup> and Wolverhampton Homelessness Prevention Strategy<sup>40</sup> all seek to reduce homelessness and the number of rough sleepers in the Black Country. All four authorities have seen a decrease in homelessness over recent years, but the coronavirus pandemic could potentially threaten the stability of homes for many individuals. Ensuring a variety of homes are built, including affordable homes, is essential to help combat homelessness.
- E.11.1.3 Both **Spatial Options F1 and F2** direct some development towards the Green Belt and protect areas of highest Green Belt harm from development. The ‘Black Country Green Belt Study’ study identified 2,965.1ha of sub-parcels across the Black Country resulting in very high Green Belt harm if the parcels were released and 1,155ha of sub-parcels of high Green Belt harm, equating to 52.9% and 20.6% respectively of the Black Country’s Green Belt. By protecting some of this land under **Spatial Options F1 and F2**, and as such limiting the

<sup>35</sup> MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>36</sup> Black Country Plan Housing Evidence Base. Available at <https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/t2/p4/t2p4c/>

<sup>37</sup> Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council () Dudley MBC Homeless Prevention Strategy 2019 – 2021. Available at: <https://www.dudley.gov.uk/media/10955/dmbc-homeless-prevention-strategy-2019-2021.pdf> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>38</sup> Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council (2018) 2018 – 21 Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Strategy. Available at: [https://www.sandwell.gov.uk/downloads/file/28975/2018-21\\_prevention\\_of\\_homelessness\\_strategy](https://www.sandwell.gov.uk/downloads/file/28975/2018-21_prevention_of_homelessness_strategy) [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>39</sup> Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council (2018) Walsall Homelessness Strategy 2018 – 2022. Available at: <https://go.walsall.gov.uk/Portals/0/Uploads/Housing/Walsall%20Homeless%20Strategy%20January%202018.pdf> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>40</sup> City of Wolverhampton Council (2018) Wolverhampton Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2018 – 2022. Available at: <https://wolverhampton.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s84069/Appendix%201%20for%20Homelessness%20Prevention%20Strategy%202018-2022.pdf> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

availability of land for residential development, it would be anticipated that these options alone would not meet the identified housing needs across the Black Country. Both options therefore would be likely to have a minor negative impact in relation to housing. **Spatial Option F2** aims to protect greater quantities Green Belt land than **Spatial Option F1**, and therefore, would be likely to result in greater adverse impact in relation to housing delivery. **Spatial Option F2** would be likely to be the least sustainable in relation to housing, followed by **Spatial Option F1**.

- E.11.1.4 **Spatial Option E** seeks to protect and create open space within the urban centres. This option could potentially reduce the proportion of land available for future development. Overall, this option would not meet the identified housing need of the Black Country and a minor negative impact would be expected in relation to housing.
- E.11.1.5 **Spatial Option B** aims to develop under-utilised and vacant employment land. This is primarily located towards town centres and would be classed as an efficient use of land, and as a result, the option would reduce the overall quantity of land required in order to meet the identified housing need. However, this option alone would not deliver enough housing, and therefore, a minor negative impact could be likely.
- E.11.1.6 **Spatial Options A** and **A1** seek to retain the strategy set out in the adopted Black Country Core Strategy in which existing employment land would be converted to residential use in order to help meet the identified housing need. It would be likely to be difficult to deliver the associated infrastructure required at these sites, and therefore, the deliverability of such sites for residential use is uncertain. Overall, these two options could potentially result in a minor negative impact on housing provision. **Spatial Option A1** is likely to perform better than **Option A** as it seeks to replace employment land in the Green Belt which will have benefits to infrastructure accessibility for residents in the Black Country.
- E.11.1.7 **Spatial Option D** focuses development towards the most attractive and desirable locations where residential demand is high. The emerging Viability and Deliverability Study will identify the areas of highest demand for housing. However, this option alone would not be able to meet the identified housing need. Overall, a minor negative impact on housing provision would be expected. **Spatial Option D** has been identified as the next best performing option as it seeks to direct development to desirable locations with benefits to the housing market, but would not be expected to meet the identified need.
- E.11.1.8 **Spatial Option C** seeks to maximise housing density and invest in order to maximise capacity at residential services. **Spatial Option H** aims to direct development towards the most sustainable locations in accordance with the Accessibility Modelling. Both of these options would be likely to direct residents to the urban area at increased densities. An increased density for residential development would be likely to increase the number of dwellings delivered across the Plan area and also reduce the total quantity of land required for development, and as such, these options would be likely to help meet the identified housing

need. However, by primarily directing development towards centres, these options may not result in development being situated in areas where there is greatest need, and it is uncertain if these two options would deliver an appropriate housing mix. Despite these uncertainties, overall, a minor positive impact on housing provision would be expected for these two spatial options. **Option H** has been identified as performing better than **Option C** because **Option H** also seeks to take into account the Accessibility Modelling, helping to direct homes to the most suitable locations.

E.11.1.9 **Spatial Option J** aims to ensure residential development is of high quality, and that a range of housing mixes are delivered across the Black Country. Development would also be directed to a variety of market areas and densities to maximise market deliverability. All of these aspects would be expected to have benefits to meeting the Black Country's housing need, and an overall minor positive impact would be anticipated. **Option J** would be likely to be the second-best performing option, as this option seeks to deliver homes in a variety of locations in desirable locations and maximise deliverability, helping the authorities meet the locally identified housing need.

E.11.1.10 **Spatial Option G** would seek to direct some development towards a new Garden Village. This would help to ensure a mix of housing, including affordable housing, is delivered. On strategic sites within the Black Country, this option would aim to ensure 25% of the site is allocated for employment use, and that there is 20% biodiversity net gain on all Green Belt sites released for development. Overall, this option is likely to have a minor positive impact in relation to housing. **Spatial Option G** could be identified as the best performing option as the development of a new Garden Village would provide the opportunity to provide a large number of new dwellings of a range of types and tenures to meet the local need.

## E.11.2 Rank

E.11.2.1 Negative impacts have been identified for **Spatial Options A, A1, B, D, E, F1** and **F2** as these options would be unlikely to deliver enough housing to meet identified needs.

E.11.2.2 Positive impacts have been identified for **Spatial Options C, G, H** and **J**, as these four options would be expected to make the greatest contributions towards delivering sustainable housing to meet needs, although there remains some uncertainty as to the housing mix under several options.

E.11.2.3 **Spatial Option F2** has been identified as the worst performing option for housing whilst **Option G** is the best performing spatial option (see **Table E.2.10**).

**Table E.11.1:** Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 10 – Housing

SA Objective 10 - Housing	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Rank	7	6	8	4	5	9	10	11	1	3	2

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## E.12 SA Objective 11: Equality

### E.12.1 Assessment

- E.12.1.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)<sup>41</sup> is the official measure of relative deprivation for Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)<sup>42</sup> in England. Out of 317 Local Authorities in England, Dudley is ranked as the 91<sup>st</sup> most deprived, Sandwell 12<sup>th</sup>, Walsall 25<sup>th</sup> and Wolverhampton 24<sup>th</sup><sup>43</sup>. Overall, deprivation is high across the Black Country, with 21 of the LSOAs in Dudley, 36 in Sandwell, 42 in Walsall and 33 in Wolverhampton ranked among the 10% most deprived in England.
- E.12.1.2 The most deprived places within each of the authorities include neighbourhoods near Summer Hill, Ocker Hill, Low Hill, Bloxwich, West Bromwich, Lunt, Kates Hill, Blakenhall Heath, Swan Village and Wren's Nest.
- E.12.1.3 The IMD was last updated in September 2019, with the previous version published in 2015<sup>44</sup>. Income, employment, education and crime deprivation are better than 2015, but health, living environment and overall deprivation are worse<sup>45</sup>. Between 2015 and 2019, Dudley's rank decreased by 19 places, Sandwell decreased by one, Walsall by eight but Wolverhampton's ranked increased by seven. Overall, the Black Country area increased in rank by one.
- E.12.1.4 **Spatial Option A** aims to redevelop existing employment sites into residential development. However, the spatial option would result in the net loss of employment floorspace. This option would not be expected to deliver enough housing or employment land to meet the identified need. Although **Spatial Option A1** aims to build upon **Spatial Option A** by directing replacement employment land to the Green Belt, this option would also not deliver enough residential development and thereby could potentially result in homelessness and overcrowding. In addition, new employment land would be directed to the urban edge and may result in reduced accessibility compared to current residents within urban centres.

<sup>41</sup> MHCLG (2019) English indices of deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>42</sup> DCLG (2016) The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 – Frequently Asked Questions (see question 11. What is a Lower-layer Super Output Area/neighbourhood/small area?). Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/579151/English\\_Indices\\_of\\_Deprivation\\_2015\\_-\\_Frequently\\_Asked\\_Questions\\_Dec\\_2016.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/579151/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Frequently_Asked_Questions_Dec_2016.pdf) [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>43</sup> Black Country Consortium (2019) The English Indices of Deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.the-blackcountry.com/upload/BC%20IMD%202019.pdf> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>44</sup> MHCLG (2019) English indices of deprivation. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>45</sup> Black Country Consortium (2019) Black Country Indices of Deprivation. Available at: <https://www.the-blackcountry.com/upload/EIU/Intelligence%20Briefings/Black%20Country%20IMD%202019%20Barometer.pdf> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

Therefore, both **Spatial Options A** and **A1** would be expected to have a minor negative impact on local equality.

- E.12.1.5 **Spatial Options F1** and **F2** both aim to protect some Green Belt land of high harm and release some parcels of low Green Belt harm. The Green Belt that would be released under these two options are situated within a range of LSOAs with a range of deprivation levels. The Green Belt parcels that would be developed under these two options are generally located at the urban edge, and therefore could potentially be located away from essential services and employment opportunities. This may adversely impact those residents who would struggle to travel to these services. Therefore, these two options could potentially have a minor negative impact on equality but would be likely to provide a greater range of housing in comparison to **Options A** and **A1**.
- E.12.1.6 **Spatial Option C** primarily aims to deliver development at higher densities, up to 200 dwellings per hectare in urban centres. Higher rates of crime and anti-social behaviour are associated with high density development, and residents can often feel less safe. Crime deprivation in the Black Country has improved since 2015<sup>46</sup>. Developing at higher densities could potentially back-track on the improvements made to these areas and see crime and deprivation increase. Therefore, this option could have a minor negative impact on equality.
- E.12.1.7 **Spatial Option D** aims to be market-driven and would direct new housing and employment development towards areas of highest demand. Under this option, it is likely that the majority of residential development would be focused in areas with the highest house prices, and as such, this option could potentially result in greater inequality and lack of affordable homes. A minor negative impact would be expected. Although, **Option D** could present more opportunities for incorporating design and layout of development that seeks to reduce crime and deprivation, compared to **Option C**.
- E.12.1.8 **Spatial Option B** seeks to develop vacant and under-utilised employment space for residential use. This would be likely to direct new residents towards town centres and in close proximity to employment opportunities and other services. This would have a minor positive impact on equality by ensuring all new residents have good access to essential services. Building upon this, **Spatial Option H** aims to direct all development to sustainable locations with good access to services and public transport options. Ensuring all residents have good access to a wide range of essential services and facilities as well as employment opportunities would be likely to have benefits to local communities and result in a minor positive impact on local equality. **Option H** would be likely to achieve this to a greater extent than **Option B**.

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<sup>46</sup> Black Country Consortium (2019) Black Country Indices of Deprivation. Available at: <https://www.the-blackcountry.com/upload/EIU/Intelligence%20Briefings/Black%20Country%20IMD%202019%20Barometer.pdf> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

- E.12.1.9 Under **Spatial Option G**, some development would be directed towards a Garden Village. Within a Garden Village it is likely that infrastructure and services, such as GP surgeries and employment opportunities, would be provided alongside residential development. The option also requires all strategic sites to include 25% employment land. This would help to ensure all new residents have good access to employment and a range of amenities, and overall have a minor positive impact on equality.
- E.12.1.10 **Spatial Option J** seeks to deliver balanced growth across the Black Country considering aspects of the other ten spatial options. The option aims to release surplus open space for development, which would be expected to have a negative impact in some local areas, by reducing the amount of space available for community cohesion. In addition, the option aims to direct some development within town centres at higher densities. Higher densities could potentially place pressure on local services and resources, and potentially increase the fear of crime within local communities. However, this option would seek to deliver enough housing and employment land to meet locally identified needs, would only situate development in areas with sustainable access to services, and would support Nature Recovery Networks, with benefits to mental wellbeing. As this option seeks to distribute growth across the different areas of the Black Country, overall, a minor positive impact has been identified.
- E.12.1.11 The Living Environment deprivation has decreased in the Black Country between 2015 and 2019, with 32% of the LSOAs of the Black Country now in the 20% most deprived in England<sup>47</sup>. **Spatial Option E** seeks to protect existing open space in the urban areas and deliver new, functional open space alongside developments. This would be likely to help encourage community engagement and ensure all residents have access to open space, with associated benefits for physical and mental wellbeing. This could potentially help to improve living environment deprivation across the Black Country. Therefore, **Spatial Option E** would be expected to have a minor positive impact on equality. Out of the eleven options, this places the most emphasis on creating healthy and happy communities and as such is considered to be the best performing option.

## E.12.2 Rank

- E.12.2.1 Adverse impacts have been identified, associated with **Spatial Options A, A1, C, D, F1 and F2**, largely due to these options directing growth towards potentially unsustainable locations with reduced access to services, facilities and open space and/or promoting higher density development which could increase the risk of crime and the fear of crime.

<sup>47</sup> Black Country Consortium (2019) Black Country Indices of Deprivation. Available at: <https://www.the-blackcountry.com/upload/EIU/Intelligence%20Briefings/Black%20Country%20IMD%202019%20Barometer.pdf> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

- E.12.2.2 Positive impacts have been identified under **Spatial Options B, E, G, H and J** due to the more balanced approach within these options providing access to services and facilities as well as open spaces for recreation and community cohesion.
- E.12.2.3 **Spatial Option A** is the worst performing option for equality whilst **Option E** is the best performing spatial option (see **Table E.2.11**).

**Table E.12.1: Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 11 - Equality**

SA Objective 11 - Equality	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
Rank	11	10	5	7	6	1	9	8	3	4	2

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## E.13 SA Objective 12: Health

### E.13.1 Assessment

- E.13.1.1 There are four NHS hospitals with A&E departments located within the Black Country: Russells Hall Hospital in Dudley; Sandwell General Hospital in Sandwell; Manor Hospital in Walsall; and New Cross Hospital in Wolverhampton. In addition, several NHS hospitals with A&E departments are located nearby in Birmingham including Birmingham City Hospital, Birmingham Heartlands Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital and Good Hope Hospital.
- E.13.1.2 Life expectancy for both males and females within the West Midlands is lower than England's average<sup>48</sup>. In addition, mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases and cancer are higher than average. Average percentage of physically active adults in Dudley in 2019 was 59.5%, Sandwell at 54.7%, Walsall at 55.9% and Wolverhampton at 58.0%.
- E.13.1.3 The four authorities each have a Health and Wellbeing Strategy (Dudley<sup>49</sup>, Sandwell<sup>50</sup>, Walsall<sup>51</sup> and Wolverhampton<sup>52</sup>) which overall seek to ensure individuals in the Black Country live *"longer, safer, healthier lives"*. Health and wellbeing are directly affected by the environment in which people live and work, and the surrounding built and natural environment are key aspects of the four authorities health strategies.
- E.13.1.4 **Spatial Options B, C and H** promote high density development, focused towards the urban centres in line with the Accessibility Modelling. Higher density developments can have a variety of adverse impacts on the health and well-being of local residents. Although new residents under these three options would be likely to be located in areas with good access to services, development at higher densities could potentially result in over-capacity issues at some facilities, such as GP surgeries. Access to, and use of, green spaces such as playgrounds and sports fields is also more limited in higher density areas<sup>53</sup>. This is due to more demand on the open spaces coupled with the fact that local residents are often more

<sup>48</sup> Public Health England (2019) Local Authority Health Profiles. Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938132696/pat/15/par/E92000001/ati/6/are/E12000005/cid/4> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>49</sup> Dudley Health and Wellbeing Board (2017) Dudley Health and Wellbeing Strategy 207 – 2022. Available at: <https://www.dudleyhealthandwellbeing.org.uk/health-wellbeing-strategy> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>50</sup> Sandwell Health and Wellbeing Board (2016) Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016 – 2020. Available at: [http://www.sandwell.gov.uk/info/200222/healthy\\_sandwell\\_healthy\\_you/2391/sandwell\\_health\\_and\\_wellbeing\\_board](http://www.sandwell.gov.uk/info/200222/healthy_sandwell_healthy_you/2391/sandwell_health_and_wellbeing_board) [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>51</sup> Walsall Partnership (2019) The Walsall Plan: Our Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019 – 2021. Available at: <https://go.walsall.gov.uk/Portals/0/Uploads/PublicHealth/66800%20The%20Walsall%20Plan-%20Our%20Health%20and%20Wellbeing%20Strategy%202019-2021.pdf?ver=2020-01-23-160833-263> [date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>52</sup> City of Wolverhampton Council (2018) Wolverhampton Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018 – 2023. Available at: <http://wellbeingwolves.co.uk/our-priorities.html> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>53</sup> Dempsey. N., Brown. C. and Bramley. G. (2012) The key to sustainable urban development in UK cities. The influence of density on social sustainability. Progress in Planning 77 (2012) 89-141

likely to perceive open spaces as being unsafe. The density of the urban area also influences the stability of the local community by partially determining the extent to which residents interact with one another. It should be noted that through careful, innovative and high-quality design and layout techniques there is good scope for avoiding or mitigating adverse impacts caused by higher density development, such as by providing well-resourced and high-capacity amenities<sup>54</sup>. Overall, minor negative impacts on human health would be likely under **Spatial Options B, C and H**.

- E.13.1.5 **Spatial Options B, C and H** have been identified as the least sustainable options as they direct growth to high density development, which would be expected to reduce space in homes and lead to overcapacity of nearby services. **Options B and H** are likely to perform slightly better than **Option C** because these two options seek to direct residents to areas where there are some existing services such as GP surgeries.
- E.13.1.6 **Spatial Option J** seeks to deliver balanced growth across the Black Country considering aspects of the other ten spatial options. The option aims to release surplus open space for development, which would be expected to have a negative impact on the human health by reducing spaces available for personal reflection or outdoor exercise. In addition, the option aims to direct some development to town centres at higher densities. These residents would be likely to be located in areas with good access to health facilities, and also within walking distance to many facilities, encouraging active travel and healthy lifestyles. However, higher densities would likely mean smaller residential units, which could potentially result in adverse impacts on wellbeing. This option seeks to protect some areas of Green Belt land, which would help to ensure that residents within the Black Country would have access to some areas of open countryside. On balance, **Spatial Option J** could potentially have a neutral impact in relation to human health and is ranked eighth.
- E.13.1.7 **Spatial Options F1 and F2** both aim to protect some Green Belt land. By protecting this previously undeveloped land, these two options would be likely to protect some natural habitats which may have benefits to local communities, providing natural space for reflection and outdoor exercise. Under both of these options, some development would be directed to parcels identified as low Green Belt harm which are generally located towards the urban edge. New residents situated in these areas would be likely to have more limited access to health care facilities and would result in the loss of some previously undeveloped land and associated natural habitats. On balance, both of these options would be likely to have a neutral impact on human health. It would be anticipated that **Spatial Option F2** would protect the greatest amount of Green Belt land and protect natural spaces with physical and mental health benefits, and therefore, **Spatial Option F2** would be likely to result in more positive impact than **Spatial Option F1**.

<sup>54</sup> Wong, K. W. (2010). Designing for high-density living: High rise, high amenity and high design. In E. Ng (Ed.), Designing high density cities for social and environmental sustainability. London: Earthscan

- E.13.1.8 **Spatial Option D** aims to direct residential and employment development towards areas of high demand. This would be expected to ensure new residents are located in attractive and desirable areas, which would be likely to have benefits to wellbeing, and could potentially have benefits to community cohesion. A minor positive impact would be expected in relation to human health.
- E.13.1.9 **Spatial Options A** and **A1** seek to redevelop existing employment land into residential use. This would be expected to locate new residents within town centres, and therefore, near to health facilities within the urban areas. As such, these two options would be likely to have a minor positive impact in terms of accessibility to healthcare. **Spatial Option A1** also seeks to direct some employment development to the Green Belt, which would be likely to result in the loss of some previously undeveloped land and reducing the quantity of natural habitats within the Black Country. Therefore, **Spatial Option A** would be likely to have more benefits on human health than **Spatial Option A1**.
- E.13.1.10 **Spatial Option E** seeks to protect open spaces from future development. The presence of open space can have physical and mental health benefits by allowing residents access to a diverse range of natural habitats, alongside providing opportunities for outdoor recreational use and attractive routes for active travel. Protecting these spaces under **Spatial Option E** alongside residential developments would be expected to have a minor positive impact on human health. **Spatial Option E** is therefore considered to be the next best performing option.
- E.13.1.11 **Spatial Option G** aims to deliver residential development at low densities. Lower densities can have benefits to human health, by providing footpaths and cycleways for active travel, space for residential gardens, open spaces for outdoor exercise and adequate indoor residential space. This option also seeks to provide 20% biodiversity net gain on all Green Belt parcels released for development, increase urban greening and support Nature Recovery Networks. All of these factors would be likely to enhance a diverse range of natural habitats in the Black Country, with benefits to human health and wellbeing by ensuring the surrounding natural environment is a vibrant place to allow for personal reflection and encourage outdoor recreation. Therefore, this option would be likely to have minor positive impact in regard to health. **Spatial Option G** has been identified as the best performing option in relation to human health. This option seeks to direct growth to a new Garden Village, at low densities and seeks to improve and enhance the local biodiversity networks, with benefits to physical and mental wellbeing.

## E.13.2 Rank

- E.13.2.1 Negative impacts have been identified for **Spatial Options B, C** and **H**, primarily because these options would be expected to deliver higher density development and reduce accessibility to open space.

- E.13.2.2 Negligible/neutral impacts have been identified under **Spatial Options F1, F2 and J**, when considering the mixed effects anticipated with providing open space and lower density development, alongside potential reduced accessibility to healthcare as a consequence.
- E.13.2.3 Positive impacts have been identified for **Spatial Options A, A1, D, E and G**, as these five options would be likely to deliver the greatest benefits in terms of accessibility to healthcare and open space.
- E.13.2.4 **Spatial Option C** has been identified as the worst performing option for human health whilst **Option G** is the best performing spatial option.

**Table E.13.1: Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 12 – Health**

SA Objective 12 - Health	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	+	+	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	-	0
Rank	3	4	9	11	5	2	7	6	1	10	8

## E.14 SA Objective 13: Economy

### E.14.1 Assessment

- E.14.1.1 Approximately 74.1% of residents in the Black Country are economically active, lower than the West Midlands and Great Britain<sup>55</sup>. The percentage of households that were unemployed in 2019 in the Black Country was 19.4%, higher than the UK's average of 13.9%. In addition, gross weekly pay for workers in the Black Country in 2019 was £521.30, compared to £550.80 for the West Midlands and £587.00 for Great Britain.
- E.14.1.2 Some of the strategic centres of the four districts include Walsall Town Centre, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton Town Centre and Brierley Hill. These four areas provide retail, office and leisure floorspace. Development proposals located in urban areas would be expected to provide new residents with good sustainable transport connections to nearby employment opportunities.
- E.14.1.3 The Black Country Economic Development Needs Assessment (EDNA)<sup>56</sup> aims to assess employment land needs across the Black Country for the length of the Plan period. According to the EDNA, there is an estimated requirement for 565ha of employment land up to 2039<sup>57</sup>.
- E.14.1.4 **Spatial Option A** would retain the strategy set out in the adopted BCP in which existing employment land would be converted to residential use in order to help meet the identified housing need. As a result, this option would be expected to result in a net loss of employment floorspace. As the Black Country is already combatting issues with low employment levels, the net loss of employment land would be expected have a detrimental effect on the economy. This option would therefore be expected to result in a major negative impact on the local economy. **Spatial Option A** has been identified as having the lowest rank under this objective as this option would result in the net loss of employment sites, whilst also introducing more residents that would require employment opportunities.
- E.14.1.5 **Spatial Option A1** is similar to **Spatial Option A**, whereby existing employment would be converted to residential development resulting in a loss of employment floorspace across the Plan area, however, under **Spatial Option A1** some additional employment land would be delivered within the Green Belt. Nevertheless, this would still be likely to result in a net loss

<sup>55</sup> nomis (2019) Labour Market Profile - Black Country. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/lep/1925185537/report.aspx> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>56</sup> Warwick Economics and Development (2017) Black Country Economic Development Needs Assessment May 2017 Stage 1 Report. Available at: <https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/11530/black-country-edna-stage-1-report.pdf> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>57</sup> Black Country Economic Development Needs Assessment 2017 and 2021. Warwick Economics and Development (2017) Black Country Economic Development Needs Assessment May 2017 Stage 1 Report. Available at: <https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/11530/black-country-edna-stage-1-report.pdf> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]. EDNA2 2021 not yet published online.

of employment land and it would not be expected that the development of employment land within the Green Belt would meet the identified need of 565ha of employment land. Furthermore, the Green Belt within the Black Country is located to the edge of the urban areas and may not be the most appropriate or desirable location for employment development. Therefore, a minor negative impact on the local economy would be expected and this option has been ranked as the second lowest under this objective.

- E.14.1.6 **Spatial Options E, F1 and F2** aim to direct development away from open space and/or Green Belt land identified as being of highest harm and landscape sensitivity. Under these three options, it would be likely that there would be less land available for development, and therefore, it is uncertain if these options alone would provide sufficient land to meet the identified employment floorspace need. Overall, minor negative impacts would be likely for these three options in regard to employment and economy. **Spatial Options F2, F1 and E** all aim to protect land, which would subsequently reduce the quantity of land available for development. **Spatial Option F2** would protect the greatest quantity of land, then **Spatial Option F1**, followed by **Spatial Option E**.
- E.14.1.7 **Spatial Option G** seeks to deliver lower density development on residential sites and supports mixed-use development on larger sites. By having a lower housing density across the Black Country, this option would be likely to require more land to deliver the identified housing need. The option also seeks to ensure that 25% of strategic sites contain employment opportunities. Overall, it is uncertain if this option would meet the identified employment floorspace need of 565ha of employment land and a minor negative impact on employment and the economy would be expected. As **Option G** does promote mixed use development, this option would be expected to have greater benefits to the local economy than **Spatial Options F2, F1 and E**.
- E.14.1.8 **Spatial Option C** focuses on delivering residential development. Development under this option would be focused towards centres, primarily at densities of 200dph. By directing residential growth towards centres, this option could potentially locate new residents in close proximity to shops and other services and subsequently have benefits to the local economy. Although this option alone would not satisfy the identified employment floorspace need, a minor positive impact in the local economy would be expected.
- E.14.1.9 Under **Spatial Option H**, employment development would be directed towards areas with good public transport access, such as near train stations or areas with good bus services. The Accessibility Modelling helps to identify areas with good access via public transport to employment. Under **Spatial Option H**, residents would be expected to have good access to employment opportunities which would have benefits to the local economy. However, it is uncertain if there is sufficient land available within these areas to meet the identified employment floorspace need. Overall, a minor positive impact on the economy would be expected.

- E.14.1.10 **Spatial Options C and H** would be expected to result in similar impacts on the economy, however, **Option H** would only direct employment sites towards locations with good public transport access, whereas **Option C** would primarily direct employment land towards town centres but also utilise vacant space.
- E.14.1.11 The focus of **Spatial Option D** is to direct employment land to the most attractive commercial locations. The emerging Viability and Deliverability Study will identify the areas of highest demand for employment use. By directing employment development to desirable areas, it would be likely that sites will provide jobs in areas of highest demand and support economic growth in these areas. However, this option alone would not be able to meet the identified employment floorspace need. Overall, a minor positive impact on the local economy would be expected.
- E.14.1.12 **Spatial Option J** directs employment development in a variety of locations to maximise market deliverability and meet local needs. This would be likely to ensure employment land is situated in desirable locations and meets locally identified needs. This would be likely to have benefits to the local economy and a minor positive impact would be expected.
- E.14.1.13 Both **Spatial Options D and J** seek to direct employment development towards the most attractive locations in line with the market. **Option J** would be expected to have more positive impact on the economy, as this option would also ensure development is located in areas with good access to services and public transport.
- E.14.1.14 One of the main aims of **Spatial Option B** is to promote and retain local employment. The option focuses on using vacant or under-utilised space within centres. This option would not be expected to result in the loss of employment land, and by converting vacant space within centres to residential use, this option would locate new residents in close proximity to local shops and subsequently, would be likely to have benefits for the local economy. This option would also help increase employment opportunities by intensifying low density employment areas and maximising under-utilised space. This option would be expected to result in a minor positive impact on the local economy, although this option alone would not satisfy the identified employment floorspace need.
- E.14.1.15 **Spatial Option B** has been identified as the best performing option in relation to economy and employment as this option aims to retain and intensify existing employment land and focus on utilising vacant and under-utilised space in town centres. This option would be expected to result in the retention of the greatest quantity of employment floorspace of the eleven options. This option would also be beneficial for the economy by utilising vacant spaces and directing some residential development to the town centres, with benefits to the local economy.

## E.14.2 Rank

- E.14.2.1 A major negative impact on the economy has been identified for **Spatial Option A**, because this option would result in a loss of employment land without seeking to replace this elsewhere.
- E.14.2.2 Minor negative impacts have been identified for **Spatial Options A1, E, F1, F2 and G**, as these options could lead to employment development in inappropriate locations and would not be expected meet identified needs.
- E.14.2.3 Minor positive impacts have been identified for **Spatial Options B, C, D, G and J**, primarily associated with the more considered approaches towards the sustainable location of employment development under these options.
- E.14.2.4 **Spatial Option A** is the worst performing option for employment whilst **Option B** is the best performing spatial option (see **Table E.2.13**).

**Table E.14.1: Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 13 – Economy**

SA Objective 13 - Economy	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	--	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
Rank	11	10	1	4	3	7	8	9	6	5	2



## E.15 SA Objective 14: Education

### E.15.1 Assessment

- E.15.1.1 There are a wide range of schools in the Black Country, including 56 schools with sixth forms, plus 13 special schools with post-16 education provision and one special post-16 institution<sup>58</sup>. There are also a number of further education and higher education opportunities within the Black Country, including the University of Wolverhampton, Dudley College of Technology and Sandwell College. Within the wider West Midlands, there are several universities including the University of Birmingham, Birmingham City University and Aston University.
- E.15.1.2 Between January and December 2018, approximately 15% of the Black Country had no qualifications<sup>59</sup>. One key aim for the Black Country authorities is to increase education and work-based training for residents. In addition, the Black Country has some of the highest rates of child poverty in England which can impact children's qualification attainment; children living in poverty often achieve less than average at every stage of education<sup>60</sup>.
- E.15.1.3 The extent to which all spatial options would facilitate good education for new residents is almost entirely dependent on the specific location of development, which is uncertain at this stage.
- E.15.1.4 **Spatial Options F1 and F2** both seek to protect areas of highest Green Belt harm, and subsequently, release Green Belt land of lowest harm for development. New residents located in areas of lowest Green Belt harm would be expected to be located in areas with reasonable access to educational facilities according to the Accessibility Modelling, although, compared to the urban areas there is likely to be a reduced choice of educational facilities and the potential for longer travel times. On the other hand, these options would direct residents away from the highly populated town centres, where school capacity could struggle with large numbers of new residents. Overall, these two options could potentially have a minor negative impact on education. As **Spatial Option F2** would direct fewer residents to the Green Belt than **Spatial Option F1**, this could be seen as a better performing option of the two.

<sup>58</sup> Department for Education (2017) Black Country Areas Review. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/582028/Black\\_Country\\_AR\\_-\\_Report\\_-\\_Final.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/582028/Black_Country_AR_-_Report_-_Final.pdf) [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>59</sup> Nomis (2020) Labour Market Profile. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157188/report.aspx?c1=1946157189&c2=1946157192> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

<sup>60</sup> University of Wolverhampton (2019) The Black Country Education Insight Report. Available at: <http://educationobservatory.co.uk/edobs/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Black-country-Annual-Education-Insight-Report-Final.pdf> [Date Accessed: 09/02/21]

- E.15.1.5 Under **Spatial Option E**, open spaces would be protected, and new open spaces would be provided alongside new development. In light of this, it is expected that development under this option would be of lower density and may not be situated in areas with the most sustainable travel options. Overall, a minor negative impact would be expected, however, the potential for incorporating safe green routes to school within open spaces could lead to possible benefits in that regard.
- E.15.1.6 **Spatial Options A and A1** would replace existing employment land with residential units. **Spatial Option B** seeks to develop under-utilised and vacant space in town centres into residential units. These options may direct a large proportion of development towards urban areas of the Black Country, which are likely to provide a range of local schools. However, there may be capacity issues at some schools in the urban areas. Careful consideration of the impacts of development on the capacity of local schools will be required, and in some locations expansion of schools may be needed to support large scale higher density development proposals. Overall, these three options could potentially have a minor negative impact in relation to education. **Option B** would be expected to perform slightly better than **Options A or A1**, due to the focus on mixed-use development rather than employment-led development under the other two.
- E.15.1.7 **Spatial Option D** seeks to allocate development towards high demand areas as indicated by the emerging Viability and Deliverability Study. Details regarding the location of development under this option is unknown at the time of writing, however, it is expected that access to schools would be a factor in determining an area's popularity. Therefore, **Option D** could potentially result in more development in areas with good access to schools, although this could lead to over-capacity issues and would not benefit all residents across the Plan area. A negative impact on education could be expected, however, this option would be likely to situate more residents in desirable areas compared to **Options A, A1 and B**.
- E.15.1.8 **Spatial Option H** seeks to direct development towards areas with the highest levels of sustainable transport access, such as areas with good bus services or walking routes. **Spatial Option J** aims to release open space and Green Belt land identified at low harm for development and increase housing densities in areas with good sustainable access to services, including schools. Both these options would be expected to have a minor positive impact on education; however, it is likely that by delivering more spread out development, **Option J** would relieve potential issues with capacity to a greater extent than **Option H**.
- E.15.1.9 **Spatial Option G** seeks to direct some development to a new Garden Village if land is available. Under this strategy, it is likely that new schools would be incorporated into the Garden village (depending on the overall size of development), ensuring all new residents would have access to nearby schools and would also help reduce the risk of over-capacity issues at current schools. As a result, this option could potentially have a minor positive impact in relation to education and is ranked as the second-best performing option.

E.15.1.10 **Spatial Option C** aims to maximise densities and invest in services. This would mean that the majority of development is directed towards the centres where access to education is good, in combination with providing new schools and other facilities, which would be expected to resolve potential issues with school capacity in these areas. Overall, this option would be expected to perform best by resulting in the most residents being situated in areas with access to education.

## E.15.2 Rank

E.15.2.1 There is a level of uncertainty with regards to the impact each of the eleven spatial options on education, in terms of accessibility as well as capacity of schools in each area.

E.15.2.2 Overall, adverse impacts would be anticipated under **Spatial Options A, A1, B, D, E, F1 and F2**, due to the reduced access to education, or significant pressure to school capacity, resulting from development in these locations.

E.15.2.3 Positive impacts could be achieved under **Spatial Options C, G, H and J**. This is primarily because these options would be likely to result in the most development being situated in areas with good access to education.

E.15.2.4 **Spatial Option F1** is considered to be the worst performing option for education whilst **Option C** is the best performing spatial option.

**Table E.15.1: Ranking of Spatial Options under SA Objective 14 - Education**

SA Objective 14 - Education	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
SA Score	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Rank	7	8	6	1	5	9	11	10	2	4	3

## E.16 Conclusion

### E.16.1 Identifying the Best Performing Option

E.16.1.1 The summed ranks for each spatial option provide one interpretation of the overall best performing option (see **Table E.16.1**). The most sustainable options in this context would be those which have been identified as performing the best across the most objectives, and so have achieved the lowest summed rank.

E.16.1.2 There are many different aspects to sustainability. It should be noted that the following is only an indication and, as has been discussed within each SA Objective chapter above, sustainability performance of the spatial options varies greatly depending on the SA Objective in question.

**Table E.16.1:** Overall ranking of each spatial option

	Spatial Option										
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F1	F2	G	H	J
Summed Rank	78	107	72	84	88	59	124	114	70	80	48

E.16.1.3 Based on this ranking exercise, the best performing option has been identified as **Spatial Option J**. This option performs the best across SA Objectives 4 and 9, and second-best across SA Objectives 3, 10, 11 and 13 largely due to the balanced approach to growth under this strategy.

E.16.1.4 This is followed by **Spatial Option E**, which performs best across SA Objectives 1, 3, 7 and 11 but performs poorly under several other objectives, primarily as a result of the lower density development likely to be delivered under this option resulting in benefits to human and ecological health, but wider spread environmental impacts in some contexts.

E.16.1.5 There is little difference in the overall ranking between **Spatial Options G, B, A, H, C and D**. These options would be likely to result in a range of sustainability impacts, performing well under some SA Objectives but poorly under others, and so would be expected to perform worse than balanced growth under **Option J** overall.

E.16.1.6 The highest summed ranks, and as such potentially the least sustainable options, would be **Spatial Options A1, F2 and F1**. These options include larger proportions of development within the Green Belt, and **Options F1 and F2** focus on limiting landscape character and sensitivity impacts rather than delivering growth which is necessarily the most sustainable across all topics.

# Appendix F: Dudley Reasonable Alternative Site Assessments

DRAFT

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## F.1 Introduction

### F.1.1 Overview

- F.1.1.1 A total of 185 reasonable alternative sites have been identified within Dudley (see **Table F.1.1**). This includes 160 sites proposed for residential use (69 of which are ‘carried forward’ from existing development plans), and 25 sites proposed for employment use (14 of which are ‘carried forward’ from existing development plans).
- F.1.1.2 Each of the sites appraised within this report have been assessed for likely impacts on each of the 14 SA Objectives, as outlined in the SA Framework (see **Appendix A**). Likely sustainability impacts have been set out in **Tables F.2.1 – F.14.1** within each SA Objective chapter, in accordance with the methodology set out in **Chapter 5** of the main SA Report.
- F.1.1.3 At this stage, only a baseline assessment has been carried out. Baseline assessment is the receptor-only site assessment of the red line boundary. The receptor-only impacts help to identify the potential impacts on site if there were no policy or mitigation.
- F.1.1.4 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to predict effects accurately, the sustainability impacts have been assessed at a high level and are reliant upon the current understanding of the baseline. These assessments have been based on information provided by the Black Country Authorities (BCA), as well as expert judgement.



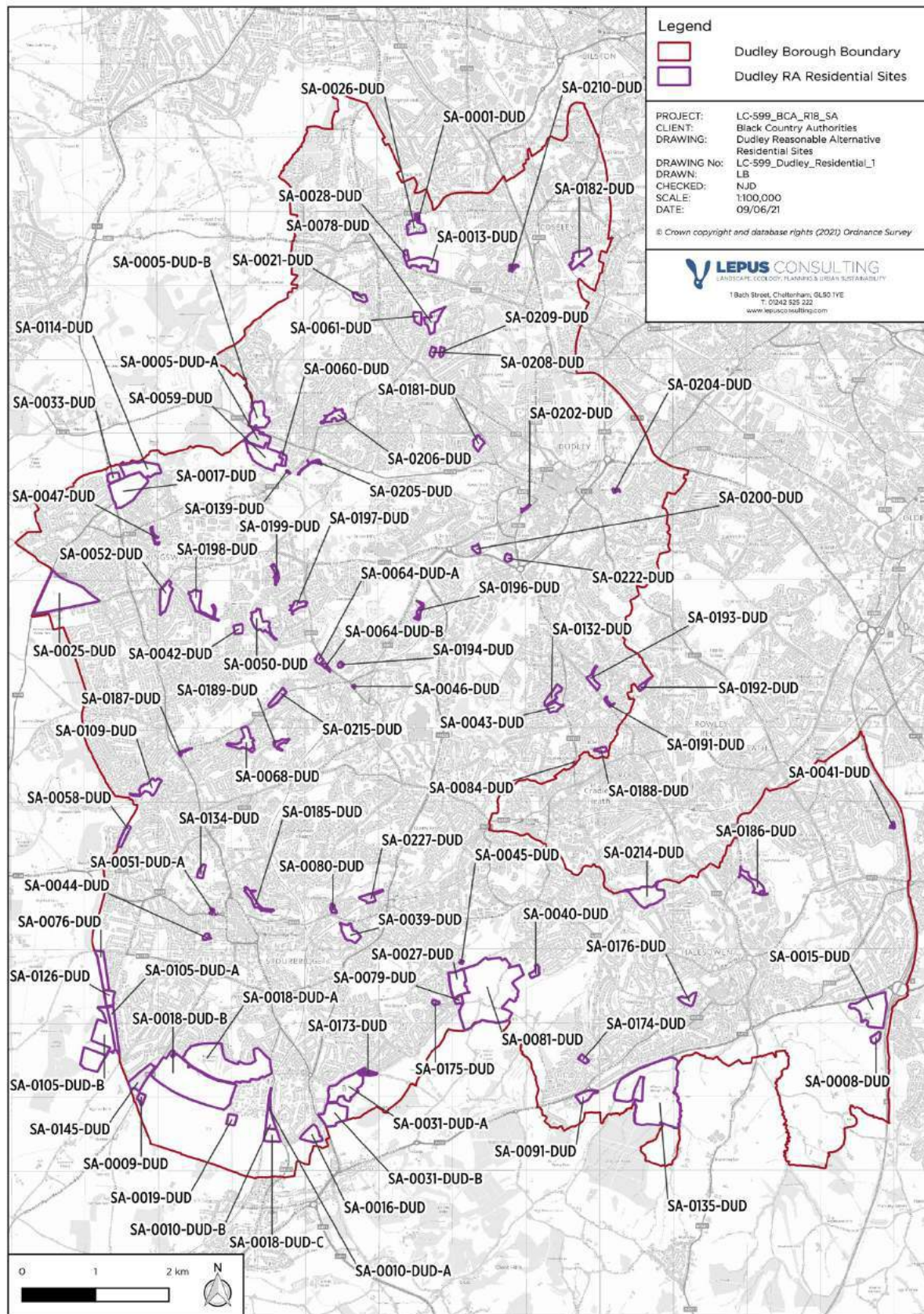
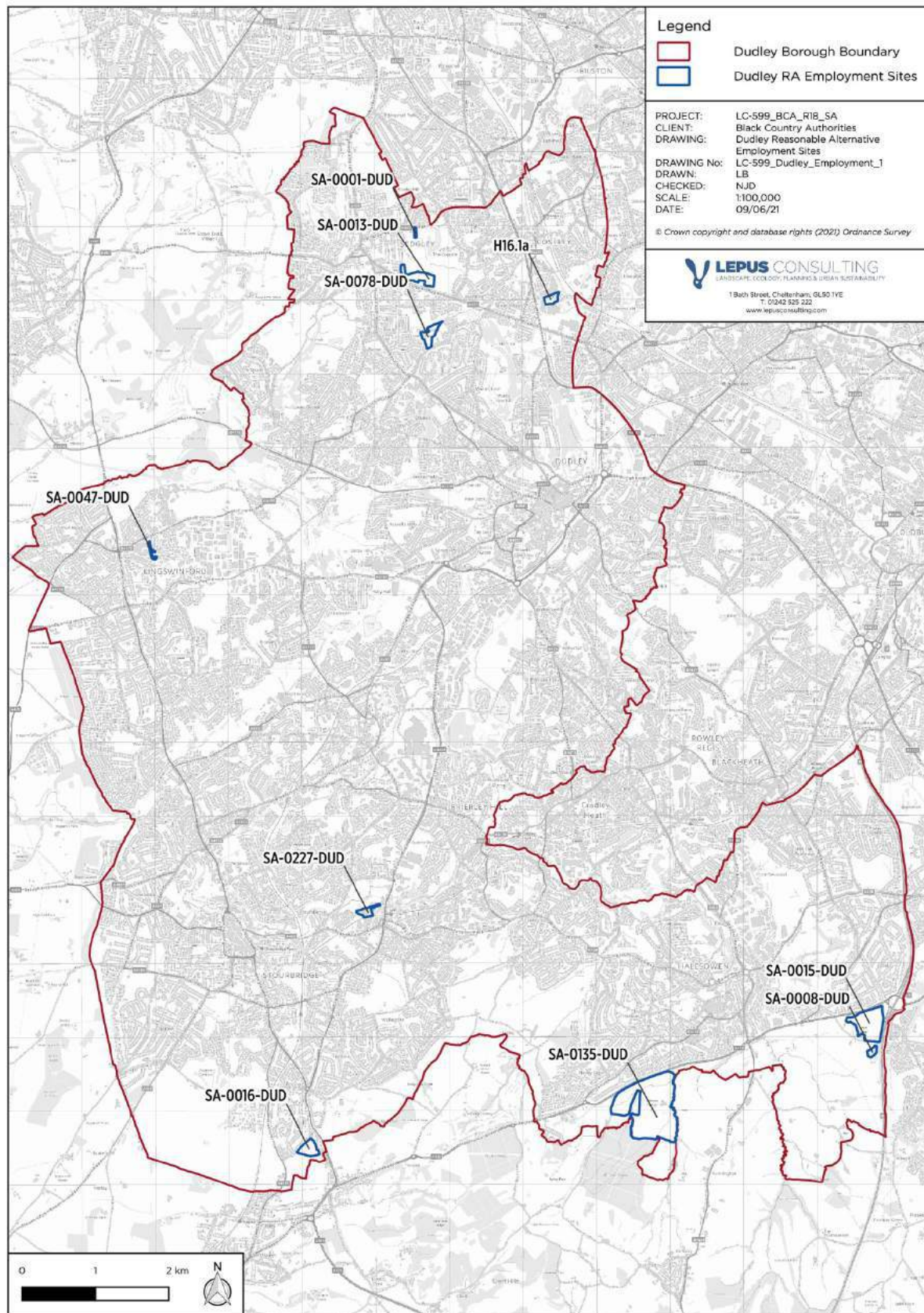


Figure F.1.1: Reasonable alternative sites proposed for residential use in Dudley





**Figure F.1.2:** Reasonable alternative sites proposed for employment use in Dudley



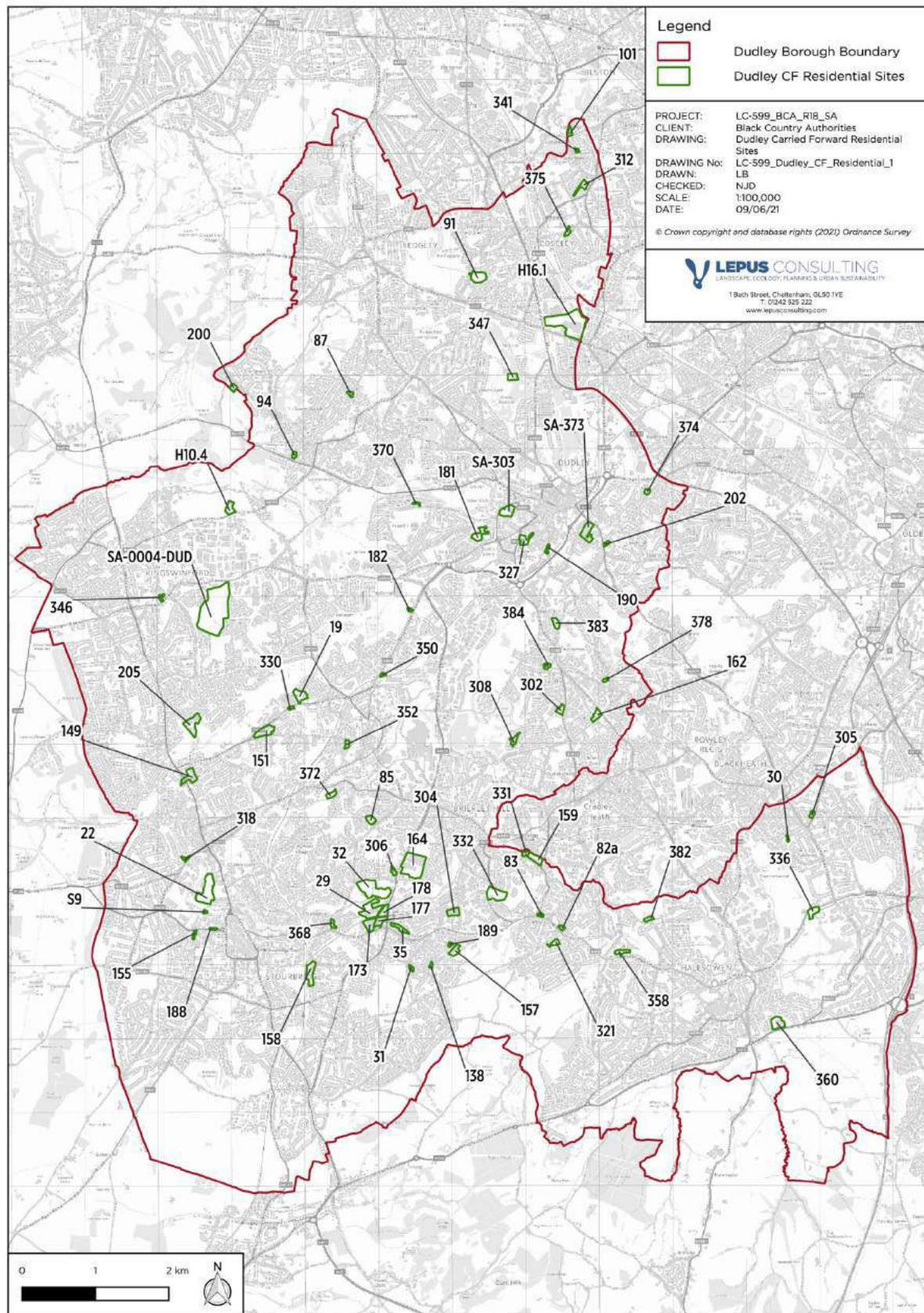
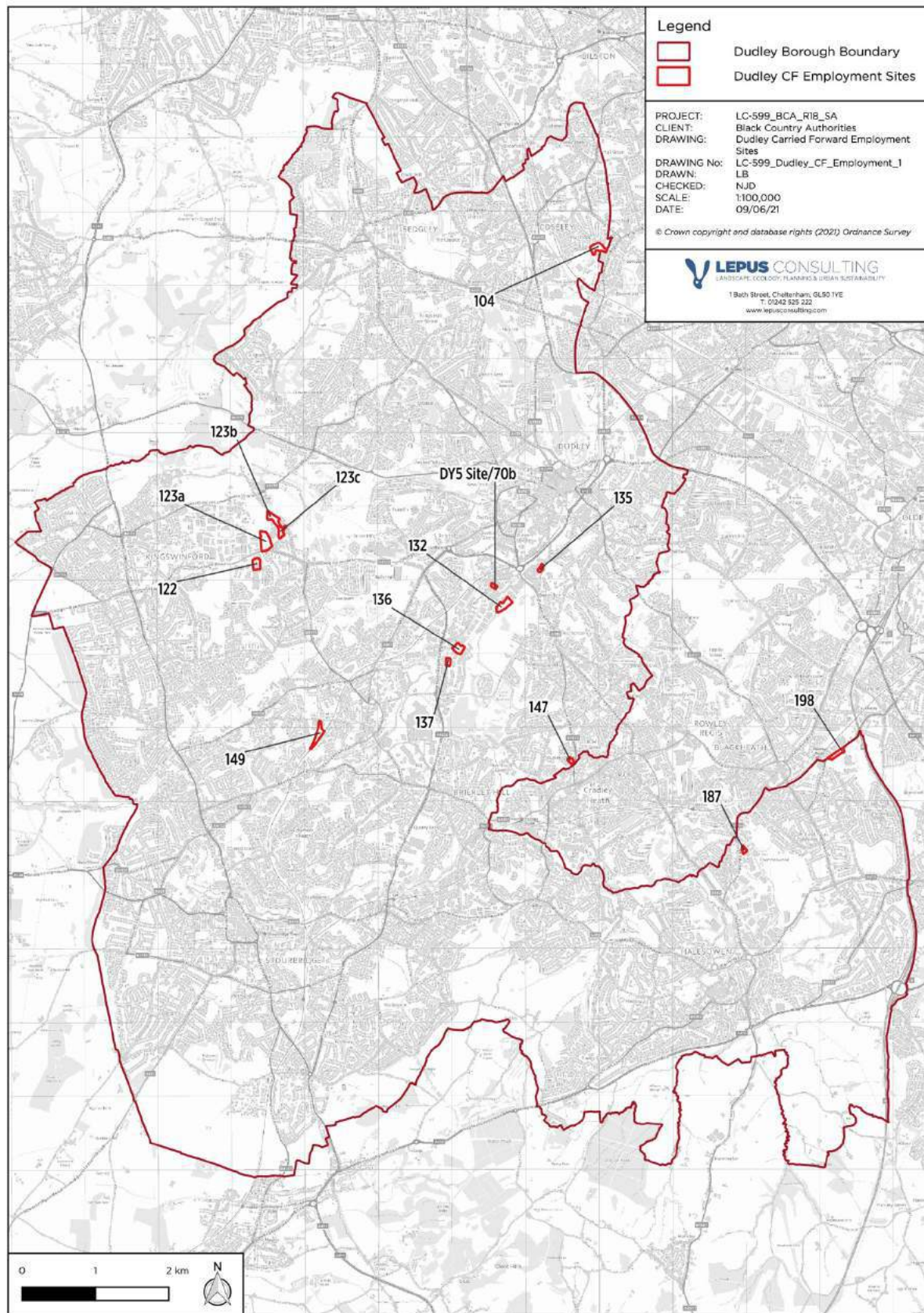


Figure F.1.3: Carried forward sites proposed for residential use in Dudley





**Figure F.1.4:** Carried forward sites proposed for employment use in Dudley

**Table F.1.1: Reasonable alternative sites in Dudley**

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
SA-0001-DUD	30 Gorge Road, Sedgley	Housing	0.37	0.28	7
SA-0005-DUD-A	Land North and South of Himley Road Brierley Hill, Himley, Dudley	Housing	4.85	4.85	170
SA-0005-DUD-B	Land North and South of Himley Road Brierley Hill, Himley, Dudley	Housing	7.03	7.03	210
SA-0008-DUD	Lye Close Lane, Halesowen	Housing	1.24	1.24	44
SA-0009-DUD	Rear Garden Land, Old Farm/Norton Stourbridge, DY8 2SB	Housing	1.19	1.19	41
SA-0010-DUD-A	Site A, Land off Worcester Lane, Stourbridge	Housing	0.61	0.61	10
SA-0010-DUD-B	Site B, Land off Worcester Lane, Stourbridge	Housing	2.29	2.29	45
SA-0013-DUD	Field at Woodsetton, Adj to Tipton Road/Setton Drive, Sedgley	Housing	1.52	1.52	40
SA-0015-DUD	Land to the North of Lapal Lane South Halesowen	Housing	14.70	11.76	350
SA-0016-DUD	Land off Bromwich Lane, Pedmore	Housing	4.20	4.20	150
SA-0017-DUD	Holbeache Lane/Wolverhampton Road, Kingswinford	Housing	14.72	8.24	330
SA-0018-DUD-A	Golf Course north of Racecourse Lane	Housing	38.00	38.00	Unknown
SA-0018-DUD-B	Land south of Racecourse Lane	Housing	43.38	43.38	Unknown
SA-0018-DUD-C	Racecourse Lane, Stourbridge	Housing	3.30	3.00	60
SA-0019-DUD	Land East of Ounty John Lane, Pedmore, Stourbridge, DY8 2RH	Housing	1.37	1.37	20
SA-0021-DUD	Land Off Viewfield Crescent, Dudley	Housing	1.56	0.83	24
SA-0025-DUD	Swindon Road/ Enville Road, Wall Heath, Kingswinford	Housing	25.14	13.30	533
SA-0026-DUD	Land adjoining Bilston Street/ Whites Drive, Dudley	Housing	2.50	2.50	100
SA-0027-DUD	Land west of Foxcote Farm, Oldnall Lane, Wollescote, Stourbridge	Housing	6.87	6.87	170
SA-0028-DUD	Turfs Hill Drive, Coseley, Bilston	Housing	0.82	0.62	20
SA-0031-DUD-A	Land south of Pedmore Lane, Pedmore, Stourbridge, DY9 0SX	Housing	19.80	19.80	320
SA-0031-DUD-B	Land south of Pedmore Lane, Pedmore, Stourbridge, DY9 0SX	Housing	19.80	19.80	320
SA-0033-DUD	Land adjacent to Holbeche House Care Home, Wolverhampton Road, Kingswinford	Housing	1.70	1.70	87
SA-0039-DUD	Hay Green / Lewis Rd, Lye	Housing	4.14	1.40	38
SA-0040-DUD	Beeches View Avenue, Halesowen, B63 2HH	Housing	1.26	1.26	56

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
SA-0041-DUD	High Farm Road, Halesowen	Housing	0.37	0.37	3
SA-0042-DUD	Lapwood Avenue, Kingswinford	Housing	1.38	1.38	45
SA-0043-DUD	Land off Cradley Road Netherton	Housing	1.74	1.74	48
SA-0044-DUD	Land off Bowling Green Road Stourbridge, DY8 3XF	Housing	0.62	0.44	3
SA-0045-DUD	Seymore Rd Wollescote	Housing	0.20	0.19	4
SA-0046-DUD	Bank St / Bent St Brierley Hill	Housing	0.15	0.15	7
SA-0047-DUD	Balfour Road Kingswinford, DY6 7DJ	Housing	0.75	0.75	15
SA-0050-DUD	Bryce Road, Pensnett	Housing	4.00	4.00	115
SA-0051-DUD-A	Envile Street Stourbridge	Housing	0.21	0.21	2
SA-0052-DUD	Kingswinford Youth Centre, High Street, Kingswinford	Housing	4.68	4.68	135
SA-0058-DUD	Grazing Land Wollaston Farm, Wollaston, Stourbridge	Housing	3.77	2.56	90
SA-0059-DUD	Lower Gornal STW, Lower Gornal	Housing	10.68	6.36	210
SA-0060-DUD	Guys Lane, Lower Gornal	Housing	1.05	0.75	25
SA-0061-DUD	Land off Tenacre Lane, Lower Gornal, DY3 1XH	Housing	1.56	1.56	280
SA-0064-DUD-A	Pensnett Road, Pensnett	Housing	0.96	0.96	24
SA-0064-DUD-B	Pensnett Road, Pensnett, DY5 4NE (South)	Housing	0.45	0.45	75
SA-0068-DUD (south)	Brierley Hill Road/ Cooper Avenue, Brierley Hill, DY5 3PB (South)	Housing	0.30	0.30	22
SA-0068-DUD (north)	Brierley Hill Road/ Cooper Avenue, Brierley Hill, BHU	Housing	5.00	5.00	22
SA-0076-DUD	Three Fields, Dunsley Road, Norton, DY8 3LR	Housing	4.50	4.50	190
SA-0078-DUD	Tenacre Lane, Eve lane, Dudley, DY1 2TU	Housing	3.96	2.40	96
SA-0079-DUD	Land off Wynall Lane South, Wollescote, DY9 9AJ	Housing	0.88	0.88	34
SA-0080-DUD	Land off Timmis Road, Lye	Housing	0.63	0.63	28
SA-0081-DUD	Foxcote House Farm, Wynall Lane South, Wollescote Stourbridge, DY9 9AP	Housing	64.20	64.20	Unknown
SA-0084-DUD	Land off Cradley Road, DY2 9SW	Housing	0.39	0.39	7
SA-0091-DUD	Hayley Green Farm, Hagley Road, B63 1DY	Housing	1.20	1.20	35
SA-0105-DUD-A	Clent View Road, Stourbridge	Housing	4.85	4.85	100
SA-0105-DUD-B	Clent View Road, Stourbridge	Housing	17.51	17.51	Unknown
SA-0109-DUD	Land adjacent Ashwood Park Primary School, Wordsley, Stourbridge, DY8 5DJ	Housing	3.30	3.30	60
SA-0114-DUD	Land off Holbeache Lane, Kingswinford, Dudley	Housing	8.28	8.28	170
SA-0126-DUD	Land at Roman Road, Stourbridge	Housing	2.10	2.10	78
SA-0132-DUD	Marriott Road	Housing	14.44	2.60	105
SA-0134-DUD	VB Old Wharf Road	Housing	1.40	1.05	36

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
SA-0135-DUD	Land on the South Side of Manor Way, Halesowen	Housing	69.50	54.01	1,668
SA-0139-DUD	74 Cinder Road, Lower Gornal, Dudley, West Midlands, DY3 2RP	Housing	0.10	0.10	1
SA-0145-DUD	Land south of Racecourse Lane	Housing	6.00	6.00	155
SA-0173-DUD	Dobbins Oak Flats	Housing	1.14	1.14	38
SA-0174-DUD	Merrick Close Playing Fields	Housing	0.89	0.89	29
SA-0175-DUD	Sensal Road Bank	Housing	0.44	0.44	18
SA-0176-DUD	Highfields Park, Highfields Lane, Halesowen	Housing	2.19	2.19	80
SA-0181-DUD	Shavers End Open Space	Housing	1.80	1.80	42
SA-0182-DUD	Central Drive Open Space/ Budden Road	Housing	4.00	4.00	123
SA-0185-DUD	Porlock Road/ Mill Race Lane	Housing	2.19	2.19	80
SA-0186-DUD	Land off Coombs Road	Housing	3.34	3.34	115
SA-0187-DUD	High Street Wordsley/Brierley Hill Road	Housing	0.42	0.42	15
SA-0188-DUD	Bristol Road, Dudley, DY2 9SE	Housing	0.84	0.84	24
SA-0189-DUD	Hawbush Road Open Space	Housing	1.25	1.25	46
SA-0191-DUD	Magpie Close, Dudley, DY2 9LU	Housing	0.41	0.41	15
SA-0192-DUD	Brooksbank Drive Open Space	Housing	0.76	0.76	20
SA-0193-DUD	Halesowen Open Space	Housing	1.99	1.99	70
SA-0194-DUD	Orchard Street Island	Housing	0.42	0.42	15
SA-0196-DUD	Fullwood Crescent, Dudley, DY2 0SQ	Housing	0.93	0.93	33
SA-0197-DUD	Mullett Park	Housing	1.70	1.70	60
SA-0198-DUD	Standhills Open Space	Housing	3.93	3.93	52
SA-0199-DUD	Corbyns Hall Open Space (Severn Drive)	Housing	1.01	1.01	15
SA-0200-DUD	Waverley Open Space	Housing	0.83	0.83	30
SA-0202-DUD	Greystone Street, Dudley, DY1 1SH	Housing	0.44	0.44	14
SA-0204-DUD	Alton Grove, Dudley, DY2 7JU	Housing	0.32	0.32	10
SA-0205-DUD	The Spinney, Brierley Hill, DY3 2RD	Housing	0.74	0.74	28
SA-0206-DUD	Abbey Street, DY3 2ND	Housing	3.01	3.01	120
SA-0208-DUD	Bramble Green, Dudley, DY1 3TR	Housing	0.77	0.77	27
SA-0209-DUD	Hazlewood Road, DY1 3TL	Housing	0.63	0.63	16
SA-0210-DUD	Wellesbourne Drive, Coseley, WV14 9TH	Housing	0.54	0.54	14
SA-0214-DUD	New Hawne Colliery, Hayseach Road, Halesowen	Housing	8.20	8.20	230
SA-0215-DUD	Brockmoor Foundry North	Housing	1.90	1.90	60
SA-0222-DUD	Blower Greens Crescent	Housing	0.97	0.97	35
SA-0227-DUD	Bott Lane, Lye	Housing	2.13	2.13	82
SA-0001-DUD	30 Gorge Road, Sedgley	Employment	0.37	0.28	N/A
SA-0008-DUD	Lye Close Lane, Halesowen	Employment	1.24	1.24	N/A



Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
SA-0013-DUD	Field at Woodsetton, Adj to Tipton Road/Setton Drive, Sedgley	Employment	1.52	1.52	N/A
SA-0015-DUD	Land to the North of Lapal Lane South Halesowen	Employment	14.70	11.76	N/A
SA-0016-DUD	Land off Bromwich Lane, Pedmore	Employment	4.20	4.20	N/A
SA-0028-DUD	Turfs Hill Drive, Coseley, Bilston	Employment	0.82	0.62	N/A
SA-0047-DUD	Balfour Road Kingswinford, DY6 7DJ	Employment	0.75	0.75	N/A
SA-0078-DUD	Tenacre Lane, Eve lane, Dudley, DY1 2TU	Employment	3.96	2.40	N/A
SA-0135-DUD	Land on the South Side of Manor Way, Halesowen	Employment	69.50	54.01	N/A
SA-0227-DUD	Bott Lane, Lye	Employment	2.13	2.13	N/A
H16.1	Bean Road, Coseley	Employment	2.16	1.21	N/A
19	Cookley Works, Leys Road, Brockmoor, Brierley Hill	CF Housing	2.16	1.62	70
22	Land at Old Wharf Road, Stourbridge	CF Housing	7.02	4.20	230
29	West of Engine Lane, north of the railway, Lye	CF Housing	6.00	4.25	168
30	Long Lane/Maltmill Lane, Shell Corner	CF Housing	0.36	0.36	13
31	Belmont Road, Lye	CF Housing	0.33	0.33	12
32	Caledonia Sewage Works	CF Housing	6.24	3.97	140
35	Clinic Drive Lye	CF Housing	0.90	0.68	10
82a	Foredraft Street, Cradley (2 sites A and B)	CF Housing	0.53	0.53	18
83	116-120 Colley Gate	CF Housing	0.25	0.25	14
85	Land Off Delph Lane, Brierley Hill	CF Housing	1.28	1.28	45
87	Land off Ruiton St/ Colwall Rd Gornal	CF Housing	0.46	0.46	19
91	Bourne Street, Coseley	CF Housing	2.57	2.57	53
94	Summit Place adj to Limerick PH Gornal Wood	CF Housing	0.43	0.43	15
101	Land adj. To 49 Highfields Road	CF Housing	0.40	0.40	13
138	Springfield Works, Pearson Street, Lye	CF Housing	0.25	0.25	10
149 (CFH)	Land at Plant Street, Mill Street and Bridge Street, Wordsley	CF Housing	1.29	0.97	43
151	Leys Road/Moor Street, Brierley Hill	CF Housing	2.60	1.95	78
155	Quantum Works, Envile Street, Stourbridge	CF Housing	0.36	0.36	14
157	Balds Lane, Lye	CF Housing	2.60	1.95	68
158	Rufford Road, Stourbridge	CF Housing	0.41	0.41	16
159	Lyde Green	CF Housing	0.69	0.69	27
162	Land at corner of Saltwells Road and Halesowen Road, Netherton	CF Housing	1.40	1.40	49
164	Land off Thorns Road, Lye (North)	CF Housing	3.42	2.61	104

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
173	Land off Engine Lane, Lye (south of railway)	CF Housing	1.70	1.70	68
177	East of Engine Lane, south of the railway, Lye	CF Housing	1.25	0.93	35
178	Bott Lane/Dudley Road, Lye	CF Housing	1.25	1.25	43
181	Bull Street, Dudley	CF Housing	2.06	2.06	80
182	280 Stourbridge Road, Holly Hall, (former Henry Boot training)	CF Housing	0.28	0.28	22
188	Land opposite Spicer Lodge, Enville Street, Stourbridge	CF Housing	0.25	0.25	10
189	St Marks House, Brook Street	CF Housing	0.29	0.29	12
190	Shaw Road/New Road, Dudley	CF Housing	0.39	0.39	16
200	The Straits, Lower Gornal	CF Housing	0.64	0.64	23
202	The Woodlands, Dixons Green Road	CF Housing	0.40	0.40	22
205	Ridge Hill	CF Housing	4.16	4.16	129
302	Industrial land at Marriott Road and Cradley Road	CF Housing	3.34	2.50	88
304	Hays Lane, Stour Vale Road	CF Housing	1.45	1.09	58
305	Leona Industrial Estate, Nimmings Road	CF Housing	0.53	0.53	22
306	206 Thorns Road, Quarry Bank	CF Housing	0.55	0.47	26
308	Land between Heath Road and Copse Road, Netherton	CF Housing	0.76	0.57	27
312	Land rear of Salcombe Grove, Coseley	CF Housing	1.10	0.80	44
318	High Street, Wollaston	CF Housing	0.40	0.30	14
321	Land rear of Two Gates Lane, Cradley	CF Housing	0.68	0.51	24
327	Land at Blowers Green Road, Dudley	CF Housing	1.88	1.41	63
330	Woodman Inn, 31 Leys Road, Brockmoor	CF Housing	0.26	0.26	12
331	Land Adj.Rear 84-86 Lyde Green, Halesowen	CF Housing	0.50	0.50	17
332	Former Factory Site, Park Lane, Cradley	CF Housing	3.60	2.00	80
336	Former MEB Headquarters, Mucklow Hill	CF Housing	1.50	1.50	60
341	Land adjacent 32 Whitegates Road, Coseley	CF Housing	0.25	0.25	10
346	Hampshire House, 434 High Street, Kingswinford	CF Housing	0.44	0.44	30
347	Former Mons Hill Campus, Wrens Hill Road	CF Housing	0.81	0.60	30
350	Car park at Oak Court, Dudley Road	CF Housing	0.37	0.37	24
352	Northmoor	CF Housing	0.53	0.40	22
358	Land rear of 294 to 364 Stourbridge Road, Halesowen	CF Housing	1.34	1.00	39
360	Sandvik, Halesowen	CF Housing	2.32	1.50	50
368	Vacant land west of Hickman Street to Timmis Road, Bagley Street, Lye	CF Housing	0.60	0.45	17



Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
370	Garage site adjacent Hinbrook Road, Dudley	CF Housing	0.29	0.29	14
372	Land at Anchor Hill, Delph Road	CF Housing	0.88	0.66	28
374	Land at Corporation Road and Cavell Road, Dudley	CF Housing	0.42	0.42	20
375	Land adjacent to Pear Tree Lane, Coseley	CF Housing	0.99	0.74	38
378	St Peter's Road, Netherton	CF Housing	0.85	0.85	55
382	Former New Hawne Colliery, Haysech Road, Halesowen	CF Housing	0.63	0.63	15
383	Baptist End Road	CF Housing	1.45	1.09	49
384	Church Road	CF Housing	0.88	0.66	29
H10.4	Former Ibstock Works	CF Housing	7.60	7.60	200
H16.1	Land at Birmingham New Street	CF Housing	26.40	26.40	500
S9	Bradley Road West	CF Housing	0.25	0.25	80
SA-0004-DUD	Ketley Quarry, Dudley Road, Kingswinford	CF Housing	21.37	14.90	600
SA-303	Site at Wellington Road and Dock Lane	CF Housing	2.20	1.65	74
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	National Works, Hall Street, Dudley	CF Housing	5.00	3.75	150
104	Fountain Lane/ Budden Rd, Coseley	CF Employment	1.79	Unknown	N/A
122	Gibbons Industrial Park / United Steels, Pensnett	CF Employment	1.42	Unknown	N/A
123a	Dandy Bank Road Ph2 and 3, Pensnett	CF Employment	3.12	Unknown	N/A
123b	Tansey Green Road, Pensnett	CF Employment	1.66	Unknown	N/A
123c	Dreadnought Road, Pensnett	CF Employment	1.10	Unknown	N/A
132	Hulbert Drive, Blackbrook Valley	CF Employment	2.13	Unknown	N/A
135	New Road, Netherton / Hillcrest Business Park	CF Employment	0.42	Unknown	N/A
136	Narrowboat Way, Blackbrook Valley	CF Employment	1.43	Unknown	N/A
137	Brewins Way, Blackbrook Valley	CF Employment	0.64	Unknown	N/A
147	Cradley Road, Westminster Industrial Estate, Netherton	CF Employment	0.44	Unknown	N/A
149 (CFE)	Moor Street, Brierley Hill	CF Employment	2.17	Unknown	N/A
187	Steelpark Road, Halesowen	CF Employment	0.44	Unknown	N/A
198	Cakemore Road, Blackheath	CF Employment	1.16	Unknown	N/A
DY5 Site	Grazebrook Park, Blackbrook Valley	CF Employment	0.47	Unknown	N/A

## F.2 SA Objective 1: Cultural Heritage

### F.2.1 Grade I Listed Buildings

- F.2.1.1 There are six Grade I Listed Buildings within Dudley. The proposed development at sites in Dudley would be unlikely to significantly impact any Grade I Listed Buildings, therefore a negligible impact has been identified across all sites.

### F.2.2 Grade II\* Listed Buildings

- F.2.2.1 There is a relatively small number of Grade II\* Listed Buildings within Dudley, mostly concentrated in Dudley town centre and the other major settlements in the borough. Sites SA-0214-DUD and 382 coincide with the Grade II\* Listed Building 'Fan House and Chimney at the former New Hawne Colliery'. The proposed development at these two sites could potentially have direct adverse effects on this Listed Building, resulting in a major negative impact.
- F.2.2.2 Eight other sites (SA-0017-DUD, SA-0031-DUD-A, SA-0031-DUD-B, SA-0033-DUD, SA-0114-DUD, 22, 149(CFH) and 188) are located in close proximity to Grade II\* Listed Buildings, such as Site SA-0033-DUD which is adjacent to 'Holbeache House', and Site SA-0017-DUD which is located approximately 120m from this Listed Building. Furthermore, Sites SA-0031-DUD-A and SA-0031-DUD-B are situated approximately 570m and 540m respectively from 'Obelisk about ¾ mile north of Hagley Hall', and these two large sites are located downhill from the Obelisk, making them likely to be visible. The proposed development at these eight sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the setting of these Listed Buildings. The remaining sites are deemed unlikely to have a significant impact on the setting of any Grade II\* Listed Building and have consequently been assessed as negligible.

### F.2.3 Grade II Listed Buildings

- F.2.3.1 There are many Grade II Listed Buildings throughout the borough, generally clustered within the built-up areas and particularly within Dudley and Stourbridge town centres. Site SA-0081-DUD coincides with the Grade II Listed Building 'Foxcote House Farm' and Sites SA-0214-DUD and 382 coincide with 'Winding Engine House at the former New Hawne Colliery'. The proposed development at these three sites could potentially have direct adverse effects on these Listed Buildings, resulting in a major negative impact.
- F.2.3.2 Additionally, 23 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the setting of various Grade II Listed Buildings, for example Site SA-0018-DUD-A which is adjacent to 'The Quarry' and Site SA-0025-DUD which is 50m from 'Summerhill Hotel'.

## **F.2.4 Conservation Area**

F.2.4.1 Dudley contains 22 Conservation Areas (CA), the majority of which cover sections of the urban area, as well as portions of the canal network and historic open spaces. The proposed development at the majority of sites in Dudley would be unlikely to significantly impact any of these CAs, as the sites are separated from nearby CAs by existing built form. However, seven sites are located wholly or partially within one of these CAs, including SA-0202-DUD which partially coincides with 'Dudley Town Centre' CA, and Site 22 which partially coincides with 'Stourbridge Branch Canal' CA. A further eight sites are located adjacent or in close proximity to a CA. The proposed development at these 15 sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the setting of CAs in Dudley.

## **F.2.5 Scheduled Monument**

F.2.5.1 There are 12 Scheduled Monuments (SMs) within Dudley, generally covering areas with little or no existing development, adjacent to the main settlements. Site 347 is located wholly within 'Lime working remains in Dudley' SM. The proposed development at this site could potentially have a direct adverse effect on this SM, resulting in a major negative impact.

F.2.5.2 Site 149 (CFH) is located adjacent to 'Redhouse, Whitehouse and Newhouse glassworks' SM. Sites SA-0031-DUD-A and SA-0031-DUD-B are located approximately 180m and 170m respectively from 'Wychbury Ring' SM, separated by open space. Therefore, the proposed development at these three sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the setting of these SMs. The remaining sites are separated from nearby SMs by existing built form, and therefore, would be expected to result in a negligible impact on the setting of SMs.

## **F.2.6 Registered Park and Garden**

F.2.6.1 Two Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs) can be found within Dudley: 'Priory Park' and 'The Leasowes'. Other nearby RPGs include 'Himley Hall' and 'Hagley Hall' RPGs, which lie adjacent to the borough boundary to the north west and south respectively. Site 336 is located adjacent to 'The Leasowes' RPG. Site SA-0031-DUD-A is a large site located approximately 510m downhill from 'Hagley Hall' RPG, and Site SA-0031-DUD-B is located approximately 390m from this RPG, separated by open space. As such, the proposed development at these three sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the setting of these RPGs. The remaining sites are deemed unlikely to have a significant impact on the setting of any RPG and have consequently been assessed as negligible.

## **F.2.7 Archaeological Priority Area**

F.2.7.1 Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) have been identified throughout Dudley's urban and undeveloped areas. 24 sites in Dudley coincide wholly or partially with APAs, and a further seven sites are located adjacent to APAs. This includes Site SA-0015-DUD which coincides

with 'Dudley No.2 Canal' APA, and Site SA-0132-DUD which coincides with both 'Hingley's Canalside Complex' and 'Dudley No.2 Canal' APAs. The proposed development at these 31 sites could potentially alter the setting of APAs, and as a result have a minor negative impact. The remaining sites are not located in close proximity to APAs, and therefore, would be expected to have a negligible impact on the setting of APAs.

## **F.2.8 Historic Landscape Characterisation**

- F.2.8.1 The Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Study<sup>1</sup> has identified a range of Historic Environment Area Designations within the Black Country, covering Dudley's parkland and Green Belt as well as a number of features within the urban areas.
- F.2.8.2 A total of 64 sites are located wholly or partially within an area of High Historic Landscape Value (HHLV) or High Historic Townscape Value (HHTV), including Sites SA-0018-DUD-A and SA-0018-DUD-B which are large sites located wholly within 'Buckbury' HHLV, and Site SA-0044-DUD which is located wholly within 'Stourbridge Old Quarter' HHTV. Additionally, Site SA-0200-DUD is located wholly within 'Dudley Municipal Cemetery' Designed Landscape of High Historic Value. Therefore, the proposed development at these 65 sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the surrounding historic environment. The remaining sites do not coincide with any identified areas of high historic value, and therefore, would be expected to have a negligible impact on the local historic environment.

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<sup>1</sup> Oxford Archaeology (2019) Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Study. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13895/comp\\_black-country-hlc-final-report-30-10-2019-lr\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13895/comp_black-country-hlc-final-report-30-10-2019-lr_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 16/04/21]

**Table F.2.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 1 – Cultural heritage**

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>								
SA-0001-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0005-DUD-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0005-DUD-B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0008-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0009-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0010-DUD-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0010-DUD-B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0013-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0015-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0016-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0017-DUD	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0018-DUD-A	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0018-DUD-B	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0018-DUD-C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0019-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0021-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0025-DUD	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0026-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0027-DUD	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0028-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0031-DUD-A	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
SA-0031-DUD-B	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
SA-0033-DUD	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0039-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0040-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0041-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0042-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0043-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0044-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0045-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0046-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0047-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0050-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0051-DUD-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0052-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0058-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0059-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0060-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0061-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
SA-0064-DUD-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0064-DUD-B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0068-DUD (south)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0068-DUD (north)	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0076-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0078-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0079-DUD	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0080-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0081-DUD	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0084-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0091-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0105-DUD-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0105-DUD-B	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0109-DUD	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0114-DUD	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0126-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0132-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0134-DUD	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0135-DUD	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0139-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0145-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0173-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0174-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0175-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0176-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0181-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0182-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0185-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0186-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0187-DUD	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0188-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0189-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0191-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0192-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0193-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0194-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0196-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0197-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0198-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0199-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0200-DUD	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
SA-0202-DUD	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0204-DUD	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0205-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0206-DUD	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0208-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0209-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0210-DUD	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0214-DUD	0	--	--	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0215-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0222-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0227-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>								
SA-0001-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0008-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0013-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0015-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0016-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0028-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0047-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0078-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0135-DUD	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0227-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H16.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>								
19	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-
22	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
82a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
83	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
101	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
149 (CFH)	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
151	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
162	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
188	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
302	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
332	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
336	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	0
341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
347	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
350	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
368	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
372	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
374	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
378	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
382	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	-
383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H10.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H16.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
S9	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0004-DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>								
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
137	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149 (CFE)	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DY5 Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0

## F.3 SA Objective 2: Landscape

### F.3.1 Cannock Chase AONB

F.3.1.1 Cannock Chase AONB is located at its closest point approximately 15km to the north east of Dudley. The proposed development at sites in Dudley would be unlikely to significantly impact the AONB, in terms of altering views of/from the AONB or altering the setting of the AONB. Therefore, a negligible impact has been identified across all sites.

### F.3.2 Landscape Sensitivity

F.3.2.1 The Black Country Landscape Sensitivity Assessment<sup>2</sup> identified the extent to which the character and quality of Black Country Green Belt land is susceptible to change as a result of future development. In Dudley, Green Belt is generally restricted to the south and north west of the borough, where the majority of largest sites are located. The majority of sites in Dudley, including all of the ‘carried forward’ sites, are located in the existing urban area and would be expected to result in a negligible impact on the local landscape. A total of 29 sites, including housing and employment sites SA-0015-DUD and SA-0135-DUD, as well as housing sites SA-0005-DUD-A, SA-0005-DUD-B, SA-0031-DUD-A, SA-0031-DUD-B, SA-0059-DUD and SA-0081-DUD are located within areas of ‘Moderate-High’ and/or ‘High’ landscape sensitivity and therefore could potentially result in major negative impacts on the local landscape if developed. 15 sites, including Sites SA-0018-DUD-A, SA-0018-DUD-B, SA-0025-DUD, SA-0105-DUD-A and SA-0105-DUD-B are located within areas of ‘Low-Moderate’ and/or ‘Moderate’ landscape sensitivity, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have minor negative impacts on the local landscape.

### F.3.3 Alter Views for PRow Network Users

F.3.3.1 Many sites which are located within more rural areas of the borough (such as the large sites SA-0018-DUD-A and SA-0031-DUD-A) as well as sites within the urban area which currently comprise green spaces or parks (such as SA-0050-DUD and SA-0181-DUD), are located in the vicinity of Dudley’s PRow network, and the development of such sites could potentially alter the views of countryside or open space currently experienced by the users of these footpaths. Therefore, these 85 sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the landscape. Sites which contain existing development, or are separated from PRow by existing built form, would be unlikely to significantly alter views and are assessed as negligible.

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<sup>2</sup> LUC (2019) Black Country Landscape Sensitivity Assessment. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13883/black-country-lsa-front-end-report-final-lr\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13883/black-country-lsa-front-end-report-final-lr_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 16/04/21]

### **F.3.4 Alter Views for Local Residents**

- F.3.4.1 The development proposed at the majority of sites in Dudley are considered to have the potential to alter the views currently experienced by local residents primarily due to their location with respect to existing residential zones. Therefore, a minor negative impact on the local landscape could be expected at these 138 sites. The remaining sites comprise previously developed land and/or are located away from existing residential zones; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be unlikely to result in a significant impact on views.

### **F.3.5 Green Belt Harm**

- F.3.5.1 The Green Belt Study<sup>3</sup> classified parcels of Green Belt land into different 'harm' ratings, based on the assessment of potential harm caused by removing each parcel from the Green Belt based on a range of criteria. The majority of sites in Dudley, including all of the 'carried forward' sites, are located in the existing urban area and would be expected to result in a negligible impact. In general, the proposed sites which are largest in scale and rural in nature would be expected to result in Green Belt harm to some extent upon their development. According to the Green Belt Study, 27 sites including housing and employment sites SA-0015-DUD and SA-0135-DUD, as well as housing sites SA-0005-DUD-A, SA-0018-DUD-A, SA-0018-DUD-B, SA-0025-DUD, SA-0031-DUD-A, SA-0031-DUD-B, SA-0081-DUD, SA-0105-DUD-A and SA-0105-DUD-B are located within areas where 'Moderate-High' and/or 'High' Green Belt harm could be expected if developed. Therefore, the proposed development at these 27 sites could potentially result in a major negative impact on the landscape objective. Additionally, if developed, eight sites including SA-0059-DUD and SA-0017-DUD could potentially result in 'Low-Moderate' and/or 'Moderate' Green Belt harm, and therefore would be expected to have a minor negative impact on the landscape objective.

<sup>3</sup> LUC (2019) Black Country Green Belt Study. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13882/bcgb-0919-black-country-gb-stage-1-and-2-plus-app1-final-reduced\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13882/bcgb-0919-black-country-gb-stage-1-and-2-plus-app1-final-reduced_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 15/04/21]

**Table F.3.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 2 – Landscape**

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRow Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>					
SA-0001-DUD	0	--	0	0	0
SA-0005-DUD-A	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0005-DUD-B	0	--	-	-	0
SA-0008-DUD	0	--	-	0	--
SA-0009-DUD	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0010-DUD-A	0	-	-	-	-
SA-0010-DUD-B	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0013-DUD	0	--	-	-	0
SA-0015-DUD	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0016-DUD	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0017-DUD	0	0	-	-	-
SA-0018-DUD-A	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0018-DUD-B	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0018-DUD-C	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0019-DUD	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0021-DUD	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0025-DUD	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0026-DUD	0	--	-	-	0
SA-0027-DUD	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0028-DUD	0	--	-	-	0
SA-0031-DUD-A	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0031-DUD-B	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0033-DUD	0	-	0	-	-
SA-0039-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0040-DUD	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0041-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0042-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0043-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0044-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0045-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0046-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0047-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0050-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0051-DUD-A	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0052-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0058-DUD	0	--	-	-	0
SA-0059-DUD	0	--	0	-	-
SA-0060-DUD	0	--	0	-	-
SA-0061-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0064-DUD-A	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0064-DUD-B	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0068-DUD (south)	0	0	-	-	0

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRow Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
SA-0068-DUD (north)	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0076-DUD	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0078-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0079-DUD	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0080-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0081-DUD	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0084-DUD	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0091-DUD	0	--	-	-	-
SA-0105-DUD-A	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0105-DUD-B	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0109-DUD	0	--	-	-	0
SA-0114-DUD	0	-	-	-	-
SA-0126-DUD	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0132-DUD	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0134-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0135-DUD	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0139-DUD	0	--	0	0	-
SA-0145-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0173-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0174-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0175-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0176-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0181-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0182-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0185-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0186-DUD	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0187-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0188-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0189-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0191-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0192-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0193-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0194-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0196-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0197-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0198-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0199-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0200-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0202-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0204-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0205-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0206-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0208-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0209-DUD	0	0	-	-	0

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRow Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
SA-0210-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0214-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0215-DUD	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0222-DUD	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0227-DUD	0	0	-	0	0
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>					
SA-0001-DUD	0	--	0	0	0
SA-0008-DUD	0	--	-	0	--
SA-0013-DUD	0	--	-	-	0
SA-0015-DUD	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0016-DUD	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0028-DUD	0	--	-	-	0
SA-0047-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0078-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0135-DUD	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0227-DUD	0	0	-	0	0
H16.1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>					
19	0	0	-	-	0
22	0	0	0	-	0
29	0	0	-	0	0
30	0	0	0	-	0
31	0	0	0	-	0
32	0	0	0	-	0
35	0	0	0	-	0
82a	0	0	-	-	0
83	0	0	0	-	0
85	0	0	-	-	0
87	0	0	0	-	0
91	0	0	-	-	0
94	0	0	0	-	0
101	0	0	0	-	0
138	0	0	0	0	0
149 (CFH)	0	0	0	0	0
151	0	0	-	-	0
155	0	0	0	0	0
157	0	0	0	-	0
158	0	0	0	0	0
159	0	0	0	0	0
162	0	0	0	0	0
164	0	0	0	-	0
173	0	0	0	0	0
177	0	0	0	0	0
178	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRow Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
181	0	0	-	-	0
182	0	0	0	-	0
188	0	0	0	-	0
189	0	0	0	-	0
190	0	0	0	-	0
200	0	0	0	-	0
202	0	0	0	-	0
205	0	0	-	-	0
302	0	0	0	0	0
304	0	0	0	0	0
305	0	0	0	0	0
306	0	0	0	-	0
308	0	0	-	-	0
312	0	0	0	-	0
318	0	0	0	0	0
321	0	0	0	-	0
327	0	0	0	-	0
330	0	0	0	-	0
331	0	0	0	0	0
332	0	0	-	-	0
336	0	0	-	-	0
341	0	0	0	-	0
346	0	0	0	-	0
347	0	0	-	-	0
350	0	0	0	0	0
352	0	0	0	0	0
358	0	0	-	-	0
360	0	0	-	-	0
368	0	0	0	-	0
370	0	0	0	-	0
372	0	0	0	-	0
374	0	0	0	-	0
375	0	0	0	-	0
378	0	0	0	0	0
382	0	0	-	-	0
383	0	0	0	-	0
384	0	0	0	-	0
H10.4	0	0	0	0	0
H16.1	0	0	0	-	0
S9	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0004-DUD	0	0	-	-	0
SA-303	0	0	-	-	0
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>					

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRow Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
104	0	0	-	-	0
122	0	0	0	0	0
123a	0	0	-	-	0
123b	0	0	-	-	0
123c	0	0	0	-	0
132	0	0	0	0	0
135	0	0	0	0	0
136	0	0	-	0	0
137	0	0	0	0	0
147	0	0	0	-	0
149 (CFE)	0	0	-	0	0
187	0	0	0	0	0
198	0	0	0	0	0
DY5 Site	0	0	0	0	0

DRAFT



## F.4 SA Objective 3: Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna and Geodiversity

### F.4.1 European Sites

F.4.1.1 European sites are a network of nature protection areas which include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). 'Fens Pools' SAC is situated in the centre of Dudley. No Zone of Influence has been identified for 'Fens Pools' SAC to indicate areas where development could potentially result in significant adverse effects on its designated features, and therefore, at the time of writing the impact of all sites on European sites is uncertain. The emerging HRA will provide more detailed analysis of likely impacts and identification of impact pathways beyond those considered in the SA.

### F.4.2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest

F.4.2.1 There are ten Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within Dudley, including 'Fens Pools' and 'Ketley Claypit' SSSIs located in the centre of the borough. Site SA-0004-DUD coincides with 'Ketley Claypit' SSSI and Site 347 coincides with 'Wren's Nest' SSSI. Site 336 is located adjacent to 'The Leasowes' SSSI. The proposed development at these three sites could potentially have a direct major negative impact on these SSSIs.

F.4.2.2 13 sites are located within IRZs which indicate that the proposed level of residential development should be consulted on with Natural England; these sites are identified as potentially resulting in a minor negative impact on nearby SSSIs. The remaining sites in Dudley are located within IRZs which do not indicate the proposed use (or proposed level of residential development) as a threat to nearby SSSIs, and as such, would be likely to have a negligible impact.

### F.4.3 National Nature Reserves

F.4.3.1 There are two National Nature Reserves (NNRs) located within Dudley, both of which are geological NNRs called 'Wren's Nest' and 'Saltwells'. A large proportion of Site 347 coincides with 'Wren's Nest' NNR. The proposed development at this site could potentially have a direct major negative impact on this NNR.

F.4.3.2 A further 18 sites are located within close proximity to one of these NNRs and are considered to have potential to result in adverse impacts on the NNRs to some extent, due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. The proposed development at the remaining sites in Dudley would be unlikely to significantly impact either of these NNRs, and therefore a negligible impact has been identified across all sites.

#### **F.4.4 Ancient Woodland**

- F.4.4.1 In Dudley there are sparsely distributed areas of ancient woodland, mainly restricted to the Green Belt, but with a small proportion located in the urban areas. Housing and employment site SA-0135-DUD coincides with a small proportion of 'Breach Dingle' and is also adjacent to 'Uffmoor Wood', therefore the proposed development at these two sites could potentially result in direct adverse impacts or loss of these ancient woodlands, and as such, have a major negative impact.
- F.4.4.2 Additionally, 14 sites are located in close proximity to various stands of ancient woodland, including SA-0031-DUD-A and SA-0031-DUD-B which are located approximately 250m and 150m from 'Roundhill Wood' respectively, and Site SA-0081-DUD which is located approximately 190m from 'Hodge Hill Coppice'. The proposed development at these 14 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on these ancient woodlands due to an increased risk of disturbance. The remaining sites in Dudley are unlikely to have a significant impact on any ancient woodland.

#### **F.4.5 Local Nature Reserves**

- F.4.5.1 There are eight Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) within Dudley, mostly clustered in the north of the borough and within the Green Belt. Site SA-0021-DUD is located adjacent to 'Cotwall End' LNR, Sites SA-0064-DUD-A and 19 are adjacent to 'Buckpool and Fens Pools' LNR, and Site 132 is adjacent to 'Saltwells' LNR. A further 30 sites are located in close proximity to LNRs. The proposed development at these 34 sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on these LNRs, due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. The majority of sites in Dudley are deemed unlikely to significantly impact on these LNRs, primarily due to being separated by existing built form.

#### **F.4.6 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation**

- F.4.6.1 Within Dudley, there are 58 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) throughout the area, primarily comprising small areas of woodland. Seven proposed sites (SA-0004-DUD, SA-0005-DUD-B, SA-0018-DUD-A, SA-0081-DUD, SA-0145-DUD, SA-0214-DUD and 205) coincide wholly or partially with the following SINCs, respectively: 'Ketley Quarry', 'Brick Kiln Lane', 'Pedmore Common' and 'Foxcote Meadow', 'Norton Covert', 'Hawne Colliery' and 'Buckpool and The Leys'. The proposed development at these seven sites could potentially have direct major negative impacts on these SINCs.
- F.4.6.2 Additionally, 12 sites are located adjacent to SINCs, including Site SA-0018-DUD-B which is adjacent to 'Ounty John Wood' SINC and Site SA-0059-DUD which is adjacent to 'Oak Farm' SINC. The proposed development at these 12 sites may be expected to have a minor negative impact on these SINCs, due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. The proposed development at the remaining sites in Dudley are unlikely to significantly impact any SINC.

## **F.4.7 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

F.4.7.1 There are 118 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINCs) within Dudley, covering a range of habitats and semi-natural spaces including parkland, sections of the canal network and disused railways. 39 sites coincide with these SLINCs, including Sites SA-0004-DUD, SA-0005-DUD-A, SA-0018-DUD-A, SA-0059-DUD, SA-0081-DUD, SA-0132-DUD and SA-0135-DUD. Furthermore, 29 sites in Dudley are located adjacent to a SLINC. Therefore, the proposed development at these 68 sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on SLINCs, due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. The remaining sites are located further away from SLINCs, and as such, the proposed development at these sites would be less likely to significantly impact any SLINC.

## **F.4.8 Geological Sites**

F.4.8.1 Geological sites have been identified throughout the borough, which form part of the Black Country Global Geopark<sup>4</sup>. These sites include a range of notable geological features and formations. Sites SA-0145-DUD, 205, 336, 347 and SA-0004-DUD coincide with the following geological sites, respectively: 'Norton Covert', 'Buckpools and The Leys', 'Leasowe Park', 'Wren's Nest' and 'Ketley Quarry'. Therefore, the proposed development at these five sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on these areas of geological importance. No other sites in Dudley coincide with identified geological sites, and therefore the remaining sites are likely to have a negligible impact.

## **F.4.9 Priority Habitats**

F.4.9.1 Priority habitats can be found throughout the Dudley area and include 'deciduous woodland', 'traditional orchard', 'good quality semi-improved grassland' and 'coastal and floodplain grazing marsh'. The 35 sites which coincide with these priority habitats could potentially result in the loss or degradation of these habitats, and therefore the proposed development at these sites may result in a minor negative impact on the overall presence of priority habitats across the Plan area. The sites which do not coincide with any identified priority habitat are therefore likely to have a negligible impact.

<sup>4</sup> Black Country Geopark (2021) Black Country Geopark. Available at: <https://blackcountrygeopark.dudley.gov.uk/bcg/> [Date Accessed: 07/05/21]

**Table F.4.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 3 – Biodiversity, flora, fauna and geodiversity

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>									
SA-0001-DUD	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0005-DUD-A	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0005-DUD-B	+/-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	-
SA-0008-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0009-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0010-DUD-A	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0010-DUD-B	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0013-DUD	+/-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0015-DUD	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0016-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0017-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0018-DUD-A	+/-	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	-
SA-0018-DUD-B	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0018-DUD-C	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0019-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0021-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0025-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0026-DUD	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0027-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0028-DUD	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0031-DUD-A	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0031-DUD-B	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0033-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0039-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0040-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0041-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0042-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0043-DUD	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0044-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0045-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0046-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0047-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0050-DUD	+/-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0051-DUD-A	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0052-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0058-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0059-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-
SA-0060-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0061-DUD	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0064-DUD-A	+/-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
SA-0064-DUD-B	+/-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0068-DUD (south)	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0068-DUD (north)	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0076-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0078-DUD	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0079-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0080-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0081-DUD	+/-	0	0	-	0	--	-	0	-
SA-0084-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0091-DUD	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0105-DUD-A	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0105-DUD-B	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0109-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0114-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0126-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0132-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0134-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0135-DUD	+/-	-	0	--	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0139-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0145-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	--	0	-	-
SA-0173-DUD	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0174-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0175-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0176-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0181-DUD	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0182-DUD	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0185-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0186-DUD	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0187-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0188-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0189-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0191-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0192-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0193-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0194-DUD	+/-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0196-DUD	+/-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0197-DUD	+/-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0198-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0199-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0200-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0202-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
SA-0204-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0205-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0206-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0208-DUD	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0209-DUD	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0210-DUD	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0214-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	-
SA-0215-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0222-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0227-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>									
SA-0001-DUD	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0008-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0013-DUD	+/-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0015-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0016-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0028-DUD	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0047-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0078-DUD	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0135-DUD	+/-	0	0	--	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0227-DUD	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H16.1	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>									
19	+/-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
22	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-
29	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
30	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-
35	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82a	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
87	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
94	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
138	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149 (CFH)	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
151	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
155	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
157	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
158	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
162	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
164	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
182	+/-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-
188	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
189	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
202	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	+/-	0	0	0	-	--	0	-	-
302	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
304	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
308	+/-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
312	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
318	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
321	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
327	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
331	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
332	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
336	+/-	--	0	-	0	-	-	-	0
341	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
346	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
347	+/-	--	--	0	-	0	0	-	-
350	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
352	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
358	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
360	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
368	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
372	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
374	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
375	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
378	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
383	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
384	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
H10.4	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
H16.1	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
S9	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0004-DUD	+/-	--	0	0	0	--	-	-	-
SA-303	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>									
104	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123a	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
123b	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
123c	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
135	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
137	+/-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
147	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149 (CFE)	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
187	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
198	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DY5 Site	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## F.5 SA Objective 4: Climate Change Mitigation

### F.5.1 Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint

- F.5.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in an increase in carbon emissions, to some extent. 122 sites are proposed for the development of 95 dwellings or less. The proposed development at these sites would be likely to result in a negligible contribution to Dudley's total carbon emissions.
- F.5.1.2 33 sites are proposed for the development of between 96 and 962 dwellings. The proposed development at these sites could potentially increase local carbon emissions, as a proportion of Dudley's total, by more than 0.1%. Therefore, a minor negative impact on Dudley's carbon emissions would be expected at these 33 sites.
- F.5.1.3 Site SA-0135-DUD is proposed for the development of 1,668 dwellings. The proposed development at this site could potentially increase local carbon emissions, as a proportion of Dudley's total, by more than 1%. Therefore, a major negative impact on Dudley's carbon emissions could be expected at this site.
- F.5.1.4 The housing capacity at four residential sites in Dudley is unknown at the time of writing, and therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain.
- F.5.1.5 The carbon emissions likely to be generated as a result of non-residential development is uncertain. This would be entirely dependent on the nature and scale of the employment land proposed, which is unknown at present.

**Table F.5.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 4 – Climate change mitigation**

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint	Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>		SA-0068-DUD (north)	0
SA-0001-DUD	0	SA-0076-DUD	-
SA-0005-DUD-A	-	SA-0078-DUD	-
SA-0005-DUD-B	-	SA-0079-DUD	0
SA-0008-DUD	0	SA-0080-DUD	0
SA-0009-DUD	0	SA-0081-DUD	+/-
SA-0010-DUD-A	0	SA-0084-DUD	0
SA-0010-DUD-B	0	SA-0091-DUD	0
SA-0013-DUD	0	SA-0105-DUD-A	-
SA-0015-DUD	-	SA-0105-DUD-B	+/-
SA-0016-DUD	-	SA-0109-DUD	0
SA-0017-DUD	-	SA-0114-DUD	-
SA-0018-DUD-A	+/-	SA-0126-DUD	0
SA-0018-DUD-B	+/-	SA-0132-DUD	-
SA-0018-DUD-C	0	SA-0134-DUD	0
SA-0019-DUD	0	SA-0135-DUD	--
SA-0021-DUD	0	SA-0139-DUD	0
SA-0025-DUD	-	SA-0145-DUD	-
SA-0026-DUD	-	SA-0173-DUD	0
SA-0027-DUD	-	SA-0174-DUD	0
SA-0028-DUD	0	SA-0175-DUD	0
SA-0031-DUD-A	-	SA-0176-DUD	0
SA-0031-DUD-B	-	SA-0181-DUD	0
SA-0033-DUD	0	SA-0182-DUD	-
SA-0039-DUD	0	SA-0185-DUD	0
SA-0040-DUD	0	SA-0186-DUD	-
SA-0041-DUD	0	SA-0187-DUD	0
SA-0042-DUD	0	SA-0188-DUD	0
SA-0043-DUD	0	SA-0189-DUD	0
SA-0044-DUD	0	SA-0191-DUD	0
SA-0045-DUD	0	SA-0192-DUD	0
SA-0046-DUD	0	SA-0193-DUD	0
SA-0047-DUD	0	SA-0194-DUD	0
SA-0050-DUD	-	SA-0196-DUD	0
SA-0051-DUD-A	0	SA-0197-DUD	0
SA-0052-DUD	-	SA-0198-DUD	0
SA-0058-DUD	0	SA-0199-DUD	0
SA-0059-DUD	-	SA-0200-DUD	0
SA-0060-DUD	0	SA-0202-DUD	0
SA-0061-DUD	-	SA-0204-DUD	0
SA-0064-DUD-A	0	SA-0205-DUD	0
SA-0064-DUD-B	0	SA-0206-DUD	-
SA-0068-DUD (south)	0	SA-0208-DUD	0

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
SA-0209-DUD	0
SA-0210-DUD	0
SA-0214-DUD	-
SA-0215-DUD	0
SA-0222-DUD	0
SA-0227-DUD	0
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>	
SA-0001-DUD	+/-
SA-0008-DUD	+/-
SA-0013-DUD	+/-
SA-0015-DUD	+/-
SA-0016-DUD	+/-
SA-0028-DUD	+/-
SA-0047-DUD	+/-
SA-0078-DUD	+/-
SA-0135-DUD	+/-
SA-0227-DUD	+/-
H16.1	+/-
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>	
19	0
22	-
29	-
30	0
31	0
32	-
35	0
82a	0
83	0
85	0
87	0
91	0
94	0
101	0
138	0
149 (CFH)	0
151	0
155	0
157	0
158	0
159	0
162	0
164	-
173	0

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
177	0
178	0
181	0
182	0
188	0
189	0
190	0
200	0
202	0
205	-
302	0
304	0
305	0
306	0
308	0
312	0
318	0
321	0
327	0
330	0
331	0
332	0
336	0
341	0
346	0
347	0
350	0
352	0
358	0
360	0
368	0
370	0
372	0
374	0
375	0
378	0
382	0
383	0
384	0
H10.4	-
H16.1	-
S9	0
SA-0004-DUD	-

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
SA-303	0
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	-
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
104	+/-
122	+/-
123a	+/-
123b	+/-
123c	+/-

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
132	+/-
135	+/-
136	+/-
137	+/-
147	+/-
149 (CFE)	+/-
187	+/-
198	+/-
DY5 Site	+/-

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## F.6 SA Objective 5: Climate Change Adaptation

### F.6.1 Flood Zones

F.6.1.1 Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b occur within the vicinity of watercourses such as the River Stour, with the largest areas of flood risk generally found in the south of the borough. Ten sites in Dudley are located partially within Flood Zone 3a and/or 3b, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a major negative impact on flooding in the area and exacerbate existing issues of flooding in Dudley. A further six sites are located partially within Flood Zone 2, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on flooding. The remaining 169 sites which are located wholly within Flood Zone 1 would be expected to have a minor positive impact on flooding, as the proposed development would be likely to locate site end users away from areas at risk of fluvial flooding.

### F.6.2 Indicative Flood Zone 3b

F.6.2.1 Indicative Flood Zone 3b is present in areas where flooding will potentially worsen in future due to climate change. In Dudley this generally covers areas currently within Flood Zone 3a. Six sites partially coincide with Indicative Flood Zone 3b (SA-0005-DUD-A, SA-0005-DUD-B, SA-0114-DUD, SA-0135-DUD, SA-0135-DUD and H16.1). Therefore, the proposed development at these six sites could potentially have a major negative impact on flooding and may exacerbate existing issues of flooding in Dudley. The remaining sites which do not coincide with Indicative Flood Zone 3b may have a negligible impact on contributing to flooding issues in the future, although further site-specific assessments and reference to emerging data would help to provide a more accurate picture of changing flood risk due to climate change.

### F.6.3 Surface Water Flood Risk

F.6.3.1 Surface Water Flood Risk (SWFR) is categorised into low (1/1000), medium (1/100) and high (1/30) in relation to the probability of surface water flooding occurring in a given area. Areas affected by surface water flooding in Dudley is widespread, and extensively affects roads and pathways. The proposed development at 38 sites which coincide with areas of high SWFR could potentially have a major negative impact on flooding, as development would be likely to locate site end users in areas at high risk of surface water flooding as well as exacerbate pluvial flood risk in surrounding locations. The proposed development at a further 76 sites in Dudley which coincide with areas of low and/or medium SWFR could potentially have a minor negative impact on surface water flooding. The remaining sites

which do not coincide with any significant areas of SWFR would be expected to have a negligible impact on surface water flooding.

**Table F.6.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 5 – Climate change adaptation**

Site Ref	Flood Zones	Indicative Flood Zone 3b	Surface Water Flood Risk
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0005-DUD-A	--	--	--
SA-0005-DUD-B	--	--	--
SA-0008-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0009-DUD	+	0	--
SA-0010-DUD-A	+	0	--
SA-0010-DUD-B	+	0	0
SA-0013-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0015-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0016-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0017-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0018-DUD-A	+	0	--
SA-0018-DUD-B	+	0	-
SA-0018-DUD-C	+	0	0
SA-0019-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0021-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0025-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0026-DUD	+	0	--
SA-0027-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0028-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0031-DUD-A	+	0	0
SA-0031-DUD-B	+	0	0
SA-0033-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0039-DUD	+	0	--
SA-0040-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0041-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0042-DUD	+	0	--
SA-0043-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0044-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0045-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0046-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0047-DUD	-	0	0
SA-0050-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0051-DUD-A	+	0	0
SA-0052-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0058-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0059-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0060-DUD	+	0	--
SA-0061-DUD	+	0	--
SA-0064-DUD-A	+	0	--

SA-0064-DUD-B	+	0	-
SA-0068-DUD (south)	+	0	-
SA-0068-DUD (north)	+	0	-
SA-0076-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0078-DUD	+	0	--
SA-0079-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0080-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0081-DUD	+	0	--
SA-0084-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0091-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0105-DUD-A	+	0	0
SA-0105-DUD-B	+	0	0
SA-0109-DUD	-	0	--
SA-0114-DUD	-	--	0
SA-0126-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0132-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0134-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0135-DUD	--	--	--
SA-0139-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0145-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0173-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0174-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0175-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0176-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0181-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0182-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0185-DUD	-	0	--
SA-0186-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0187-DUD	-	0	0
SA-0188-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0189-DUD	+	0	--
SA-0191-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0192-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0193-DUD	+	0	--
SA-0194-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0196-DUD	+	0	--
SA-0197-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0198-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0199-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0200-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0202-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0204-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0205-DUD	+	0	--
SA-0206-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0208-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0209-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0210-DUD	+	0	0

SA-0214-DUD	--	0	--
SA-0215-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0222-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0227-DUD	+	0	--
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0001-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0008-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0013-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0015-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0016-DUD	+	0	-
SA-0028-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0047-DUD	-	0	0
SA-0078-DUD	+	0	--
SA-0135-DUD	--	--	--
SA-0227-DUD	+	0	--
H16.1	--	--	-
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
19	+	0	-
22	--	0	-
29	+	0	--
30	+	0	0
31	+	0	0
32	--	0	--
35	+	0	-
82a	+	0	0
83	+	0	0
85	+	0	0
87	+	0	0
91	+	0	--
94	+	0	-
101	+	0	-
138	+	0	0
149 (CFH)	+	0	-
151	+	0	0
155	+	0	-
157	+	0	0
158	+	0	--
159	--	0	-
162	+	0	-
164	+	0	--
173	+	0	0
177	+	0	0
178	+	0	0
181	+	0	-
182	+	0	0
188	+	0	0
189	+	0	-



190	+	0	0
200	+	0	0
202	+	0	-
205	+	0	--
302	+	0	-
304	+	0	-
305	+	0	-
306	+	0	-
308	+	0	-
312	+	0	--
318	+	0	-
321	+	0	0
327	+	0	-
330	+	0	0
331	+	0	-
332	+	0	-
336	+	0	0
341	+	0	-
346	+	0	0
347	+	0	-
350	+	0	0
352	+	0	0
358	+	0	--
360	+	0	-
368	+	0	-
370	+	0	0
372	+	0	--
374	+	0	0
375	+	0	0
378	+	0	0
382	+	0	-
383	+	0	0
384	+	0	-
H10.4	+	0	-
H16.1	+	0	-
S9	--	0	-
SA-0004-DUD	+	0	--
SA-303	+	0	-
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	+	0	-
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
104	+	0	-
122	+	0	-
123a	+	0	-
123b	+	0	0
123c	+	0	-
132	+	0	-
135	+	0	--

136	+	0	-
137	+	0	-
147	+	0	-
149 (CFE)	+	0	-
187	+	0	0
198	+	0	--
DY5 Site	+	0	--

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## F.7 SA Objective 6: Natural Resources

### F.7.1 Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value

- F.7.1.1 Dudley can be described as largely built-up with some areas of green space and other undeveloped Green Belt land scattered throughout, particularly around the edges of the borough.
- F.7.1.2 32 sites in Dudley comprise previously developed land which would be likely to have little or no environmental value. The proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on natural resources as development would be classed as an efficient use of land.
- F.7.1.3 The majority of sites in Dudley wholly or partially comprise undeveloped land and/or contain areas likely to be of environmental value such as hedgerows, trees and scrub that may be lost or further fragmented if developed. The proposed development at five of these sites would be expected to have a major negative impact on natural resources due to the loss of 20ha or more of previously undeveloped land. The proposed development at 148 sites would be expected to have a minor negative impact on natural resources due to the loss of less than 20ha of previously undeveloped land.

### F.7.2 Agricultural Land Classification

- F.7.2.1 In relation to Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) in Dudley, the majority of the borough's land is classed as 'Urban' and 'Non-Agricultural', with smaller areas of Grade 2, 3 and 4 land. Grades 2 and 3, which potentially represent some of the 'best and most versatile' (BMV) land within Dudley, are only found in small areas at the southern and western boundaries. 24 sites are located wholly or partially upon areas of Grade 2 or 3 land and as such, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact due to the loss of this important natural resource.
- F.7.2.2 129 sites are located upon areas of less agriculturally important Grade 4, 'Urban' and/or 'Non-Agricultural' land, and therefore, development in these areas could potentially have a minor positive impact on natural resources as the proposed development at these sites would help to prevent the loss of BMV land across the Plan area.
- F.7.2.3 The proposed development at the 32 sites which are located wholly on previously developed land would be likely to have a negligible impact on agricultural land.

### F.7.3 Mineral Safeguarding Areas / Areas of Search

- F.7.3.1 There are no Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) identified within Dudley, however, there are three areas identified as Areas of Search (AOS) in the west of the borough. Sites SA-

0005-DUD-B, SA-0198-DUD, H10.4 and SA-0004-DUD are located wholly or partially within an AOS; therefore, the proposed development at these four sites could have the potential to sterilise the brick clay resources within these areas. The remaining sites in Dudley would be expected to result in a negligible impact on mineral resources.

**Table F.7.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 6 – Natural resources**

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Area / Area of Search
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0005-DUD-A	-	+	0
SA-0005-DUD-B	-	+	-
SA-0008-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0009-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0010-DUD-A	-	-	0
SA-0010-DUD-B	-	-	0
SA-0013-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0015-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0016-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0017-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0018-DUD-A	--	-	0
SA-0018-DUD-B	--	-	0
SA-0018-DUD-C	-	-	0
SA-0019-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0021-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0025-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0026-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0027-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0028-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0031-DUD-A	-	-	0
SA-0031-DUD-B	-	-	0
SA-0033-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0039-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0040-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0041-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0042-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0043-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0044-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0045-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0046-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0047-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0050-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0051-DUD-A	-	+	0
SA-0052-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0058-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0059-DUD	-	+	0

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Area / Area of Search
SA-0060-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0061-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0064-DUD-A	-	+	0
SA-0064-DUD-B	-	+	0
SA-0068-DUD (south)	-	+	0
SA-0068-DUD (north)	-	+	0
SA-0076-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0078-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0079-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0080-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0081-DUD	--	-	0
SA-0084-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0091-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0105-DUD-A	-	+	0
SA-0105-DUD-B	-	+	0
SA-0109-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0114-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0126-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0132-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0134-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0135-DUD	--	-	0
SA-0139-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0145-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0173-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0174-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0175-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0176-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0181-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0182-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0185-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0186-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0187-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0188-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0189-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0191-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0192-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0193-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0194-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0196-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0197-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0198-DUD	-	+	-
SA-0199-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0200-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0202-DUD	-	+	0

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Area / Area of Search
SA-0204-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0205-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0206-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0208-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0209-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0210-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0214-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0215-DUD	+	0	0
SA-0222-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0227-DUD	+	0	0
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0001-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0008-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0013-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0015-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0016-DUD	-	-	0
SA-0028-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0047-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0078-DUD	-	+	0
SA-0135-DUD	--	-	0
SA-0227-DUD	+	0	0
H16.1	-	+	0
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
19	-	+	0
22	-	+	0
29	+	0	0
30	-	+	0
31	-	+	0
32	-	+	0
35	-	+	0
82a	-	+	0
83	-	+	0
85	-	+	0
87	-	+	0
91	-	+	0
94	-	+	0
101	+	0	0
138	+	0	0
149 (CFH)	+	0	0
151	-	+	0
155	+	0	0
157	-	+	0
158	+	0	0
159	+	0	0

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Area / Area of Search
162	-	+	0
164	-	+	0
173	+	0	0
177	+	0	0
178	-	+	0
181	-	+	0
182	-	+	0
188	-	+	0
189	-	+	0
190	-	+	0
200	-	+	0
202	-	+	0
205	-	+	0
302	+	0	0
304	+	0	0
305	+	0	0
306	+	0	0
308	-	+	0
312	-	+	0
318	+	0	0
321	-	+	0
327	-	+	0
330	-	+	0
331	+	0	0
332	-	+	0
336	-	+	0
341	-	+	0
346	+	0	0
347	-	+	0
350	+	0	0
352	+	0	0
358	-	+	0
360	+	0	0
368	+	0	0
370	+	0	0
372	+	0	0
374	-	+	0
375	-	+	0
378	+	0	0
382	-	+	0
383	-	+	0
384	-	+	0
H10.4	-	+	-
H16.1	-	+	0

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Area / Area of Search
S9	+	0	0
SA-0004-DUD	-	+	-
SA-303	-	+	0
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	+	0	0
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
104	-	+	0
122	-	+	0
123a	-	+	0
123b	-	+	0
123c	-	+	0
132	-	+	0
135	-	+	0
136	-	+	0
137	-	+	0
147	-	+	0
149 (CFE)	+	0	0
187	-	+	0
198	-	+	0
DY5 Site	-	+	0



## F.8 SA Objective 7: Pollution

### F.8.1 Air Quality Management Area

- F.8.1.1 The entirety of Dudley is classed as 'Dudley Air Quality Management Area' (AQMA). All of the sites in Dudley are located wholly within this AQMA. Several sites are also located within 200m of neighbouring AQMAs including 'Birmingham AQMA' to the south east, 'Sandwell AQMA' to the east, 'Wolverhampton AQMA' to the north and 'Hagley AQMA' to the south. The proposed development at all sites would be likely to locate site end users in areas of existing poor air quality and have a minor negative impact on air pollution.

### F.8.2 Main Road

- F.8.2.1 Many major roads pass through Dudley, including the A461, A4101, A4036 and the M5 Motorway which passes adjacent to the south eastern borough boundary. 87 sites are located partially or wholly within 200m of a major road, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially expose site end users to higher levels of transport associated air and noise pollution. Traffic using these main roads would be expected to have a minor negative impact on air quality and noise at these sites. On the other hand, the proposed development at the remaining sites which are over 200m from a main road would be expected to have a negligible impact on transport associated air and noise pollution associated with main roads.

### F.8.3 Watercourse

- F.8.3.1 There are several watercourses within Dudley, including the River Stour and various canals and brooks. 33 sites coincide with or are located within 10m of various watercourses. The proposed development at these sites would be likely to increase the risk of contamination of these watercourses, and therefore have a minor negative impact on water quality. Sites which are located over 10m from watercourses are less likely to have a significant impact on the quality of watercourses however each site would need to be evaluated according to land use type, size of development and exact location.
- F.8.3.2 Sites SA-0186-DUD, SA-0200-DUD and SA-303 have been identified as coinciding with the Dudley canal tunnels. It is uncertain if the development at these three sites would increase the risk of contamination of these watercourses.

### F.8.4 Groundwater Source Protection Zone

- F.8.4.1 Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for groundwater within Dudley are located to the west and south west of the borough and are grouped from 1 to 3 based on the level of protection that the groundwater requires. 38 sites in Dudley are located in these areas. The proposed development at sites which partially or wholly coincide with any SPZ could potentially

increase the risk of groundwater contamination within the SPZ, and have a minor negative impact on the quality or status of groundwater resources. The remaining sites do not coincide with the catchment of on any SPZ, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites may have a negligible impact on groundwater quality.

## F.8.5 Potential Increase in Air Pollution

- F.8.5.1 33 sites are proposed for the development of 100 or more dwellings, and 2 sites are proposed for non-residential end use and comprise more than 1ha. The proposed development at these 35 sites could potentially result in a significant increase in local air pollution; therefore, a major negative impact would be expected.
- F.8.5.2 115 sites are proposed for the development of between ten and 99 dwellings, and 15 sites are proposed for non-residential end use and comprise between one and 10ha. Therefore, the proposed development at these 130 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on air pollution in the local area.
- F.8.5.3 Eight sites are proposed for the development of less than ten dwellings, and eight sites are proposed for non-residential end use and comprise less than 1ha. The proposed development at these 16 sites would be expected to have a negligible impact on local air pollution.
- F.8.5.4 The housing capacity at four residential sites in Dudley is unknown at the time of writing, and therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain.

**Table F.8.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 7 – Pollution**

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>					
SA-0001-DUD	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0005-DUD-A	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0005-DUD-B	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0008-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0009-DUD	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0010-DUD-A	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0010-DUD-B	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0013-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0015-DUD	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0016-DUD	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0017-DUD	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0018-DUD-A	-	0	0	-	+/-
SA-0018-DUD-B	-	-	0	-	+/-
SA-0018-DUD-C	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0019-DUD	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0021-DUD	-	0	0	0	-

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
SA-0025-DUD	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0026-DUD	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0027-DUD	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0028-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0031-DUD-A	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0031-DUD-B	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0033-DUD	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0039-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0040-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0041-DUD	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0042-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0043-DUD	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0044-DUD	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0045-DUD	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0046-DUD	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0047-DUD	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0050-DUD	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0051-DUD-A	-	-	0	-	0
SA-0052-DUD	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0058-DUD	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0059-DUD	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0060-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0061-DUD	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0064-DUD-A	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0064-DUD-B	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0068-DUD (south)	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0068-DUD (north)	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0076-DUD	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0078-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0079-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0080-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0081-DUD	-	0	0	0	+/-
SA-0084-DUD	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0091-DUD	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0105-DUD-A	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0105-DUD-B	-	0	0	-	+/-
SA-0109-DUD	-	0	-	-	-
SA-0114-DUD	-	0	-	-	--
SA-0126-DUD	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0132-DUD	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0134-DUD	-	0	-	-	-
SA-0135-DUD	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0139-DUD	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0145-DUD	-	-	0	-	--

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
SA-0173-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0174-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0175-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0176-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0181-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0182-DUD	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0185-DUD	-	-	-	-	-
SA-0186-DUD	-	-	+/-	0	--
SA-0187-DUD	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0188-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0189-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0191-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0192-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0193-DUD	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0194-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0196-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0197-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0198-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0199-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0200-DUD	-	-	+/-	0	-
SA-0202-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0204-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0205-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0206-DUD	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0208-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0209-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0210-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0214-DUD	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0215-DUD	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0222-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0227-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>					
SA-0001-DUD	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0008-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0013-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0015-DUD	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0016-DUD	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0028-DUD	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0047-DUD	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0078-DUD	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0135-DUD	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0227-DUD	-	-	0	0	-
H16.1	-	-	0	0	-
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>					

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
19	-	0	-	0	-
22	-	-	-	-	--
29	-	-	0	0	--
30	-	0	0	0	-
31	-	0	0	0	-
32	-	-	-	0	--
35	-	-	0	0	-
82a	-	-	0	0	-
83	-	-	0	0	-
85	-	0	0	0	-
87	-	0	0	0	-
91	-	0	0	0	-
94	-	0	0	0	-
101	-	0	-	0	-
138	-	0	0	0	-
149 (CFH)	-	-	-	-	-
151	-	0	0	0	-
155	-	-	0	-	-
157	-	-	0	0	-
158	-	0	0	0	-
159	-	0	-	0	-
162	-	-	-	0	-
164	-	-	0	0	--
173	-	-	0	0	-
177	-	-	0	0	-
178	-	-	0	0	-
181	-	-	0	0	-
182	-	-	0	0	-
188	-	-	0	-	-
189	-	-	0	0	-
190	-	-	0	0	-
200	-	0	0	0	-
202	-	0	0	0	-
205	-	0	-	-	--
302	-	0	-	0	-
304	-	0	0	0	-
305	-	-	0	0	-
306	-	-	0	0	-
308	-	0	0	0	-
312	-	0	0	0	-
318	-	-	-	-	-
321	-	-	0	0	-
327	-	-	0	0	-
330	-	0	0	0	-

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
331	-	0	-	0	-
332	-	0	0	0	-
336	-	-	0	0	-
341	-	0	0	0	-
346	-	-	0	-	-
347	-	0	0	0	-
350	-	-	0	0	-
352	-	0	0	0	-
358	-	-	0	0	-
360	-	-	0	0	-
368	-	-	0	0	-
370	-	0	0	0	-
372	-	-	-	0	-
374	-	0	0	0	-
375	-	0	0	0	-
378	-	0	-	0	-
382	-	0	0	0	-
383	-	-	0	0	-
384	-	-	0	0	-
H10.4	-	0	0	0	--
H16.1	-	-	-	0	--
S9	-	0	-	-	-
SA-0004-DUD	-	-	0	0	--
SA-303	-	0	+/-	0	-
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	-	-	0	0	--
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>					
104	-	-	0	0	-
122	-	-	0	0	-
123a	-	-	0	0	-
123b	-	0	0	0	-
123c	-	0	0	0	-
132	-	0	-	0	-
135	-	-	0	0	0
136	-	-	0	0	-
137	-	-	0	0	0
147	-	0	0	0	0
149 (CFE)	-	0	0	0	-
187	-	-	-	0	0
198	-	0	0	0	-
DY5 Site	-	0	0	0	0

## F.9 SA Objective 8: Waste

### F.9.1 Potential Increase in Household Waste Generation

- F.9.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in an increase in household waste generation, to some extent. 130 sites are proposed for the development of 124 dwellings or less. The proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a negligible impact on household waste generation in comparison to current levels.
- F.9.1.2 25 sites are proposed for the development of between 125 and 1,250 dwellings. The proposed development at these sites would be expected to increase household waste generation by more than 0.1% in comparison to current levels. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on household waste generation.
- F.9.1.3 Site SA-0135-DUD is proposed for the development of 1,668 dwellings. The proposed development at this site could potentially increase household waste generation, as a proportion of Dudley's current total, by more than 1%. Therefore, a major negative impact could be expected.
- F.9.1.4 The housing capacity at four residential sites in Dudley is unknown at the time of writing, and therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain.
- F.9.1.5 The waste likely to be generated as a result of non-residential development is uncertain.

**Table F.9.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 8 – Waste**

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation	Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>		SA-0021-DUD	0
SA-0001-DUD	0	SA-0025-DUD	-
SA-0005-DUD-A	-	SA-0026-DUD	0
SA-0005-DUD-B	-	SA-0027-DUD	-
SA-0008-DUD	0	SA-0028-DUD	0
SA-0009-DUD	0	SA-0031-DUD-A	-
SA-0010-DUD-A	0	SA-0031-DUD-B	-
SA-0010-DUD-B	0	SA-0033-DUD	0
SA-0013-DUD	0	SA-0039-DUD	0
SA-0015-DUD	-	SA-0040-DUD	0
SA-0016-DUD	-	SA-0041-DUD	0
SA-0017-DUD	-	SA-0042-DUD	0
SA-0018-DUD-A	+/-	SA-0043-DUD	0
SA-0018-DUD-B	+/-	SA-0044-DUD	0
SA-0018-DUD-C	0	SA-0045-DUD	0
SA-0019-DUD	0	SA-0046-DUD	0

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
SA-0047-DUD	0
SA-0050-DUD	0
SA-0051-DUD-A	0
SA-0052-DUD	-
SA-0058-DUD	0
SA-0059-DUD	-
SA-0060-DUD	0
SA-0061-DUD	-
SA-0064-DUD-A	0
SA-0064-DUD-B	0
SA-0068-DUD (south)	0
SA-0068-DUD (north)	0
SA-0076-DUD	-
SA-0078-DUD	0
SA-0079-DUD	0
SA-0080-DUD	0
SA-0081-DUD	+/-
SA-0084-DUD	0
SA-0091-DUD	0
SA-0105-DUD-A	0
SA-0105-DUD-B	+/-
SA-0109-DUD	0
SA-0114-DUD	-
SA-0126-DUD	0
SA-0132-DUD	-
SA-0134-DUD	0
SA-0135-DUD	--
SA-0139-DUD	0
SA-0145-DUD	-
SA-0173-DUD	0
SA-0174-DUD	0
SA-0175-DUD	0
SA-0176-DUD	0
SA-0181-DUD	0
SA-0182-DUD	0
SA-0185-DUD	0
SA-0186-DUD	0
SA-0187-DUD	0
SA-0188-DUD	0
SA-0189-DUD	0
SA-0191-DUD	0
SA-0192-DUD	0
SA-0193-DUD	0
SA-0194-DUD	0

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
SA-0196-DUD	0
SA-0197-DUD	0
SA-0198-DUD	0
SA-0199-DUD	0
SA-0200-DUD	0
SA-0202-DUD	0
SA-0204-DUD	0
SA-0205-DUD	0
SA-0206-DUD	0
SA-0208-DUD	0
SA-0209-DUD	0
SA-0210-DUD	0
SA-0214-DUD	-
SA-0215-DUD	0
SA-0222-DUD	0
SA-0227-DUD	0
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>	
SA-0001-DUD	+/-
SA-0008-DUD	+/-
SA-0013-DUD	+/-
SA-0015-DUD	+/-
SA-0016-DUD	+/-
SA-0028-DUD	+/-
SA-0047-DUD	+/-
SA-0078-DUD	+/-
SA-0135-DUD	+/-
SA-0227-DUD	+/-
H16.1	+/-
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>	
19	0
22	-
29	-
30	0
31	0
32	-
35	0
82a	0
83	0
85	0
87	0
91	0
94	0
101	0



Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
138	0
149 (CFH)	0
151	0
155	0
157	0
158	0
159	0
162	0
164	0
173	0
177	0
178	0
181	0
182	0
188	0
189	0
190	0
200	0
202	0
205	-
302	0
304	0
305	0
306	0
308	0
312	0
318	0
321	0
327	0
330	0
331	0
332	0
336	0
341	0
346	0
347	0

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
350	0
352	0
358	0
360	0
368	0
370	0
372	0
374	0
375	0
378	0
382	0
383	0
384	0
H10.4	-
H16.1	-
S9	0
SA-0004-DUD	-
SA-303	0
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	-
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
104	+/-
122	+/-
123a	+/-
123b	+/-
123c	+/-
132	+/-
135	+/-
136	+/-
137	+/-
147	+/-
149 (CFE)	+/-
187	+/-
198	+/-
DY5 Site	+/-

## F.10 SA Objective 9: Transport and Accessibility

### F.10.1 Bus Stop

F.10.1.1 Throughout Dudley there are many bus stops, which would be expected to generally provide good public transport access to the local and wider community. However, some small areas of the borough would be likely to have more restricted access to bus services, particularly in the outskirts of the borough and the Green Belt where several of the largest sites are located. 15 sites are located wholly or partially outside of the sustainable distance of 400m from a bus stop providing regular services, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' access to sustainable transport. On the other hand, the majority of proposed sites in Dudley are located amongst existing settlements and are within 400m of a bus stop; therefore, the proposed development at these 170 sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on access to sustainable transport.

### F.10.2 Railway Station

F.10.2.1 There are four railway stations located within the borough of Dudley: Stourbridge Town Station, Stourbridge Junction and Lye Station in the south, and Coseley Station in the north east. As such, sustainable access to railway stations in Dudley is generally restricted to the south of the borough with more limited access likely in the centre and north west of the borough. Approximately half of the proposed sites (95 in total) are situated wholly or partially outside of the sustainable distance of 2km from a railway station, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' access to rail services. The remaining 90 sites are located in the south or north east of Dudley, within 2km of a railway station, and are therefore identified as having a minor positive impact on access to rail services.

### F.10.3 Pedestrian Access

F.10.3.1 Sites with good pedestrian access can be described as those with existing pavements or pathways which are segregated from traffic use in the area, which are found throughout the built-up areas of Dudley. The majority of sites in Dudley are well connected to the existing footpath networks, and therefore, the proposed development at these 167 sites would be likely to have a minor positive impact on local transport and accessibility, by encouraging travel by foot and reducing the requirement for new pedestrian access to be created. Conversely, 18 sites currently have poor access to the existing footpath network. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on

local accessibility, and pedestrian access to the wider community would need improvement to be considered a viable transport option.

#### **F.10.4 Road Access**

F.10.4.1 There are many major and minor roads which run through Dudley allowing for good transport and accessibility in the local area and nationally. The majority of sites in Dudley are adjacent to or coincide with existing roads, and therefore the proposed development at all sites would be expected to provide site end users with good access to the existing road network, resulting in a minor positive impact on transport and accessibility. Only sites 347 and 187 are not accessible from the current road network. The proposed development at these two sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on accessibility.

#### **F.10.5 Pedestrian Access to Local Services**

F.10.5.1 Sites with sustainable pedestrian access to local fresh food and services in Dudley are considered to be those within a 15-minute walking distance. Accessibility modelling data indicates the distribution of local services across Dudley, showing a total of 35 locations, which are generally found in existing centres with more sparse services found towards the outskirts. 59 sites are located outside of a 15-minute walking distance to these services, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the access of site end users to local services, based on current infrastructure. 126 sites are identified to be within 15-minute walking distance, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to local services.

#### **F.10.6 Public Transport Access to Local Services**

F.10.6.1 Accessibility modelling data indicates that almost the entirety of the borough has good sustainable transport access to local fresh food and services, within a 15-minute travel time via public transport. The majority of sites meet these criteria, and therefore the proposed development at these 175 sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on the access of site end users to local services, based on existing infrastructure. However, ten sites are located wholly or partially outside of the sustainable travel time via public transport to these local services, and therefore may potentially have a minor negative impact on transport and accessibility.

**Table F.10.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 9 – Transport and accessibility**

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>						
SA-0001-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0005-DUD-A	-	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0005-DUD-B	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0008-DUD	-	-	-	+	-	-
SA-0009-DUD	-	-	+	+	-	-
SA-0010-DUD-A	-	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0010-DUD-B	-	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0013-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0015-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	-
SA-0016-DUD	+	+	-	+	-	+
SA-0017-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0018-DUD-A	-	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0018-DUD-B	-	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0018-DUD-C	-	+	+	+	-	-
SA-0019-DUD	-	+	-	+	-	+
SA-0021-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0025-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0026-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0027-DUD	+	+	-	+	-	+
SA-0028-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0031-DUD-A	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0031-DUD-B	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0033-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0039-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0040-DUD	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0041-DUD	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0042-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0043-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0044-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0045-DUD	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0046-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0047-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0050-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0051-DUD-A	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0052-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0058-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0059-DUD	-	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0060-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0061-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	-
SA-0064-DUD-A	+	-	+	+	-	+

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
SA-0064-DUD-B	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0068-DUD (south)	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0068-DUD (north)	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0076-DUD	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0078-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	-
SA-0079-DUD	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0080-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0081-DUD	-	+	-	+	-	+
SA-0084-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0091-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0105-DUD-A	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0105-DUD-B	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0109-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0114-DUD	-	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0126-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0132-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0134-DUD	+	+	-	+	+	+
SA-0135-DUD	-	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0139-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0145-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0173-DUD	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0174-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	-
SA-0175-DUD	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0176-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0181-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0182-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0185-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0186-DUD	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0187-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0188-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0189-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0191-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0192-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0193-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0194-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0196-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0197-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0198-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0199-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0200-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0202-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0204-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0205-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
SA-0206-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0208-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0209-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0210-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0214-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0215-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0222-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0227-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>						
SA-0001-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0008-DUD	-	-	-	+	-	-
SA-0013-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0015-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	-
SA-0016-DUD	+	+	-	+	-	+
SA-0028-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0047-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0078-DUD	+	-	+	+	+	-
SA-0135-DUD	-	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0227-DUD	+	+	+	+	+	+
H16.1	+	+	-	+	-	+
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>						
19	+	-	+	+	-	+
22	+	+	+	+	+	+
29	+	+	+	+	+	+
30	+	+	+	+	+	+
31	+	+	+	+	+	+
32	+	+	-	+	+	+
35	+	+	+	+	+	+
82a	+	+	+	+	+	+
83	+	+	+	+	+	+
85	+	+	+	+	+	+
87	+	-	+	+	+	+
91	+	+	+	+	+	+
94	+	-	+	+	+	+
101	+	+	+	+	-	+
138	+	+	+	+	+	+
149 (CFH)	+	-	+	+	+	+
151	+	-	+	+	-	+
155	+	+	+	+	+	+
157	+	+	+	+	+	+
158	+	+	+	+	+	+
159	+	+	+	+	+	+
162	+	+	+	+	+	+

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
164	+	+	+	+	+	+
173	+	+	+	+	+	+
177	+	+	+	+	+	+
178	+	+	+	+	+	+
181	+	-	+	+	-	+
182	+	-	+	+	-	+
188	+	+	+	+	+	+
189	+	+	+	+	+	+
190	+	-	+	+	+	+
200	+	-	+	+	-	+
202	+	-	+	+	+	+
205	+	-	+	+	+	+
302	+	+	+	+	+	+
304	+	+	+	+	+	+
305	+	+	+	+	+	+
306	+	+	+	+	+	+
308	+	+	+	+	+	+
312	+	+	+	+	-	+
318	+	+	+	+	+	+
321	+	+	+	+	+	+
327	+	-	+	+	+	+
330	+	-	+	+	-	+
331	+	+	+	+	+	+
332	+	+	+	+	+	+
336	+	+	+	+	+	+
341	+	+	+	+	-	+
346	+	-	+	+	+	+
347	+	+	-	-	+	+
350	+	-	+	+	+	+
352	+	-	+	+	+	+
358	+	+	+	+	+	+
360	+	-	+	+	+	+
368	+	+	+	+	+	+
370	+	-	+	+	-	+
372	+	+	+	+	+	+
374	+	+	+	+	+	+
375	+	+	+	+	+	+
378	+	-	+	+	+	+
382	+	+	-	+	+	+
383	+	-	+	+	+	+
384	+	-	+	+	+	+
H10.4	+	-	-	+	-	+
H16.1	+	+	+	+	+	+

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
S9	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0004-DUD	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-303	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>						
104	+	+	+	+	+	+
122	+	-	+	+	+	+
123a	+	-	+	+	+	+
123b	+	-	+	+	-	+
123c	+	-	+	+	+	+
132	+	-	+	+	+	+
135	+	-	+	+	+	+
136	+	-	+	+	-	+
137	+	-	+	+	+	+
147	+	+	+	+	+	+
149 (CFE)	+	-	+	+	+	+
187	+	+	-	-	-	+
198	+	+	+	+	+	+
DY5 Site	+	-	+	+	+	+



## F.11 SA Objective 10: Housing

### F.11.1 Housing Provision

- F.11.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in a net gain in housing. Sites in Dudley proposed for residential use would therefore be expected to result in positive impacts under this objective. Sites which have been identified as having capacity for 100 or more dwellings would be expected to make a significant contribution towards meeting housing needs if developed, and as such, result in a major positive impact on housing provision. Sites which have been identified as having capacity for 99 dwellings or less would be expected to result in a minor positive impact on housing provision. This includes the majority of carried forward residential sites which are generally smaller sites within the existing urban area.
- F.11.1.2 However, the housing capacity at four of the residential sites is unknown at the time of writing; therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain although it is likely there would be a net gain to some extent.
- F.11.1.3 Employment-led sites in Dudley would not be expected to result in a net change in housing provision and therefore a negligible impact has been identified for these sites.

**Table F.11.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 10 – Housing**

Site Ref	Housing Provision	Site Ref	Housing Provision
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>		SA-0033-DUD	+
SA-0001-DUD	+	SA-0039-DUD	+
SA-0005-DUD-A	++	SA-0040-DUD	+
SA-0005-DUD-B	++	SA-0041-DUD	+
SA-0008-DUD	+	SA-0042-DUD	+
SA-0009-DUD	+	SA-0043-DUD	+
SA-0010-DUD-A	+	SA-0044-DUD	+
SA-0010-DUD-B	+	SA-0045-DUD	+
SA-0013-DUD	+	SA-0046-DUD	+
SA-0015-DUD	++	SA-0047-DUD	+
SA-0016-DUD	++	SA-0050-DUD	++
SA-0017-DUD	++	SA-0051-DUD-A	+
SA-0018-DUD-A	+/-	SA-0052-DUD	++
SA-0018-DUD-B	+/-	SA-0058-DUD	+
SA-0018-DUD-C	+	SA-0059-DUD	++
SA-0019-DUD	+	SA-0060-DUD	+
SA-0021-DUD	+	SA-0061-DUD	++
SA-0025-DUD	++	SA-0064-DUD-A	+
SA-0026-DUD	++	SA-0064-DUD-B	+
SA-0027-DUD	++	SA-0068-DUD (south)	+
SA-0028-DUD	+	SA-0068-DUD (north)	+
SA-0031-DUD-A	++	SA-0076-DUD	++
SA-0031-DUD-B	++	SA-0078-DUD	+

Site Ref	Housing Provision
SA-0079-DUD	+
SA-0080-DUD	+
SA-0081-DUD	+/-
SA-0084-DUD	+
SA-0091-DUD	+
SA-0105-DUD-A	++
SA-0105-DUD-B	+/-
SA-0109-DUD	+
SA-0114-DUD	++
SA-0126-DUD	+
SA-0132-DUD	++
SA-0134-DUD	+
SA-0135-DUD	++
SA-0139-DUD	+
SA-0145-DUD	++
SA-0173-DUD	+
SA-0174-DUD	+
SA-0175-DUD	+
SA-0176-DUD	+
SA-0181-DUD	+
SA-0182-DUD	++
SA-0185-DUD	+
SA-0186-DUD	++
SA-0187-DUD	+
SA-0188-DUD	+
SA-0189-DUD	+
SA-0191-DUD	+
SA-0192-DUD	+
SA-0193-DUD	+
SA-0194-DUD	+
SA-0196-DUD	+
SA-0197-DUD	+
SA-0198-DUD	+
SA-0199-DUD	+
SA-0200-DUD	+
SA-0202-DUD	+
SA-0204-DUD	+
SA-0205-DUD	+
SA-0206-DUD	++
SA-0208-DUD	+
SA-0209-DUD	+
SA-0210-DUD	+
SA-0214-DUD	++
SA-0215-DUD	+
SA-0222-DUD	+
SA-0227-DUD	+

Site Ref	Housing Provision
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>	
SA-0001-DUD	0
SA-0008-DUD	0
SA-0013-DUD	0
SA-0015-DUD	0
SA-0016-DUD	0
SA-0028-DUD	0
SA-0047-DUD	0
SA-0078-DUD	0
SA-0135-DUD	0
SA-0227-DUD	0
H16.1	0
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>	
19	+
22	++
29	++
30	+
31	+
32	++
35	+
82a	+
83	+
85	+
87	+
91	+
94	+
101	+
138	+
149 (CFH)	+
151	+
155	+
157	+
158	+
159	+
162	+
164	++
173	+
177	+
178	+
181	+
182	+
188	+
189	+
190	+
200	+

Site Ref	Housing Provision
202	+
205	++
302	+
304	+
305	+
306	+
308	+
312	+
318	+
321	+
327	+
330	+
331	+
332	+
336	+
341	+
346	+
347	+
350	+
352	+
358	+
360	+
368	+
370	+
372	+
374	+
375	+

Site Ref	Housing Provision
378	+
382	+
383	+
384	+
H10.4	++
H16.1	++
S9	+
SA-0004-DUD	++
SA-303	+
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	++
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
104	0
122	0
123a	0
123b	0
123c	0
132	0
135	0
136	0
137	0
147	0
149 (CFE)	0
187	0
198	0
DY5 Site	0

## F.12 SA Objective 11: Equality

### F.12.1 Index of Multiple Deprivation

- F.12.1.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures the relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England<sup>5</sup>. Out of 317 Local Authorities in England, Dudley is ranked as the 91<sup>st</sup> most deprived<sup>6</sup>. Overall deprivation is relatively high across the Black Country, with 21 of the LSOAs in Dudley ranked among the 10% most deprived in England. Deprivation levels within the borough of Dudley varies from area to area, and generally the 10% most deprived areas are within the central and north eastern parts of the borough.
- F.12.1.2 39 sites are located wholly or partially within the 10% most deprived LSOAs, and therefore development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on equality by exacerbating existing social pressures faced by current residents and place increased pressure on local services. The remaining sites are located outside of the most deprived 10% LSOAs, and therefore, the proposed development at the majority of sites may have a negligible impact on equality.
- F.12.1.3 It should be noted that there is a degree of uncertainty in regard to the impacts of each site on equality, which will be dependent on site-specific circumstances that are unknown at the time of writing.

**Table F.12.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 11 – Equality**

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived	Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>		SA-0018-DUD-B	0
SA-0001-DUD	0	SA-0018-DUD-C	0
SA-0005-DUD-A	0	SA-0019-DUD	0
SA-0005-DUD-B	0	SA-0021-DUD	0
SA-0008-DUD	0	SA-0025-DUD	0
SA-0009-DUD	0	SA-0026-DUD	0
SA-0010-DUD-A	0	SA-0027-DUD	0
SA-0010-DUD-B	0	SA-0028-DUD	0
SA-0013-DUD	0	SA-0031-DUD-A	0
SA-0015-DUD	0	SA-0031-DUD-B	0
SA-0016-DUD	0	SA-0033-DUD	0
SA-0017-DUD	0	SA-0039-DUD	-
SA-0018-DUD-A	0	SA-0040-DUD	0

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English indices of deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019> [Date Accessed: 05/05/21]

<sup>6</sup> Black Country Consortium (2019) The English Indices of Deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.the-blackcountry.com/upload/BC%20IMD%202019.pdf> [Date Accessed: 05/05/21]

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
SA-0041-DUD	0
SA-0042-DUD	0
SA-0043-DUD	-
SA-0044-DUD	0
SA-0045-DUD	0
SA-0046-DUD	-
SA-0047-DUD	0
SA-0050-DUD	-
SA-0051-DUD-A	0
SA-0052-DUD	0
SA-0058-DUD	0
SA-0059-DUD	0
SA-0060-DUD	0
SA-0061-DUD	0
SA-0064-DUD-A	-
SA-0064-DUD-B	0
SA-0068-DUD (south)	0
SA-0068-DUD (north)	0
SA-0076-DUD	0
SA-0078-DUD	0
SA-0079-DUD	0
SA-0080-DUD	0
SA-0081-DUD	0
SA-0084-DUD	0
SA-0091-DUD	0
SA-0105-DUD-A	0
SA-0105-DUD-B	0
SA-0109-DUD	0
SA-0114-DUD	0
SA-0126-DUD	0
SA-0132-DUD	-
SA-0134-DUD	0
SA-0135-DUD	0
SA-0139-DUD	0
SA-0145-DUD	0
SA-0173-DUD	0
SA-0174-DUD	0
SA-0175-DUD	0
SA-0176-DUD	-
SA-0181-DUD	0
SA-0182-DUD	-
SA-0185-DUD	0
SA-0186-DUD	0
SA-0187-DUD	0
SA-0188-DUD	0

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
SA-0189-DUD	-
SA-0191-DUD	0
SA-0192-DUD	0
SA-0193-DUD	0
SA-0194-DUD	0
SA-0196-DUD	-
SA-0197-DUD	-
SA-0198-DUD	0
SA-0199-DUD	0
SA-0200-DUD	-
SA-0202-DUD	-
SA-0204-DUD	-
SA-0205-DUD	0
SA-0206-DUD	0
SA-0208-DUD	0
SA-0209-DUD	0
SA-0210-DUD	0
SA-0214-DUD	0
SA-0215-DUD	0
SA-0222-DUD	-
SA-0227-DUD	-
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>	
SA-0001-DUD	0
SA-0008-DUD	0
SA-0013-DUD	0
SA-0015-DUD	0
SA-0016-DUD	0
SA-0028-DUD	0
SA-0047-DUD	0
SA-0078-DUD	0
SA-0135-DUD	0
SA-0227-DUD	-
H16.1	-
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>	
19	0
22	0
29	-
30	0
31	0
32	-
35	-
82a	0
83	0
85	0

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
87	0
91	0
94	0
101	0
138	0
149 (CFH)	0
151	-
155	0
157	0
158	0
159	0
162	0
164	0
173	-
177	-
178	-
181	0
182	-
188	0
189	0
190	-
200	0
202	-
205	0
302	0
304	0
305	0
306	0
308	0
312	0
318	0
321	0
327	-
330	0
331	0
332	0
336	0
341	0

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
346	0
347	-
350	-
352	0
358	0
360	0
368	0
370	0
372	0
374	0
375	0
378	0
382	0
383	0
384	0
H10.4	0
H16.1	-
S9	0
SA-0004-DUD	0
SA-303	-
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	-
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
104	-
122	0
123a	0
123b	0
123c	0
132	-
135	-
136	0
137	0
147	0
149 (CFE)	-
187	0
198	0
DY5 Site	-

## F.13 SA Objective 12: Health

### F.13.1 NHS Hospital with Accident & Emergency Department

- F.13.1.1 Within Dudley, Russells Hall Hospital is the only NHS Hospital with an Accident & Emergency department, although there are several other hospitals within and surrounding the Black Country providing these services such as the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, approximately 4.7km to the south east of the borough. The majority of Dudley is within 5km of Russells Hall Hospital, although a proportion in the south of the borough lies outside of this distance and could potentially have more restricted sustainable access to emergency healthcare. 120 sites are located within 5km of Russells Hall Hospital and could therefore potentially have a minor positive impact on access to emergency healthcare due being within a sustainable distance to the services. However, 65 sites in Dudley are located in the south or north eastern corner of the borough, over 5km from a hospital, and therefore the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative effect on access to emergency healthcare.

### F.13.2 Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery

- F.13.2.1 There are 55 GP Surgeries within Dudley and many others in the wider Black Country area, serving the existing local communities. Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping the location of GP surgeries and areas within a sustainable travel time to these facilities for pedestrians. A large proportion of the built-up areas are located within a 15-minute walk to a GP surgery, however, some areas are likely to have more restricted access, such as in the outskirts of the borough and the Green Belt, and some inner-city areas where existing development is mainly industrial/commercial.
- F.13.2.2 52 sites in Dudley are located outside of this travel time to a GP and are therefore identified as potentially having a minor negative impact on sustainable access to healthcare. On the other hand, 133 sites in Dudley are located within a 15-minute walking distance to a GP surgery; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on access to healthcare, based on existing infrastructure.

### F.13.3 Public Transport Access to GP Surgery

- F.13.3.1 Sustainable public transport access to a local GP surgery is identified to be within a 15-minute journey. Accessibility modelling data indicates that the majority of the borough falls within this distance, with the exception of an area to the south west of Stourbridge and small pockets elsewhere such as to the north of Merry Hill. The majority of sites within Dudley are located in areas within this travel time to a GP surgery via public transport, and therefore, the proposed development at these 168 sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to healthcare. However, 17 sites are located outside of a 15-minute public transport journey to a GP surgery, and therefore, the proposed development

at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on sustainable access to healthcare.

#### **F.13.4 Air Quality Management Area**

F.13.4.1 The entirety of Dudley is classed as 'Dudley AQMA'. All sites are wholly within this AQMA, and several sites are also located within 200m of neighbouring AQMAs including 'Birmingham AQMA' to the south east, 'Sandwell AQMA' to the east, 'Wolverhampton AQMA' to the north and 'Hagley AQMA' to the south. The proposed development at all sites in Dudley would be likely to expose site end users to poor air quality associated with these AQMAs, and therefore, have a minor negative impact on health.

#### **F.13.5 Main Road**

F.13.5.1 Many major roads pass through Dudley, including the A461, A4101, A4036 and also the M5 Motorway which passes adjacent to the south eastern borough boundary. 87 sites are located partially or wholly within 200m of a major road; therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' health, due to the vicinity of the main roads and likely higher levels of transport associated air pollution. On the other hand, the proposed development at the 98 sites which are over 200m from a main road could potentially have a minor positive impact on health, as site end users in these locations would be situated away from major sources of traffic related air pollution.

#### **F.13.6 Access to Greenspace**

F.13.6.1 Greenspaces are distributed throughout the borough, including parks, allotments, playing fields and sports facilities. All sites in Dudley, with the exception of Site 123a, are located within 600m of one or more greenspaces. Therefore, a minor positive impact would be expected at these sites, as the proposed development would be likely to provide site end users with good access to outdoor space and a diverse range of natural habitats, which is known to have physical and mental health benefits. The majority of Site 123a is located over 600m from a greenspace, and therefore, the proposed development at this site could potentially have a minor negative impact on the access of site end users to outdoor space.

#### **F.13.7 Net Loss of Greenspace**

F.13.7.1 18 proposed sites coincide wholly or partially with greenspaces, including Site SA-0043-DUD-A which wholly coincides with Golden Hillock Open Space, and Site SA-0109-DUD which coincides with the majority of Kinver Play Park. The proposed development at these 18 sites would be likely to result in the net loss of greenspace, and therefore, have a minor negative impact on the provision of greenspace across the Plan area.



### F.13.8 Public Right of Way / Cycle Path

F.13.8.1 All sites in Dudley are located within 600m of the PRow and/or cycle network. The proposed development at these 185 sites would be likely to provide site end users with good pedestrian and/or cycle access and encourage physical activity, and therefore, have a minor positive impact on the health and wellbeing of local residents.

**Table F.13.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 12 – Health

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRow/ Cycle Path
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>								
SA-0001-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0005-DUD-A	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0005-DUD-B	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0008-DUD	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0009-DUD	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0010-DUD-A	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0010-DUD-B	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0013-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0015-DUD	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0016-DUD	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0017-DUD	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0018-DUD-A	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0018-DUD-B	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0018-DUD-C	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0019-DUD	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0021-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0025-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0026-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0027-DUD	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0028-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0031-DUD-A	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0031-DUD-B	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0033-DUD	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0039-DUD	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0040-DUD	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0041-DUD	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0042-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0043-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0044-DUD	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0045-DUD	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0046-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0047-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRoW/ Cycle Path
SA-0050-DUD	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0051-DUD-A	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0052-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0058-DUD	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0059-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0060-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0061-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0064-DUD-A	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0064-DUD-B	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0068-DUD (south)	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0068-DUD (north)	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0076-DUD	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0078-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0079-DUD	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0080-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0081-DUD	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0084-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0091-DUD	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0105-DUD-A	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0105-DUD-B	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0109-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0114-DUD	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0126-DUD	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0132-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0134-DUD	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0135-DUD	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0139-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0145-DUD	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0173-DUD	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0174-DUD	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0175-DUD	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0176-DUD	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0181-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0182-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0185-DUD	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0186-DUD	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0187-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0188-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0189-DUD	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0191-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0192-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRoW/ Cycle Path
SA-0193-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0194-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0196-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0197-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0198-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0199-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0200-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0202-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0204-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0205-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0206-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0208-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0209-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0210-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0214-DUD	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0215-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0222-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0227-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>								
SA-0001-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0008-DUD	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0013-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0015-DUD	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0016-DUD	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0028-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0047-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0078-DUD	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0135-DUD	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0227-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
H16.1	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>								
19	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
22	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
29	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
30	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
31	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
32	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
35	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
82a	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
83	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
85	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRoW/ Cycle Path
87	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
91	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
94	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
101	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
138	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
149 (CFH)	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
151	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
155	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
157	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
158	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
159	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
162	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
164	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
173	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
177	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
178	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
181	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
182	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
188	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
189	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
190	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
200	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
202	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
205	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
302	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
304	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
305	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
306	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
308	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
312	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
318	+	+	-	-	-	+	0	+
321	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
327	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
330	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
331	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
332	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
336	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
341	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
346	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
347	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
350	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
352	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRoW/ Cycle Path
358	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
360	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
368	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
370	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
372	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
374	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
375	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
378	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
382	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
383	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
384	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
H10.4	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
H16.1	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
S9	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0004-DUD	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-303	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>								
104	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
122	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
123a	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
123b	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+
123c	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
132	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+
135	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
136	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
137	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
147	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
149	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
187	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
198	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
DY5 Site	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+

## F.14 SA Objective 13: Economy

### F.14.1 Employment Floorspace Provision

- F.14.1.1 Employment floorspace provision has been assessed with consideration of current land use and the proposed development at each site.
- F.14.1.2 There are 25 sites in Dudley which are proposed for employment use, 23 of which currently comprise areas of undeveloped land. Therefore, the proposed development at these 23 sites would be expected to result in a net gain in employment floorspace and have a major positive impact on providing local employment opportunities. Sites SA-0227-DUD and 122 currently coincide with 'SD Waste'. At this stage, it is uncertain whether the proposed development at these two sites would result in a net change in employment floorspace.
- F.14.1.3 37 sites proposed for residential use coincide with existing employment areas, and therefore, development at these sites could potentially result in a net loss of employment floorspace. The proposed development at 26 of these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on employment floorspace provision due to the possible loss of small areas of employment land or small businesses, whereas the proposed development at eleven of these sites could potentially have a major negative impact due to the possible loss of a large area of employment land.
- F.14.1.4 Three residential sites (Sites 101, 205 and H16.1) currently contain some existing development which may provide employment opportunities, as well as undeveloped areas. It is uncertain whether the proposed development at these three sites would result in a net change in employment floorspace.
- F.14.1.5 The remaining 120 residential sites are located on previously undeveloped land and would not be expected to result in a net change in employment floorspace; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be likely to have a negligible impact on the provision of employment opportunities.

### F.14.2 Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities

- F.14.2.1 There is a range of employment opportunities currently within Dudley, with over 100 key employment locations identified. Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping key employment locations and areas within a sustainable travel time. According to the modelling data, almost the entirety of the borough is within a 30-minute walk to an employment location, however, some small areas at the southern boundary are likely to have more restricted access for pedestrians. 157 residential sites in Dudley could potentially have a minor positive impact on pedestrian access to employment due to being situated within this identified sustainable travel time to employment opportunities. However, Sites SA-0009-DUD, SA-0091-DUD and SA-0145-DUD are located outside of this

travel time, and therefore, the proposed development at these three sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on pedestrian access to employment opportunities, based on current infrastructure.

### F.14.3 Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities

F.14.3.1 Accessibility modelling data indicates that the majority of the borough is located within a sustainable travel time via public transport to employment opportunities, identified as being within a 30-minute journey. Public transport provision within Dudley is widespread, with only a small proportion of the borough in the south outside of this distance. Therefore, most of the proposed residential sites in Dudley would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to employment opportunities. On the other hand, Sites SA-0009-DUD, SA-0018-DUD-B and SA-0019-DUD are situated largely outside of this travel time, and consequently the proposed development at these three sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on sustainable access to employment.

**Table F.14.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 13 – Economy

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0005-DUD-A	0	+	+
SA-0005-DUD-B	0	+	+
SA-0008-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0009-DUD	0	-	-
SA-0010-DUD-A	0	+	+
SA-0010-DUD-B	0	+	+
SA-0013-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0015-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0016-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0017-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0018-DUD-A	-	+	+
SA-0018-DUD-B	0	+	-
SA-0018-DUD-C	0	+	+
SA-0019-DUD	0	+	-
SA-0021-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0025-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0026-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0027-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0028-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0031-DUD-A	0	+	+
SA-0031-DUD-B	0	+	+
SA-0033-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0039-DUD	0	+	+

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
SA-0040-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0041-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0042-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0043-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0044-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0045-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0046-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0047-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0050-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0051-DUD-A	0	+	+
SA-0052-DUD	-	+	+
SA-0058-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0059-DUD	-	+	+
SA-0060-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0061-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0064-DUD-A	0	+	+
SA-0064-DUD-B	0	+	+
SA-0068-DUD (south)	0	+	+
SA-0068-DUD (north)	0	+	+
SA-0076-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0078-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0079-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0080-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0081-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0084-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0091-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0105-DUD-A	0	-	+
SA-0105-DUD-B	0	+	+
SA-0109-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0114-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0126-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0132-DUD	--	+	+
SA-0134-DUD	-	+	+
SA-0135-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0139-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0145-DUD	0	-	+
SA-0173-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0174-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0175-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0176-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0181-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0182-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0185-DUD	0	+	+



Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
SA-0186-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0187-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0188-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0189-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0191-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0192-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0193-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0194-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0196-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0197-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0198-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0199-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0200-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0202-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0204-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0205-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0206-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0208-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0209-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0210-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0214-DUD	0	+	+
SA-0215-DUD	--	+	+
SA-0222-DUD	-	+	+
SA-0227-DUD	--	+	+
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0001-DUD	++	0	0
SA-0008-DUD	++	0	0
SA-0013-DUD	++	0	0
SA-0015-DUD	++	0	0
SA-0016-DUD	++	0	0
SA-0028-DUD	++	0	0
SA-0047-DUD	++	0	0
SA-0078-DUD	++	0	0
SA-0135-DUD	++	0	0
SA-0227-DUD	+/-	0	0
H16.1	++	0	0
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
19	0	+	+
22	0	+	+
29	--	+	+
30	0	+	+
31	0	+	+
32	0	+	+

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
35	0	+	+
82a	0	+	+
83	-	+	+
85	0	+	+
87	0	+	+
91	0	+	+
94	0	+	+
101	+/-	+	+
138	-	+	+
149 (CFH)	-	+	+
151	--	+	+
155	-	+	+
157	-	+	+
158	-	+	+
159	-	+	+
162	-	+	+
164	--	+	+
173	--	+	+
177	-	+	+
178	-	+	+
181	0	+	+
182	0	+	+
188	0	+	+
189	-	+	+
190	-	+	+
200	0	+	+
202	0	+	+
205	+/-	+	+
302	-	+	+
304	--	+	+
305	-	+	+
306	0	+	+
308	0	+	+
312	0	+	+
318	-	+	+
321	0	+	+
327	0	+	+
330	0	+	+
331	-	+	+
332	0	+	+
336	0	+	+
341	0	+	+

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
346	-	+	+
347	0	+	+
350	-	+	+
352	-	+	+
358	0	+	+
360	--	+	+
368	0	+	+
370	0	+	+
372	0	+	+
374	0	+	+
375	0	+	+
378	0	+	+
382	0	+	+
383	0	+	+
384	0	+	+
H10.4	-	+	+
H16.1	+/-	+	+
S9	-	+	+
SA-0004-DUD	0	+	+
SA-303	--	+	+
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	--	+	+
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
104	++	0	0
122	+/-	0	0
123a	++	0	0
123b	++	0	0
123c	++	0	0
132	++	0	0
135	++	0	0
136	++	0	0
137	++	0	0
147	++	0	0
149	++	0	0
187	++	0	0
198	++	0	0
DY5 Site	++	0	0

## F.15 SA Objective 14: Education, Skills and Training

### F.15.1 Pedestrian Access to Primary School

F.15.1.1 Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping the location of primary schools and areas within a sustainable travel time to these schools. There are a total of 80 primary schools within Dudley. The majority of the built-up areas are located within a 15-minute walk to a primary school, however, some areas are likely to have more restricted access, such as within the Green Belt in the south where several of the largest sites are located.

F.15.1.2 There are 21 sites proposed for residential use where the entirety or majority of the site is located outside of a 15-minute walk to a primary school. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on access to primary schools due to the likely increased reliance on less sustainable travel methods.

F.15.1.3 On the other hand, 139 sites proposed for residential use are located within a 15-minute walking distance to a primary school. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on pedestrian access to primary schools.

### F.15.2 Pedestrian Access to Secondary School

F.15.2.1 Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping the location of secondary schools and areas within a sustainable travel time to these schools. There are 18 secondary schools within Dudley, the majority of which are located within the more built-up areas of the borough, and therefore, sites within existing settlements are likely to have better pedestrian access compared to the outskirts of settlements or Green Belt.

F.15.2.2 46 of the residential sites in Dudley are situated in the areas of the borough outside of a 25-minute walk to a secondary school, and as such, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on sustainable access to education. Conversely, 114 residential sites in Dudley are within a 25-minute walk to a secondary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could be expected to encourage pedestrian access to secondary schools and have a minor positive impact on education, skills and training.

### F.15.3 Public Transport Access to Secondary School

F.15.3.1 Existing public transport within Dudley is widespread and would be expected to provide residents with good access to the local and wider area. Accessibility modelling data indicates

only localised pockets of the borough where public transport access to secondary schools is limited.

- F.15.3.2 The majority of proposed residential sites (140 in total) are located within a 25-minute public transport journey to a secondary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to education, based on current infrastructure. However, 20 sites are located outside of this sustainable travel time to a secondary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on new residents' access to education, based on current infrastructure.

**Table F.15.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 14 – Education, skills and training**

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
<b>Dudley Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-DUD	+	+	-
SA-0005-DUD-A	-	-	+
SA-0005-DUD-B	+	+	+
SA-0008-DUD	-	-	+
SA-0009-DUD	-	-	-
SA-0010-DUD-A	+	-	+
SA-0010-DUD-B	+	-	+
SA-0013-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0015-DUD	-	-	+
SA-0016-DUD	+	-	+
SA-0017-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0018-DUD-A	+	-	+
SA-0018-DUD-B	-	-	-
SA-0018-DUD-C	-	-	-
SA-0019-DUD	-	-	-
SA-0021-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0025-DUD	-	+	+
SA-0026-DUD	+	+	-
SA-0027-DUD	+	-	+
SA-0028-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0031-DUD-A	+	+	+
SA-0031-DUD-B	+	-	+
SA-0033-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0039-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0040-DUD	+	-	+
SA-0041-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0042-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0043-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0044-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0045-DUD	+	-	+
SA-0046-DUD	+	-	+

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
SA-0047-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0050-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0051-DUD-A	+	+	+
SA-0052-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0058-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0059-DUD	-	-	+
SA-0060-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0061-DUD	-	+	+
SA-0064-DUD-A	+	+	+
SA-0064-DUD-B	+	+	+
SA-0068-DUD (south)	+	+	+
SA-0068-DUD (north)	+	+	+
SA-0076-DUD	-	+	-
SA-0078-DUD	-	+	+
SA-0079-DUD	+	-	+
SA-0080-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0081-DUD	-	-	+
SA-0084-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0091-DUD	+	-	+
SA-0105-DUD-A	-	-	+
SA-0105-DUD-B	-	-	+
SA-0109-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0114-DUD	-	-	+
SA-0126-DUD	-	-	+
SA-0132-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0134-DUD	+	-	+
SA-0135-DUD	-	-	+
SA-0139-DUD	+	-	+
SA-0145-DUD	-	-	+
SA-0173-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0174-DUD	+	-	+
SA-0175-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0176-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0181-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0182-DUD	+	-	+
SA-0185-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0186-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0187-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0188-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0189-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0191-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0192-DUD	-	+	+
SA-0193-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0194-DUD	+	-	+
SA-0196-DUD	+	+	+

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
SA-0197-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0198-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0199-DUD	+	-	+
SA-0200-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0202-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0204-DUD	+	+	-
SA-0205-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0206-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0208-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0209-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0210-DUD	+	+	-
SA-0214-DUD	+	+	-
SA-0215-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0222-DUD	+	+	+
SA-0227-DUD	+	+	+
<b>Dudley Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0001-DUD	0	0	0
SA-0008-DUD	0	0	0
SA-0013-DUD	0	0	0
SA-0015-DUD	0	0	0
SA-0016-DUD	0	0	0
SA-0028-DUD	0	0	0
SA-0047-DUD	0	0	0
SA-0078-DUD	0	0	0
SA-0135-DUD	0	0	0
SA-0227-DUD	0	0	0
H16.1	0	0	0
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
19	+	+	+
22	+	+	+
29	+	+	+
30	+	+	+
31	+	+	+
32	+	+	+
35	+	+	+
82a	+	-	+
83	+	-	+
85	+	+	+
87	+	+	+
91	+	+	+
94	+	+	+
101	+	+	-
138	+	+	+
149 (CFH)	+	+	+

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
151	+	+	+
155	+	+	+
157	+	-	+
158	+	+	+
159	+	-	+
162	+	+	+
164	+	+	-
173	+	+	+
177	+	+	+
178	+	+	+
181	+	+	+
182	+	+	+
188	+	+	+
189	+	+	+
190	+	+	+
200	+	-	+
202	+	+	+
205	+	+	+
302	+	+	+
304	+	-	+
305	+	+	+
306	+	+	-
308	+	+	+
312	+	+	-
318	+	+	+
321	+	-	+
327	+	+	+
330	+	+	+
331	+	-	+
332	+	-	-
336	+	+	+
341	+	+	-
346	+	+	+
347	+	+	-
350	+	-	+
352	+	+	+
358	+	+	+
360	+	+	+
368	+	+	+
370	+	+	+
372	+	+	+
374	+	-	-
375	+	-	-



Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
378	+	+	+
382	+	+	-
383	+	+	+
384	+	+	+
H10.4	-	-	+
H16.1	+	-	+
S9	+	+	+
SA-0004-DUD	+	+	+
SA-303	+	+	+
SA-373 (SA-0373-DUD)	+	+	+
<b>Dudley Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
104	0	0	0
122	0	0	0
123a	0	0	0
123b	0	0	0
123c	0	0	0
132	0	0	0
135	0	0	0
136	0	0	0
137	0	0	0
147	0	0	0
149	0	0	0
187	0	0	0
198	0	0	0
DY5 Site	0	0	0

# Appendix G: Sandwell Reasonable Alternative Site Assessments

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# G.1 Introduction

## G.1.1 Overview

- G.1.1.1 A total of 65 reasonable alternative sites have been identified within Sandwell (see **Table G.1.1**). This includes 50 sites proposed for residential use (40 of which are ‘carried forward’ (CF) from existing development plans), and 15 sites proposed for employment use (3 of which are ‘carried forward’ from existing development plans).
- G.1.1.2 Each of the sites appraised within this report have been assessed for likely impacts on each of the 14 SA Objectives, as outlined in the SA Framework (see **Appendix A**). Likely sustainability impacts have been set out in **Tables G.2.1 – G.14.1** within each SA Objective chapter, in accordance with the methodology set out in **Chapter 5** of the main SA Report.
- G.1.1.3 At this stage, only a baseline assessment has been carried out. Baseline assessment is the receptor-only site assessment of the red line boundary. The receptor-only impacts help to identify the potential impacts on site if there were no policy or mitigation.
- G.1.1.4 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to predict effects accurately, the sustainability impacts have been assessed at a high level and are reliant upon the current understanding of the baseline. These assessments have been based on information provided by the Black Country Authorities (BCA), as well as expert judgement.

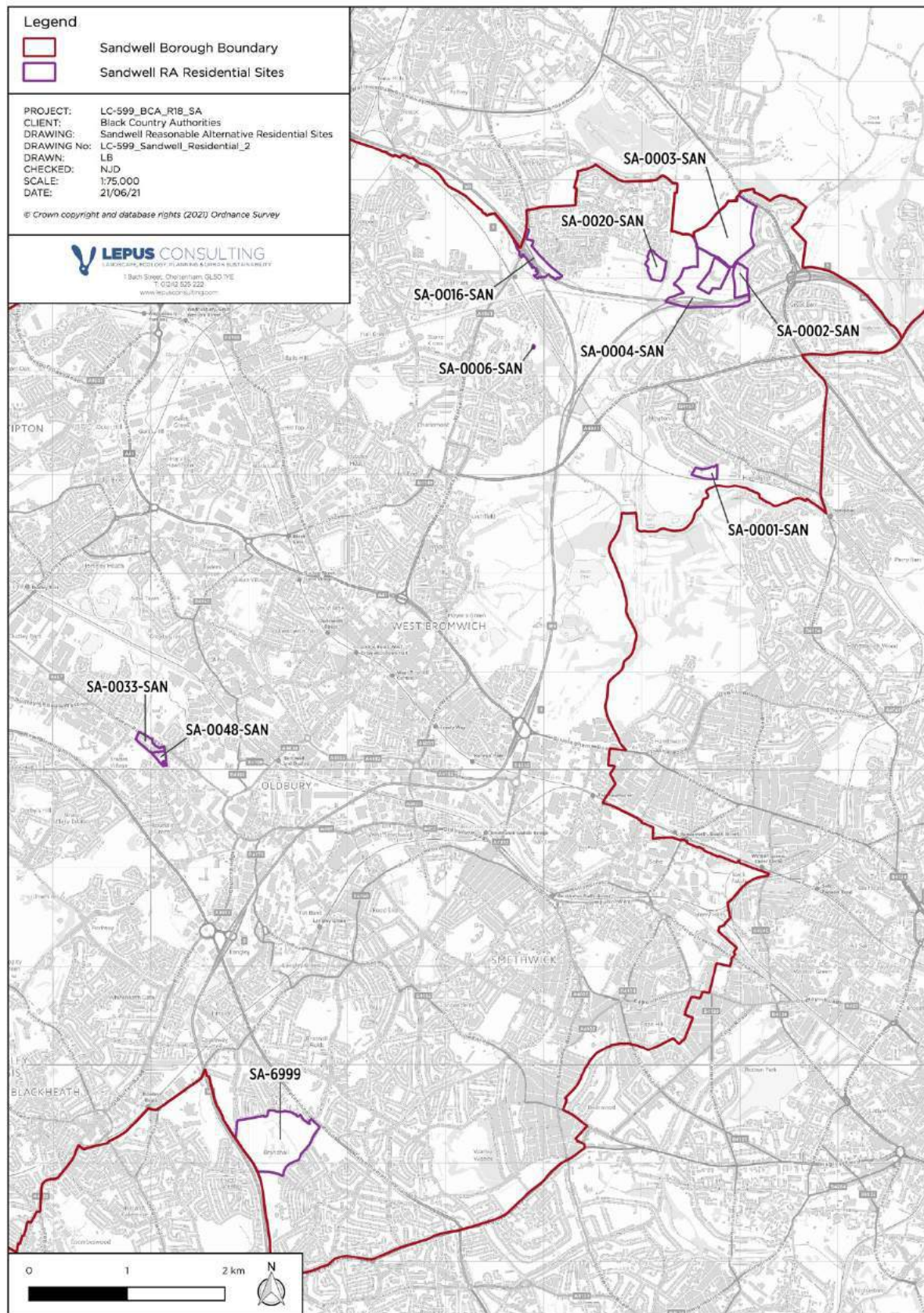


Figure G.1.1: Reasonable alternative sites proposed for residential use in Sandwell



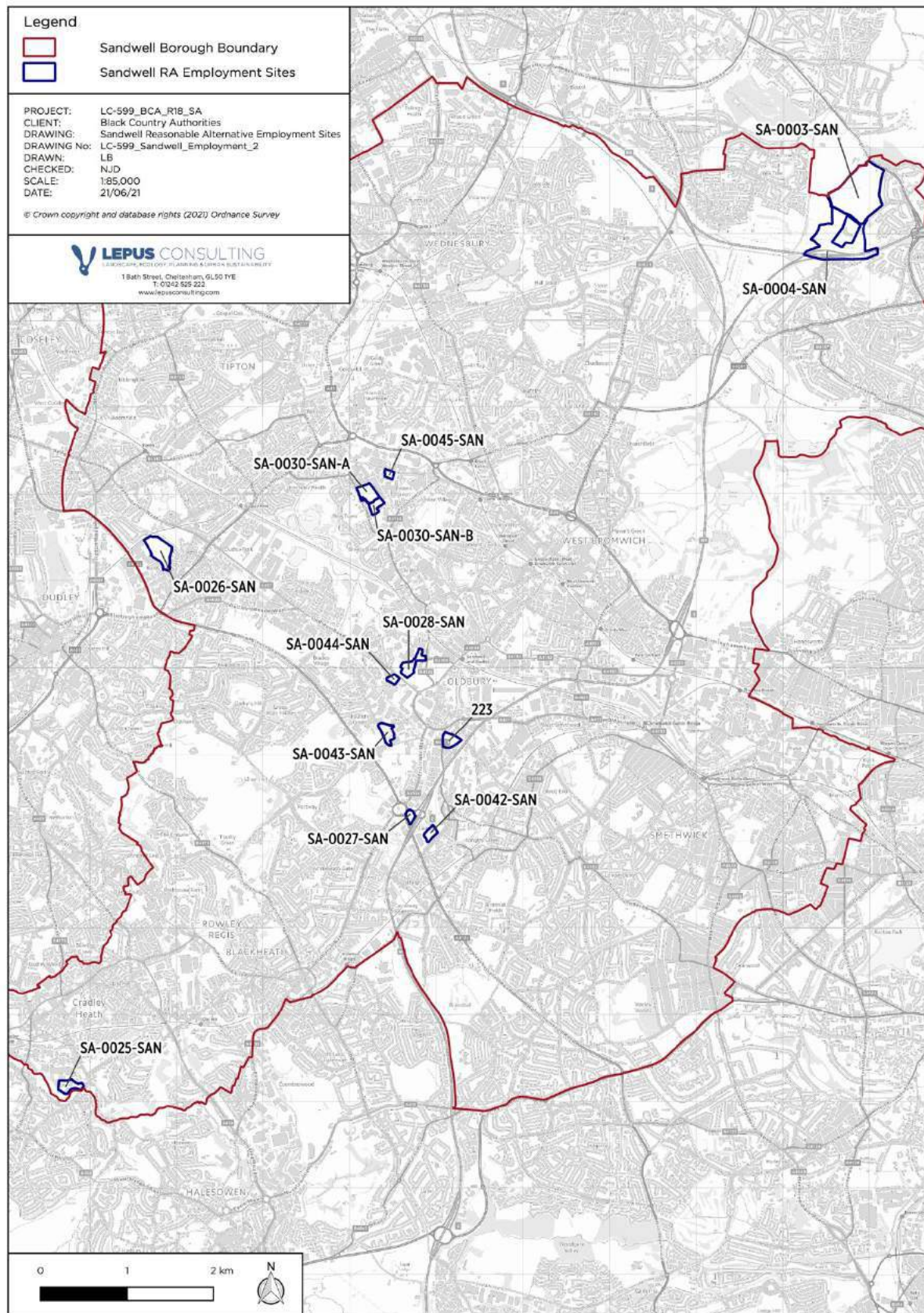
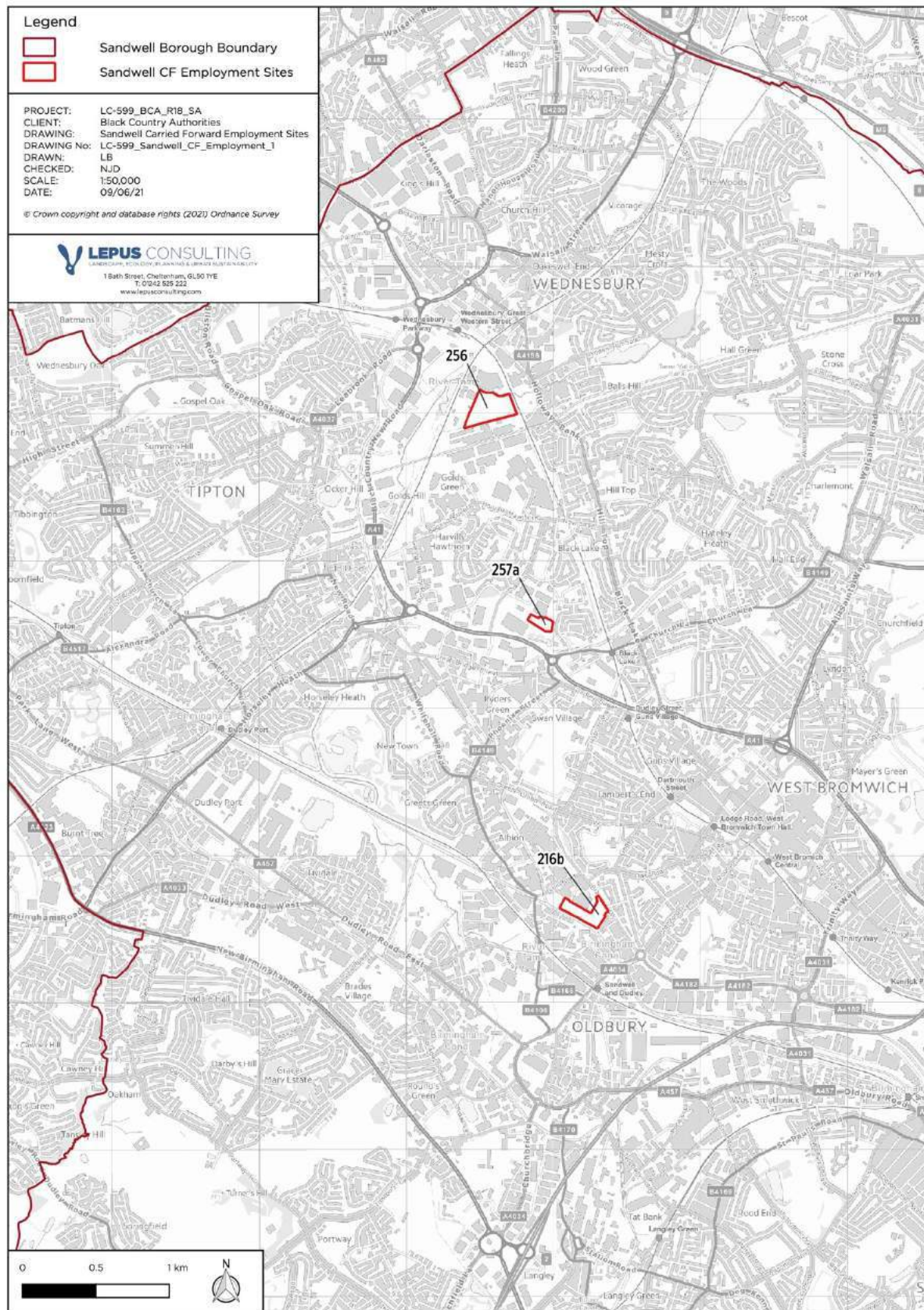


Figure G.1.2: Reasonable alternative sites proposed for employment use in Sandwell











**Table G.1.1: Reasonable alternative sites in Sandwell**

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
SA-0001-SAN	Tanhouse Avenue	Housing	2.49	1.25	50
SA-0002-SAN	Wilderness Lane, B43 7TB	Housing	3.00	Unknown	Unknown
SA-0003-SAN	Land off Birmingham Road, Great Barr	Housing	27.00	Unknown	300-355 (if mixed use with employment) or 700-900 (if all residential)
SA-0004-SAN	Wilderness Lane - Land surrounding Q3	Housing	22.55	13.53	541
SA-0006-SAN	Charlemont Community Centre	Housing	0.05	Unknown	1
SA-0016-SAN	Tamebridge Parkway Station North of Train Station(a)	Housing	7.00	Unknown	Unknown
SA-0020-SAN	Land to North of Painswick Close Sub Station	Housing	4.30	Unknown	120
SA-0033-SAN	Dudley Road East/Brades Road	Housing	2.65	Unknown	90
SA-0048-SAN	Brades Road, Oldbury	Housing	1.14	1.14	51
SA-6999	Brandhall Golf Course	Housing	37.2	37.2	560
SA-0003-SAN	Land off Birmingham Road, Great Barr	Employment	27.00	Unknown	N/A
SA-0025-SAN	Land off Overend Road, Cradley Heath Business Park	Employment	3.04	Unknown	N/A
SA-0026-SAN	Land at Coneygre, Newcomen Drive, Sandwell	Employment	6.92	Unknown	N/A
SA-0027-SAN	Land at Birchley Island, Junction 2 of M5, Oldbury, Sandwell	Employment	1.12	Unknown	N/A
SA-0028-SAN	Roway Lane, Oldbury, B69 3AY	Employment	3.47	Unknown	N/A
SA-0030-SAN-A	Whitehall Road (North), Tipton	Employment	3.51	Unknown	N/A
SA-0030-SAN-B	Whitehall Road (South), Tipton	Employment	1.99	Unknown	N/A
SA-0042-SAN	Land Adj To Asda Wolverhampton Road Oldbury	Employment	1.60	Unknown	N/A
SA-0043-SAN	Rounds Green Road/Shidas Lane, Oldburymove	Employment	2.78	Unknown	N/A
SA-0044-SAN	British Gas, Land off Dudley Rd, Oldbury	Employment	1.05	Unknown	N/A
SA-0045-SAN	Legacy 43, Ryder Street, West Bromwich	Employment	0.88	Unknown	N/A
223	Seven Stars Road, Oldbury	Employment	2.51	Unknown	N/A
28	Alma Street, Wednesbury	CF Housing	0.52	0.52	23
744	Perrott Street / Kitchener Street Black Patch, Smethwick	CF Housing	1.50	1.50	52
764	Hawes Lane, Rowley Regis	CF Housing	0.56	0.56	15
1170	Beever Road, Great Bridge	CF Housing	1.01	1.01	18
1183	Land at Horseley Heath, Alexandra Road, and Lower Church Lane, Tipton	CF Housing	2.26	1.90	86
1203	Mill Street, Great Bridge	CF Housing	0.86	0.86	34
1376	Elbow Street, Old Hill	CF Housing	0.77	0.77	33
1449	Wellington Road, Tipton	CF Housing	0.91	0.91	40
1451	28-64 High Street, West Bromwich	CF Housing	0.60	0.60	53

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
1459	Bank Street (West) Hateley Heath	CF Housing	0.85	0.85	43
1463	Lower City Road, Oldbury	CF Housing	1.83	1.83	64
1546	Heartlands Furniture, Cranford Street, Smethwick	CF Housing	2.40	2.40	300
1994	Land and Premises at Winkle Street and John Street, West Bromwich	CF Housing	1.01	1.01	45
2013	Land Between No.32 And George Betts School, West End Avenue, Smethwick	CF Housing	0.29	0.29	11
2370	Bradleys Lane / High Street, Tipton	CF Housing	5.60	5.60	241
2371	North Smethwick Canalside, Smethwick	CF Housing	8.77	8.77	400
2377	Carters Green / Gun Lane, West Bromwich	CF Housing	1.09	1.09	49
2388	Swan Lane, North of A41, West Bromwich	CF Housing	5.40	4.07	149
2588	Abberley Street, Smethwick	CF Housing	6.27	6.27	200
2590	South of Cranford Street and Heath Street, Smethwick	CF Housing	1.85	1.85	70
2893	Former Sunlight Laundry, Stanhope Road, Smethwick B67 6HN	CF Housing	0.73	0.73	32
2919	Land to east of Black Lake, West Bromwich	CF Housing	2.45	2.45	110
2940	Rattlechain Site Land to the north of Temple Way, Tividale	CF Housing	7.24	7.24	322
2946	Site surrounding former Post office and Telephone exchange, Horseley heath, tipton	CF Housing	1.16	1.16	52
2972	Used Car Sales site on corner of Lower Church Lane and Horseley Heath, Tipton	CF Housing	0.56	0.56	23
2985	STW/SMBC Land, Friar Park Road, Wednesbury	CF Housing	27.87	27.87	750
2986	Friar Street, Wednesbury	CF Housing	1.01	1.01	45
3009	Tatbank Road, Oldbury B69 4NB	CF Housing	1.15	1.15	52
3011	Langley Maltings, Western Road, Langly B69 4LY	CF Housing	2.72	2.72	95
3023	Macarthur Road Industrial Estate, Cradley Heath	CF Housing	0.30	0.30	13
3025	Silverthorne Lane/ Forge Lane, Cradley Heath	CF Housing	2.82	2.82	127
3041	Cokeland Place / Graingers Lane, Cradley Heath	CF Housing	0.36	0.36	16
3049	Land between Addington Way and River Tame; Temple Way (Rattlechain)	CF Housing	0.90	0.90	32
3223	Summertown Road, Oldbury	CF Housing	0.89	0.89	32
6483	Thandi Coach Station, Alma Street, Smethwick B66 2RL	CF Housing	0.71	0.71	58
6919	PJ Commercial - Phase 4 of Grove Lane MP	CF Housing	0.80	0.80	28
6924	The Phoenix Collegiate, Friar Park Road, Wednesbury	CF Housing	4.80	4.80	84

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
6997	Heath Street - Phase 3 of Grove Lane MP	CF Housing	0.90	0.90	30
6998	Phase 6 of Grove Lane MP	CF Housing	1.18	1.18	40
SA-0029-SAN	Edwin Richards Quarry, Portway Road, Rowley Regis	CF Housing	10.10	10.10	281
216b	Brandon Way / Albion Road	CF Employment	3.95	Unknown	N/A
256	Bilport Lane, Wednesbury	CF Employment	5.30	Unknown	N/A
257a	Site off Richmond Street, West Bromwich	CF Employment	1.10	Unknown	N/A

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## G.2 SA Objective 1: Cultural Heritage

### G.2.1 Grade I Listed Buildings

- G.2.1.1 There are two Grade I Listed Buildings in Sandwell. The proposed development at sites in Sandwell would be unlikely to significantly impact either of these Grade I Listed Buildings, therefore a negligible impact has been identified across all sites.

### G.2.2 Grade II\* Listed Buildings

- G.2.2.1 There are eight Grade II\* Listed Buildings within Sandwell, mostly concentrated in and around the Smethwick area in the south east of the borough. Site 2371 is located adjacent to the Grade II\* Listed Building 'Engine Arm Aqueduct, Birmingham Canal Wolverhampton Level'. The proposed development at this site could potentially have a minor negative impact on the setting of this Listed Building. However, this site contains some existing development so it is acknowledged that there may also be opportunities to improve the historic setting of the area through regeneration of degraded industrial buildings currently on site.
- G.2.2.2 The proposed development at all other sites within Sandwell would be unlikely to significantly impact any Grade II\* Listed Buildings, primarily due to the sites being separated from Listed Buildings by existing built form. Therefore, a negligible impact has been identified across these sites.

### G.2.3 Grade II Listed Buildings

- G.2.3.1 There are many Grade II Listed Buildings throughout Sandwell, generally clustered within the built-up areas, along the canal network, and particularly within West Bromwich and Oldbury town centres. Site 3011 coincides with the Grade II Listed Building 'Langley Maltings', and is adjacent to 'Station Road Bridge Birmingham Canal Titford Branch'. The proposed development at this site could potentially have direct adverse effects on 'Langley Maltings', resulting in a major negative impact. Although, there is an element of uncertainty regarding the impact of development at this site, as there may be opportunities to improve the historic setting of the area through regeneration of degraded buildings currently on site.
- G.2.3.2 Four sites are located adjacent to Grade II Listed Buildings (SA-0020-SAN, SA-0030-SAN-A, SA-0030-SAN-B and 2371), and a further eight sites could potentially have an adverse impact on the setting of various Listed Buildings. For example, proposed housing and employment site SA-0003-SAN is located approximately 230m from the Grade II Listed Building 'Walsall (or Merrion's) Lodge' and around 330m from 'Hill Farm Bridge (Rushall Canal)' and housing site SA-0004-SAN is located approximately 160m from 'Brickfields Bridge Footbridge' and 180m from 'Farm Bridge (Rushall Canal)'. The proposed development at these 12 sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the setting of one or more Grade II Listed Buildings.

## **G.2.4 Conservation Area**

G.2.4.1 Sandwell contains nine Conservation Areas (CA), the majority of which cover sections of the urban area, as well as portions of the canal network, historic open spaces and nature reserves. A large proportion of Site 1546 and a small proportion of Site 2371 are located within 'Smethwick Galton Valley' CA, and Sites 2590 and 6997 are located adjacent to this CA. A further four sites are located in close proximity to various CAs, such as housing and employment site SA-0003-SAN which is located approximately 50m from 'Great Barr' CA (in Walsall). The proposed development at these eight sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the setting of these CAs. The remaining sites would not be expected to have a significant impact on the setting of any CA and have consequently been assessed as negligible.

## **G.2.5 Scheduled Monument**

G.2.5.1 There are eight Scheduled Monuments (SMs) within Sandwell, generally covering previously developed areas in relation to Birmingham Canal or areas with industrial history. Site 2371 coincides with 'Smethwick Engine House' SM and a proportion of 'Engine Arm Aqueduct, Warley' SMs. The proposed development at this site could potentially have a direct adverse effect on these SMs, resulting in a major negative impact. However, this site contains some existing development so it is acknowledged that there may also be opportunities to improve the historic setting of the area and associated SMs through regeneration of degraded industrial buildings currently on site.

G.2.5.2 All other sites within Sandwell are not located in close proximity to any SMs, and as such, the proposed development at these sites would not be expected to significantly impact the setting of any of these SMs.

## **G.2.6 Registered Park and Garden**

G.2.6.1 Five Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs) can be found within Sandwell: 'Brunswick Park', 'Victoria Park (Tipton)', 'Dartmouth Park', 'Warley Park' and a small proportion of 'Great Barr Hall'. Housing and employment site SA-0003-SAN is located approximately 50m from 'Great Barr Hall' RPG, and employment site SA-0026-SAN is located approximately 200m from 'Victoria Park (Tipton)' RPG. Although there is some intervening built form separating the sites from the RPGs, both sites comprise large areas of undeveloped land. The proposed development at these two sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the setting of these RPGs. The remaining sites are deemed unlikely to have a significant impact on the setting of any RPG and have consequently been assessed as negligible.

## **G.2.7 Archaeological Priority Area**

G.2.7.1 Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) have been identified throughout Sandwell's urban and undeveloped areas. Five sites coincide with APAs, including proposed housing and employment site SA-0003-SAN which coincides with 'Peak House Farm Moated Site' APA. A further five sites are located adjacent to APAs. The proposed development at these ten sites could potentially alter the setting of these APAs, and as a result have a minor negative impact. The remaining sites are not located in close proximity to APAs, and therefore, would be expected to have a negligible impact on the setting of APAs.

## **G.2.8 Historic Landscape Characterisation**

G.2.8.1 The Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Study<sup>1</sup> has identified a range of Historic Environment Area Designations within the Black Country, covering a large proportion of Sandwell's parkland and Green Belt as well as a number of features within the urban areas. Eight of the proposed sites in Sandwell coincide wholly or partially within an area of High Historic Landscape Value (HHLV) or High Historic Townscape Value (HHTV). This includes proposed housing and employment site SA-0003-SAN which wholly coincides with 'Peak House Farm Field System' HHLV, and housing site SA-6999 which wholly coincides with 'Brandhall Ridge and Furrow' HHLV. Therefore, the proposed development at these eight sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the surrounding historic environment. The remaining 57 sites do not coincide with any identified areas of high historic value, and therefore, would be expected to have a negligible impact on the local historic environment.

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<sup>1</sup> Oxford Archaeology (2019) Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Study. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13895/comp\\_black-country-hlc-final-report-30-10-2019-lr\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13895/comp_black-country-hlc-final-report-30-10-2019-lr_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 19/04/21]

**Table G.2.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 1 – Cultural heritage**

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>								
SA-0001-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0002-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0003-SAN	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-
SA-0004-SAN	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0006-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0016-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0020-SAN	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0033-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0048-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-6999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>								
SA-0003-SAN	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-
SA-0025-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0026-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0027-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0028-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0030-SAN-A	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0030-SAN-B	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0042-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0043-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0044-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0045-SAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
223	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>								
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
744	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
764	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
1170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1449	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
1451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1459	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1463	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-
1546	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
2371	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
2377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2590	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
2893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2940	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
2946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3011	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
3023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3223	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
6483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6924	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6997	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
6998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0029-SAN	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>								
216b	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
257a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## G.3 SA Objective 2: Landscape

### G.3.1 Cannock Chase AONB

- G.3.1.1 Cannock Chase AONB is located at its closest point approximately 14km to the north west of Sandwell. The proposed development at all sites in Sandwell would be unlikely to significantly impact the AONB, in terms of altering views of/from the AONB or altering the setting of the AONB. Therefore, a negligible impact has been identified across all sites.

### G.3.2 Landscape Sensitivity

- G.3.2.1 The Black Country Landscape Sensitivity Assessment<sup>2</sup> identified the extent to which the character and quality of Black Country Green Belt land is susceptible to change as a result of future development. In Sandwell, Green Belt is restricted to the north east of the borough, where the majority of the largest sites are located. Housing and employment site SA-0003-SAN and housing sites SA-0002-SAN and SA-0004-SAN are located within areas of 'Moderate' landscape sensitivity, and site SA-0006-SAN is located within an area of 'Low-Moderate' landscape sensitivity. Therefore, the proposed development at these five sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the local landscape.
- G.3.2.2 The majority of sites in Sandwell, including all of the 'carried forward' sites, are located in the existing urban area, or areas of 'Low' landscape sensitivity; therefore, the proposed development at these 60 sites would be expected to result in a negligible impact on the local landscape.

### G.3.3 Alter Views for PRow Network Users

- G.3.3.1 The majority of proposed sites in Sandwell are located within the existing urban area and are separated from the PRow network by existing built form; therefore, development at these sites would be expected to result in a negligible impact on views. However, some sites (including the large sites SA-0003-SAN and SA-0004-SAN) currently comprise areas of open space within the Green Belt, or areas of open space within the urban area (such as site SA-6999 which coincides with PRows), in the vicinity of Sandwell's PRow network. The proposed development at these 13 sites could potentially alter the views of open space currently experienced by the users of these footpaths. Therefore, these sites have been identified as having a minor negative impact on the landscape.

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<sup>2</sup> LUC (2019) Black Country Landscape Sensitivity Assessment. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13883/black-country-lsa-front-end-report-final-lr\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13883/black-country-lsa-front-end-report-final-lr_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 16/04/21]

### **G.3.4 Alter Views for Local Residents**

- G.3.4.1 The proposed development at 29 of the proposed sites in Sandwell are considered to have the potential to alter the views currently experienced by nearby local residents, due to their location with respect to existing residential zones. Therefore, a minor negative impact on the local landscape could be expected at these sites. On the other hand, the remaining 36 sites are separated from nearby residential properties by existing built form, and therefore, development at these sites would be expected to have a negligible impact on views.

### **G.3.5 Green Belt Harm**

- G.3.5.1 The Green Belt Study<sup>3</sup> classified parcels of Green Belt land into different 'harm' ratings, based on the assessment of potential harm caused by removing each parcel from the Green Belt based on a range of criteria. Due to the large scale and undeveloped nature of some of these proposed sites, Green Belt harm can be expected upon their development. Housing and employment site SA-0003-SAN is located within an area of 'High' Green Belt harm and housing sites SA-0002-SAN and SA-0004-SAN are located within an area of 'Moderate-High' Green Belt harm. Therefore, the proposed development at these four sites could potentially result in a major negative impact on the landscape objective. Additionally, sites SA-0001-SAN, SA-0016-SAN and SA-0020-SAN could potentially result in 'Low-Moderate' and/or 'Moderate' Green Belt harm, and therefore, the proposed development at these three sites would be expected to have a minor negative impact on the landscape objective. The majority of sites, including all 'carried forward' sites, are located away from the Green Belt and would be expected to result in a negligible impact.

<sup>3</sup> LUC (11702019) Black Country Green Belt Study. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13882/bcgb-0919-black-country-gb1183-stage-1-and-2-plus-app1-final-reduced\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13882/bcgb-0919-black-country-gb1183-stage-1-and-2-plus-app1-final-reduced_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 19/04/21]

**Table G.3.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 2 – Landscape**

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRoW Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>					
SA-0001-SAN	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0002-SAN	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0003-SAN	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0004-SAN	0	-	-	0	--
SA-0006-SAN	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0016-SAN	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0020-SAN	0	0	-	-	-
SA-0033-SAN	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0048-SAN	0	0	0	0	0
SA-6999	0	0	-	-	0
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>					
SA-0003-SAN	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0025-SAN	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0026-SAN	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0027-SAN	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0028-SAN	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0030-SAN-A	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0030-SAN-B	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0042-SAN	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0043-SAN	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0044-SAN	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0045-SAN	0	0	0	0	0
223	0	0	0	-	0
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>					
28	0	0	0	-	0
744	0	0	0	-	0
764	0	0	0	-	0
1170	0	0	0	-	0
1183	0	0	0	-	0
1203	0	0	0	-	0
1376	0	0	0	0	0
1449	0	0	0	0	0
1451	0	0	0	0	0
1459	0	0	0	0	0
1463	0	0	0	-	0
1546	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	-	0
2370	0	0	0	0	0
2371	0	0	0	0	0
2377	0	0	0	0	0
2388	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRoW Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
2588	0	0	0	0	0
2590	0	0	0	0	0
2893	0	0	0	-	0
2919	0	0	0	0	0
2940	0	0	-	-	0
2946	0	0	0	0	0
2972	0	0	0	0	0
2985	0	0	0	-	0
2986	0	0	0	0	0
3009	0	0	0	0	0
3011	0	0	0	0	0
3023	0	0	0	0	0
3025	0	0	0	-	0
3041	0	0	0	0	0
3049	0	0	-	-	0
3223	0	0	0	0	0
6483	0	0	0	0	0
6919	0	0	0	0	0
6924	0	0	0	-	0
6997	0	0	0	0	0
6998	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0029-SAN	0	0	-	-	0
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>					
216b	0	0	-	-	0
256	0	0	0	0	0
257a	0	0	-	-	0

## G.4 SA Objective 3: Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna and Geodiversity

### G.4.1 European Sites

G.4.1.1 European sites are a network of nature protection areas which include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). There are no European sites within Sandwell, with the nearest being 'Fens Pools' SAC located approximately 3km to the west, in Dudley. No Zone of Influence has been identified for 'Fens Pools' SAC to indicate areas where development could potentially result in significant adverse effects on its designated features, and therefore, at the time of writing the impact of all proposed sites on European sites is uncertain. The emerging HRA will provide more detailed analysis of likely impacts and identification of impact pathways beyond those considered in the SA.

### G.4.2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest

G.4.2.1 There are no Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within Sandwell borough however nearby SSSIs include 'The Leasowes' and 'Doulton's Claypit' in the neighbouring borough of Dudley. All sites are located within IRZs which do not indicate the proposed use as a threat to nearby SSSIs, and as such, would be likely to have a negligible impact.

### G.4.3 National Nature Reserves

G.4.3.1 There are no National Nature Reserves (NNRs) within Sandwell, with 'Wren's Nest' and 'Saltwells' NNRs in Dudley being the closest to the borough, located at their closest points approximately 800m and 700m to the west of Sandwell, respectively. None of the proposed sites within Sandwell are located in close proximity to these NNRs, and therefore, the proposed development at all sites would be unlikely to have a significant impact any NNR.

### G.4.4 Ancient Woodland

G.4.4.1 In Sandwell, there are some small areas of ancient woodland including 'Codsall Coppice' and 'Warley Rack Wood' in the south of the borough, and 'Dartmouth Golf Wood' and 'Chambers Wood' towards the north east. Site SA-0020-SAN is located adjacent to a stand of ancient woodland, and Site SA-0004-SAN is located approximately 170m from this ancient woodland across the Rushall Canal with foot bridge access. Housing and employment site SA-0003-SAN is located approximately 200m from 'Merrion's Wood' with only a small area of intervening development and non-designated woodland between the large site and ancient woodland. Therefore, the proposed development at these four sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on these ancient woodlands due to an increased

risk of disturbance. The remaining sites in Sandwell are unlikely to have a significant impact on any ancient woodland.

#### **G.4.5 Local Nature Reserves**

G.4.5.1 There are nine Local Nature Reserves (LNR) within Sandwell, found within both the urban areas and Green Belt, including 'Sheepwash', 'Merrion Wood' and 'Sot's Hole with Bluebell Wood' LNRs. A small proportion of site SA-0001-SAN coincides with 'Forge Mill Lake' LNR. Seven further sites are located in close proximity to LNRs, including housing and employment site SA-0003-SAN which is located approximately 60m from 'Merrion Wood' LNR. Therefore, the proposed development at these eight sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on these LNRs, due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. On the other hand, the remaining sites would be likely to have a negligible impact on LNRs, primarily due to being separated by existing built form.

#### **G.4.6 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation**

G.4.6.1 Within Sandwell, there are 33 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). Four sites coincide with SINCs: A small proportion of Site SA-0001-SAN coincides with 'Forge Mill, Sandwell Valley' SINC; Site SA-0002-SAN wholly coincides with 'Wilderness Wood' SINC; and housing and employment site SA-0003-SAN wholly coincides with 'Peakhouse Farm' SINC. The proposed development at these four sites could potentially result in direct adverse impacts or possible loss of these SINCs. A major negative impact would be expected.

G.4.6.2 Site SA-0004-SAN is adjacent to three SINCs: 'Hill Farm Bridge Fields', 'Wilderness Wood' and 'Peakhouse Farm'. Site SA-0033-SAN is adjacent to 'Gower Branch Canal' SINC, and Site 2919 is adjacent to 'Ridgeacre Branch Canal' SINC. The proposed development at these three sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on these SINCs, due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. None of the remaining sites coincide with or are located adjacent to SINCs, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites would not be expected to significantly impact any SINC.

#### **G.4.7 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

G.4.7.1 There are 71 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINCs) found throughout Sandwell, but particularly in the south west and north east of the borough. 12 sites coincide with SLINCs, including Site SA-0001-SAN which coincides with 'Tanhouse Avenue, Sandwell Valley' SLINC, and Site SA-0020-SAN which coincides with 'Land at Yew Tree' SLINC. Additionally, a further three sites are located adjacent to SLINCs. The proposed development at these 15 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on these SLINCs due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. The remaining sites do not coincide with, or are located adjacent to, any SLINC; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would not be expected to result in a significant impact on SLINCs.

#### **G.4.8 Geological Sites**

- G.4.8.1 Geological sites have been identified throughout the Plan area, which form part of the Black Country Global Geopark<sup>4</sup>. These sites include a range of notable geological features and formations, including a number of SSSIs and SINCs. Within Sandwell, there are five geological sites found in the east and south west of the borough, including 'The Rowley Hills', 'Blue Rock Quarry SINC' and 'Bumble Hole & Warren's Park LNR'. The proposed development at all sites within Sandwell would be likely to have a negligible impact on geological sites as they do not coincide with any identified areas of geological importance.

#### **G.4.9 Priority Habitats**

- G.4.9.1 Priority habitats are found throughout the Sandwell area, particularly concentrated in the Green Belt to the north east and include 'coastal and floodplain grazing marsh', 'good quality semi-improved grassland' and 'deciduous woodland'. A total of 16 sites coincide wholly or partially with priority habitats, including a large proportion of Site SA-0003-SAN which coincides with 'good quality semi-improved grassland' and a large proportion of Site SA-0004-SAN which coincides with 'deciduous woodland'. The proposed development at these 16 sites therefore would be likely to have a minor negative impact on these priority habitats due to the potential loss or degradation of these habitats. On the other hand, the remaining 49 sites do not coincide with any identified priority habitat; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be likely to have a negligible impact on the overall presence of priority habitats.

<sup>4</sup> Black Country Geopark (2021) Black Country Geopark. Available at: <https://blackcountrygeopark.dudley.gov.uk/bcg/> [Date Accessed: 07/05/21]

**Table G.4.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 3 – Biodiversity, flora, fauna and geodiversity**

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>									
SA-0001-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	-	--	-	0	0
SA-0002-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	-
SA-0003-SAN	+/-	0	0	-	-	--	0	0	-
SA-0004-SAN	+/-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	-
SA-0006-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0016-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0020-SAN	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0033-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0048-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-6999	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>									
SA-0003-SAN	+/-	0	0	-	-	--	0	0	-
SA-0025-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0026-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0027-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0028-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0030-SAN-A	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0030-SAN-B	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0042-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0043-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0044-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0045-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
223	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>									
28	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
744	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
764	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1170	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
1183	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
1203	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
1376	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1449	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1451	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1459	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1463	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1546	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2370	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
2371	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-



Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
2377	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2388	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
2588	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2590	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2893	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2919	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
2940	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
2946	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2972	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2985	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
2986	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3009	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3011	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3023	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3025	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
3041	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3049	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
3223	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6483	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6919	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6924	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
6997	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6998	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0029-SAN	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>									
216b	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
257a	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## G.5 SA Objective 4: Climate Change Mitigation

### G.5.1 Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint

- G.5.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in an increase in carbon emissions, to some extent. 37 sites are proposed for the development of 134 dwellings or less. The proposed development at these sites would be likely to result in a negligible contribution to Sandwell's total carbon emissions.
- G.5.1.2 Eleven sites are proposed for the development of 135 dwellings or more. The proposed development at these sites could potentially increase local carbon emissions, as a proportion of Sandwell's total, by more than 0.1%. Therefore, a minor negative impact on Sandwell's carbon emissions would be expected at these eleven sites.
- G.5.1.3 The housing capacity at two residential sites (SA-0002-SAN and SA-0016-SAN) is unknown at the time of writing, and therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain.
- G.5.1.4 The carbon emissions likely to be generated as a result of non-residential development is uncertain. This would be entirely dependent on the nature and scale of the employment land proposed, which is unknown at present.

**Table G.5.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 4 – Climate change mitigation**

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint	Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>		1463	0
SA-0001-SAN	0	1546	-
SA-0002-SAN	+/-	1994	0
SA-0003-SAN	-	2013	0
SA-0004-SAN	-	2370	-
SA-0006-SAN	0	2371	-
SA-0016-SAN	+/-	2377	0
SA-0020-SAN	0	2388	-
SA-0033-SAN	0	2588	-
SA-0048-SAN	0	2590	0
SA-6999	-	2893	0
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>		2919	0
SA-0003-SAN	+/-	2940	-
SA-0025-SAN	+/-	2946	0
SA-0026-SAN	+/-	2972	0
SA-0027-SAN	+/-	2985	-
SA-0028-SAN	+/-	2986	0
SA-0030-SAN-A	+/-	3009	0
SA-0030-SAN-B	+/-	3011	0
SA-0042-SAN	+/-	3023	0
SA-0043-SAN	+/-	3025	0
SA-0044-SAN	+/-	3041	0
SA-0045-SAN	+/-	3049	0
223	+/-	3223	0
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>		6483	0
28	0	6919	0
744	0	6924	0
764	0	6997	0
1170	0	6998	0
1183	0	SA-0029-SAN	-
1203	0	<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
1376	0	216b	+/-
1449	0	256	+/-
1451	0	257a	+/-
1459	0		

## G.6 SA Objective 5: Climate Change Adaptation

### G.6.1 Flood Zones

G.6.1.1 Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b occur alongside watercourses throughout the borough, such as the River Tame, with the majority of areas at risk of fluvial flooding found towards the north. The majority of sites are located wholly within Flood Zone 1 and therefore would be expected to have a minor positive impact on flooding, as the proposed development at these sites would be likely to locate site end users away from areas at risk of fluvial flooding. However, eight sites are located partially within Flood Zone 3a and/or 3b; therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a major negative impact on flooding in the area and exacerbate existing issues of flooding in Sandwell. Additionally, sites SA-0016-SAN and 2985 are located partially within Flood Zone 2, and therefore, the proposed development at these two sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on flooding.

### G.6.2 Indicative Flood Zone 3b

G.6.2.1 Indicative Flood Zone 3b is present in areas where flooding will potentially worsen in the future due to climate change, areas of which are scattered throughout Sandwell generally covering areas currently within Flood Zone 3a. The majority of Site 1170, and a small proportion of Sites 2940 and 3049, coincide with Indicative Flood Zone 3b. Therefore, the proposed development at these three sites could potentially have a major negative impact on flooding and may exacerbate existing issues of flooding in Sandwell. There are no other sites within Sandwell which are located within Indicative Flood Zone 3b, and therefore, the remaining sites could potentially have a negligible impact on contributing to flooding issues in the future, although further site-specific assessments and reference to emerging data would help to provide a more accurate picture of changing flood risk due to climate change.

### G.6.3 Surface Water Flood Risk

G.6.3.1 Surface Water Flood Risk (SWFR) is categorised into low (1/1000), medium (1/100) and high (1/30) in relation to the probability of surface water flooding occurring in a given area. Areas affected by surface water flooding can be found throughout Sandwell, in particular along roads, as well as within urban parkland, and associated with ponds and watercourses. 17 sites coincide with an area of high SWFR, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a major negative impact on surface water flooding in the area, as development would be likely to locate site end users in areas at high risk of surface water flooding as well as exacerbate pluvial flood risk in surrounding locations. Additionally, a further 39 sites coincide with areas of low and/or medium SWFR, and as such, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on surface water

flooding in the area. The remaining sites which do not coincide with any significant areas of SWFR would be expected to have a negligible impact on surface water flooding.

**Table G.6.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 5 – Climate change adaptation**

Site Ref	Flood Zones	Indicative Flood Zone 3b	Surface Water Flood Risk
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-SAN	+	0	-
SA-0002-SAN	+	0	--
SA-0003-SAN	+	0	-
SA-0004-SAN	+	0	-
SA-0006-SAN	+	0	0
SA-0016-SAN	-	0	-
SA-0020-SAN	+	0	-
SA-0033-SAN	+	0	0
SA-0048-SAN	+	0	-
SA-6999	--	0	--
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0003-SAN	+	0	-
SA-0025-SAN	+	0	-
SA-0026-SAN	+	0	-
SA-0027-SAN	+	0	-
SA-0028-SAN	+	0	-
SA-0030-SAN-A	+	0	--
SA-0030-SAN-B	+	0	-
SA-0042-SAN	--	0	-
SA-0043-SAN	+	0	-
SA-0044-SAN	+	0	-
SA-0045-SAN	+	0	0
223	+	0	-
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
28	+	0	0
744	+	0	-
764	+	0	0
1170	--	--	-
1183	+	0	-
1203	--	0	--
1376	+	0	-
1449	+	0	-
1451	+	0	-
1459	+	0	0
1463	+	0	-
1546	+	0	--
1994	+	0	--
2013	+	0	0
2370	+	0	--
2371	+	0	-
2377	+	0	--

2388	+	0	-
2588	+	0	-
2590	+	0	--
2893	+	0	-
2919	+	0	-
2940	--	--	--
2946	+	0	-
2972	+	0	--
2985	-	0	--
2986	--	0	-
3009	+	0	-
3011	+	0	--
3023	+	0	-
3025	+	0	-
3041	+	0	0
3049	--	--	-
3223	+	0	--
6483	+	0	--
6919	+	0	0
6924	+	0	-
6997	+	0	-
6998	+	0	-
SA-0029-SAN	+	0	--
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
216b	+	0	--
256	--	0	-
257a	+	0	-

## G.7 SA Objective 6: Natural Resources

### G.7.1 Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value

G.7.1.1 Sandwell is principally built-up, although it also contains a range of large green spaces distributed throughout the borough and a small proportion of undeveloped Green Belt land in the north east.

G.7.1.2 29 sites in Sandwell wholly comprise previously developed land which would be likely to have little or no environmental value. The proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on natural resources as development would be classed as an efficient use of land.

G.7.1.3 The remaining 36 sites wholly or partially comprise undeveloped land and/or contain areas likely to be of environmental value such as hedgerows, trees and scrub that may be lost or further fragmented if developed. The proposed development at four of these sites (housing and employment site SA-0003-SAN, as well as housing sites SA-6999 and 2985) would be expected to have a major negative impact on natural resources due to the loss of 20ha or more of previously undeveloped land. The proposed development at 32 sites of these sites would be expected to have a minor negative impact on natural resources due to the loss of less than 20ha of previously undeveloped land.

### G.7.2 Agricultural Land Classification

G.7.2.1 The land within Sandwell borough is almost entirely 'Urban' according to the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC), with a small proportion of 'Non-Agricultural' and Grade 4 land in the north east. Only a very small area in the north east, within Sandwell Valley Country Park, is classed as Grade 3, which potentially represents some of the 'best and most versatile' (BMV) land within Sandwell. The proposed development at all of the 36 sites within Sandwell which wholly or partially comprise undeveloped land would be likely to have a minor positive impact on natural resources due to being located upon areas of less agriculturally important 'Urban' and/or 'Non-Agricultural' land, which would help to prevent the loss of BMV land across the Plan area.

G.7.2.2 The proposed development at the 29 sites which are located wholly on previously developed land would be likely to have a negligible impact on agricultural land.

### G.7.3 Mineral Safeguarding Areas / Areas of Search

G.7.3.1 There are no Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) or Areas of Search (AOS) identified within Sandwell. All proposed sites in Sandwell would be expected to result in a negligible impact on mineral resources.

**Table G.7.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 6 – Natural resources**

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Areas / Areas of Search
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-SAN	-	+	0
SA-0002-SAN	-	+	0
SA-0003-SAN	--	+	0
SA-0004-SAN	-	+	0
SA-0006-SAN	+	0	0
SA-0016-SAN	-	+	0
SA-0020-SAN	-	+	0
SA-0033-SAN	+	0	0
SA-0048-SAN	+	0	0
SA-6999	--	+	0
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0003-SAN	--	+	0
SA-0025-SAN	+	0	0
SA-0026-SAN	-	+	0
SA-0027-SAN	-	+	0
SA-0028-SAN	-	+	0
SA-0030-SAN-A	+	0	0
SA-0030-SAN-B	-	+	0
SA-0042-SAN	-	+	0
SA-0043-SAN	-	+	0
SA-0044-SAN	-	+	0
SA-0045-SAN	-	+	0
223	+	0	0
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
28	+	0	0
744	-	+	0
764	-	+	0
1170	-	+	0
1183	-	+	0
1203	-	+	0
1376	+	0	0
1449	+	0	0
1451	+	0	0
1459	+	0	0
1463	-	+	0
1546	+	0	0
1994	+	0	0
2013	-	+	0
2370	+	0	0
2371	-	+	0
2377	+	0	0
2388	-	+	0



Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Areas / Areas of Search
2588	+	0	0
2590	+	0	0
2893	-	+	0
2919	+	0	0
2940	-	+	0
2946	+	0	0
2972	+	0	0
2985	--	+	0
2986	+	0	0
3009	-	+	0
3011	+	0	0
3023	+	0	0
3025	+	0	0
3041	+	0	0
3049	-	+	0
3223	-	+	0
6483	+	0	0
6919	+	0	0
6924	-	+	0
6997	+	0	0
6998	+	0	0
SA-0029-SAN	-	+	0
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
216b	-	+	0
256	-	+	0
257a	-	+	0

## G.8 SA Objective 7: Pollution

### G.8.1 Air Quality Management Area

- G.8.1.1 The entirety of Sandwell borough is classed as 'Sandwell Air Quality Management Area' (AQMA). All sites are located wholly within this AQMA, whilst several sites are also located partially within 200m of the adjacent 'Walsall AQMA', 'Birmingham AQMA' or 'Dudley AQMA'. The proposed development at all sites would be likely to locate site end users in areas of existing poor air quality and have a minor negative impact on air pollution.

### G.8.2 Main Road

- G.8.2.1 Many major roads pass through Sandwell, including the A34, A4041 and the M6 Motorway. 36 of the sites proposed within Sandwell are located within 200m of a main road, including Sites SA-0002-SAN, SA-0004-SAN and SA-0016-SAN which are adjacent to the M6. Therefore, the proposed development at these 36 sites could potentially expose site end users to higher levels of transport associated air and noise pollution. Traffic using these main roads would be expected to have a minor negative impact on air quality and noise at these sites. The proposed development at the remaining sites which are over 200m from a main road would be expected to have a negligible impact on transport associated air and noise pollution associated with main roads.

### G.8.3 Watercourse

- G.8.3.1 There are several watercourses within Sandwell, including the River Tame and various canals and brooks. 26 sites coincide with or are located within 10m of various watercourses. The proposed development at these sites would be likely to increase the risk of contamination of these watercourses, and therefore have a minor negative impact on water quality. The remaining 39 sites which are located over 10m from watercourses are less likely to have a significant impact on the quality of watercourses however each site would need to be evaluated according to land use type, size of development and exact location.

### G.8.4 Groundwater Source Protection Zone

- G.8.4.1 Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for groundwater within Sandwell are located only within the south east of the borough. SPZs are grouped from 1 to 3 based on the level of protection that the groundwater requires. Ten of the 'carried forward' residential sites in Sandwell are located within the total catchment (zone 3) of this SPZ. The proposed development at these sites could potentially increase the risk of groundwater contamination within the SPZ and have a minor negative impact on the quality or status of groundwater resources. The remaining sites in Sandwell do not coincide with the catchment of any SPZ; therefore, the

proposed development at these 55 sites would be expected to have a negligible impact on quality or status of groundwater.

### **G.8.5 Potential Increase in Air Pollution**

- G.8.5.1 14 sites are proposed for the development of 100 or more dwellings, and one site (SA-0003-SAN) is proposed for non-residential end use and comprises more than 1ha. The proposed development at these 15 sites could potentially result in a significant increase in local air pollution; therefore, a major negative impact would be expected.
- G.8.5.2 34 sites are proposed for the development of between ten and 99 dwellings, and 12 sites are proposed for non-residential end use and comprise between one and 10ha. Therefore, the proposed development at these 46 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on air pollution in the local area.
- G.8.5.3 One site is proposed for the development of less than ten dwellings (SA-0006-SAN proposed for one dwelling), and one site is proposed for non-residential end use and comprise less than 1ha (Site SA-0045-SAN). The proposed development at these two sites would be expected to have a negligible impact on local air pollution.
- G.8.5.4 The housing capacity at two residential sites in Sandwell (SA-0002-SAN and SA-0016-SAN) is unknown at the time of writing, and therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain.

**Table G.8.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 7 – Pollution

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>					
SA-0001-SAN	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0002-SAN	-	-	0	0	+/-
SA-0003-SAN	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0004-SAN	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0006-SAN	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0016-SAN	-	-	-	0	+/-
SA-0020-SAN	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0033-SAN	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0048-SAN	-	-	-	0	-
SA-6999	-	-	-	0	--
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>					
SA-0003-SAN	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0025-SAN	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0026-SAN	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0027-SAN	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0028-SAN	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0030-SAN-A	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0030-SAN-B	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0042-SAN	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0043-SAN	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0044-SAN	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0045-SAN	-	0	0	0	0
223	-	-	-	0	-
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>					
28	-	0	0	0	-
744	-	0	0	-	-
764	-	0	0	0	-
1170	-	-	-	0	-
1183	-	0	0	0	-
1203	-	-	0	0	-
1376	-	-	0	0	-
1449	-	0	-	0	-
1451	-	-	0	0	-
1459	-	0	0	0	-
1463	-	-	-	0	-
1546	-	0	-	-	--
1994	-	-	0	0	-
2013	-	-	-	0	-
2370	-	-	0	0	--
2371	-	-	-	-	--
2377	-	-	0	0	-
2388	-	-	0	0	--

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
2588	-	-	-	-	--
2590	-	-	-	-	-
2893	-	-	-	-	-
2919	-	-	0	0	--
2940	-	0	-	0	--
2946	-	-	0	0	-
2972	-	-	0	0	-
2985	-	0	0	0	--
2986	-	0	0	0	-
3009	-	0	0	0	-
3011	-	0	-	0	-
3023	-	0	0	0	-
3025	-	-	0	0	--
3041	-	0	0	0	-
3049	-	0	-	0	-
3223	-	-	-	0	-
6483	-	-	0	-	-
6919	-	-	0	-	-
6924	-	0	0	0	-
6997	-	0	0	-	-
6998	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0029-SAN	-	0	0	0	--
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>					
216b	-	0	-	0	-
256	-	0	-	0	-
257a	-	-	0	0	-

## G.9 SA Objective 8: Waste

### G.9.1 Potential Increase in Household Waste Generation

- G.9.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in an increase in household waste generation, to some extent.
- G.9.1.2 37 sites are proposed for the development of 130 dwellings or less. The proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a negligible impact on household waste generation in comparison to current levels.
- G.9.1.3 Eleven sites are proposed for the development of 131 dwellings or more. The proposed development at these sites would be expected to increase household waste generation by more than 0.1% in comparison to current levels. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on household waste generation.
- G.9.1.4 The housing capacity at two residential sites in Sandwell (SA-0002-SAN and SA-0016-SAN) is unknown at the time of writing, and therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain.
- G.9.1.5 The waste likely to be generated as a result of non-residential development is uncertain.

**Table G.9.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 8 – Waste**

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>	
SA-0001-SAN	0
SA-0002-SAN	+/-
SA-0003-SAN	-
SA-0004-SAN	-
SA-0006-SAN	0
SA-0016-SAN	+/-
SA-0020-SAN	0
SA-0033-SAN	0
SA-0048-SAN	0
SA-6999	-
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>	
SA-0003-SAN	+/-
SA-0025-SAN	+/-
SA-0026-SAN	+/-
SA-0027-SAN	+/-
SA-0028-SAN	+/-
SA-0030-SAN-A	+/-
SA-0030-SAN-B	+/-
SA-0042-SAN	+/-
SA-0043-SAN	+/-
SA-0044-SAN	+/-
SA-0045-SAN	+/-
223	+/-
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>	
28	0
744	0
764	0
1170	0
1183	0
1203	0
1376	0
1449	0
1451	0
1459	0

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
1463	0
1546	-
1994	0
2013	0
2370	-
2371	-
2377	0
2388	-
2588	-
2590	0
2893	0
2919	0
2940	-
2946	0
2972	0
2985	-
2986	0
3009	0
3011	0
3023	0
3025	0
3041	0
3049	0
3223	0
6483	0
6919	0
6924	0
6997	0
6998	0
SA-0029-SAN	-
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
216b	+/-
256	+/-
257a	+/-

## G.10 SA Objective 9: Transport and Accessibility

### G.10.1 Bus Stop

G.10.1.1 In Sandwell, there are many bus stops, which would be expected to generally provide good public transport access, with the exception of some small areas to the east of the borough and pockets in the centre where bus stops are more thinly distributed. The majority of sites within Sandwell are located within 400m of a bus stop (61 sites in total), and therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on access to sustainable transport options. Four sites (SA-0020-SAN, 2940, 2985 and 3049) are located wholly or partially outside of the sustainable distance of 400m from a bus stop providing regular services, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' access to sustainable transport.

### G.10.2 Railway Station

G.10.2.1 There are several railway stations located within the borough of Sandwell, as well as many metro stations located along the West Midlands Metro line which goes through West Bromwich Central Station. A large proportion of the borough would be expected to have good access to these stations although small areas in the south west, south east and north east lie outside of a sustainable 2km distance from these stations. The majority of the sites are located within 2km of a railway station, and therefore, the proposed development at these 61 sites would be likely to have a minor positive impact on access to rail services. However, housing and employment site SA-0003-SAN, as well as housing sites SA-0002-SAN and SA-0029-SAN are located over 2km from a railway station, and therefore, the proposed development at these four sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' access to rail services.

### G.10.3 Pedestrian Access

G.10.3.1 Sites with good pedestrian access can be described those with existing pavements or pathways which are segregated from traffic use in the area, which are generally well distributed throughout Sandwell, due to its built-up nature. The majority of the sites within Sandwell are well connected to the existing footpath networks. Therefore, the proposed development at these 63 sites would be likely to have a minor positive impact on local transport and accessibility, by potentially encouraging travel by foot and reducing requirement for new pedestrian access to be created. Two sites, SA-0042-SAN and 257a, currently have poor access to the existing footpath network. Therefore, the proposed development at these two sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on local accessibility, and pedestrian access to the wider community would need improvement.



#### **G.10.4 Road Access**

- G.10.4.1 A network of major and minor roads can be found throughout Sandwell, which would be expected to provide good road access in the local area and nationally. The majority of sites proposed within Sandwell are adjacent to a road, and therefore, the proposed development at these 63 sites would be expected to provide site end users with good access to the existing road network, resulting in a minor positive impact on transport and accessibility. Only sites SA-0042-SAN and 257a are not accessible from the current road network. The proposed development at these two sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on accessibility.

#### **G.10.5 Pedestrian Access to Local Services**

- G.10.5.1 Sites with sustainable pedestrian access to local fresh food and services in Sandwell are considered to be those within a 15-minute walking distance. According to accessibility modelling data, a large proportion of the borough meets these criteria, however, there are some sections in the north east, south west and centre of the borough where pedestrian access to services is likely to be more restricted. 24 sites are located wholly or partially outside of a 15-minute walking distance to these services, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the sustainable access of site end users to local services, based on current infrastructure. The remaining 41 sites are identified to be within 15-minute walking distance, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to local services.

#### **G.10.6 Public Transport Access to Local Services**

- G.10.6.1 Accessibility modelling data indicates that almost the entirety of the borough has good sustainable transport access to local fresh food and services, within 15 minutes travel time via public transport. The majority of sites are situated within the sustainable travel time via public transport to local services, and therefore, the proposed development at these 63 sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on the access of site end users to local services, based on existing infrastructure. However, Sites 744 and 6997 are located wholly outside of this travel time; therefore, the proposed development at these two sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on sustainable access to local services.

**Table G.10.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 9 – Transport and accessibility**

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>						
SA-0001-SAN	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0002-SAN	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0003-SAN	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0004-SAN	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0006-SAN	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0016-SAN	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0020-SAN	-	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0033-SAN	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0048-SAN	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-6999	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>						
SA-0003-SAN	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0025-SAN	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0026-SAN	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0027-SAN	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0028-SAN	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0030-SAN-A	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0030-SAN-B	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0042-SAN	+	+	-	-	+	+
SA-0043-SAN	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0044-SAN	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0045-SAN	+	+	+	+	+	+
223	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>						
28	+	+	+	+	+	+
744	+	+	+	+	-	-
764	+	+	+	+	-	+
1170	+	+	+	+	+	+
1183	+	+	+	+	+	+
1203	+	+	+	+	+	+
1376	+	+	+	+	+	+
1449	+	+	+	+	+	+
1451	+	+	+	+	-	+
1459	+	+	+	+	+	+
1463	+	+	+	+	+	+
1546	+	+	+	+	-	+
1994	+	+	+	+	+	+
2013	+	+	+	+	+	+
2370	+	+	+	+	+	+
2371	+	+	+	+	+	+

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
2377	+	+	+	+	+	+
2388	+	+	+	+	+	+
2588	+	+	+	+	-	+
2590	+	+	+	+	-	+
2893	+	+	+	+	+	+
2919	+	+	+	+	+	+
2940	-	+	+	+	-	+
2946	+	+	+	+	+	+
2972	+	+	+	+	+	+
2985	-	+	+	+	+	+
2986	+	+	+	+	+	+
3009	+	+	+	+	+	+
3011	+	+	+	+	+	+
3023	+	+	+	+	+	+
3025	+	+	+	+	+	+
3041	+	+	+	+	+	+
3049	-	+	+	+	-	+
3223	+	+	+	+	-	+
6483	+	+	+	+	-	+
6919	+	+	+	+	-	+
6924	+	+	+	+	+	+
6997	+	+	+	+	-	-
6998	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0029-SAN	+	-	+	+	-	+
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>						
216b	+	+	+	+	-	+
256	+	+	+	+	-	+
257a	+	+	-	-	-	+

## G.11 SA Objective 10: Housing

### G.11.1 Housing Provision

- G.11.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in a net gain in housing. The sites in Sandwell proposed for residential use would therefore be expected to result in positive impacts under this objective. Sites which have been identified as having capacity for 100 or more dwellings would be expected to make a significant contribution towards meeting housing needs if developed, and as such, result in a major positive impact on housing provision. Sites which have been identified as having capacity for 99 dwellings or less would be expected to result in a minor positive impact on housing provision.
- G.11.1.2 The housing capacity at two residential sites in Sandwell (SA-0002-SAN and SA-0016-SAN) is unknown at the time of writing, and therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain although it is likely there would be a net gain to some extent.
- G.11.1.3 Employment-led sites in Sandwell would not be expected to result in a net change in housing provision and therefore a negligible impact would be likely.

DRAFT

**Table G.11.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 10 – Housing**

Site Ref	Housing Provision	Site Ref	Housing Provision
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>		1463	+
SA-0001-SAN	+	1546	++
SA-0002-SAN	+/-	1994	+
SA-0003-SAN	++	2013	+
SA-0004-SAN	++	2370	++
SA-0006-SAN	+	2371	++
SA-0016-SAN	+/-	2377	+
SA-0020-SAN	++	2388	++
SA-0033-SAN	+	2588	++
SA-0048-SAN	+	2590	+
SA-6999	++	2893	+
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>		2919	++
SA-0003-SAN	0	2940	++
SA-0025-SAN	0	2946	+
SA-0026-SAN	0	2972	+
SA-0027-SAN	0	2985	++
SA-0028-SAN	0	2986	+
SA-0030-SAN-A	0	3009	+
SA-0030-SAN-B	0	3011	+
SA-0042-SAN	0	3023	+
SA-0043-SAN	0	3025	++
SA-0044-SAN	0	3041	+
SA-0045-SAN	0	3049	+
223	0	3223	+
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>		6483	+
28	+	6919	+
744	+	6924	+
764	+	6997	+
1170	+	6998	+
1183	+	SA-0029-SAN	++
1203	+	<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
1376	+	216b	0
1449	+	256	0
1451	+	257a	0
1459	+		

## G.12 SA Objective 11: Equality

### G.12.1 Index of Multiple Deprivation

- G.12.1.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures the relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England<sup>5</sup>. Out of 317 Local Authorities in England, Sandwell is ranked as the 12<sup>th</sup> most deprived<sup>6</sup>. Overall deprivation is relatively high across the Black Country, with 36 of the LSOAs in Sandwell ranked among the 10% most deprived in England. Deprivation levels within the borough of Sandwell varies from area to area, with the 36 most deprived LSOAs found throughout the borough, and in particular clustered within the south eastern and north western parts of the borough.
- G.12.1.2 25 sites are located wholly or partially within the 10% most deprived LSOAs, and therefore development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on equality by exacerbating existing social pressures faced by current residents and place increased pressure on local services. The remaining 40 sites are located outside of the most deprived 10% LSOAs, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites may have a negligible impact on equality.
- G.12.1.3 It should be noted that there is a degree of uncertainty in regard to the impacts of each site on equality, which will be dependent on site-specific circumstances that are unknown at the time of writing.

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<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English indices of deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019> [Date Accessed: 05/05/21]

<sup>6</sup> Black Country Consortium (2019) The English Indices of Deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.the-blackcountry.com/upload/BC%20IMD%202019.pdf> [Date Accessed: 05/05/21]

**Table G.12.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 11 – Equality**

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived	Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>		1463	0
SA-0001-SAN	0	1546	-
SA-0002-SAN	0	1994	0
SA-0003-SAN	0	2013	-
SA-0004-SAN	0	2370	-
SA-0006-SAN	-	2371	-
SA-0016-SAN	0	2377	0
SA-0020-SAN	0	2388	-
SA-0033-SAN	0	2588	-
SA-0048-SAN	0	2590	-
SA-6999	0	2893	-
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>		2919	0
SA-0003-SAN	0	2940	0
SA-0025-SAN	0	2946	0
SA-0026-SAN	0	2972	-
SA-0027-SAN	-	2985	0
SA-0028-SAN	0	2986	0
SA-0030-SAN-A	-	3009	0
SA-0030-SAN-B	-	3011	-
SA-0042-SAN	-	3023	0
SA-0043-SAN	0	3025	0
SA-0044-SAN	0	3041	0
SA-0045-SAN	0	3049	0
223	-	3223	0
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>		6483	-
28	0	6919	-
744	-	6924	-
764	0	6997	-
1170	0	6998	-
1183	0	SA-0029-SAN	0
1203	-	<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
1376	0	216b	0
1449	-	256	0
1451	-	257a	0
1459	0		

## G.13 SA Objective 12: Health

### G.13.1 NHS Hospital with Accident & Emergency Department

G.13.1.1 Sandwell General Hospital is the only NHS Hospital with an Accident & Emergency department within the borough itself, although there are several other nearby hospitals such as Manor Hospital in Walsall to the north, and Birmingham City Hospital to the south east, which also provide these services. The majority of the proposed sites are located within 5km of one or more of these hospitals (61 sites in total). Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on access to emergency healthcare due being within a sustainable distance to the services. Four sites (SA-6999, SA-0025-SAN, 764 and 2370) are located wholly over 5km from a hospital, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on access to emergency healthcare.

### G.13.2 Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery

G.13.2.1 There are 73 GP Surgeries distributed within Sandwell, serving the existing local communities, particularly clustered within the south east and north west of the borough. Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping the location of GP surgeries and areas within a sustainable travel time to these facilities for pedestrians. A large proportion of the built-up areas are located within a 15-minute walk to a GP surgery; however, the modelling data indicates that some areas in the north east and centre of Sandwell are likely to have more restricted access for pedestrians.

G.13.2.2 13 sites, including the majority of the largest sites, are located wholly or partially outside of this sustainable travel time. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on pedestrian access to healthcare, based on existing infrastructure. On the other hand, the majority of proposed sites in Sandwell are located within a 15-minute walking distance to a GP surgery; therefore, the proposed development at these 52 sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on access to healthcare, based on existing infrastructure.

### G.13.3 Public Transport Access to GP Surgery

G.13.3.1 Good and sustainable public transport access to a local GP surgery is identified to be within a 15-minute journey. According to accessibility modelling data, this travel time to healthcare is likely to be achieved across the majority of Sandwell, with the exception of small pockets in the east and west. All sites within Sandwell are all situated in areas within this time frame, with the exception of Site 1183 as the majority of this site is located outside of this travel time. Therefore, the proposed development at 64 of the sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to healthcare, based on existing infrastructure.



The proposed development at Site 1183 could potentially have a minor negative impact on sustainable access to healthcare.

#### **G.13.4 Air Quality Management Area**

G.13.4.1 The entirety of Sandwell is classed as ‘Sandwell AQMA’. All sites are located wholly within this AQMA, and several sites are also located within 200m of the adjacent ‘Walsall AQMA’, ‘Birmingham AQMA’ or ‘Dudley AQMA’. The proposed development at all sites in Sandwell would be likely to expose site end users to poor air quality associated with these AQMAs, and therefore, have a minor negative impact on health.

#### **G.13.5 Main Road**

G.13.5.1 Many major roads pass through Sandwell, including the A34, A4041 and the M6 Motorway. 36 sites proposed within Sandwell are located within 200m of a main road, including Sites SA-0002-SAN, SA-0004-SAN and SA-0016-SAN which are adjacent to the M6. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users’ health, due to the vicinity of the main roads and likely higher levels of transport associated air pollution. The proposed development at the remaining sites which are over 200m from a main road could potentially have a minor positive impact on health, as site end users in these locations would be situated away from major sources of traffic related air pollution.

#### **G.13.6 Access to Greenspace**

G.13.6.1 Greenspaces are distributed throughout the borough, including parks, allotments, playing fields and Sandwell Valley Country Park located in the north east of the borough. All proposed sites in Sandwell are located within 600m of one or more greenspaces. Therefore, a minor positive impact would be expected at these sites, as the proposed development would be likely to provide site end users with good access to outdoor space and a diverse range of natural habitats, which is known to have physical and mental health benefits.

#### **G.13.7 Net Loss of Greenspace**

G.13.7.1 Six proposed sites coincide wholly or partially with greenspaces, including Site 1170 which wholly coincides with a playing field, and Site SA-6999 which coincides with Parson’s Hill Park and the former Brandhall Golf Course which includes PRowWs for recreational use. The proposed development at these six sites would be likely to result in the net loss of greenspace, and therefore, have a minor negative impact on the provision of greenspace across the Plan area.

## G.13.8 Public Right of Way / Cycle Path

G.13.8.1 54 sites in Sandwell are located within 600m of the PRow and/or cycle network. The proposed development at these sites would be likely to provide site end users with good pedestrian and/or cycle access and encourage physical activity, and therefore, have a minor positive impact on the health and wellbeing of local residents. However, the remaining eleven sites are located wholly or partially over 600m from the PRow and cycle network; therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on pedestrian and cycle access.

**Table G.13.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 12 – Health**

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRow/ Cycle Path
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>								
SA-0001-SAN	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0002-SAN	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0003-SAN	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0004-SAN	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0006-SAN	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0016-SAN	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0020-SAN	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0033-SAN	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0048-SAN	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-6999	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>								
SA-0003-SAN	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0025-SAN	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0026-SAN	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0027-SAN	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0028-SAN	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0030-SAN-A	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0030-SAN-B	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0042-SAN	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0043-SAN	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0044-SAN	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0045-SAN	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
223	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	-
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>								
28	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
744	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	-
764	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
1170	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
1183	+	+	-	-	+	+	0	+

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRoW/ Cycle Path
1203	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
1376	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
1449	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
1451	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
1459	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
1463	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
1546	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	-
1994	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
2013	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
2370	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
2371	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
2377	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
2388	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
2588	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	-
2590	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	-
2893	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	-
2919	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
2940	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
2946	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
2972	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
2985	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
2986	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
3009	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	-
3011	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
3023	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
3025	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
3041	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
3049	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
3223	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
6483	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	-
6919	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	-
6924	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
6997	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	-
6998	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	-
SA-0029-SAN	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>								
216b	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
256	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
257a	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+

## G.14 SA Objective 13: Economy

### G.14.1 Employment Floorspace Provision

- G.14.1.1 Employment floorspace provision has been assessed with consideration of current land use and the proposed development at each site.
- G.14.1.2 There are 15 sites proposed for employment use in Sandwell. 13 of these sites currently comprise areas of undeveloped or vacant land; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to result in a significant net gain in employment floorspace and have a major positive impact on providing local employment opportunities. Site 256 currently coincides with 'BHM Motorhome Hire Depot'. Site SA-0025-SAN currently coincides with several businesses including 'Aspen Concepts', 'Totally Modular' and 'Kee Safety'. At this stage, it is uncertain whether the proposed development at these two sites would result in a net change in employment floorspace.
- G.14.1.3 33 sites proposed for residential use coincide with existing employment areas, and therefore, development at these sites could potentially result in a net loss of employment floorspace. The proposed development at 21 of these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on employment floorspace provision due to the possible loss of small areas of employment land or small businesses, whereas the proposed development at 12 of these sites could potentially have a major negative impact due to the possible loss of a large area of employment land.
- G.14.1.4 The remaining 17 sites proposed for residential development are located on previously undeveloped land and would not be expected to result in a net change in employment floorspace; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be likely to have a negligible impact on the provision of employment opportunities.

### G.14.2 Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities

- G.14.2.1 There are many employment opportunities currently within Sandwell, with 254 key employment locations identified. Most existing employment land is concentrated in the centre of the borough and close to the strategic road network. Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping key employment locations and areas within a sustainable travel time. According to the modelling data, almost the entirety of the borough is within a 30-minute walk to an employment location, however, a small area in the north east is likely to have more restricted access for pedestrians. All of the proposed residential sites in Sandwell could potentially have a minor positive impact on pedestrian access to employment due to being within this sustainable travel time to employment opportunities, with the exception of Site SA-0001-SAN. The majority of Site SA-0001-SAN is located outside of this travel time, and therefore, the proposed development at this site

could potentially have a minor negative impact on pedestrian access to employment opportunities, based on current infrastructure.

### G.14.3 Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities

G.14.3.1 Accessibility modelling data indicates that the majority of the borough is located within a sustainable travel time via public transport to employment opportunities, identified as being within a 30-minute journey. All of the proposed residential sites in Sandwell would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to employment opportunities.

**Table G.14.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 13 – Economy**

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-SAN	0	-	+
SA-0002-SAN	0	+	+
SA-0003-SAN	0	+	+
SA-0004-SAN	0	+	+
SA-0006-SAN	0	+	+
SA-0016-SAN	0	+	+
SA-0020-SAN	0	+	+
SA-0033-SAN	--	+	+
SA-0048-SAN	-	+	+
SA-6999	0	+	+
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0003-SAN	++	0	0
SA-0025-SAN	+/-	0	0
SA-0026-SAN	++	0	0
SA-0027-SAN	++	0	0
SA-0028-SAN	++	0	0
SA-0030-SAN-A	++	0	0
SA-0030-SAN-B	++	0	0
SA-0042-SAN	++	0	0
SA-0043-SAN	++	0	0
SA-0044-SAN	++	0	0
SA-0045-SAN	++	0	0
223	++	0	0
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
28	-	+	+
744	0	+	+
764	0	+	+
1170	0	+	+
1183	-	+	+
1203	-	+	+

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
1376	-	+	+
1449	-	+	+
1451	-	+	+
1459	-	+	+
1463	-	+	+
1546	-	+	+
1994	-	+	+
2013	0	+	+
2370	--	+	+
2371	--	+	+
2377	--	+	+
2388	--	+	+
2588	--	+	+
2590	--	+	+
2893	0	+	+
2919	--	+	+
2940	0	+	+
2946	-	+	+
2972	-	+	+
2985	-	+	+
2986	--	+	+
3009	--	+	+
3011	--	+	+
3023	-	+	+
3025	-	+	+
3041	-	+	+
3049	0	+	+
3223	-	+	+
6483	-	+	+
6919	-	+	+
6924	0	+	+
6997	-	+	+
6998	--	+	+
SA-0029-SAN	0	+	+
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
216b	++	0	0
256	+/-	0	0
257a	++	0	0

## G.15 SA Objective 14: Education, Skills and Training

### G.15.1 Pedestrian Access to Primary School

- G.15.1.1 There are 98 primary schools distributed throughout Sandwell. Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping the location of primary schools and areas within a sustainable travel time to these schools. The majority of borough is located within a 15-minute walk to a primary school, however, some areas are likely to have more restricted access, such as within the Green Belt and along the M5 corridor in the east.
- G.15.1.2 The majority of the proposed residential sites are situated within a 15-minute walking distance to a primary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these 48 sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on pedestrian access to primary schools. However, the majority of Sites SA-0004-SAN and SA-0016-SAN are located outside of a 15-minute walk to a primary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these two sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on access to primary schools due to the likely increased reliance on less sustainable travel methods.

### G.15.2 Pedestrian Access to Secondary School

- G.15.2.1 Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping the location of secondary schools and areas within a sustainable travel time to these schools. There are 20 secondary schools within Sandwell which are fairly evenly distributed across the borough, serving communities within the existing built-up areas but providing more limited access for areas which currently contain less dense development, particularly in the Green Belt to the north east.
- G.15.2.2 The majority of residential sites in Sandwell are located within a 25-minute walk to a secondary school. Therefore, the proposed development at these 46 sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to education, as development at these locations would be likely to encourage pedestrian access to secondary schools. However, four residential sites (SA-0006-SAN, 2985, 3023 and 3025) are situated in the areas of the borough outside of a 25-minute walk to a secondary school, and as such, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on sustainable access to education.

### G.15.3 Public Transport Access to Secondary School

- G.15.3.1 Existing public transport access to secondary schools within Sandwell is widespread, according to accessibility modelling data, and would be likely to provide local residents with

good access to schools in the local and wider area. The data indicates only localised pockets of the borough where public transport access to secondary schools is more limited.

- G.15.3.2 The majority of residential sites in Sandwell are located within a 25-minute public transport journey to a secondary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these 45 sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to education, based on current infrastructure. Five of the ‘carried forward’ residential sites (28, 2940, 2986, 3011 and 3049) are located wholly or partially outside of this sustainable travel time to a secondary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on new residents’ access to education, based on current infrastructure.

**Table G.15.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 14 – Education, skills and training**

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
<b>Sandwell Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-SAN	+	+	+
SA-0002-SAN	+	+	+
SA-0003-SAN	+	+	+
SA-0004-SAN	-	+	+
SA-0006-SAN	+	-	+
SA-0016-SAN	-	+	+
SA-0020-SAN	+	+	+
SA-0033-SAN	+	+	+
SA-0048-SAN	+	+	+
SA-6999	+	+	+
<b>Sandwell Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0003-SAN	0	0	0
SA-0025-SAN	0	0	0
SA-0026-SAN	0	0	0
SA-0027-SAN	0	0	0
SA-0028-SAN	0	0	0
SA-0030-SAN-A	0	0	0
SA-0030-SAN-B	0	0	0
SA-0042-SAN	0	0	0
SA-0043-SAN	0	0	0
SA-0044-SAN	0	0	0
SA-0045-SAN	0	0	0
223	0	0	0
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
28	+	+	-
744	+	+	+
764	+	+	+
1170	+	+	+
1183	+	+	+
1203	+	+	+



Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
1376	+	+	+
1449	+	+	+
1451	+	+	+
1459	+	+	+
1463	+	+	+
1546	+	+	+
1994	+	+	+
2013	+	+	+
2370	+	+	+
2371	+	+	+
2377	+	+	+
2388	+	+	+
2588	+	+	+
2590	+	+	+
2893	+	+	+
2919	+	+	+
2940	+	+	-
2946	+	+	+
2972	+	+	+
2985	+	-	+
2986	+	+	-
3009	+	+	+
3011	+	+	-
3023	+	-	+
3025	+	-	+
3041	+	+	+
3049	+	+	-
3223	+	+	+
6483	+	+	+
6919	+	+	+
6924	+	+	+
6997	+	+	+
6998	+	+	+
SA-0029-SAN	+	+	+
<b>Sandwell Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
216b	0	0	0
256	0	0	0
257a	0	0	0

# Appendix H: Walsall Reasonable Alternative Site Assessments

DRAFT

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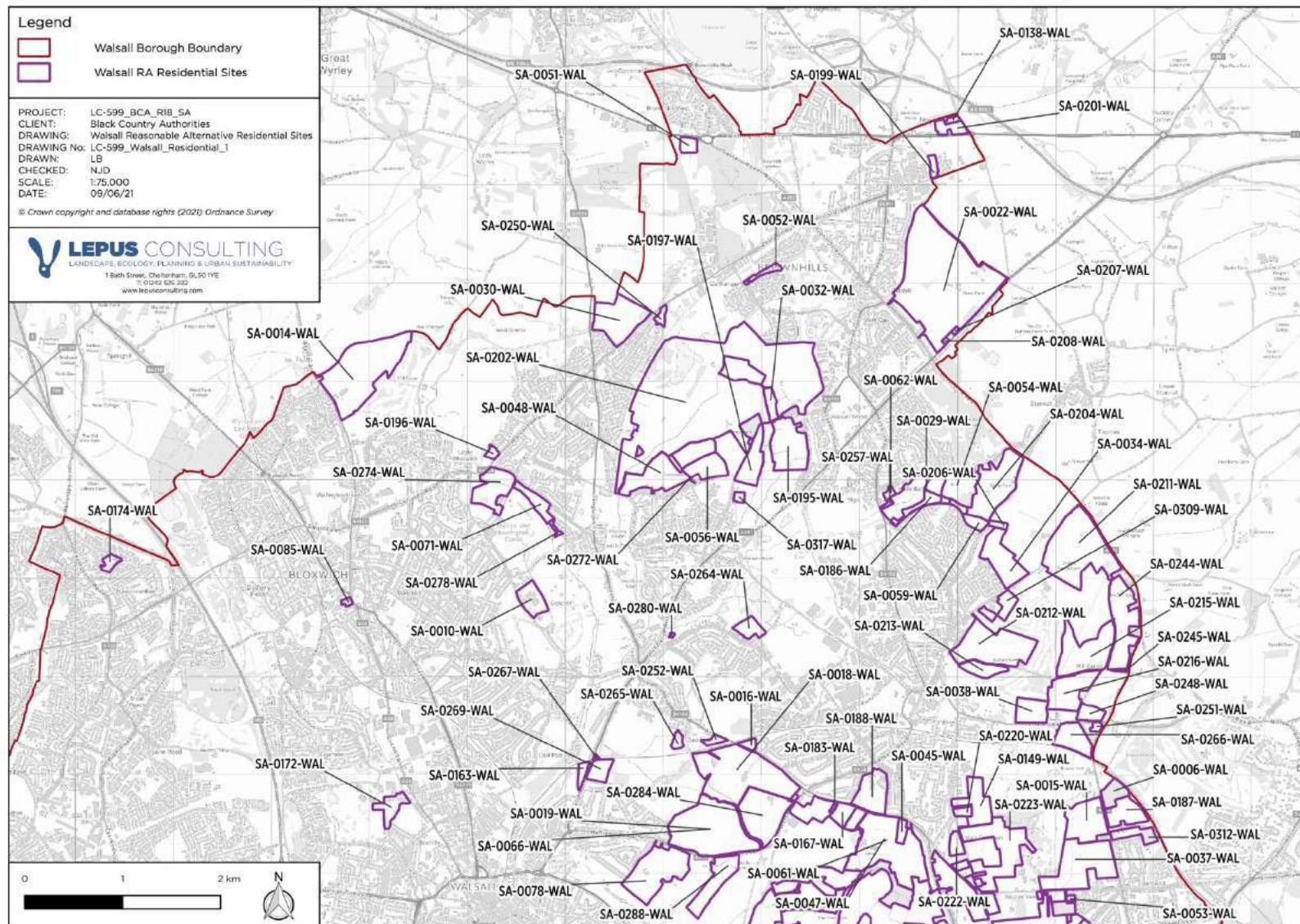
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# H.1 Introduction

## H.1.1 Overview

- H.1.1.1 A total of 294 reasonable alternative sites have been identified within Walsall (see **Table H.1.1**). This includes 194 sites proposed for residential use (76 of which are ‘carried forward’ (CF) from existing development plans), and 100 sites proposed for employment use (47 of which are ‘carried forward’ from existing development plans).
- H.1.1.2 Each of the sites appraised within this report have been assessed for likely impacts on each of the 14 SA Objectives, as outlined in the SA Framework (see **Appendix A**). Likely sustainability impacts have been set out in **Tables H.2.1 – H.14.1** within each SA Objective chapter, in accordance with the methodology set out in **Chapter 5** of the main SA Report.
- H.1.1.3 At this stage, only a baseline assessment has been carried out. Baseline assessment is the receptor-only site assessment of the red line boundary. The receptor-only impacts help to identify the potential impacts on site if there were no policy or mitigation.
- H.1.1.4 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to predict effects accurately, the sustainability impacts have been assessed at a high level and are reliant upon the current understanding of the baseline. These assessments have been based on information provided by the Black Country Authorities (BCA), as well as expert judgement.



**Figure H.1.1:** Reasonable alternative sites proposed for residential use in Walsall (northern section)



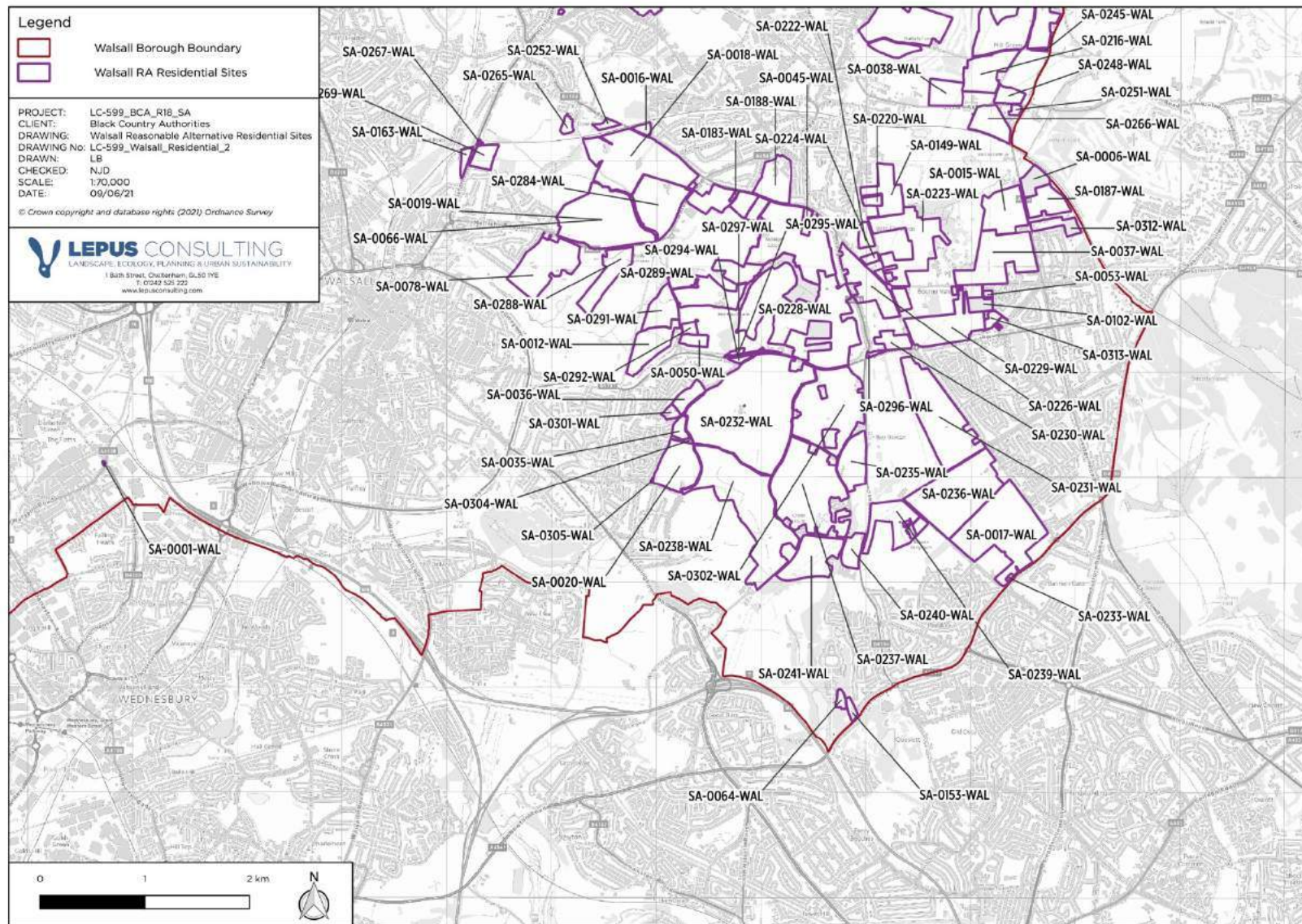


Figure H.1.2: Reasonable alternative sites proposed for residential use in Walsall (southern section)











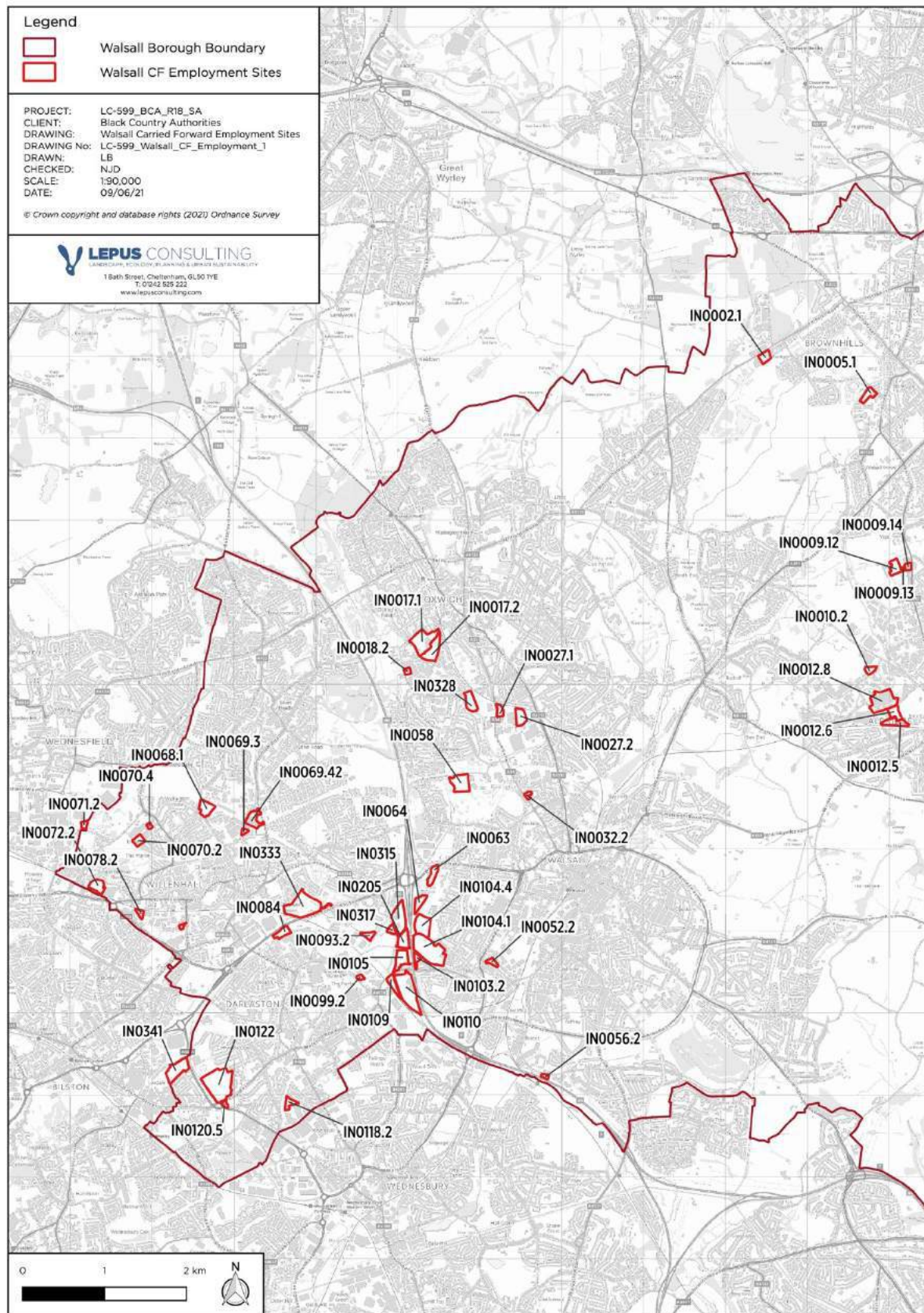


Figure H.1.5: Carried forward sites proposed for employment use in Walsall

**Table H.1.1: Reasonable alternative sites in Walsall**

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
SA-0001-WAL	Land off Heath Road, Darlaston, Walsall	Housing	0.10	0.10	3
SA-0006-WAL	Land on the East side of Chester Road, Aldridge	Housing	5.09	2.55	67
SA-0010-WAL	Land at Former Goscote Hospital, Goscote Lane, Walsall	Housing	6.92	6.92	182
SA-0012-WAL	Land off Sutton Road, Longwood Lane, Walsall	Housing	11.90	7.74	203
SA-0014-WAL	Land at Yieldsfield Farm, Stafford Road, North of Bloxwich	Housing	39.55	37.26	978
SA-0015-WAL	Land to the West of Chester Road, Hardwick, Walsall	Housing	15.17	15.13	397
SA-0016-WAL	Middlemore Lane West, Aldridge	Housing	1.35	1.35	35
SA-0017-WAL	Columba Park, Land at Queslett Road/ Aldridge Road, Walsall	Housing	42.47	42.47	1,427
SA-0018-WAL	Land at Bosty Lane, Aldridge, Walsall.	Housing	39.94	39.81	1,045
SA-0019-WAL	Land at Stencils Farm, Aldridge Road (A454), Walsall	Housing	37.21	37.21	977
SA-0020-WAL	Land north of Park Hall Road, Walsall	Housing	15.73	15.73	413
SA-0022-WAL	Home Farm, Sandhills, Walsall Wood, Walsall, West Midlands	Housing	85.05	54.00	1,418
SA-0029-WAL	Land at King Hays Farm, Off Walsall Wood Road, Walsall	Housing	17.41	17.41	457
SA-0030-WAL	Land at Yorks Bridge, Lichfield Road, Pelsall, Walsall	Housing	17.67	13.47	455
SA-0032-WAL	Walsall Wood	Housing	3.11	3.11	82
SA-0034-WAL	Land north of Stonnall Road, Aldridge, Walsall	Housing	13.82	13.82	363
SA-0035-WAL	Skip Lane Walsall	Housing	2.43	2.43	64
SA-0036-WAL	Skip Lane Walsall	Housing	4.40	4.40	116
SA-0037-WAL	Land at Chester Road, Streetly, Walsall	Housing	25.51	25.51	670
SA-0038-WAL	Land at Little Aston Road, Aldridge.	Housing	7.51	7.51	197
SA-0045-WAL	Land adjacent to Barr Common Road, Aldridge	Housing	2.16	2.16	65
SA-0047-WAL	Land south of Bosty Lane, Aldridge, Walsall	Housing	47.07	47.06	1,235
SA-0048-WAL	Land at Vicarage Road / Coronation Road, High Heath, Walsall	Housing	22.52	22.20	583
SA-0050-WAL	Land east of Longwood Lane, Daisy Bank, Walsall	Housing	2.77	2.77	73
SA-0051-WAL	Chester Road North, Brownhills, Walsall	Housing	2.57	2.20	58
SA-0052-WAL	Land to the north of Northfields Way, Clayhanger, Brownhills, Walsall	Housing	1.87	1.37	46
SA-0053-WAL	Land to the rear of 118 Little Hardwick Road, Streetly	Housing	0.66	0.66	17
SA-0054-WAL	Castlehill Road, Walsall	Housing	14.47	14.47	380
SA-0056-WAL	Land at Mob Lane, Pelsall, Walsall	Housing	7.99	7.99	210

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
SA-0059-WAL	Land at Greenwood Road and Lazy Hill Road, Aldridge, Walsall	Housing	2.64	2.64	69
SA-0061-WAL	Aldridge School and land to the south of Bosty Lane	Housing	52.40	52.36	1,374
SA-0062-WAL	Land south of Castle Road, Walsall Wood	Housing	1.01	1.01	34
SA-0064-WAL	Former NHS Site, land east of Nether Hall Avenue, Great Barr	Housing	1.43	0.71	19
SA-0066-WAL	Land at Stencils Farm, Aldridge Road (A454), Walsall	Housing	37.21	37.21	977
SA-0071-WAL	Land off Allen's Lane, Pelsall	Housing	4.99	3.61	95
SA-0078-WAL	Aldridge Road, Walsall	Housing	22.55	18.60	488
SA-0085-WAL	Bloxwich Hospital, Reeves Street, Walsall -Bloxwich Hospital	Housing	0.69	0.69	23
SA-0102-WAL	Sunny Bank Quarry	Housing	3.23	Unknown	Unknown
SA-0138-WAL	Hannay Hay Road, Watling Street, Brownhills	Housing	0.77	0.77	20
SA-0149-WAL	Erdington Road Farm	Housing	10.83	10.83	325
SA-0153-WAL	Former Queslett School	Housing	1.36	1.36	36
SA-0163-WAL	Cartbridge Lane South Open Space	Housing	1.81	1.81	61
SA-0167-WAL	Land East of Bosty Lane Farm, Land to the rear of 414 Bosty Lane, Aldridge	Housing	3.85	Unknown	Unknown
SA-0172-WAL	Former Reedswood Golf Course	Housing	5.60	2.80	95
SA-0174-WAL	Former Allens Centre and Hilton Road Amenity Greenspace	Housing	2.09	0.71	24
SA-0183-WAL	Bosty Lane Farm	Housing	0.38	Unknown	Unknown
SA-0186-WAL	Grazing Land at 1, 2 and 3 Greenwood Road	Housing	4.46	4.46	117
SA-0187-WAL	Land to the East of Chester Road, Hardwick, Walsall	Housing	8.69	8.69	228
SA-0188-WAL	Aldridge School, Tynings Lane, Walsall	Housing	1.93	1.93	51
SA-0195-WAL	Jockey Fields West of Hall Lane	Housing	16.99	16.99	446
SA-0196-WAL	Leyland's Farm North of Wolverhampton Road	Housing	1.24	1.24	33
SA-0197-WAL	Jockey Fields East of Green Lane	Housing	9.21	9.21	242
SA-0199-WAL	Sandfield Farm	Housing	1.64	1.64	43
SA-0201-WAL	Land adj 92, Land off Hanney Hay Road, Land to the	Housing	3.69	3.69	97
SA-0202-WAL	Grange Farm & Railswood Farm, land between Pelsall	Housing	168.95	164.20	4,310
SA-0204-WAL	Gorse Farm, Lazy Hill	Housing	21.13	21.13	555
SA-0205-WAL	Land South of Lazy Hill Wood, King's Hayes Fields	Housing	1.10	1.10	29
SA-0206-WAL	Land North of 154 Lazy Hill Road	Housing	1.12	1.12	29
SA-0207-WAL	Land to the North East of Shire Oak House, Lichfie	Housing	0.37	0.37	10
SA-0208-WAL	Land South West of Shire Oak House	Housing	0.32	0.32	8
SA-0211-WAL	Fairview Nurseries, Land between Birch Lane, Chester Road and Back Lane.	Housing	36.39	36.39	955



Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
SA-0212-WAL	Nuttalls Farm, Land Between Stonnal Road & Hobs Hole Lane	Housing	25.40	25.40	667
SA-0213-WAL	South of Hobs Hole Lane	Housing	5.17	5.17	136
SA-0215-WAL	South of Druid's Heath Farm & West of Back Lane	Housing	20.54	20.54	539
SA-0216-WAL	Land West of Gould Firm Lane	Housing	13.54	13.54	355
SA-0220-WAL	Land East of Erdington Road, adjacent Knights Hill	Housing	1.58	1.58	53
SA-0222-WAL	Land rear of houses on Knights Hill West of Erdington Road	Housing	2.83	2.83	85
SA-0223-WAL	Land South and South West of Shrubbery Cottage	Housing	24.17	24.17	634
SA-0224-WAL	Valley Nurseries Between Erdington Road & Barr Common Road	Housing	1.22	1.22	32
SA-0225-WAL	Land South of Alder Tree Grove, Between Erdington Road and Barr Common Road	Housing	0.77	0.77	20
SA-0226-WAL	Land Between Longwood Road & Erdington Road, South of Barr Common Road	Housing	15.34	15.34	403
SA-0227-WAL	Corner of Little Hardwick Road & Erdington Road	Housing	2.73	2.73	72
SA-0228-WAL	Birch Wood, Potters Wood, Land South of the Dingle	Housing	58.42	58.42	1,534
SA-0229-WAL	Land South of Streetly Cemetary and between Little Hardwick Road and Foley Road West	Housing	22.57	22.57	592
SA-0230-WAL	Land North of Beacon Hill	Housing	4.49	4.49	118
SA-0231-WAL	Land West of Aldridge Road	Housing	36.42	36.42	956
SA-0232-WAL	North of Barr Lakes Lane	Housing	83.94	83.94	2,203
SA-0233-WAL	Star Service Garage	Housing	0.27	0.27	53
SA-0235-WAL	Beacon Farm	Housing	11.57	11.57	304
SA-0236-WAL	Blue House Farm	Housing	39.19	39.19	1,029
SA-0237-WAL	Land associated with Beacon Farm and Crook Cottage	Housing	46.12	46.12	1,211
SA-0238-WAL	Pastures south of Barr Lakes Lane to Chapel Lane	Housing	51.88	51.20	1,344
SA-0239-WAL	Beacon Dairy Farm	Housing	14.20	14.20	373
SA-0240-WAL	Foxhills Farm	Housing	5.27	5.27	138
SA-0241-WAL	Old Hall Farm	Housing	16.60	16.60	436
SA-0244-WAL	Land Between Back Lane & Chester Road	Housing	19.54	19.54	513
SA-0245-WAL	Land South of Hobs Hole Lane corner of Chester Road	Housing	0.24	0.24	6
SA-0248-WAL	Land adjacent Irish Harp, North of Little Aston Road	Housing	3.71	3.71	97
SA-0250-WAL	Land Rear of 76 to 84, Fairburn Crescent	Housing	1.52	1.52	51
SA-0251-WAL	Between Little Aston Road & Chester Road	Housing	0.94	0.94	25
SA-0252-WAL	Linley Farm South of 34 Bosty Lane.	Housing	1.40	1.40	37
SA-0257-WAL	Land South of 17a The Barn, Northgate, King's Hayes Field	Housing	0.50	0.50	13

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
SA-0264-WAL	Barns Farm	Housing	4.26	4.26	144
SA-0265-WAL	Land South of Manor Farm Buildings	Housing	1.56	1.56	41
SA-0266-WAL	Land South of Little Aston Road and East of Green	Housing	8.82	8.82	232
SA-0267-WAL	Land South of Lady Pool	Housing	0.19	0.19	5
SA-0269-WAL	Land North of Harpur Close, Rushall Hall Farm	Housing	4.42	4.42	116
SA-0272-WAL	Land North of 3 Ashton Drive	Housing	0.02	0.02	1
SA-0274-WAL	Land adjacent Goscote House Farm	Housing	12.11	11.38	341
SA-0278-WAL	Goscote Wedge	Housing	0.69	0.61	16
SA-0280-WAL	Land rear of houses on Barns Lane and Lichfield Road	Housing	0.19	0.19	6
SA-0284-WAL	Berryfields Farm	Housing	20.57	20.57	540
SA-0288-WAL	Land East of Longwood Cottage, Calderfields.	Housing	11.83	11.83	311
SA-0289-WAL	Hay Head Farm North	Housing	15.88	15.88	417
SA-0291-WAL	Brookside Farm, Longwood Lane	Housing	9.22	9.22	242
SA-0292-WAL	Land adjacent and to the East of 15 - 17 Longwood	Housing	1.60	1.60	42
SA-0294-WAL	North of Sutton Road Between Front of Three Crowns	Housing	0.85	0.85	22
SA-0295-WAL	The Three Crowns	Housing	0.70	0.70	7
SA-0296-WAL	Corner of Longwood Road and Beacon Hill	Housing	0.56	0.56	15
SA-0297-WAL	Amenity Land Between Sutton Road adjacent The Thre	Housing	0.90	0.90	24
SA-0301-WAL	Orchard Hills, Daisy Bank & other houses	Housing	1.60	1.60	42
SA-0302-WAL	Beacon Farm Land to the West	Housing	38.33	38.33	1,006
SA-0304-WAL	The Skip	Housing	0.64	0.64	17
SA-0305-WAL	Land to the East of 113 Park Hall Road	Housing	0.08	0.08	2
SA-0309-WAL	South of Stonnall Road	Housing	5.07	3.81	100
SA-0312-WAL	Pacific Nurseries	Housing	4.65	2.09	55
SA-0313-WAL	Rear of 91 Wood Lane	Housing	2.33	1.70	45
SA-0317-WAL	Land to the rear of 114-130 Green Lane	Housing	1.11	0.91	31
SA-0001-WAL	Land off Heath Road, Darlaston, Walsall	Employment	0.10	0.10	N/A
SA-0007-WAL	237 Watling Street, Brownhills, Walsall	Employment	5.92	5.92	N/A
SA-0008-WAL	Land at Highfields, Walsall Road, Walsall Wood	Employment	4.20	4.19	N/A
SA-0015-WAL	Land to the West of Chester Road, Hardwick, Walsall	Employment	15.17	15.13	N/A
SA-0020-WAL	Land north of Park Hall Road, Walsall	Employment	15.73	15.73	N/A
SA-0030-WAL	Land at Yorks Bridge, Lichfield Road, Pelsall, Walsall	Employment	17.67	13.47	N/A
SA-0045-WAL	Land adjacent to Barr Common Road, Aldridge	Employment	2.16	2.16	N/A
SA-0047-WAL	Land south of Bosty Lane, Aldridge, Walsall	Employment	47.07	47.06	N/A

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
SA-0054-WAL	Castlehill Road, Walsall	Employment	14.47	14.47	N/A
SA-0057-WAL	Land to the South of Bentley Lane, Willenhall, Walsall	Employment	11.27	11.27	N/A
SA-0061-WAL	Aldridge School and land to the south of Bosty Lane	Employment	52.40	52.36	N/A
SA-0167-WAL	Land East of Bosty Lane Farm, Land to the rear of 414 Bosty Lane, Aldridge	Employment	3.85	Unknown	N/A
SA-0183-WAL	Bosty Lane Farm	Employment	0.38	Unknown	N/A
SA-0186-WAL	Grazing Land at 1, 2 and 3 Greenwood Road	Employment	4.46	4.46	N/A
SA-0195-WAL	Jockey Fields West of Hall Lane	Employment	16.99	16.99	N/A
SA-0196-WAL	Leyland's Farm North of Wolverhampton Road	Employment	1.24	1.24	N/A
SA-0197-WAL	Jockey Fields East of Green Lane	Employment	9.21	9.21	N/A
SA-0200-WAL	Johnsons Farm & Meadow Farm	Employment	8.41	8.41	N/A
SA-0201-WAL	Land adj 92, Land off Hanney Hay Road, Land to the	Employment	3.69	3.69	N/A
SA-0202-WAL	Grange Farm & Railswood Farm, land between Pelsall	Employment	168.95	164.20	N/A
SA-0204-WAL	Gorse Farm, Lazy Hill	Employment	21.13	21.13	N/A
SA-0205-WAL	Land South of Lazy Hill Wood, King's Hayes Fields	Employment	1.10	1.10	N/A
SA-0211-WAL	Fairview Nurseries, Land between Birch Lane, Chester Road and Back Lane.	Employment	36.39	36.39	N/A
SA-0212-WAL	Nuttalls Farm, Land Between Stonnal Road & Hobs Hole Lane	Employment	25.40	25.40	N/A
SA-0213-WAL	South of Hobs Hole Lane	Employment	5.17	5.17	N/A
SA-0215-WAL	South of Druid's Heath Farm & West of Back Lane	Employment	20.54	20.54	N/A
SA-0216-WAL	Land West of Gould Firm Lane	Employment	13.54	13.54	N/A
SA-0223-WAL	Land South and South West of Shrubbery Cottage	Employment	24.17	24.17	N/A
SA-0227-WAL	Corner of Little Hardwick Road & Erdington Road	Employment	2.73	2.73	N/A
SA-0230-WAL	Land North of Beacon Hill	Employment	4.49	4.49	N/A
SA-0231-WAL	Land West of Aldridge Road	Employment	36.42	36.42	N/A
SA-0232-WAL	North of Barr Lakes Lane	Employment	83.94	83.94	N/A
SA-0235-WAL	Beacon Farm	Employment	11.57	11.57	N/A
SA-0237-WAL	Land associated with Beacon Farm and Crook Cottage	Employment	46.12	46.12	N/A
SA-0238-WAL	Pastures south of Barr Lakes Lane to Chapel Lane	Employment	51.88	51.20	N/A
SA-0239-WAL	Beacon Dairy Farm	Employment	14.20	14.20	N/A
SA-0242-WAL	Stevies Stables, Pelsall Road	Employment	0.66	0.66	N/A
SA-0243-WAL	Land South of Stevies Stables, Pelsall Road	Employment	0.12	0.12	N/A
SA-0244-WAL	Land Between Back Lane & Chester Road	Employment	19.54	19.54	N/A
SA-0245-WAL	Land South of Hobs Hole Lane corner of Chester Road	Employment	0.24	0.24	N/A
SA-0248-WAL	Land adjacent Irish Harp, North of Little Aston Road	Employment	3.71	3.71	N/A

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
SA-0257-WAL	Land South of 17a The Barn, Northgate, King's Hayes Field	Employment	0.50	0.50	N/A
SA-0274-WAL	Land adjacent Goscote House Farm	Employment	12.11	11.38	N/A
SA-0275-WAL	Jockey Fields Rear of Horse and Jockey	Employment	1.42	1.42	N/A
SA-0276-WAL	Field House Farm	Employment	1.41	1.41	N/A
SA-0284-WAL	Berryfields Farm	Employment	20.57	20.57	N/A
SA-0286-WAL	Land to the South East of Longwood Bridge	Employment	1.51	1.46	N/A
SA-0288-WAL	Land East of Longwood Cottage, Calderfields.	Employment	11.83	11.83	N/A
SA-0301-WAL	Orchard Hills, Daisy Bank & other houses	Employment	1.60	1.60	N/A
SA-0302-WAL	Beacon Farm Land to the West	Employment	38.33	38.33	N/A
SA-0304-WAL	The Skip	Employment	0.64	0.64	N/A
SA-0308-WAL	Sandown Quarry	Employment	20.85	17.97	N/A
SA-0315-WAL	Land at Kendricks Road, Heath Road and Station Street	Employment	2.22	2.22	N/A
HO0016	New Road (former car showroom), Willenhall	CF Housing	0.27	Unknown	9
HO0020	Field Street (Gilberts' Club), Willenhall	CF Housing	0.77	Unknown	26
HO0023b	Kendrick Place and Castle View Road, Moxley	CF Housing	0.73	Unknown	25
HO0027	Goscote Lodge Crescent (Site B), Goscote	CF Housing	11.11	Unknown	407
HO0029	Goscote Lane Copper Works, Goscote	CF Housing	8.76	Unknown	263
HO0037	Bentley Road North (corner of King Charles Avenue), Bentley	CF Housing	0.34	Unknown	19
HO0039a	Joynson Street (site of former Kings Hill JMI School), Darlaston	CF Housing	0.49	Unknown	17
HO0039b	Adjoining 15 Joynson Street, Darlaston	CF Housing	0.08	Unknown	5
HO0040	Riding Way, Short Heath	CF Housing	0.40	Unknown	14
HO0041a	Hatherton Liberal Club, North Street, Walsall	CF Housing	0.18	Unknown	6
HO0041b	Mill Street, (former scrap yard), Walsall	CF Housing	0.34	Unknown	12
HO0043	Watling Street (land north of Kings Deer Road), Brownhills	CF Housing	0.21	Unknown	15
HO0044	Poplar Avenue (east), Bentley	CF Housing	0.63	Unknown	23
HO0046	Noose Crescent (former Lakeside School), Willenhall	CF Housing	1.71	Unknown	59
HO0053	Rear of 16 High Road, Lane Head, Willenhall	CF Housing	0.84	Unknown	29
HO0060a	Hollyhedge Lane (east side) (30 to 32), Walsall	CF Housing	0.29	Unknown	33
HO0060b	Hollyhedge Lane (east side) (28), Walsall	CF Housing	0.21	Unknown	24
HO0060c	Hollyhedge Lane (east side) (former Bradford Coal Wharf), Walsall	CF Housing	0.45	Unknown	52
HO0060d	Orange Tree, 20 Wolverhampton Road, Walsall	CF Housing	0.03	Unknown	4



Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
HO0062	Former Metal Casements, Birch Street, Walsall	CF Housing	2.71	Unknown	95
HO0065	Hollyhedge Lane (west side), Walsall	CF Housing	0.39	Unknown	14
HO0066b	Walsall Iron and Steel, Wolverhampton Road, Walsall	CF Housing	0.48	Unknown	67
HO0071	Festival Avenue (end of street), Darlaston	CF Housing	0.31	Unknown	10
HO0072	Festival Avenue, Darlaston	CF Housing	0.68	Unknown	24
HO0093	Woodwards Road (former garage and vehicle storage yard), Walsall	CF Housing	0.37	Unknown	24
HO0117	New Invention Methodist Church, Lichfield Road, New Invention	CF Housing	0.42	Unknown	14
HO0124	Allen's Centre, Hilton Road, New Invention	CF Housing	0.64	Unknown	22
HO0125	Essington Lodge, Essington Road, New Invention	CF Housing	0.66	Unknown	23
HO0126	Field Road Education Development Centre	CF Housing	0.63	Unknown	25
HO0137a	60, Walsall Road, Willenhall, Walsall, West Midlands	CF Housing	0.39	Unknown	24
HO0137b	Fletchers Lane (1 and 2), Willenhall	CF Housing	0.05	Unknown	2
HO0137c	3 Fletchers Lane, Willenhall	CF Housing	0.06	Unknown	3
HO0147	ASK Motors, 664 Bloxwich Road, Walsall	CF Housing	0.15	Unknown	20
HO0150	British Lion Works, Forest Lane, Walsall	CF Housing	0.23	Unknown	16
HO0150a	British Lion Works, Forest Lane, Walsall	CF Housing	0.07	Unknown	3
HO0154	Eagle Public House, Creswell Crescent, Bloxwich	CF Housing	0.12	Unknown	17
HO0157a	Former Autocraft, Walsall Road, Walsall Wood	CF Housing	0.21	Unknown	20
HO0157b	Motor City, 117b Walsall Road, Walsall Wood	CF Housing	0.12	Unknown	4
HO0157c	Jubilee House, Walsall Road, Walsall Wood	CF Housing	0.47	Unknown	16
HO0162a	Former Works Site C/O Cemetery Road, Villiers Street, Willenhall	CF Housing	0.16	Unknown	14
HO0162b	Villiers Street (AJM Buildings), Willenhall	CF Housing	0.16	Unknown	9
HO0163	Former Select Windows, Walsall Road, Walsall Wood	CF Housing	0.30	Unknown	27
HO0168a	Howdles Lane/Castle Street, Brownhills	CF Housing	1.19	Unknown	40
HO0168b	Gladstone House, 45 Castle Street, Brownhills, WS8 7PX	CF Housing	0.18	Unknown	6
HO0176	Land Adjacent Bentley Green, Bentley Road North, Walsall	CF Housing	0.78	Unknown	144
HO0180	Land at Churchill Road and Kent Road to the Rear of 2-14 Kent Road And 201-205 Churchill Road, Bentl	CF Housing	0.92	Unknown	26
HO0181	Land at Former Caparo Works, Between the Wyrley & Essington Canal and Miner Street, Walsall	CF Housing	6.53	Unknown	252

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
HO0185	Bentley Moor Club, Bentley Drive, Walsall, West Midlands	CF Housing	0.27	Unknown	10
HO0194	Lichfield Road, Little Bloxwich	CF Housing	0.29	Unknown	10
HO0195	Petrol Station, 274-276 Lichfield Road, Willenhall	CF Housing	0.51	Unknown	21
HO0201	Rear of Pinson Road, Willenhall	CF Housing	0.40	Unknown	15
HO0205	Corner of Edison Road and Arkwright Road, Beechdale, Walsall	CF Housing	0.10	Unknown	11
HO0217a	Former Petrol Station corner of Bentley Mill Way, Wolverhampton Road West, Walsall	CF Housing	0.10	Unknown	21
HO0217b	Former Lane Arms Public House corner of Bentley Road North, Wolverhampton Road West, Walsall	CF Housing	0.24	Unknown	12
HO0304	Between 114 and 120 and 122a and 127 Watling Street/ Roman Close Brownhills	CF Housing	0.29	Unknown	10
HO0305	Cricket Close Allotments and Tennis Courts, Walsall	CF Housing	1.22	Unknown	42
HO0307	Former Royal Navy Club, 120 Elmore Green Road, Bloxwich	CF Housing	0.10	Unknown	10
HO0308	Gordon House (TA Centre), Sutton Road, Walsall	CF Housing	0.63	Unknown	22
HO0310	Narrow Lane House and Neighbourhood Office Site, Narrow Lane, Walsall	CF Housing	0.48	Unknown	14
HO0312	Pleck Working Men's Club, Pleck Road, Walsall	CF Housing	0.24	Unknown	11
HO0313	Royal British Legion Club, Broad Lane Gardens, Bloxwich	CF Housing	0.71	Unknown	25
HO0316	Premier Aftercare, The Green, Darlaston	CF Housing	0.34	Unknown	24
HO0317	Former Warreners Arms, High Street, Brownhills	CF Housing	0.36	Unknown	58
HO0318	Springside, 2 Spring Lane, Pelsall	CF Housing	0.46	Unknown	6
HO0320	Birway Garage, Newhall Street, Willenhall	CF Housing	0.33	Unknown	28
HO0321	Willenhall Coachcraft, 348 Wolverhampton Road West, Willenhall	CF Housing	0.62	Unknown	33
HO0322a	Rowley View, Moxley (former nursery and open space)	CF Housing	0.43	Unknown	15
HO0322b	Rowley View, Moxley (Former Highgate Arms)	CF Housing	0.17	Unknown	11
HO1314	Gorway Road	CF Housing	1.65	Unknown	25
LC02B	Land Adjacent 33 High Street, Pelsall, Walsall, WS3 4LX	CF Housing	0.04	Unknown	1
LC08A	Butler's Arms Site, Bloxwich Road/ Harden Road, Leamore	CF Housing	0.18	Unknown	18
LC14A	Corner of Moreton Avenue & Beacon Road, Great Barr, Birmingham, B43 7BW	CF Housing	0.15	Unknown	14
LC18A	The Four Crosses, 1, Green Lane, Shelfield, Walsall, WS4 1RN	CF Housing	0.23	Unknown	4
LC30A	70 Hollyhedge Lane (111)	CF Housing	0.02	Unknown	12

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
LC30C	43/44, Birchills Street, Walsall, West Midlands, WS2 8MG	CF Housing	0.05	Unknown	8
LC31A	The Leathern Bottle PH., Cresswell Crescent, Walsall, WS3 2UW	CF Housing	0.24	Unknown	9
IN0002.1	Pelsall Road/ Bullows Road, Brownhills	CF Employment	1.51	Unknown	N/A
IN0005.1	North of Maybrook/ Clayhanger Road, Brownhills	CF Employment	1.79	Unknown	N/A
IN0009.12	Former Scrapyard, North of Joberns Tip, Coppice Lane, Walsall Wood	CF Employment	1.91	Unknown	N/A
IN0009.13	Longleat Road, Walsall Wood (South of Focus Car Park)	CF Employment	0.19	Unknown	N/A
IN0009.14	Land Corner of Northgate/ Longleat Road, Aldridge	CF Employment	0.62	Unknown	N/A
IN0010.2	Adjacent Shaylor's, Anchor Industrial Park, Wharf Approach, Aldridge	CF Employment	0.95	Unknown	N/A
IN0012.5	Former Aldridge Rail Sidings, Middlemore Lane, Aldridge	CF Employment	2.16	Unknown	N/A
IN0012.6	Former Jack Allen Site, South of Middlemore Lane, Aldridge	CF Employment	1.87	Unknown	N/A
IN0012.8	McKechie Brass, Middlemore Lane, Aldridge	CF Employment	6.34	Unknown	N/A
IN0017.1	Focus 10 (adjacent former Trident Alloys, Willenhall Lane, Bloxwich	CF Employment	1.95	Unknown	N/A
IN0017.2	Fryers Road, Bloxwich	CF Employment	4.64	Unknown	N/A
IN0018.2	Rear of Biasi House, Opposite Mary Elliot School, Leamore Lane	CF Employment	0.55	Unknown	N/A
IN0027.1	Former Calor Gas Site fronting Green Lane, Walsall	CF Employment	1.01	Unknown	N/A
IN0027.2	North of Newfield Close, Walsall	CF Employment	2.19	Unknown	N/A
IN0032.2	Former Scrap Yard, Alma Street, Walsall	CF Employment	0.51	Unknown	N/A
IN0052.2	Walsall Enterprise Park West, Regal Drive, Pleck	CF Employment	0.79	Unknown	N/A
IN0056.2	Adj to Middletons, Bescot Crescent	CF Employment	0.43	Unknown	N/A
IN0058	Reedswood Way	CF Employment	4.02	Unknown	N/A
IN0063	Tempus 10 North (Land East of KFC, Tempus Drive)	CF Employment	1.76	Unknown	N/A
IN0064	Tempus 10 South (Land South of Village Hotel, Tempus Drive)	CF Employment	1.64	Unknown	N/A
IN0068.1	Land between St Annes Road, Monmer Lane and Sharesacre Street, Willenhall	CF Employment	2.57	Unknown	N/A
IN0069.3	Adjacent Rainbow Business Park, Stringes Lane, Willenhall	CF Employment	0.45	Unknown	N/A
IN0069.42	Former Ductile, Charles Street, Willenhall	CF Employment	2.59	Unknown	N/A
IN0070.2	Aspray (Former George Carter Pressings), Park Road, Willenhall	CF Employment	1.24	Unknown	N/A
IN0070.4	Land rear of Guardian Lock and 47 Wednesfield Road, Willenhall	CF Employment	0.39	Unknown	N/A
IN0071.2	North of Watery Lane, Willenhall	CF Employment	0.63	Unknown	N/A

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
IN0072.2	Rear of Assa Abloy, School Street, Willenhall	CF Employment	2.24	Unknown	N/A
IN0078.12	Rear of 18 Rose Hill, Willenhall	CF Employment	0.3	Unknown	N/A
IN0078.2	North of Westacre, Willenhall	CF Employment	0.64	Unknown	N/A
IN0084	Central Point, Willenhall Road, Darlaston	CF Employment	1.67	Unknown	N/A
IN0093.2	Axcess 10 Business Park, Land adjacent Unit 401, Bentley Road South	CF Employment	1.03	Unknown	N/A
IN0099.2	Heath Road / Kendricks Road, Darlaston	CF Employment	0.41	Unknown	N/A
IN0103.2	Former IMI South of Canal, Darlaston Road, Pleck (Phoenix 10 Site A - Part)	CF Employment	0.84	Unknown	N/A
IN0104.1	Former IMI Works, Pleck (Phoenix 10 Site A - part)	CF Employment	9.45	Unknown	N/A
IN0104.4	North of IMI, Pleck (Phoenix 10 Site B)	CF Employment	4.09	Unknown	N/A
IN0105	Rear of Globe Pub, Darlaston Road, Walsall	CF Employment	2.89	Unknown	N/A
IN0109	Box Pool Site, Darlaston Road, Walsall	CF Employment	1.67	Unknown	N/A
IN0110	James Bridge Gasholders Site, Darlaston Road, Walsall	CF Employment	8.22	Unknown	N/A
IN0118.2	Rear of Woods Bank Trading Estate, Woden Road West, Darlaston	CF Employment	1.20	Unknown	N/A
IN0120.5	Moxley Junction, Moxley	CF Employment	0.48	Unknown	N/A
IN0122	Former Moxley Tip, Moxley Road	CF Employment	10.38	Unknown	N/A
IN0205	Bentley Mill Way East (Phoenix 10 Site C)	CF Employment	2.40	Unknown	N/A
IN0315	Casino and Cinema, Bentley Mill Way	CF Employment	4.58	Unknown	N/A
IN0317	Millers Close, Bentley Mill Way	CF Employment	0.82	Unknown	N/A
IN0328	Leamore Lane (south side - former Dealeys Castings)	CF Employment	2.54	Unknown	N/A
IN0333	Willenhall Sewage Works	CF Employment	8.90	Unknown	N/A
IN0341	Hughes Road, Moxley	CF Employment	4.37	Unknown	N/A

## H.2 SA Objective 1: Cultural Heritage

### H.2.1 Grade I Listed Buildings

- H.2.1.1 There are no Grade I Listed Buildings located within Walsall. The proposed development at sites in Walsall would be unlikely to significantly impact any Grade I Listed Buildings, therefore a negligible impact has been identified across all sites.

### H.2.2 Grade II\* Listed Buildings

- H.2.2.1 There are five Grade II\* Listed Buildings within Walsall, mostly concentrated in Walsall town centre. Five sites have been identified as having potential to result in adverse impacts, primarily due to their close proximity to Grade II\* Listed Buildings. Housing and employment site SA-0212-WAL is located approximately 400m from 'Church of St Mary the Virgin' and when developed may be visible over the trees and development currently in place. Sites SA-0019-WAL and SA-0066-WAL are located approximately 640m from 'Gatehouse and Curtain Walls at Rushall Hall', and due to the large nature of these sites, they may be visible from the Listed Building and affect its setting. Site SA-0269-WAL is also located approximately 140m from 'Gatehouse and Curtain Walls at Rushall Hall'. The proposed development at these five sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the setting of these Listed Buildings. The remaining sites would not be expected to have a significant impact on the setting of any Grade II\* Listed Building and have consequently been assessed as negligible.

### H.2.3 Grade II Listed Buildings

- H.2.3.1 There are many Grade II Listed Buildings throughout the borough, generally clustered within the built-up areas and particularly within Walsall and Willenhall town centres. Four sites coincide with Grade II Listed Buildings: housing and employment site SA-0014-WAL coincides with 'Yieldfields Hall Farmhouse'; Site SA-0018-WAL coincides with 'Wyrley and Essington Canal Daw End Branch Riddion Bridge'; and Site SA-0183-WAL coincides with 'Bosty Lane Farmhouse and Farm Building adjoining to east' and 'Barn south west of Bosty Lane Farmhouse'. The proposed development at these sites could therefore potentially have direct adverse effects on these Listed Buildings, resulting in a major negative impact. Additionally, the proposed development at 55 other sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the setting of various Grade II Listed Buildings, including housing and employment site SA-0237-WAL which is adjacent to 'The Pinfold' and housing site SA-0241-WAL which is adjacent to 'Old Hall Farmhouse' and 'Barn approximately 20m north of Old Hall Farmhouse'.

## **H.2.4 Conservation Area**

H.2.4.1 Walsall contains 18 Conservation Areas (CA), the majority of which cover sections of the urban area and historic open spaces including the large 'Great Barr' CA in the south east of the borough. The proposed development at the majority of sites in Walsall would be unlikely to significantly impact any of these CAs, primarily due to the sites being separated from nearby CAs by existing built form. However, the proposed development at 71 sites in Walsall could potentially have a minor negative impact on the setting of these CAs, including 31 sites which wholly or partially coincide with the CAs. This includes several of the largest sites which are located wholly within 'Great Barr' CA, such as SA-0232-WAL, SA-0238-WAL and SA-0302-WAL.

## **H.2.5 Scheduled Monument**

H.2.5.1 There are five Scheduled Monuments (SMs) within Walsall, generally covering small historically important areas or features. 17 sites within Walsall are located in close proximity to SMs and their development could potentially have a minor negative impact on these SMs by altering their settings, including housing and employment site SA-0232-WAL which is adjacent to 'Moated Site – 15m south of Moat Farm' SM. The remaining sites are separated from nearby SMs by existing built form, and therefore, would be likely to result in a negligible impact on the setting of SMs.

## **H.2.6 Registered Park and Garden**

H.2.6.1 Three Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs) can be found within Walsall: 'Walsall Arboretum', 'Walsall Memorial Garden', 'Great Barr Hall', with 'Sutton Park' located adjacent to the borough to the south east. The proposed development at 13 sites within Walsall could potentially have a minor negative impact on the settings of these RPGs due to their close proximity, including Site SA-0241-WAL which is adjacent to 'Great Barr Hall' RPG. The remaining sites are deemed unlikely to have a significant impact on the setting of any RPG and have consequently been assessed as negligible.

## **H.2.7 Archaeological Priority Area**

H.2.7.1 Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) have been identified throughout Walsall's urban and undeveloped areas. A total of 36 sites within Walsall wholly or partially coincide with APAs, and a further 16 sites are located adjacent to APAs. This includes Site SA-0015-WAL which wholly coincides with 'Bourne Pool Area' APA, and Site SA-0051-WAL which coincides with 'Watling Street' APA. The proposed development at these 52 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the settings of the APAs. The remaining sites are not located in close proximity to APAs, and therefore, would be expected to have a negligible impact on the setting of APAs.

## H.2.8 Historic Landscape Characterisation

- H.2.8.1 The Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Study<sup>1</sup> has identified a range of Historic Environment Area Designations within the Black Country, covering Walsall's parkland and Green Belt as well as a number of features within the urban areas, including along the canal network.
- H.2.8.2 The proposed development at 51 sites within Walsall wholly or partially coincide with an area of High Historic Landscape Value (HHLV) and/or an area of High Historic Townscape Value (HHTV). Furthermore, a small proportion of Site SA-0172-WAL coincides with 'Reedwood Park' Designed Landscape of High Historic Value. Therefore, the proposed development at these 52 sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the surrounding historic environment. The remaining sites do not coincide with any identified areas of high historic value, and therefore, would be expected to have a negligible impact on the historic environment.

**Table H.2.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 1 – Cultural heritage

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>								
SA-0001-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0006-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0010-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0012-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0014-WAL	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0015-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0016-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0017-WAL	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0018-WAL	0	0	--	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0019-WAL	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0020-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0022-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0029-WAL	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-
SA-0030-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0032-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0034-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0035-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0036-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Oxford Archaeology (2019) Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Study. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13895/comp\\_black-country-hlc-final-report-30-10-2019-lr\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13895/comp_black-country-hlc-final-report-30-10-2019-lr_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 20/04/21]



Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
SA-0037-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0038-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0045-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0047-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0048-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0050-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0051-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0052-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0053-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0054-WAL	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
SA-0056-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0059-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0061-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0062-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0064-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0066-WAL	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0071-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0078-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0085-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0102-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0138-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0149-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0153-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0163-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0167-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0172-WAL	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0174-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0183-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0186-WAL	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-
SA-0187-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0188-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0195-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0196-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0197-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0199-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0201-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0202-WAL	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0204-WAL	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
SA-0205-WAL	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
SA-0206-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0207-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
SA-0208-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0211-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0212-WAL	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0213-WAL	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0215-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0216-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0220-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0222-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0223-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0224-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0225-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0226-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0227-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0228-WAL	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0229-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0230-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0231-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0232-WAL	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
SA-0233-WAL	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0235-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0236-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0237-WAL	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0238-WAL	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-
SA-0239-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0240-WAL	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0241-WAL	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0244-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0245-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0248-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0250-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0251-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0252-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0257-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0264-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0265-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0266-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0267-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0269-WAL	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
SA-0272-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0274-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0278-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
SA-0280-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0284-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0288-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0289-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0291-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0292-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0294-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0295-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0296-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0297-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0301-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0302-WAL	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0304-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0305-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0309-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0312-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0313-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0317-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Walsall Employment Sites</b>								
SA-0001-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0007-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0008-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0015-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0020-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0030-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0045-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0047-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0054-WAL	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
SA-0057-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0061-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0167-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0183-WAL	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0186-WAL	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-
SA-0195-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0196-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0197-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0200-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0201-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0202-WAL	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0204-WAL	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
SA-0205-WAL	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
SA-0211-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0212-WAL	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0213-WAL	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0215-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0216-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0223-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0227-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0230-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0231-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0232-WAL	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
SA-0235-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0237-WAL	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0238-WAL	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-
SA-0239-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0242-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0243-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0244-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0245-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0248-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0257-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0274-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0275-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0276-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0284-WAL	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0286-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0288-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0301-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0302-WAL	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0304-WAL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0308-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0315-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>								
HO0016	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
HO0020	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
HO0023b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0027	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
HO0029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0037	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
HO0039a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0039b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HO0041a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0041b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0043	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
HO0044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0060a	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
HO0060b	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
HO0060c	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
HO0060d	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
HO0062	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
HO0065	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
HO0066b	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
HO0071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0072	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
HO0093	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0137a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0137b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0137c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0150a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0157a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0157b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0157c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0162a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0162b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0168a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0168b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0181	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-
HO0185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HO0201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0217a	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
HO0217b	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
HO0304	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
HO0305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0307	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
HO0308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0316	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
HO0317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0320	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
HO0321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0322a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0322b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO1314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LC02B	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
LC08A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LC14A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LC18A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LC30A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
LC30C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
LC31A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>								
IN0002.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0005.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
IN0009.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0009.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0009.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0010.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0012.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0012.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0012.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0017.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0017.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0018.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0027.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0027.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
IN0032.2	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
IN0052.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0056.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0068.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0069.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0069.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0070.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0070.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0071.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
IN0072.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0078.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0078.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0093.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
IN0099.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0103.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0104.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0104.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
IN0105	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
IN0109	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
IN0110	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
IN0118.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0120.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
IN0122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0205	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
IN0315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
IN0317	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
IN0328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## H.3 SA Objective 2: Landscape

### H.3.1 Cannock Chase AONB

H.3.1.1 Cannock Chase AONB is located at its closest point approximately 4km to the north of Walsall. The proposed development at sites in Walsall would be unlikely to significantly impact the AONB, in terms of altering views of/from the AONB or altering the setting of the AONB. Therefore, a negligible impact has been identified across all sites.

### H.3.2 Landscape Sensitivity

H.3.2.1 The Black Country Landscape Sensitivity Assessment<sup>2</sup> identified the extent to which the character and quality of Black Country Green Belt land is susceptible to change as a result of future development. Of the four BCA, Walsall has the largest proportion of Green Belt, which is generally in the north and east of the borough, where the majority of sites are located. The proposed development at 124 sites within Walsall are located within areas of 'Moderate-High' and/or 'High' landscape sensitivity and could potentially have major negative impacts on the local landscape if developed. The proposed development at 40 sites in Walsall are located within areas of 'Low-Moderate' and/or 'Moderate' landscape sensitivity, and therefore, development at these sites could potentially have minor negative impacts on the local landscape. However, a total of 130 sites (including all of the 'carried forward' sites) are located outside of the Green Belt, and do not coincide with any identified area of landscape sensitivity; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be likely to have a negligible impact on the local landscape.

### H.3.3 Alter Views for PRow Network Users

H.3.3.1 Many of the proposed sites in Walsall, including the majority of the largest sites, are located within rural areas in close proximity to Walsall's PRow network, and the development of such sites could potentially alter the views of countryside or open space currently experienced by the users of these footpaths. Therefore, these 95 sites have been identified as having a minor negative impact on the landscape. The remaining sites, which contain existing development or are separated from nearby PRow by existing built form, would be unlikely to significantly alter views and are assessed as negligible.

### H.3.4 Alter Views for Local Residents

H.3.4.1 The development proposed at the majority of sites in Walsall (216 in total) could potentially alter views experienced by existing local residents, as these sites are located in close

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<sup>2</sup> LUC (2019) Black Country Landscape Sensitivity Assessment. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13883/black-country-lsa-front-end-report-final-lr\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13883/black-country-lsa-front-end-report-final-lr_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 20/04/21]

proximity to existing residential zones and/or comprise large areas of undeveloped land. Therefore, a minor negative impact on the local landscape could be expected at these 215 sites. The remaining sites, including approximately half of the ‘carried forward’ sites, comprise previously developed land and/or are not located in close proximity to a residential area; therefore, the proposed development at these 78 sites would be unlikely to result in a significant impact on views.

### H.3.5 Green Belt Harm

H.3.5.1 The Green Belt Study<sup>3</sup> classified parcels of Green Belt land into different ‘harm’ ratings, based on the assessment of potential harm caused by removing each parcel from the Green Belt based on a range of criteria. Due to the large scale and rural nature of many of the proposed sites in Walsall, Green Belt harm can be expected upon their development.

H.3.5.2 154 of the proposed sites in Walsall are located within land parcels identified as having ‘Moderate-High’, ‘High’ and/or ‘Very High’ Green Belt Harm if developed, thus potentially resulting in a major negative impact on the landscape objective. Sites SA-0057-WAL and SA-0296-WAL are located within land classed as ‘Moderate’ Green Belt Harm, and therefore, the proposed development at these two sites could potentially lead to a minor negative impact on the landscape objective. However, 138 sites, including all ‘carried forward’ sites, are not located within any identified area with potential for Green Belt Harm; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be likely to have a negligible impact on the landscape objective.

**Table H.3.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 2 – Landscape

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRow Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>					
SA-0001-WAL	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0006-WAL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0010-WAL	0	--	-	-	0
SA-0012-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0014-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0015-WAL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0016-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0017-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0018-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0019-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0020-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0022-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0029-WAL	0	--	0	-	--

<sup>3</sup> LUC (2019) Black Country Green Belt Study. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13882/bcgb-0919-black-country-gb-stage-1-and-2-plus-app1-final-reduced\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13882/bcgb-0919-black-country-gb-stage-1-and-2-plus-app1-final-reduced_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 20/04/21]



Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRoW Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
SA-0030-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0032-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0034-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0035-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0036-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0037-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0038-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0045-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0047-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0048-WAL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0050-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0051-WAL	0	--	-	-	0
SA-0052-WAL	0	-	-	-	0
SA-0053-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0054-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0056-WAL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0059-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0061-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0062-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0064-WAL	0	--	0	-	0
SA-0066-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0071-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0078-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0085-WAL	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0102-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0138-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0149-WAL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0153-WAL	0	--	0	-	0
SA-0163-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0167-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0172-WAL	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0174-WAL	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0183-WAL	0	--	0	0	--
SA-0186-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0187-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0188-WAL	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0195-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0196-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0197-WAL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0199-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0201-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0202-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0204-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0205-WAL	0	--	0	-	--

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRoW Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
SA-0206-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0207-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0208-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0211-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0212-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0213-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0215-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0216-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0220-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0222-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0223-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0224-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0225-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0226-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0227-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0228-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0229-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0230-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0231-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0232-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0233-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0235-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0236-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0237-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0238-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0239-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0240-WAL	0	--	-	0	--
SA-0241-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0244-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0245-WAL	0	--	0	0	--
SA-0248-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0250-WAL	0	-	-	-	0
SA-0251-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0252-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0257-WAL	0	--	0	0	--
SA-0264-WAL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0265-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0266-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0267-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0269-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0272-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0274-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0278-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0280-WAL	0	-	0	-	--

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRoW Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
SA-0284-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0288-WAL	0	--	-	0	--
SA-0289-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0291-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0292-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0294-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0295-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0296-WAL	0	--	0	-	-
SA-0297-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0301-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0302-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0304-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0305-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0309-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0312-WAL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0313-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0317-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
<b>Walsall Employment Sites</b>					
SA-0001-WAL	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0007-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0008-WAL	0	--	-	0	--
SA-0015-WAL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0020-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0030-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0045-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0047-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0054-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0057-WAL	0	-	-	-	-
SA-0061-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0167-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0183-WAL	0	--	0	0	--
SA-0186-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0195-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0196-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0197-WAL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0200-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0201-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0202-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0204-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0205-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0211-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0212-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0213-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0215-WAL	0	--	-	-	--

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRoW Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
SA-0216-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0223-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0227-WAL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0230-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0231-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0232-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0235-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0237-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0238-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0239-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0242-WAL	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0243-WAL	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0244-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0245-WAL	0	--	0	0	--
SA-0248-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0257-WAL	0	--	0	0	--
SA-0274-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0275-WAL	0	--	-	0	--
SA-0276-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0284-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0286-WAL	0	--	0	0	--
SA-0288-WAL	0	--	-	0	--
SA-0301-WAL	0	--	0	-	--
SA-0302-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0304-WAL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0308-WAL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0315-WAL	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>					
HO0016	0	0	0	0	0
HO0020	0	0	0	-	0
HO0023b	0	0	0	-	0
HO0027	0	0	-	-	0
HO0029	0	0	0	-	0
HO0037	0	0	0	-	0
HO0039a	0	0	-	-	0
HO0039b	0	0	-	-	0
HO0040	0	0	-	-	0
HO0041a	0	0	0	-	0
HO0041b	0	0	0	-	0
HO0043	0	0	0	-	0
HO0044	0	0	0	-	0
HO0046	0	0	-	-	0
HO0053	0	0	0	0	0
HO0060a	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRoW Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
HO0060b	0	0	0	0	0
HO0060c	0	0	0	0	0
HO0060d	0	0	0	0	0
HO0062	0	0	0	-	0
HO0065	0	0	0	0	0
HO0066b	0	0	0	-	0
HO0071	0	0	-	-	0
HO0072	0	0	-	-	0
HO0093	0	0	0	-	0
HO0117	0	0	0	-	0
HO0124	0	0	0	-	0
HO0125	0	0	0	0	0
HO0126	0	0	0	0	0
HO0137a	0	0	0	0	0
HO0137b	0	0	0	0	0
HO0137c	0	0	0	0	0
HO0147	0	0	0	-	0
HO0150	0	0	0	0	0
HO0150a	0	0	0	0	0
HO0154	0	0	0	0	0
HO0157a	0	0	0	0	0
HO0157b	0	0	0	0	0
HO0157c	0	0	0	-	0
HO0162a	0	0	0	0	0
HO0162b	0	0	0	0	0
HO0163	0	0	0	0	0
HO0168a	0	0	0	-	0
HO0168b	0	0	0	-	0
HO0176	0	0	0	-	0
HO0180	0	0	0	-	0
HO0181	0	0	0	-	0
HO0185	0	0	0	-	0
HO0194	0	0	0	0	0
HO0195	0	0	0	0	0
HO0201	0	0	0	-	0
HO0205	0	0	0	-	0
HO0217a	0	0	0	0	0
HO0217b	0	0	0	-	0
HO0304	0	0	0	-	0
HO0305	0	0	0	-	0
HO0307	0	0	0	0	0
HO0308	0	0	0	0	0
HO0310	0	0	0	-	0
HO0312	0	0	0	-	0

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRoW Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
HO0313	0	0	0	-	0
HO0316	0	0	0	-	0
HO0317	0	0	0	-	0
HO0318	0	0	0	-	0
HO0320	0	0	0	0	0
HO0321	0	0	0	0	0
HO0322a	0	0	0	-	0
HO0322b	0	0	0	-	0
HO1314	0	0	0	-	0
LC02B	0	0	0	0	0
LC08A	0	0	0	0	0
LC14A	0	0	0	-	0
LC18A	0	0	0	-	0
LC30A	0	0	0	0	0
LC30C	0	0	0	0	0
LC31A	0	0	0	-	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>					
IN0002.1	0	0	0	-	0
IN0005.1	0	0	0	-	0
IN0009.12	0	0	0	0	0
IN0009.13	0	0	0	0	0
IN0009.14	0	0	0	0	0
IN0010.2	0	0	-	0	0
IN0012.5	0	0	0	-	0
IN0012.6	0	0	0	0	0
IN0012.8	0	0	0	0	0
IN0017.1	0	0	0	-	0
IN0017.2	0	0	0	0	0
IN0018.2	0	0	0	0	0
IN0027.1	0	0	0	0	0
IN0027.2	0	0	0	-	0
IN0032.2	0	0	0	0	0
IN0052.2	0	0	0	-	0
IN0056.2	0	0	0	0	0
IN0058	0	0	-	0	0
IN0063	0	0	0	0	0
IN0064	0	0	0	0	0
IN0068.1	0	0	-	0	0
IN0069.3	0	0	0	-	0
IN0069.42	0	0	0	0	0
IN0070.2	0	0	0	-	0
IN0070.4	0	0	0	0	0
IN0071.2	0	0	-	0	0
IN0072.2	0	0	0	-	0

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRoW Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
IN0078.12	0	0	-	-	0
IN0078.2	0	0	0	0	0
IN0084	0	0	0	0	0
IN0093.2	0	0	0	0	0
IN0099.2	0	0	-	0	0
IN0103.2	0	0	0	0	0
IN0104.1	0	0	0	0	0
IN0104.4	0	0	0	0	0
IN0105	0	0	0	-	0
IN0109	0	0	0	-	0
IN0110	0	0	0	-	0
IN0118.2	0	0	-	-	0
IN0120.5	0	0	0	0	0
IN0122	0	0	-	-	0
IN0205	0	0	0	0	0
IN0315	0	0	0	0	0
IN0317	0	0	0	0	0
IN0328	0	0	0	-	0
IN0333	0	0	0	-	0
IN0341	0	0	-	-	0

## H.4 SA Objective 3: Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna and Geodiversity

### H.4.1 European Sites

H.4.1.1 European sites are a network of nature protection areas which include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). One European site, 'Cannock Extension Canal' SAC, is located partially within the borough of Walsall. Additionally, 'Cannock Chase' SAC is located approximately 7.5km north of Walsall, with an identified Zone of Influence (Zoi) of 15km where recreational impacts could potentially arise as a result of new development.

H.4.1.2 A total of 148 proposed sites within Walsall are located within 15km of 'Cannock Chase SAC', and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on this SAC. No Zoi has currently been identified for 'Cannock Extension Canal' SAC or other surrounding European sites, and therefore, the impact that development at the remaining sites may have on European sites is uncertain. The emerging HRA will provide more detailed analysis of likely impacts and identification of impact pathways beyond those considered in the SA.

### H.4.2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest

H.4.2.1 There are several Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within Walsall, generally found towards the east of the borough, including 'Hay Head Quarry', 'Jockey Fields' and 'Swan Pool & The Stag' SSSIs.

H.4.2.2 A proportion of employment site SA-0308-WAL coincides with 'Swan Pool & The Stag' SSSI. A small proportion of Site SA-0018-WAL coincides with 'Daw End Railway Cutting' SSSI. A further 17 sites are located adjacent to various SSSIs, including Sites SA-0008-WAL, SA-0275-WAL, SA-0195-WAL and SA-0197-WAL which are adjacent to 'Jockey Fields' SSSI. The proposed development at these 20 sites could potentially have direct and major negative impacts on the features for which these SSSIs have been designated. All planning applications within these sites should be consulted on with Natural England.

H.4.2.3 Additionally, a further 115 sites are located within SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IRZ) which indicate that the proposed level of development should be consulted on with Natural England; these sites are identified as potentially resulting in a minor negative impact on the SSSIs.

H.4.2.4 The remaining proposed sites in Walsall are located within IRZs which do not indicate the proposed use as a threat to nearby SSSIs, and as such, would be likely to have a negligible impact.



### **H.4.3 National Nature Reserves**

- H.4.3.1 Walsall does not contain any National Nature Reserves (NNRs), however, 'Sutton Park' NNR is located adjacent to the east of the borough. None of the sites within Walsall are considered likely to result in significant impacts on the NNR, primarily due to the presence of existing residential development and roads surrounding the NNR. Therefore, a negligible impact has been identified across all sites.

### **H.4.4 Ancient Woodland**

- H.4.4.1 Areas of ancient woodland within Walsall include 'Rough Wood' in the west, and 'Cuckoos Nook' and 'Towers Covert' in the south east. Seven of the proposed sites (housing and employment site SA-0015-WAL, as well as housing sites SA-0037-WAL, SA-0047-WAL, SA-0228-WAL, SA-0289-WAL and SA-0294-WAL) are located adjacent to ancient woodlands, whilst 28 sites are located in close proximity to areas of ancient woodland. The sites which are adjacent or in close proximity to ancient woodland could potentially have a minor negative impact due to an increased risk of disturbance. Proposed sites which are not located in close proximity to ancient woodland and/or are separated by existing built form would be unlikely to have a significant impact on ancient woodland.

### **H.4.5 Local Nature Reserves**

- H.4.5.1 There are ten Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) within Walsall largely located within areas of Green Belt, including 'Rough Wood Chase', 'Shire Oak Park' and 'Pelsall North Common' LNRs. A small proportion of Site SA-0289-WAL coincides with 'Cuckoos Nook and The Dingles' LNR, ten other sites are adjacent to an LNR, and 37 sites are identified as being in close proximity to an LNR with potential for adverse impacts to arise. These 48 sites could therefore potentially have a minor negative impact on the LNRs due to increased risk of development related threats and pressures. The proposed development at the remaining sites on the other hand would not be expected to have a significant impact on LNRs, primarily due to being separated by existing built form.

### **H.4.6 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation**

- H.4.6.1 Within Walsall there are 36 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), primarily comprised of small woodland areas and mainly clustered within the Green Belt parcels. Eight proposed sites (housing and employment site SA-0054-WAL, housing sites SA-0018-WAL, SA-0019-WAL, SA-0051-WAL and SA-0066-WAL, and employment site IN0071.2) partially coincide with SINCs such as 'Park Lime Pits' and 'Lazy Hill Wood'. Therefore, the proposed development at these eight sites could potentially have direct major negative impacts on these SINCs.

- H.4.6.2 Additionally, 28 sites are located adjacent to one or more SINCs, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on these SINCs due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. Affected SINCs include 'Hay Head Wood' and 'Grange Farm Wood'. The remaining sites are located further away from SINCs and therefore are less likely to significantly impact any SINC if developed.

#### **H.4.7 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

- H.4.7.1 There are 77 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINCs) within Walsall covering a range of habitats, hedgerows and semi-natural spaces including 'Corporation Wood', 'Jockey Fields' and 'Daw End Canal'. 41 sites in Walsall coincide with a SLINC, including Sites SA-0008-WAL, SA-0195-WAL, SA-0197-WAL and SA-0275-WAL which coincide with 'Jockey Fields' SLINC. Furthermore, 75 sites are located adjacent to a SLINC. The proposed development at these 116 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on SLINCs, due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. The sites which are not located in close proximity to any SLINCs would be expected to have a negligible impact.

#### **H.4.8 Geological Sites**

- H.4.8.1 Geological sites have been identified throughout the Plan area, which form part of the Black Country Global Geopark<sup>4</sup>. These sites include a range of notable geological features and formations, including a number of SSSIs and SINCs. There are seven geological sites identified throughout Walsall, including 'Park Lime Pits LNR', 'Shire Oak Quarry LNR' and 'Hay Head Quarry and The Dingle SSSI'. Site SA-0289-WAL coincides with 'Hay Head Quarry and The Dingle SSSI' geological site, and therefore, the proposed development at this site could potentially have a minor negative impact on this designated area of geological importance. No other sites coincide with any identified geological sites and therefore the remaining sites are likely to have a negligible impact.

#### **H.4.9 Priority Habitats**

- H.4.9.1 Priority habitats can be found in small sections throughout Walsall, although the majority are restricted to the Green Belt. These habitats include 'good quality semi-improved grassland', 'deciduous woodland' and 'traditional orchard'. The proposed development at sites which wholly or partially coincide with priority habitats could potentially result in the loss or degradation of these habitats, and therefore, 59 of the sites have been identified as potentially having a minor negative impact. The sites which do not coincide with any

<sup>4</sup> Black Country Geopark (2021) Black Country Geopark. Available at: <https://blackcountrygeopark.dudley.gov.uk/bcg/> [Date Accessed: 07/05/21]

identified priority habitat would be likely to have a negligible impact on the overall presence of priority habitats within the Plan area.

**Table H.4.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 3 – Biodiversity, flora, fauna and geodiversity

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>									
SA-0001-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0006-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0010-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0012-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0014-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0015-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0016-WAL	-	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0017-WAL	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0018-WAL	-	--	0	0	-	--	-	0	-
SA-0019-WAL	-	-	0	-	-	--	-	0	0
SA-0020-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0022-WAL	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0029-WAL	-	-	0	0	-	--	0	0	-
SA-0030-WAL	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0032-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0034-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0035-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0036-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0037-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0038-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0045-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0047-WAL	+/-	--	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
SA-0048-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0050-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0051-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	--	0	0	-
SA-0052-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0053-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0054-WAL	-	-	0	0	-	--	0	0	-
SA-0056-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0059-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0061-WAL	+/-	--	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
SA-0062-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0064-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0066-WAL	-	-	0	-	-	--	-	0	0
SA-0071-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0078-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0085-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
SA-0102-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0138-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0149-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0153-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0163-WAL	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0167-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0172-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0174-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0183-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0186-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0187-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0188-WAL	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0195-WAL	-	--	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0196-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0197-WAL	-	--	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0199-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0201-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0202-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	0	-
SA-0204-WAL	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0205-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0206-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0207-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0208-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0211-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0212-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0213-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0215-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0216-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0220-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0222-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0223-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0224-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0225-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0226-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0227-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0228-WAL	+/-	--	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0229-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0230-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0231-WAL	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0232-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0233-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0235-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
SA-0236-WAL	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0237-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0238-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0239-WAL	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0240-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0241-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
SA-0244-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0245-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0248-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0250-WAL	-	--	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0251-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0252-WAL	-	--	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0257-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0264-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0265-WAL	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0266-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0267-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
SA-0269-WAL	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0272-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0274-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0278-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0280-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0284-WAL	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0288-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0289-WAL	+/-	--	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
SA-0291-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0292-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0294-WAL	+/-	--	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0295-WAL	+/-	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0296-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0297-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0301-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0302-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0304-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0305-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0309-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0312-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0313-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0317-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Walsall Employment Sites									
SA-0001-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0007-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
SA-0008-WAL	-	--	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0015-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0020-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0030-WAL	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0045-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0047-WAL	+/-	--	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
SA-0054-WAL	-	-	0	0	-	--	0	0	-
SA-0057-WAL	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
SA-0061-WAL	+/-	--	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
SA-0167-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0183-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0186-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0195-WAL	-	--	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0196-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0197-WAL	-	--	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0200-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0201-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0202-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	0	-
SA-0204-WAL	-	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0205-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0211-WAL	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0212-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0213-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0215-WAL	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0216-WAL	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0223-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0227-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0230-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0231-WAL	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0232-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0235-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0237-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0238-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0239-WAL	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0242-WAL	-	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0243-WAL	-	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0244-WAL	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0245-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0248-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0257-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0274-WAL	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0275-WAL	-	--	0	0	0	0	-	0	0

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
SA-0276-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0284-WAL	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0286-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0288-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0301-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0302-WAL	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0304-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0308-WAL	-	--	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
SA-0315-WAL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>									
HO0016	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0020	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0023b	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0027	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0029	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0037	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0039a	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0039b	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0040	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0041a	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0041b	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0043	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
HO0044	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0046	+/-	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
HO0053	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0060a	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0060b	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0060c	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0060d	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0062	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0065	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0066b	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0071	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0072	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0093	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0117	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0124	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0125	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0126	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0137a	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0137b	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0137c	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
HO0147	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0150	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0150a	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0154	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0157a	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0157b	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0157c	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0162a	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0162b	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0163	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0168a	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0168b	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0176	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0180	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0181	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0185	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0194	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
HO0195	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0201	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0205	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0217a	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0217b	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0304	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0305	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0307	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0308	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0310	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0312	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0313	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0316	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0317	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0318	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0320	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0321	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0322a	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO0322b	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO1314	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
LC02B	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LC08A	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LC14A	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LC18A	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LC30A	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
LC30C	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LC31A	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>									
IN0002.1	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0005.1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0009.12	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0009.13	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0009.14	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0010.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0012.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
IN0012.6	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
IN0012.8	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
IN0017.1	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
IN0017.2	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
IN0018.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0027.1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0027.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0032.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0052.2	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
IN0056.2	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0058	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0063	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
IN0064	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
IN0068.1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0069.3	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0069.42	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0070.2	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0070.4	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0071.2	+/-	0	0	0	-	--	0	0	-
IN0072.2	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0078.12	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0078.2	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
IN0084	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
IN0093.2	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
IN0099.2	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0103.2	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
IN0104.1	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
IN0104.4	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
IN0105	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
IN0109	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0110	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
IN0118.2	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
IN0120.5	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0122	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
IN0205	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
IN0315	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
IN0317	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN0328	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
IN0333	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
IN0341	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0

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## H.5 SA Objective 4: Climate Change Mitigation

### H.5.1 Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint

- H.5.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in an increase in carbon emissions, to some extent. 131 sites are proposed for the development of 116 dwellings or less. The proposed development at these sites would be likely to result in a negligible contribution to Walsall's total carbon emissions.
- H.5.1.2 51 sites are proposed for the development of between 117 and 1,165 dwellings. The proposed development at these sites could potentially increase local carbon emissions, as a proportion of Walsall's total, by more than 0.1%. Therefore, a minor negative impact on Walsall's carbon emissions would be expected at these 51 sites.
- H.5.1.3 Nine sites are proposed for the development of 1,165 dwellings or more. The proposed development at these sites could potentially increase local carbon emissions, as a proportion of Walsall's total, by more than 1%. Therefore, a major negative impact on Walsall's carbon emissions would be expected.
- H.5.1.4 The housing capacity at three residential sites in Walsall is unknown at the time of writing, and therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain.
- H.5.1.5 The carbon emissions likely to be generated as a result of non-residential development is uncertain. This would be entirely dependent on the nature and scale of the employment land proposed, which is unknown at present.

**Table H.5.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 4 – Climate change mitigation

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint	Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>		SA-0163-WAL	0
SA-0001-WAL	0	SA-0167-WAL	+/-
SA-0006-WAL	0	SA-0172-WAL	0
SA-0010-WAL	-	SA-0174-WAL	0
SA-0012-WAL	-	SA-0183-WAL	+/-
SA-0014-WAL	-	SA-0186-WAL	-
SA-0015-WAL	-	SA-0187-WAL	-
SA-0016-WAL	0	SA-0188-WAL	0
SA-0017-WAL	--	SA-0195-WAL	-
SA-0018-WAL	-	SA-0196-WAL	0
SA-0019-WAL	-	SA-0197-WAL	-
SA-0020-WAL	-	SA-0199-WAL	0
SA-0022-WAL	--	SA-0201-WAL	0
SA-0029-WAL	-	SA-0202-WAL	--
SA-0030-WAL	-	SA-0204-WAL	-
SA-0032-WAL	0	SA-0205-WAL	0
SA-0034-WAL	-	SA-0206-WAL	0
SA-0035-WAL	0	SA-0207-WAL	0
SA-0036-WAL	0	SA-0208-WAL	0
SA-0037-WAL	-	SA-0211-WAL	-
SA-0038-WAL	-	SA-0212-WAL	-
SA-0045-WAL	0	SA-0213-WAL	-
SA-0047-WAL	--	SA-0215-WAL	-
SA-0048-WAL	-	SA-0216-WAL	-
SA-0050-WAL	0	SA-0220-WAL	0
SA-0051-WAL	0	SA-0222-WAL	0
SA-0052-WAL	0	SA-0223-WAL	-
SA-0053-WAL	0	SA-0224-WAL	0
SA-0054-WAL	-	SA-0225-WAL	0
SA-0056-WAL	-	SA-0226-WAL	-
SA-0059-WAL	0	SA-0227-WAL	0
SA-0061-WAL	--	SA-0228-WAL	--
SA-0062-WAL	0	SA-0229-WAL	-
SA-0064-WAL	0	SA-0230-WAL	-
SA-0066-WAL	-	SA-0231-WAL	-
SA-0071-WAL	0	SA-0232-WAL	--
SA-0078-WAL	-	SA-0233-WAL	0
SA-0085-WAL	0	SA-0235-WAL	-
SA-0102-WAL	+/-	SA-0236-WAL	-
SA-0138-WAL	0	SA-0237-WAL	--
SA-0149-WAL	-	SA-0238-WAL	--
SA-0153-WAL	0	SA-0239-WAL	-

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
SA-0240-WAL	-
SA-0241-WAL	-
SA-0244-WAL	-
SA-0245-WAL	0
SA-0248-WAL	0
SA-0250-WAL	0
SA-0251-WAL	0
SA-0252-WAL	0
SA-0257-WAL	0
SA-0264-WAL	-
SA-0265-WAL	0
SA-0266-WAL	-
SA-0267-WAL	0
SA-0269-WAL	0
SA-0272-WAL	0
SA-0274-WAL	-
SA-0278-WAL	0
SA-0280-WAL	0
SA-0284-WAL	-
SA-0288-WAL	-
SA-0289-WAL	-
SA-0291-WAL	-
SA-0292-WAL	0
SA-0294-WAL	0
SA-0295-WAL	0
SA-0296-WAL	0
SA-0297-WAL	0
SA-0301-WAL	0
SA-0302-WAL	-
SA-0304-WAL	0
SA-0305-WAL	0
SA-0309-WAL	0
SA-0312-WAL	0
SA-0313-WAL	0
SA-0317-WAL	0
<b>Walsall Employment Sites</b>	
SA-0001-WAL	+/-
SA-0007-WAL	+/-
SA-0008-WAL	+/-
SA-0015-WAL	+/-
SA-0020-WAL	+/-
SA-0030-WAL	+/-
SA-0045-WAL	+/-
SA-0047-WAL	+/-
SA-0054-WAL	+/-

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
SA-0057-WAL	+/-
SA-0061-WAL	+/-
SA-0167-WAL	+/-
SA-0183-WAL	+/-
SA-0186-WAL	+/-
SA-0195-WAL	+/-
SA-0196-WAL	+/-
SA-0197-WAL	+/-
SA-0200-WAL	+/-
SA-0201-WAL	+/-
SA-0202-WAL	+/-
SA-0204-WAL	+/-
SA-0205-WAL	+/-
SA-0211-WAL	+/-
SA-0212-WAL	+/-
SA-0213-WAL	+/-
SA-0215-WAL	+/-
SA-0216-WAL	+/-
SA-0223-WAL	+/-
SA-0227-WAL	+/-
SA-0230-WAL	+/-
SA-0231-WAL	+/-
SA-0232-WAL	+/-
SA-0235-WAL	+/-
SA-0237-WAL	+/-
SA-0238-WAL	+/-
SA-0239-WAL	+/-
SA-0242-WAL	+/-
SA-0243-WAL	+/-
SA-0244-WAL	+/-
SA-0245-WAL	+/-
SA-0248-WAL	+/-
SA-0257-WAL	+/-
SA-0274-WAL	+/-
SA-0275-WAL	+/-
SA-0276-WAL	+/-
SA-0284-WAL	+/-
SA-0286-WAL	+/-
SA-0288-WAL	+/-
SA-0301-WAL	+/-
SA-0302-WAL	+/-
SA-0304-WAL	+/-
SA-0308-WAL	+/-
SA-0315-WAL	+/-

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>	
HO0016	0
HO0020	0
HO0023b	0
HO0027	-
HO0029	-
HO0037	0
HO0039a	0
HO0039b	0
HO0040	0
HO0041a	0
HO0041b	0
HO0043	0
HO0044	0
HO0046	0
HO0053	0
HO0060a	0
HO0060b	0
HO0060c	0
HO0060d	0
HO0062	0
HO0065	0
HO0066b	0
HO0071	0
HO0072	0
HO0093	0
HO0117	0
HO0124	0
HO0125	0
HO0126	0
HO0137a	0
HO0137b	0
HO0137c	0
HO0147	0
HO0150	0
HO0150a	0
HO0154	0
HO0157a	0
HO0157b	0
HO0157c	0
HO0162a	0
HO0162b	0
HO0163	0

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
HO0168a	0
HO0168b	0
HO0176	-
HO0180	0
HO0181	-
HO0185	0
HO0194	0
HO0195	0
HO0201	0
HO0205	0
HO0217a	0
HO0217b	0
HO0304	0
HO0305	0
HO0307	0
HO0308	0
HO0310	0
HO0312	0
HO0313	0
HO0316	0
HO0317	0
HO0318	0
HO0320	0
HO0321	0
HO0322a	0
HO0322b	0
HO1314	0
LC02B	0
LC08A	0
LC14A	0
LC18A	0
LC30A	0
LC30C	0
LC31A	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
IN0002.1	+/-
IN0005.1	+/-
IN0009.12	+/-
IN0009.13	+/-
IN0009.14	+/-
IN0010.2	+/-
IN0012.5	+/-
IN0012.6	+/-

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
IN0012.8	+/-
IN0017.1	+/-
IN0017.2	+/-
IN0018.2	+/-
IN0027.1	+/-
IN0027.2	+/-
IN0032.2	+/-
IN0052.2	+/-
IN0056.2	+/-
IN0058	+/-
IN0063	+/-
IN0064	+/-
IN0068.1	+/-
IN0069.3	+/-
IN0069.42	+/-
IN0070.2	+/-
IN0070.4	+/-
IN0071.2	+/-
IN0072.2	+/-
IN0078.12	+/-

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
IN0078.2	+/-
IN0084	+/-
IN0093.2	+/-
IN0099.2	+/-
IN0103.2	+/-
IN0104.1	+/-
IN0104.4	+/-
IN0105	+/-
IN0109	+/-
IN0110	+/-
IN0118.2	+/-
IN0120.5	+/-
IN0122	+/-
IN0205	+/-
IN0315	+/-
IN0317	+/-
IN0328	+/-
IN0333	+/-
IN0341	+/-

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## H.6 SA Objective 5: Climate Change Adaptation

### H.6.1 Flood Zones

H.6.1.1 Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b within Walsall are most prevalent within the centre and south west of the borough, associated with watercourses such as the River Tame. 25 of the proposed sites in Walsall partially coincide with Flood Zone 3a and/or 3b, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a major negative impact on flooding in the area and exacerbate existing issues of flooding in Walsall. A further ten sites are located wholly or partially with Flood Zone 2, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on flooding.

H.6.1.2 The majority of proposed sites in Walsall, totalling 257 sites, are located wholly within Flood Zone 1 and would be expected to have a minor positive impact on flooding, as the proposed development would be likely to locate site end users away from areas at risk of fluvial flooding.

### H.6.2 Indicative Flood Zone 3b

H.6.2.1 Indicative Flood Zone 3b is present in areas where flooding will potentially worsen in the future due to climate change. In Walsall this covers existing areas of Flood Zone 3a but is also shown to affect some areas within or close to the existing built-up settlements where flood risk is not currently significant. 31 sites in Walsall are identified to wholly or partially coincide with Indicative Flood Zone 3b, and as such, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a major negative impact on flooding and may exacerbate existing issues of flooding in the future.

H.6.2.2 The remaining sites which do not coincide with Indicative Flood Zone 3b may have a negligible impact on contributing to flooding issues in the future, although further site-specific assessments and reference to emerging data would help to provide a more accurate picture of changing flood risk due to climate change.

### H.6.3 Surface Water Flood Risk

H.6.3.1 Surface Water Flood Risk (SWFR) is categorised into low (1/1000), medium (1/100) and high (1/30) in relation to the probability of surface water flooding occurring in a given area. Areas affected by surface water flooding in Walsall is extensive, and broadly affects roads and pathways with some significant localised pockets of particularly high risk throughout the borough, such as around Fishley and Brownhills in the north.



H.6.3.2 The proposed development at 72 sites in Walsall which coincide with areas of high SWFR could potentially have a major negative impact, as development would be likely to locate site end users in areas at high risk of surface water flooding as well as exacerbate pluvial flood risk in surrounding locations. A further 128 sites in Walsall coincide with areas of low and/or medium SWFR, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on surface water flooding in the area. The remaining 23 sites which do not coincide with any significant areas of SWFR would be expected to have a negligible effect on surface water flooding.

**Table H.6.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 5 – Climate change adaptation**

Site Ref	Flood Zones	Indicative Flood Zone 3b	Surface Water Flood Risk
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0006-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0010-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0012-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0014-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0015-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0016-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0017-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0018-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0019-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0020-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0022-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0029-WAL	+	--	--
SA-0030-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0032-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0034-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0035-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0036-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0037-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0038-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0045-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0047-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0048-WAL	--	--	--
SA-0050-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0051-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0052-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0053-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0054-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0056-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0059-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0061-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0062-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0064-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0066-WAL	+	0	--

Site Ref	Flood Zones	Indicative Flood Zone 3b	Surface Water Flood Risk
SA-0071-WAL	--	0	-
SA-0078-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0085-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0102-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0138-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0149-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0153-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0163-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0167-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0172-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0174-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0183-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0186-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0187-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0188-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0195-WAL	+	--	--
SA-0196-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0197-WAL	+	--	-
SA-0199-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0201-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0202-WAL	--	--	--
SA-0204-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0205-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0206-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0207-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0208-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0211-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0212-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0213-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0215-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0216-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0220-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0222-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0223-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0224-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0225-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0226-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0227-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0228-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0229-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0230-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0231-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0232-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0233-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0235-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0236-WAL	+	0	0

Site Ref	Flood Zones	Indicative Flood Zone 3b	Surface Water Flood Risk
SA-0237-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0238-WAL	--	--	--
SA-0239-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0240-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0241-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0244-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0245-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0248-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0250-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0251-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0252-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0257-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0264-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0265-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0266-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0267-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0269-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0272-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0274-WAL	--	--	--
SA-0278-WAL	--	--	-
SA-0280-WAL	-	0	0
SA-0284-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0288-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0289-WAL	+	--	-
SA-0291-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0292-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0294-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0295-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0296-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0297-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0301-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0302-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0304-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0305-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0309-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0312-WAL	+	--	-
SA-0313-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0317-WAL	+	--	-
<b>Walsall Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0001-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0007-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0008-WAL	+	--	-
SA-0015-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0020-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0030-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0045-WAL	+	0	--

Site Ref	Flood Zones	Indicative Flood Zone 3b	Surface Water Flood Risk
SA-0047-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0054-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0057-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0061-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0167-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0183-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0186-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0195-WAL	+	--	--
SA-0196-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0197-WAL	+	--	-
SA-0200-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0201-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0202-WAL	--	--	--
SA-0204-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0205-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0211-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0212-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0213-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0215-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0216-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0223-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0227-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0230-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0231-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0232-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0235-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0237-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0238-WAL	--	--	--
SA-0239-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0242-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0243-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0244-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0245-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0248-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0257-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0274-WAL	--	--	--
SA-0275-WAL	+	--	--
SA-0276-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0284-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0286-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0288-WAL	+	0	--
SA-0301-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0302-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0304-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0308-WAL	--	0	--
SA-0315-WAL	+	0	-

Site Ref	Flood Zones	Indicative Flood Zone 3b	Surface Water Flood Risk
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
HO0016	-	0	0
HO0020	+	0	--
HO0023b	+	0	-
HO0027	+	0	-
HO0029	+	0	-
HO0037	+	0	0
HO0039a	+	0	0
HO0039b	+	0	-
HO0040	+	0	0
HO0041a	+	0	0
HO0041b	+	0	0
HO0043	+	0	-
HO0044	+	0	0
HO0046	-	0	-
HO0053	+	0	-
HO0060a	+	0	0
HO0060b	+	0	0
HO0060c	+	0	-
HO0060d	+	0	--
HO0062	+	0	-
HO0065	+	0	-
HO0066b	+	0	0
HO0071	+	0	--
HO0072	+	0	-
HO0093	+	0	-
HO0117	+	0	0
HO0124	+	0	-
HO0125	+	0	0
HO0126	+	0	-
HO0137a	--	0	-
HO0137b	+	0	0
HO0137c	+	0	0
HO0147	+	0	0
HO0150	+	0	0
HO0150a	+	0	0
HO0154	+	0	0
HO0157a	+	0	0
HO0157b	+	0	0
HO0157c	+	0	0
HO0162a	+	0	0
HO0162b	+	0	0
HO0163	+	0	0
HO0168a	+	0	--
HO0168b	+	0	0
HO0176	-	0	-

Site Ref	Flood Zones	Indicative Flood Zone 3b	Surface Water Flood Risk
HO0180	+	0	-
HO0181	+	0	-
HO0185	+	0	-
HO0194	+	0	0
HO0195	+	0	-
HO0201	-	0	--
HO0205	+	0	0
HO0217a	+	0	0
HO0217b	+	0	0
HO0304	+	0	0
HO0305	+	--	-
HO0307	+	0	0
HO0308	+	0	-
HO0310	+	0	--
HO0312	+	0	-
HO0313	+	0	-
HO0316	+	0	0
HO0317	+	0	0
HO0318	+	0	-
HO0320	+	0	0
HO0321	+	0	-
HO0322a	+	0	-
HO0322b	+	0	-
HO1314	+	0	-
LC02B	+	0	-
LC08A	+	0	0
LC14A	+	0	-
LC18A	+	0	0
LC30A	+	0	0
LC30C	+	0	0
LC31A	+	0	--
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
IN0002.1	+	0	--
IN0005.1	+	0	-
IN0009.12	+	0	-
IN0009.13	+	0	0
IN0009.14	+	0	0
IN0010.2	+	--	--
IN0012.5	+	0	-
IN0012.6	+	--	-
IN0012.8	+	--	--
IN0017.1	+	0	--
IN0017.2	+	0	-
IN0018.2	+	0	0
IN0027.1	+	0	-
IN0027.2	+	0	-

Site Ref	Flood Zones	Indicative Flood Zone 3b	Surface Water Flood Risk
IN0032.2	+	0	-
IN0052.2	+	0	0
IN0056.2	--	0	-
IN0058	+	0	-
IN0063	--	0	-
IN0064	--	--	--
IN0068.1	--	0	--
IN0069.3	--	0	-
IN0069.42	--	0	-
IN0070.2	+	0	-
IN0070.4	+	0	-
IN0071.2	-	0	--
IN0072.2	--	0	-
IN0078.12	+	0	0
IN0078.2	--	0	-
IN0084	-	0	--
IN0093.2	--	--	-
IN0099.2	-	0	0
IN0103.2	+	0	-
IN0104.1	+	0	--
IN0104.4	+	0	--
IN0105	-	--	--
IN0109	--	--	-
IN0110	--	--	--
IN0118.2	+	0	--
IN0120.5	+	0	0
IN0122	-	0	-
IN0205	--	--	--
IN0315	-	--	-
IN0317	-	--	0
IN0328	+	0	-
IN0333	--	0	--
IN0341	--	--	--

## H.7 SA Objective 6: Natural Resources

### H.7.1 Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value

H.7.1.1 Walsall has the largest proportion of Green Belt land out of all of the four BCA, and consequently contains a large proportion of previously undeveloped land. The majority of the proposed sites are located either wholly or partially on previously undeveloped land and/or contain areas likely to be of environmental value such as hedgerows, trees and scrub that may be lost or further fragmented if developed.

H.7.1.2 The proposed development at 37 sites in Walsall would be expected to have a major negative impact on natural resources, due to the loss of 20ha or more of previously undeveloped land. Furthermore, the proposed development at 214 sites in Walsall could potentially have a minor negative impact on natural resources, due to the loss of less than 20ha of previously undeveloped land.

H.7.1.3 43 sites comprise previously developed land which would be likely to have little or no environmental value. The proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on natural resources as development would be classed as an efficient use of land.

### H.7.2 Agricultural Land Classification

H.7.2.1 In relation to Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) within Walsall, the borough is largely 'Urban' and 'Non-Agricultural' however there are also some significant areas of Grade 3 and 4 land towards the west in particular, with a very small area of Grade 2 land at the eastern edge. Grade 2, and potentially Grade 3, land represents some of the 'best and most versatile' (BMV) land within Walsall. 123 sites are located wholly or partially on ALC Grades 2 and 3 land, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact due to the loss of this important natural resource.

H.7.2.2 128 proposed sites are located on areas of less agriculturally important Grade 4, 'Urban' and/or 'Non-Agricultural' land, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on natural resources as development at these sites would help to prevent the loss of BMV land across the Plan area.

H.7.2.3 The proposed development at the 43 sites which are located wholly on previously developed land would be likely to have a negligible impact on agricultural land.



## H.7.3 Mineral Safeguarding Areas / Areas of Search

H.7.3.1 The Black Country contains potentially important mineral resources, which should be safeguarded against loss or sterilisation by non-mineral development<sup>5</sup>. The mineral resources of local and national importance in accordance with the definition set out in the NPPF include sand, gravel, brick clay and fireclay. The Review of the Evidence Base for Minerals<sup>6</sup> recommended the BCA to adopt more tightly defined MSAs focused on these resources.

H.7.3.2 Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) have been proposed across a large proportion of Walsall borough, in the east. These include sand and gravel, brick clay and fireclay resources. Development proposals that are located within an MSA may therefore result in a minor negative impact on the accessibility of the mineral resources they contain. This includes 145 of the proposed sites in Walsall.

**Table H.7.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 6 – Natural resources**

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Area / Area of Search
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0006-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0010-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0012-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0014-WAL	--	-	0
SA-0015-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0016-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0017-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0018-WAL	--	-	0
SA-0019-WAL	--	-	0
SA-0020-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0022-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0029-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0030-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0032-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0034-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0035-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0036-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0037-WAL	--	-	-

<sup>5</sup> wood (2020) Review of the Evidence Base for Minerals to support preparation of the Black Country Plan. Available at: <https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/t2/p4/t2p4f/> [Date Accessed: 11/06/21]

<sup>6</sup> “Minerals resources of local and national importance: Minerals which are necessary to meet society’s needs, including aggregates, brickclay (especially Etruria Marl and fireclay), silica sand (including high grade silica sands), cement raw materials, gypsum, salt, fluorspar, shallow and deep-mined coal, oil and gas (including conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons), tungsten, kaolin, ball clay, potash, polyhalite and local minerals of importance to heritage assets and local distinctiveness”.

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Area / Area of Search
SA-0038-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0045-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0047-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0048-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0050-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0051-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0052-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0053-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0054-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0056-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0059-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0061-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0062-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0064-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0066-WAL	--	-	0
SA-0071-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0078-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0085-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0102-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0138-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0149-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0153-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0163-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0167-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0172-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0174-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0183-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0186-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0187-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0188-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0195-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0196-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0197-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0199-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0201-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0202-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0204-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0205-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0206-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0207-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0208-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0211-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0212-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0213-WAL	-	-	-

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Area / Area of Search
SA-0215-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0216-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0220-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0222-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0223-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0224-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0225-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0226-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0227-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0228-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0229-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0230-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0231-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0232-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0233-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0235-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0236-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0237-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0238-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0239-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0240-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0241-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0244-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0245-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0248-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0250-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0251-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0252-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0257-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0264-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0265-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0266-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0267-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0269-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0272-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0274-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0278-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0280-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0284-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0288-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0289-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0291-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0292-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0294-WAL	-	-	-

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Area / Area of Search
SA-0295-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0296-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0297-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0301-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0302-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0304-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0305-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0309-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0312-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0313-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0317-WAL	-	+	-
<b>Walsall Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0001-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0007-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0008-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0015-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0020-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0030-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0045-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0047-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0054-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0057-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0061-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0167-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0183-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0186-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0195-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0196-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0197-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0200-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0201-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0202-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0204-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0205-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0211-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0212-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0213-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0215-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0216-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0223-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0227-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0230-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0231-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0232-WAL	--	-	-

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Area / Area of Search
SA-0235-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0237-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0238-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0239-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0242-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0243-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0244-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0245-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0248-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0257-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0274-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0275-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0276-WAL	-	+	0
SA-0284-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0286-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0288-WAL	-	-	0
SA-0301-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0302-WAL	--	-	-
SA-0304-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0308-WAL	-	+	-
SA-0315-WAL	+	0	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
HO0016	+	0	0
HO0020	-	+	0
HO0023b	-	+	0
HO0027	-	+	0
HO0029	+	0	0
HO0037	-	+	0
HO0039a	-	+	0
HO0039b	-	+	0
HO0040	-	+	0
HO0041a	-	+	0
HO0041b	-	+	0
HO0043	-	+	-
HO0044	-	+	0
HO0046	-	+	0
HO0053	+	0	0
HO0060a	+	0	0
HO0060b	+	0	0
HO0060c	-	+	0
HO0060d	+	0	0
HO0062	-	+	0
HO0065	+	0	0
HO0066b	+	0	0

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Area / Area of Search
HO0071	-	+	0
HO0072	-	+	0
HO0093	-	+	0
HO0117	-	+	0
HO0124	-	+	0
HO0125	-	+	0
HO0126	-	+	0
HO0137a	+	0	0
HO0137b	+	0	0
HO0137c	+	0	0
HO0147	+	0	0
HO0150	+	0	0
HO0150a	+	0	0
HO0154	-	-	0
HO0157a	-	+	-
HO0157b	+	0	-
HO0157c	-	+	-
HO0162a	+	0	0
HO0162b	+	0	0
HO0163	+	0	0
HO0168a	-	+	-
HO0168b	-	+	-
HO0176	-	+	0
HO0180	-	+	0
HO0181	-	+	0
HO0185	-	+	0
HO0194	+	0	0
HO0195	+	0	0
HO0201	-	+	0
HO0205	-	+	0
HO0217a	-	+	0
HO0217b	-	+	0
HO0304	-	+	-
HO0305	-	+	0
HO0307	-	+	0
HO0308	+	0	0
HO0310	-	+	0
HO0312	+	0	0
HO0313	-	-	0
HO0316	+	0	0
HO0317	-	+	-
HO0318	-	+	0
HO0320	+	0	0

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Area / Area of Search
HO0321	-	+	0
HO0322a	-	+	0
HO0322b	+	0	0
HO1314	-	+	0
LC02B	-	+	0
LC08A	-	+	0
LC14A	-	+	-
LC18A	-	+	-
LC30A	+	0	0
LC30C	+	0	0
LC31A	-	+	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
IN0002.1	-	+	-
IN0005.1	+	0	-
IN0009.12	-	+	-
IN0009.13	-	+	-
IN0009.14	-	+	-
IN0010.2	-	+	-
IN0012.5	-	+	-
IN0012.6	+	0	-
IN0012.8	+	0	-
IN0017.1	+	0	0
IN0017.2	-	+	0
IN0018.2	+	0	0
IN0027.1	-	+	0
IN0027.2	-	+	0
IN0032.2	-	+	0
IN0052.2	-	+	0
IN0056.2	-	+	0
IN0058	-	+	0
IN0063	-	+	0
IN0064	-	+	0
IN0068.1	-	+	0
IN0069.3	-	+	0
IN0069.42	+	0	0
IN0070.2	+	0	0
IN0070.4	-	+	0
IN0071.2	-	+	0
IN0072.2	-	+	0
IN0078.12	-	+	0
IN0078.2	-	+	0
IN0084	-	+	0
IN0093.2	-	+	0

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Area / Area of Search
IN0099.2	-	+	0
IN0103.2	+	0	0
IN0104.1	+	0	0
IN0104.4	-	+	0
IN0105	-	+	0
IN0109	-	+	0
IN0110	-	+	0
IN0118.2	-	+	0
IN0120.5	-	+	0
IN0122	-	+	0
IN0205	-	+	0
IN0315	-	+	0
IN0317	+	0	0
IN0328	-	+	0
IN0333	-	+	0
IN0341	-	+	0

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## H.8 SA Objective 7: Pollution

### H.8.1 Air Quality Management Area

- H.8.1.1 The entirety of Walsall is classed as 'Walsall Air Quality Management Area' (AQMA). All of the proposed sites in Walsall are located wholly within this AQMA, and several sites are also partially located within 200m of neighbouring AQMAs including 'Birmingham AQMA', 'CCDC AQMA 2', 'Sandwell AQMA' and 'Wolverhampton AQMA'. The proposed development at all sites would be likely to locate site end users in areas of existing poor air quality and have a minor negative impact on air pollution.

### H.8.2 Main Road

- H.8.2.1 Walsall's major road network includes the A461, A452 and the M6 Motorway which passes through the west of the borough. 139 proposed sites are located partially or wholly within 200m of a major road and could potentially expose site end users to higher levels of transport associated air and noise pollution. Traffic using these main roads would be expected to have a minor negative impact on air quality and noise at these sites.
- H.8.2.2 The proposed development at 155 sites within Walsall which are over 200m from a main road would be expected to have a negligible impact on transport associated air and noise pollution associated with main roads.

### H.8.3 Watercourse

- H.8.3.1 There are many watercourses within Walsall, including the River Tame, Ford Brook and various canals and smaller watercourses. 66 of the proposed sites within Walsall coincide with or are located within 10m of various watercourses. The proposed development at these sites could potentially increase the risk of contamination of these watercourses, and therefore have a minor negative impact on water quality. Sites which are located over 10m from watercourses are less likely to have a significant impact on the quality of watercourses however each site would need to be evaluated according to land use type, size of development and exact location.
- H.8.3.2 Site IN0058 has been identified as coinciding with an underground portion of the Sneyd Brook. It is uncertain if the development at this site would increase the risk of contamination of this watercourse.

### H.8.4 Groundwater Source Protection Zone

- H.8.4.1 Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for groundwater within Walsall are located to the east of the borough and are grouped from 1 to 3 based on the level of protection that the groundwater requires. 68 sites coincide with SPZ 1, 2 and/or 3, and therefore, the proposed

development at these sites could potentially increase the risk of groundwater contamination within the SPZ and have a minor negative impact on the quality or status of groundwater resources. The remaining sites do not coincide with the catchment of on any SPZ, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites may have a negligible impact on groundwater quality.

## H.8.5 Potential Increase in Air Pollution

- H.8.5.1 63 sites are proposed for the development of 100 or more dwellings, and 28 sites are proposed for non-residential end use and comprise more than 1ha. The proposed development at these 91 sites could potentially result in a significant increase in local air pollution; therefore, a major negative impact would be expected.
- H.8.5.2 105 sites are proposed for the development of between ten and 99 dwellings, and 49 sites are proposed for non-residential end use and comprise between one and 10ha. Therefore, the proposed development at these 154 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on air pollution in the local area.
- H.8.5.3 23 sites are proposed for the development of less than ten dwellings, and 23 sites are proposed for non-residential end use and comprise less than 1ha. The proposed development at these 46 sites would be expected to have a negligible impact on local air pollution.
- H.8.5.4 The housing capacity at three residential sites in Walsall is unknown at the time of writing, and therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain.

**Table H.8.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 7 – Pollution**

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>					
SA-0001-WAL	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0006-WAL	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0010-WAL	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0012-WAL	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0014-WAL	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0015-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0016-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0017-WAL	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0018-WAL	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0019-WAL	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0020-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0022-WAL	-	-	-	-	--
SA-0029-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0030-WAL	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0032-WAL	-	0	0	0	-

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
SA-0034-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0035-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0036-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0037-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0038-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0045-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0047-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0048-WAL	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0050-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0051-WAL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0052-WAL	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0053-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0054-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0056-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0059-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0061-WAL	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0062-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0064-WAL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0066-WAL	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0071-WAL	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0078-WAL	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0085-WAL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0102-WAL	-	0	0	-	+/-
SA-0138-WAL	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0149-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0153-WAL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0163-WAL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0167-WAL	-	0	0	0	+/-
SA-0172-WAL	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0174-WAL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0183-WAL	-	0	0	0	+/-
SA-0186-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0187-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0188-WAL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0195-WAL	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0196-WAL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0197-WAL	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0199-WAL	-	0	-	-	-
SA-0201-WAL	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0202-WAL	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0204-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0205-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0206-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0207-WAL	-	-	0	-	-

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
SA-0208-WAL	-	-	0	-	0
SA-0211-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0212-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0213-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0215-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0216-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0220-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0222-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0223-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0224-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0225-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0226-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0227-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0228-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0229-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0230-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0231-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0232-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0233-WAL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0235-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0236-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0237-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0238-WAL	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0239-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0240-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0241-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0244-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0245-WAL	-	-	0	-	0
SA-0248-WAL	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0250-WAL	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0251-WAL	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0252-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0257-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0264-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0265-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0266-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0267-WAL	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0269-WAL	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0272-WAL	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0274-WAL	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0278-WAL	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0280-WAL	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0284-WAL	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0288-WAL	-	-	0	0	--

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
SA-0289-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0291-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0292-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0294-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0295-WAL	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0296-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0297-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0301-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0302-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0304-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0305-WAL	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0309-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0312-WAL	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0313-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0317-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
<b>Walsall Employment Sites</b>					
SA-0001-WAL	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0007-WAL	-	-	-	-	-
SA-0008-WAL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0015-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0020-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0030-WAL	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0045-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0047-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0054-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0057-WAL	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0061-WAL	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0167-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0183-WAL	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0186-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0195-WAL	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0196-WAL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0197-WAL	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0200-WAL	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0201-WAL	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0202-WAL	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0204-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0205-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0211-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0212-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0213-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0215-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0216-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0223-WAL	-	0	0	-	--

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
SA-0227-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0230-WAL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0231-WAL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0232-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0235-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0237-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0238-WAL	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0239-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0242-WAL	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0243-WAL	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0244-WAL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0245-WAL	-	-	0	-	0
SA-0248-WAL	-	-	0	-	-
SA-0257-WAL	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0274-WAL	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0275-WAL	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0276-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0284-WAL	-	-	-	0	--
SA-0286-WAL	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0288-WAL	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0301-WAL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0302-WAL	-	0	0	0	--
SA-0304-WAL	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0308-WAL	-	0	-	0	--
SA-0315-WAL	-	-	0	0	-
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>					
HO0016	-	0	0	0	0
HO0020	-	0	0	0	-
HO0023b	-	-	0	0	-
HO0027	-	0	0	0	--
HO0029	-	0	-	0	--
HO0037	-	-	0	0	-
HO0039a	-	0	0	0	-
HO0039b	-	0	0	0	0
HO0040	-	-	-	0	-
HO0041a	-	0	0	0	0
HO0041b	-	0	0	0	-
HO0043	-	-	0	-	-
HO0044	-	-	0	0	-
HO0046	-	0	-	0	-
HO0053	-	-	0	0	-
HO0060a	-	-	-	0	-
HO0060b	-	-	-	0	-
HO0060c	-	-	-	0	-

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
HO0060d	-	-	0	0	0
HO0062	-	-	-	0	-
HO0065	-	-	0	0	-
HO0066b	-	-	0	0	-
HO0071	-	-	0	0	-
HO0072	-	-	0	0	-
HO0093	-	-	-	0	-
HO0117	-	-	0	0	-
HO0124	-	0	0	0	-
HO0125	-	-	0	0	-
HO0126	-	0	0	0	-
HO0137a	-	-	0	0	-
HO0137b	-	-	0	0	0
HO0137c	-	-	0	0	0
HO0147	-	0	0	0	-
HO0150	-	0	-	0	-
HO0150a	-	0	-	0	0
HO0154	-	0	0	0	-
HO0157a	-	-	-	0	-
HO0157b	-	-	-	0	0
HO0157c	-	-	-	0	-
HO0162a	-	0	0	0	-
HO0162b	-	0	0	0	0
HO0163	-	-	-	0	-
HO0168a	-	0	0	-	-
HO0168b	-	0	0	-	0
HO0176	-	-	0	0	--
HO0180	-	-	0	0	-
HO0181	-	-	-	0	--
HO0185	-	-	0	0	-
HO0194	-	-	0	0	-
HO0195	-	-	0	0	-
HO0201	-	0	0	0	-
HO0205	-	0	0	0	-
HO0217a	-	-	0	0	-
HO0217b	-	-	0	0	-
HO0304	-	-	0	-	-
HO0305	-	-	-	0	-
HO0307	-	0	0	0	-
HO0308	-	0	0	0	-
HO0310	-	-	0	0	-
HO0312	-	-	0	0	-
HO0313	-	0	0	0	-
HO0316	-	-	0	0	-

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
HO0317	-	-	0	0	-
HO0318	-	0	0	0	0
HO0320	-	0	0	0	-
HO0321	-	0	0	0	-
HO0322a	-	-	0	0	-
HO0322b	-	-	0	0	-
HO1314	-	-	0	0	-
LC02B	-	0	0	0	0
LC08A	-	0	0	0	-
LC14A	-	-	0	0	-
LC18A	-	-	0	0	0
LC30A	-	0	0	0	-
LC30C	-	0	0	0	0
LC31A	-	0	0	0	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>					
IN0002.1	-	-	0	0	-
IN0005.1	-	0	0	0	-
IN0009.12	-	0	0	0	-
IN0009.13	-	0	0	0	0
IN0009.14	-	0	0	0	0
IN0010.2	-	0	0	0	0
IN0012.5	-	0	0	0	-
IN0012.6	-	0	0	0	-
IN0012.8	-	0	-	0	-
IN0017.1	-	0	-	0	-
IN0017.2	-	0	-	0	-
IN0018.2	-	0	0	0	0
IN0027.1	-	-	0	0	-
IN0027.2	-	0	0	0	-
IN0032.2	-	-	0	0	0
IN0052.2	-	-	0	0	0
IN0056.2	-	-	0	0	0
IN0058	-	0	+/-	0	-
IN0063	-	-	-	0	-
IN0064	-	-	-	0	-
IN0068.1	-	0	0	0	-
IN0069.3	-	0	0	0	0
IN0069.42	-	-	0	0	-
IN0070.2	-	0	0	0	-
IN0070.4	-	0	0	0	0
IN0071.2	-	0	0	0	0
IN0072.2	-	-	-	0	-
IN0078.12	-	0	0	0	0
IN0078.2	-	-	-	0	0



Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
IN0084	-	-	-	0	-
IN0093.2	-	0	-	0	-
IN0099.2	-	0	0	0	0
IN0103.2	-	-	-	0	0
IN0104.1	-	-	-	0	-
IN0104.4	-	-	0	0	-
IN0105	-	-	-	0	-
IN0109	-	-	-	0	-
IN0110	-	-	-	0	-
IN0118.2	-	0	0	0	-
IN0120.5	-	-	0	0	0
IN0122	-	-	-	0	--
IN0205	-	-	-	0	-
IN0315	-	-	-	0	-
IN0317	-	-	0	0	0
IN0328	-	0	-	0	-
IN0333	-	-	-	0	-
IN0341	-	-	0	0	-

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## H.9 SA Objective 8: Waste

### H.9.1 Potential Increase in Household Waste Generation

- H.9.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in an increase in household waste generation, to some extent. 129 sites are proposed for the development of 108 dwellings or less. The proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a negligible impact on household waste generation in comparison to current levels.
- H.9.1.2 53 sites are proposed for the development of between 108 and 1,089 dwellings. The proposed development at these sites would be expected to increase household waste generation by more than 0.1% in comparison to current levels. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on household waste generation.
- H.9.1.3 Nine sites are proposed for the development of 1,089 dwellings or more. The proposed development at these sites could potentially increase household waste generation by more than 1% in comparison to current levels. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially result in a major negative impact on household waste generation.
- H.9.1.4 The housing capacity at three residential sites in Walsall is unknown at the time of writing, and therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain.
- H.9.1.5 The waste likely to be generated as a result of non-residential development is uncertain.

**Table H.9.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 8 – Waste**

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation	Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>		SA-0167-WAL	+/-
SA-0001-WAL	0	SA-0172-WAL	0
SA-0006-WAL	0	SA-0174-WAL	0
SA-0010-WAL	-	SA-0183-WAL	+/-
SA-0012-WAL	-	SA-0186-WAL	-
SA-0014-WAL	-	SA-0187-WAL	-
SA-0015-WAL	-	SA-0188-WAL	0
SA-0016-WAL	0	SA-0195-WAL	-
SA-0017-WAL	--	SA-0196-WAL	0
SA-0018-WAL	-	SA-0197-WAL	-
SA-0019-WAL	-	SA-0199-WAL	0
SA-0020-WAL	-	SA-0201-WAL	0
SA-0022-WAL	--	SA-0202-WAL	--
SA-0029-WAL	-	SA-0204-WAL	-
SA-0030-WAL	-	SA-0205-WAL	0
SA-0032-WAL	0	SA-0206-WAL	0
SA-0034-WAL	-	SA-0207-WAL	0
SA-0035-WAL	0	SA-0208-WAL	0
SA-0036-WAL	-	SA-0211-WAL	-
SA-0037-WAL	-	SA-0212-WAL	-
SA-0038-WAL	-	SA-0213-WAL	-
SA-0045-WAL	0	SA-0215-WAL	-
SA-0047-WAL	--	SA-0216-WAL	-
SA-0048-WAL	-	SA-0220-WAL	0
SA-0050-WAL	0	SA-0222-WAL	0
SA-0051-WAL	0	SA-0223-WAL	-
SA-0052-WAL	0	SA-0224-WAL	0
SA-0053-WAL	0	SA-0225-WAL	0
SA-0054-WAL	-	SA-0226-WAL	-
SA-0056-WAL	-	SA-0227-WAL	0
SA-0059-WAL	0	SA-0228-WAL	--
SA-0061-WAL	--	SA-0229-WAL	-
SA-0062-WAL	0	SA-0230-WAL	-
SA-0064-WAL	0	SA-0231-WAL	-
SA-0066-WAL	-	SA-0232-WAL	--
SA-0071-WAL	0	SA-0233-WAL	0
SA-0078-WAL	-	SA-0235-WAL	-
SA-0085-WAL	0	SA-0236-WAL	-
SA-0102-WAL	+/-	SA-0237-WAL	--
SA-0138-WAL	0	SA-0238-WAL	--
SA-0149-WAL	-	SA-0239-WAL	-
SA-0153-WAL	0	SA-0240-WAL	-
SA-0163-WAL	0	SA-0241-WAL	-

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
SA-0244-WAL	-
SA-0245-WAL	0
SA-0248-WAL	0
SA-0250-WAL	0
SA-0251-WAL	0
SA-0252-WAL	0
SA-0257-WAL	0
SA-0264-WAL	-
SA-0265-WAL	0
SA-0266-WAL	-
SA-0267-WAL	0
SA-0269-WAL	-
SA-0272-WAL	0
SA-0274-WAL	-
SA-0278-WAL	0
SA-0280-WAL	0
SA-0284-WAL	-
SA-0288-WAL	-
SA-0289-WAL	-
SA-0291-WAL	-
SA-0292-WAL	0
SA-0294-WAL	0
SA-0295-WAL	0
SA-0296-WAL	0
SA-0297-WAL	0
SA-0301-WAL	0
SA-0302-WAL	-
SA-0304-WAL	0
SA-0305-WAL	0
SA-0309-WAL	0
SA-0312-WAL	0
SA-0313-WAL	0
SA-0317-WAL	0
<b>Walsall Employment Sites</b>	
SA-0001-WAL	+/-
SA-0007-WAL	+/-
SA-0008-WAL	+/-
SA-0015-WAL	+/-
SA-0020-WAL	+/-
SA-0030-WAL	+/-
SA-0045-WAL	+/-
SA-0047-WAL	+/-
SA-0054-WAL	+/-
SA-0057-WAL	+/-

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
SA-0061-WAL	+/-
SA-0167-WAL	+/-
SA-0183-WAL	+/-
SA-0186-WAL	+/-
SA-0195-WAL	+/-
SA-0196-WAL	+/-
SA-0197-WAL	+/-
SA-0200-WAL	+/-
SA-0201-WAL	+/-
SA-0202-WAL	+/-
SA-0204-WAL	+/-
SA-0205-WAL	+/-
SA-0211-WAL	+/-
SA-0212-WAL	+/-
SA-0213-WAL	+/-
SA-0215-WAL	+/-
SA-0216-WAL	+/-
SA-0223-WAL	+/-
SA-0227-WAL	+/-
SA-0230-WAL	+/-
SA-0231-WAL	+/-
SA-0232-WAL	+/-
SA-0235-WAL	+/-
SA-0237-WAL	+/-
SA-0238-WAL	+/-
SA-0239-WAL	+/-
SA-0242-WAL	+/-
SA-0243-WAL	+/-
SA-0244-WAL	+/-
SA-0245-WAL	+/-
SA-0248-WAL	+/-
SA-0257-WAL	+/-
SA-0274-WAL	+/-
SA-0275-WAL	+/-
SA-0276-WAL	+/-
SA-0284-WAL	+/-
SA-0286-WAL	+/-
SA-0288-WAL	+/-
SA-0301-WAL	+/-
SA-0302-WAL	+/-
SA-0304-WAL	+/-
SA-0308-WAL	+/-
SA-0315-WAL	+/-

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>	
HO0016	0
HO0020	0
HO0023b	0
HO0027	-
HO0029	-
HO0037	0
HO0039a	0
HO0039b	0
HO0040	0
HO0041a	0
HO0041b	0
HO0043	0
HO0044	0
HO0046	0
HO0053	0
HO0060a	0
HO0060b	0
HO0060c	0
HO0060d	0
HO0062	0
HO0065	0
HO0066b	0
HO0071	0
HO0072	0
HO0093	0
HO0117	0
HO0124	0
HO0125	0
HO0126	0
HO0137a	0
HO0137b	0
HO0137c	0
HO0147	0
HO0150	0
HO0150a	0
HO0154	0
HO0157a	0
HO0157b	0
HO0157c	0
HO0162a	0
HO0162b	0
HO0163	0

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
HO0168a	0
HO0168b	0
HO0176	-
HO0180	0
HO0181	-
HO0185	0
HO0194	0
HO0195	0
HO0201	0
HO0205	0
HO0217a	0
HO0217b	0
HO0304	0
HO0305	0
HO0307	0
HO0308	0
HO0310	0
HO0312	0
HO0313	0
HO0316	0
HO0317	0
HO0318	0
HO0320	0
HO0321	0
HO0322a	0
HO0322b	0
HO1314	0
LC02B	0
LC08A	0
LC14A	0
LC18A	0
LC30A	0
LC30C	0
LC31A	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
IN0002.1	+/-
IN0005.1	+/-
IN0009.12	+/-
IN0009.13	+/-
IN0009.14	+/-
IN0010.2	+/-
IN0012.5	+/-
IN0012.6	+/-

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
IN0012.8	+/-
IN0017.1	+/-
IN0017.2	+/-
IN0018.2	+/-
IN0027.1	+/-
IN0027.2	+/-
IN0032.2	+/-
IN0052.2	+/-
IN0056.2	+/-
IN0058	+/-
IN0063	+/-
IN0064	+/-
IN0068.1	+/-
IN0069.3	+/-
IN0069.42	+/-
IN0070.2	+/-
IN0070.4	+/-
IN0071.2	+/-
IN0072.2	+/-
IN0078.12	+/-

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
IN0078.2	+/-
IN0084	+/-
IN0093.2	+/-
IN0099.2	+/-
IN0103.2	+/-
IN0104.1	+/-
IN0104.4	+/-
IN0105	+/-
IN0109	+/-
IN0110	+/-
IN0118.2	+/-
IN0120.5	+/-
IN0122	+/-
IN0205	+/-
IN0315	+/-
IN0317	+/-
IN0328	+/-
IN0333	+/-
IN0341	+/-

## H.10 SA Objective 9: Transport and Accessibility

### H.10.1 Bus Stop

H.10.1.1 Within Walsall, bus stops are regularly distributed throughout the built-up areas and would generally be expected to provide good public transport access. However, some areas of the borough would be likely to have more restricted access to bus services, particularly in the eastern outskirts of the borough and the Green Belt where several of the largest proposed sites are located.

H.10.1.2 The 43 sites which are located wholly or partially outside of the sustainable distance of 400m from a bus stop could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' access to sustainable transport. On the other hand, the majority of sites (251 in total) which are located amongst existing settlements and are within 400m of a bus stop would be expected to have a minor positive impact on access to sustainable transport.

### H.10.2 Railway Station

H.10.2.1 Within Walsall, there are three railway stations: Walsall Station, Bloxwich Station and Bloxwich North Station. All three stations are located towards the west of the borough. Reflecting on this, many of the proposed sites are situated outside of the sustainable distance of 2km from a railway station, and therefore, the proposed development at these 230 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' access to rail services. However, 64 sites, including a large proportion of the 'carried forward' sites are located within 2km of a railway station; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on access to rail services.

### H.10.3 Pedestrian Access

H.10.3.1 Sites with good pedestrian access can be described as those with existing pavements or pathways which are segregated from traffic use in the area, which as to be expected, are found in most of the built-up areas of Walsall but are more sparse towards the Green Belt and undeveloped areas. 223 sites in Walsall are well connected to the existing footpath networks, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be likely to have a minor positive impact on local transport and accessibility, by encouraging travel by foot and reducing the requirement for new pedestrian access to be created. Conversely, the remainder of the proposed sites currently have poor access to the surrounding footpath network. Therefore, the proposed development at these 71 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on local accessibility, and pedestrian access to the wider community would need improvement to be considered a viable transport option.

## **H.10.4 Road Access**

- H.10.4.1 There are many major and minor roads which run through Walsall allowing for generally good road transport and accessibility in the local area and nationally. The majority of the proposed sites in Walsall are adjacent to or coincide with existing roads, and therefore these 285 sites would be expected to provide site end users with good access to the existing road network, resulting in a minor positive impact on transport and accessibility. However, nine sites are not accessible from the current road network, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on transport and accessibility.

## **H.10.5 Pedestrian Access to Local Services**

- H.10.5.1 Accessibility modelling data indicates the distribution of local fresh food and services within Walsall and considers sustainable pedestrian access to these services to be within a 15-minute walking distance. The data shows that most of the western side of the borough would be expected to have good pedestrian access to services, whereas a large proportion in the east has more limited access. As such, the majority of the sites (159 in total) are located over 15 minutes walking distance to local services, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on transport and accessibility, based on current infrastructure. 135 sites are identified to be within a 15-minute walking distance to services, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on pedestrian access to local services.

## **H.10.6 Public Transport Access to Local Services**

- H.10.6.1 Although pedestrian access to local services in Walsall is limited in some areas as discussed above, in general public transport access to these services is good. Only small sections of the borough are situated over a 15-minute travel time via public transport to local services. The majority of sites are within a 15-minute travel time, and therefore, the proposed development at these 280 sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on the sustainable access of site end users to local services, based on existing infrastructure. The 14 sites which are identified to be wholly or partially outside of the sustainable travel time to these local services may therefore potentially have a minor negative impact on sustainable access to these services, based on current infrastructure.



**Table H.10.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 9 – Transport and accessibility**

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>						
SA-0001-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0006-WAL	-	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0010-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	-
SA-0012-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0014-WAL	-	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0015-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	-
SA-0016-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0017-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0018-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0019-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0020-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0022-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0029-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0030-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0032-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0034-WAL	+	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0035-WAL	+	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0036-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0037-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	-
SA-0038-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0045-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0047-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0048-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0050-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0051-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0052-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0053-WAL	+	-	-	-	-	+
SA-0054-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0056-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0059-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0061-WAL	-	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0062-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0064-WAL	+	-	-	-	+	+
SA-0066-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0071-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	-
SA-0078-WAL	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0085-WAL	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0102-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0138-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0149-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
SA-0153-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0163-WAL	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0167-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0172-WAL	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0174-WAL	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0183-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0186-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0187-WAL	-	-	+	+	-	-
SA-0188-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0195-WAL	-	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0196-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0197-WAL	-	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0199-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0201-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0202-WAL	-	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0204-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0205-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0206-WAL	+	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0207-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0208-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0211-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0212-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0213-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0215-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0216-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0220-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0222-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0223-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0224-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0225-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0226-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0227-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0228-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0229-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0230-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0231-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0232-WAL	-	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0233-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0235-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0236-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0237-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0238-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0239-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
SA-0240-WAL	+	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0241-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0244-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	-
SA-0245-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0248-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0250-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0251-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0252-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0257-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0264-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0265-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0266-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0267-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0269-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0272-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0274-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0278-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	-
SA-0280-WAL	+	-	-	-	+	+
SA-0284-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0288-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0289-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0291-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0292-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0294-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0295-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0296-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0297-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0301-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0302-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0304-WAL	+	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0305-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0309-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0312-WAL	-	-	+	+	-	-
SA-0313-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	-
SA-0317-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>Walsall Employment Sites</b>						
SA-0001-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0007-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0008-WAL	+	-	-	-	+	+
SA-0015-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	-
SA-0020-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0030-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0045-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
SA-0047-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0054-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0057-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0061-WAL	-	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0167-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0183-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0186-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0195-WAL	-	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0196-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0197-WAL	-	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0200-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0201-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0202-WAL	-	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0204-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0205-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0211-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0212-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0213-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0215-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0216-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0223-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0227-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0230-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0231-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0232-WAL	-	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0235-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0237-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0238-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0239-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0242-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0243-WAL	+	-	+	-	-	+
SA-0244-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	-
SA-0245-WAL	-	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0248-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0257-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0274-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0275-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+
SA-0276-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	-
SA-0284-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0286-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0288-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0301-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0302-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
SA-0304-WAL	+	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0308-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0315-WAL	+	-	+	+	-	+
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>						
HO0016	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0020	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0023b	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0027	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0029	+	-	+	+	-	+
HO0037	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0039a	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0039b	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0040	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0041a	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0041b	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0043	+	-	+	+	-	+
HO0044	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0046	+	-	+	+	-	+
HO0053	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0060a	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0060b	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0060c	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0060d	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0062	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0065	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0066b	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0071	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0072	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0093	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0117	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0124	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0125	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0126	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0137a	+	-	+	+	-	+
HO0137b	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0137c	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0147	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0150	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0150a	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0154	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0157a	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0157b	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0157c	+	-	+	+	+	+

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
HO0162a	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0162b	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0163	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0168a	+	-	+	+	-	+
HO0168b	+	-	+	+	-	+
HO0176	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0180	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0181	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0185	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0194	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0195	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0201	+	-	-	-	+	+
HO0205	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0217a	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0217b	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0304	+	-	+	+	-	+
HO0305	+	-	+	+	-	+
HO0307	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0308	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0310	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0312	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0313	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0316	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0317	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0318	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0320	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0321	+	-	+	+	+	+
HO0322a	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO0322b	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO1314	+	+	+	+	-	+
LC02B	+	-	+	+	+	+
LC08A	+	+	+	+	+	+
LC14A	+	-	+	+	+	+
LC18A	+	-	+	+	+	+
LC30A	+	+	+	+	+	+
LC30C	+	+	+	+	+	+
LC31A	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>						
IN0002.1	+	-	+	+	-	+
IN0005.1	+	-	+	+	+	+
IN0009.12	+	-	+	+	+	+
IN0009.13	+	-	+	+	+	+
IN0009.14	+	-	+	+	+	+

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
IN0010.2	+	-	+	+	-	+
IN0012.5	+	-	+	+	-	+
IN0012.6	+	-	+	+	-	+
IN0012.8	+	-	+	+	-	+
IN0017.1	+	+	+	+	+	+
IN0017.2	+	+	+	+	+	+
IN0018.2	+	+	+	+	-	+
IN0027.1	+	+	+	+	+	+
IN0027.2	+	-	+	+	+	+
IN0032.2	+	+	+	+	+	+
IN0052.2	+	+	+	+	+	+
IN0056.2	+	+	+	+	+	+
IN0058	+	+	+	+	+	+
IN0063	+	+	+	+	-	+
IN0064	+	+	+	+	-	-
IN0068.1	+	-	+	+	-	+
IN0069.3	+	-	+	+	+	+
IN0069.42	+	-	+	+	+	+
IN0070.2	+	-	+	+	+	+
IN0070.4	+	-	-	-	+	+
IN0071.2	+	-	+	+	-	+
IN0072.2	+	+	+	+	+	+
IN0078.12	+	-	+	+	+	+
IN0078.2	+	+	+	+	+	+
IN0084	+	-	+	+	+	+
IN0093.2	+	-	+	+	-	+
IN0099.2	+	-	+	+	-	+
IN0103.2	+	-	+	+	-	+
IN0104.1	+	+	+	+	-	+
IN0104.4	+	+	+	-	-	-
IN0105	+	-	+	+	-	+
IN0109	+	-	+	+	-	+
IN0110	+	+	+	+	-	+
IN0118.2	+	+	+	+	-	+
IN0120.5	+	+	+	+	+	+
IN0122	+	+	+	+	+	+
IN0205	+	-	+	+	-	+
IN0315	-	-	+	+	-	+
IN0317	-	-	+	+	-	+
IN0328	+	+	+	+	+	+
IN0333	+	-	-	+	-	+
IN0341	+	+	+	+	+	+

## H.11 SA Objective 10: Housing

### H.11.1 Housing Provision

H.11.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in a net gain in housing. The sites in Walsall proposed for residential use would therefore be expected to result in positive impacts under this objective. Sites which have been identified as having capacity for 100 or more dwellings would be expected to make a significant contribution towards meeting housing needs if developed, and as such, result in a major positive impact on housing provision. Sites which have been identified as having capacity for 99 dwellings or less would be expected to result in a minor positive impact on housing provision. This includes the majority of carried forward residential sites which are generally smaller sites within the existing urban area.

H.11.1.2 However, the housing capacity at three of the residential sites is unknown at the time of writing; therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain although it is likely there would be a net gain to some extent.

H.11.1.3 Employment-led sites would not be expected to result in a net change in housing provision and therefore a negligible impact would be likely.

**Table H.11.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 10 – Housing**

Site Ref	Housing Provision	Site Ref	Housing Provision
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>		SA-0048-WAL	++
SA-0001-WAL	+	SA-0050-WAL	+
SA-0006-WAL	+	SA-0051-WAL	+
SA-0010-WAL	++	SA-0052-WAL	+
SA-0012-WAL	++	SA-0053-WAL	+
SA-0014-WAL	++	SA-0054-WAL	++
SA-0015-WAL	++	SA-0056-WAL	++
SA-0016-WAL	+	SA-0059-WAL	+
SA-0017-WAL	++	SA-0061-WAL	++
SA-0018-WAL	++	SA-0062-WAL	+
SA-0019-WAL	++	SA-0064-WAL	+
SA-0020-WAL	++	SA-0066-WAL	++
SA-0022-WAL	++	SA-0071-WAL	+
SA-0029-WAL	++	SA-0078-WAL	++
SA-0030-WAL	++	SA-0085-WAL	+
SA-0032-WAL	+	SA-0102-WAL	+/-
SA-0034-WAL	++	SA-0138-WAL	+
SA-0035-WAL	+	SA-0149-WAL	++
SA-0036-WAL	++	SA-0153-WAL	+
SA-0037-WAL	++	SA-0163-WAL	+
SA-0038-WAL	++	SA-0167-WAL	+/-
SA-0045-WAL	+	SA-0172-WAL	+
SA-0047-WAL	++	SA-0174-WAL	+



Site Ref	Housing Provision
SA-0183-WAL	+/-
SA-0186-WAL	++
SA-0187-WAL	++
SA-0188-WAL	+
SA-0195-WAL	++
SA-0196-WAL	+
SA-0197-WAL	++
SA-0199-WAL	+
SA-0201-WAL	+
SA-0202-WAL	++
SA-0204-WAL	++
SA-0205-WAL	+
SA-0206-WAL	+
SA-0207-WAL	+
SA-0208-WAL	+
SA-0211-WAL	++
SA-0212-WAL	++
SA-0213-WAL	++
SA-0215-WAL	++
SA-0216-WAL	++
SA-0220-WAL	+
SA-0222-WAL	+
SA-0223-WAL	++
SA-0224-WAL	+
SA-0225-WAL	+
SA-0226-WAL	++
SA-0227-WAL	+
SA-0228-WAL	++
SA-0229-WAL	++
SA-0230-WAL	++
SA-0231-WAL	++
SA-0232-WAL	++
SA-0233-WAL	+
SA-0235-WAL	++
SA-0236-WAL	++
SA-0237-WAL	++
SA-0238-WAL	++
SA-0239-WAL	++
SA-0240-WAL	++
SA-0241-WAL	++
SA-0244-WAL	++
SA-0245-WAL	+
SA-0248-WAL	+
SA-0250-WAL	+
SA-0251-WAL	+
SA-0252-WAL	+

Site Ref	Housing Provision
SA-0257-WAL	+
SA-0264-WAL	++
SA-0265-WAL	+
SA-0266-WAL	++
SA-0267-WAL	+
SA-0269-WAL	++
SA-0272-WAL	+
SA-0274-WAL	++
SA-0278-WAL	+
SA-0280-WAL	+
SA-0284-WAL	++
SA-0288-WAL	++
SA-0289-WAL	++
SA-0291-WAL	++
SA-0292-WAL	+
SA-0294-WAL	+
SA-0295-WAL	+
SA-0296-WAL	+
SA-0297-WAL	+
SA-0301-WAL	+
SA-0302-WAL	++
SA-0304-WAL	+
SA-0305-WAL	+
SA-0309-WAL	++
SA-0312-WAL	+
SA-0313-WAL	+
SA-0317-WAL	+
<b>Walsall Employment Sites</b>	
SA-0001-WAL	0
SA-0007-WAL	0
SA-0008-WAL	0
SA-0015-WAL	0
SA-0020-WAL	0
SA-0030-WAL	0
SA-0045-WAL	0
SA-0047-WAL	0
SA-0054-WAL	0
SA-0057-WAL	0
SA-0061-WAL	0
SA-0167-WAL	0
SA-0183-WAL	0
SA-0186-WAL	0
SA-0195-WAL	0
SA-0196-WAL	0
SA-0197-WAL	0
SA-0200-WAL	0

Site Ref	Housing Provision
SA-0201-WAL	0
SA-0202-WAL	0
SA-0204-WAL	0
SA-0205-WAL	0
SA-0211-WAL	0
SA-0212-WAL	0
SA-0213-WAL	0
SA-0215-WAL	0
SA-0216-WAL	0
SA-0223-WAL	0
SA-0227-WAL	0
SA-0230-WAL	0
SA-0231-WAL	0
SA-0232-WAL	0
SA-0235-WAL	0
SA-0237-WAL	0
SA-0238-WAL	0
SA-0239-WAL	0
SA-0242-WAL	0
SA-0243-WAL	0
SA-0244-WAL	0
SA-0245-WAL	0
SA-0248-WAL	0
SA-0257-WAL	0
SA-0274-WAL	0
SA-0275-WAL	0
SA-0276-WAL	0
SA-0284-WAL	0
SA-0286-WAL	0
SA-0288-WAL	0
SA-0301-WAL	0
SA-0302-WAL	0
SA-0304-WAL	0
SA-0308-WAL	0
SA-0315-WAL	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>	
HO0016	+
HO0020	+
HO0023b	+
HO0027	++
HO0029	++
HO0037	+
HO0039a	+
HO0039b	+
HO0040	+

Site Ref	Housing Provision
HO0041a	+
HO0041b	+
HO0043	+
HO0044	+
HO0046	+
HO0053	+
HO0060a	+
HO0060b	+
HO0060c	+
HO0060d	+
HO0062	+
HO0065	+
HO0066b	+
HO0071	+
HO0072	+
HO0093	+
HO0117	+
HO0124	+
HO0125	+
HO0126	+
HO0137a	+
HO0137b	+
HO0137c	+
HO0147	+
HO0150	+
HO0150a	+
HO0154	+
HO0157a	+
HO0157b	+
HO0157c	+
HO0162a	+
HO0162b	+
HO0163	+
HO0168a	+
HO0168b	+
HO0176	++
HO0180	+
HO0181	++
HO0185	+
HO0194	+
HO0195	+
HO0201	+
HO0205	+
HO0217a	+
HO0217b	+
HO0304	+

Site Ref	Housing Provision
HO0305	+
HO0307	+
HO0308	+
HO0310	+
HO0312	+
HO0313	+
HO0316	+
HO0317	+
HO0318	+
HO0320	+
HO0321	+
HO0322a	+
HO0322b	+
HO1314	+
LC02B	+
LC08A	+
LC14A	+
LC18A	+
LC30A	+
LC30C	+
LC31A	+
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
IN0002.1	0
IN0005.1	0
IN0009.12	0
IN0009.13	0
IN0009.14	0
IN0010.2	0
IN0012.5	0
IN0012.6	0
IN0012.8	0
IN0017.1	0
IN0017.2	0
IN0018.2	0

Site Ref	Housing Provision
IN0027.1	0
IN0027.2	0
IN0032.2	0
IN0052.2	0
IN0056.2	0
IN0058	0
IN0063	0
IN0064	0
IN0068.1	0
IN0069.3	0
IN0069.42	0
IN0070.2	0
IN0070.4	0
IN0071.2	0
IN0072.2	0
IN0078.12	0
IN0078.2	0
IN0084	0
IN0093.2	0
IN0099.2	0
IN0103.2	0
IN0104.1	0
IN0104.4	0
IN0105	0
IN0109	0
IN0110	0
IN0118.2	0
IN0120.5	0
IN0122	0
IN0205	0
IN0315	0
IN0317	0
IN0328	0
IN0333	0
IN0341	0

## H.12 SA Objective 11: Equality

### H.12.1 Index of Multiple Deprivation

- H.12.1.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures the relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England<sup>7</sup>. Out of 317 Local Authorities in England, Walsall is ranked as the 25<sup>th</sup> most deprived<sup>8</sup>. Overall deprivation is relatively high across the Black Country, with 42 of the LSOAs in Walsall ranked among the 10% most deprived in England.
- H.12.1.2 Deprivation levels within the borough of Walsall varies throughout the community, although generally the more deprived areas are within the central and western parts of the borough, such as Walsall and Bloxwich town centres.
- H.12.1.3 60 sites are located wholly or partially within the 10% most deprived LSOAs, and therefore development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on equality by exacerbating existing social pressures faced by current residents and place increased pressure on local services. The majority of sites within Walsall are located outside of the most deprived 10% LSOAs, and therefore, the proposed development at these 234 sites may have a negligible impact on equality.
- H.12.1.4 It should be noted that there is a degree of uncertainty in regard to the impacts of each site on equality, which will be dependent on site-specific circumstances that are unknown at the time of writing.

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English indices of deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019> [Date Accessed: 06/05/21]

<sup>8</sup> Black Country Consortium (2019) The English Indices of Deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.the-blackcountry.com/upload/BC%20IMD%202019.pdf> [Date Accessed: 06/05/21]

**Table H.12.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 11 – Equality**

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived	Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>		SA-0172-WAL	0
SA-0001-WAL	0	SA-0174-WAL	0
SA-0006-WAL	0	SA-0183-WAL	0
SA-0010-WAL	-	SA-0186-WAL	0
SA-0012-WAL	0	SA-0187-WAL	0
SA-0014-WAL	0	SA-0188-WAL	0
SA-0015-WAL	0	SA-0195-WAL	0
SA-0016-WAL	0	SA-0196-WAL	0
SA-0017-WAL	0	SA-0197-WAL	0
SA-0018-WAL	0	SA-0199-WAL	0
SA-0019-WAL	0	SA-0201-WAL	0
SA-0020-WAL	0	SA-0202-WAL	0
SA-0022-WAL	0	SA-0204-WAL	0
SA-0029-WAL	0	SA-0205-WAL	0
SA-0030-WAL	0	SA-0206-WAL	0
SA-0032-WAL	0	SA-0207-WAL	0
SA-0034-WAL	0	SA-0208-WAL	0
SA-0035-WAL	0	SA-0211-WAL	0
SA-0036-WAL	0	SA-0212-WAL	0
SA-0037-WAL	0	SA-0213-WAL	0
SA-0038-WAL	0	SA-0215-WAL	0
SA-0045-WAL	0	SA-0216-WAL	0
SA-0047-WAL	0	SA-0220-WAL	0
SA-0048-WAL	0	SA-0222-WAL	0
SA-0050-WAL	0	SA-0223-WAL	0
SA-0051-WAL	0	SA-0224-WAL	0
SA-0052-WAL	0	SA-0225-WAL	0
SA-0053-WAL	0	SA-0226-WAL	0
SA-0054-WAL	0	SA-0227-WAL	0
SA-0056-WAL	0	SA-0228-WAL	0
SA-0059-WAL	0	SA-0229-WAL	0
SA-0061-WAL	0	SA-0230-WAL	0
SA-0062-WAL	0	SA-0231-WAL	0
SA-0064-WAL	0	SA-0232-WAL	0
SA-0066-WAL	0	SA-0233-WAL	0
SA-0071-WAL	0	SA-0235-WAL	0
SA-0078-WAL	0	SA-0236-WAL	0
SA-0085-WAL	-	SA-0237-WAL	0
SA-0102-WAL	0	SA-0238-WAL	0
SA-0138-WAL	0	SA-0239-WAL	0
SA-0149-WAL	0	SA-0240-WAL	0
SA-0153-WAL	0	SA-0241-WAL	0
SA-0163-WAL	0	SA-0244-WAL	0
SA-0167-WAL	0	SA-0245-WAL	0

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
SA-0248-WAL	0
SA-0250-WAL	0
SA-0251-WAL	0
SA-0252-WAL	0
SA-0257-WAL	0
SA-0264-WAL	0
SA-0265-WAL	0
SA-0266-WAL	0
SA-0267-WAL	0
SA-0269-WAL	0
SA-0272-WAL	0
SA-0274-WAL	0
SA-0278-WAL	0
SA-0280-WAL	0
SA-0284-WAL	0
SA-0288-WAL	0
SA-0289-WAL	0
SA-0291-WAL	0
SA-0292-WAL	0
SA-0294-WAL	0
SA-0295-WAL	0
SA-0296-WAL	0
SA-0297-WAL	0
SA-0301-WAL	0
SA-0302-WAL	0
SA-0304-WAL	0
SA-0305-WAL	0
SA-0309-WAL	0
SA-0312-WAL	0
SA-0313-WAL	0
SA-0317-WAL	0
<b>Walsall Employment Sites</b>	
SA-0001-WAL	0
SA-0007-WAL	0
SA-0008-WAL	0
SA-0015-WAL	0
SA-0020-WAL	0
SA-0030-WAL	0
SA-0045-WAL	0
SA-0047-WAL	0
SA-0054-WAL	0
SA-0057-WAL	0
SA-0061-WAL	0
SA-0167-WAL	0
SA-0183-WAL	0

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
SA-0186-WAL	0
SA-0195-WAL	0
SA-0196-WAL	0
SA-0197-WAL	0
SA-0200-WAL	0
SA-0201-WAL	0
SA-0202-WAL	0
SA-0204-WAL	0
SA-0205-WAL	0
SA-0211-WAL	0
SA-0212-WAL	0
SA-0213-WAL	0
SA-0215-WAL	0
SA-0216-WAL	0
SA-0223-WAL	0
SA-0227-WAL	0
SA-0230-WAL	0
SA-0231-WAL	0
SA-0232-WAL	0
SA-0235-WAL	0
SA-0237-WAL	0
SA-0238-WAL	0
SA-0239-WAL	0
SA-0242-WAL	0
SA-0243-WAL	0
SA-0244-WAL	0
SA-0245-WAL	0
SA-0248-WAL	0
SA-0257-WAL	0
SA-0274-WAL	0
SA-0275-WAL	0
SA-0276-WAL	-
SA-0284-WAL	0
SA-0286-WAL	0
SA-0288-WAL	0
SA-0301-WAL	0
SA-0302-WAL	0
SA-0304-WAL	0
SA-0308-WAL	0
SA-0315-WAL	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>	
HO0016	-
HO0020	-
HO0023b	0
HO0027	-

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived	Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
HO0029	-	HO0195	-
HO0037	0	HO0201	-
HO0039a	-	HO0205	-
HO0039b	-	HO0217a	0
HO0040	0	HO0217b	0
HO0041a	-	HO0304	0
HO0041b	-	HO0305	0
HO0043	0	HO0307	-
HO0044	0	HO0308	0
HO0046	-	HO0310	-
HO0053	0	HO0312	-
HO0060a	-	HO0313	0
HO0060b	-	HO0316	0
HO0060c	-	HO0317	-
HO0060d	-	HO0318	0
HO0062	-	HO0320	-
HO0065	-	HO0321	0
HO0066b	-	HO0322a	0
HO0071	0	HO0322b	0
HO0072	0	HO1314	0
HO0093	-	LC02B	0
HO0117	-	LC08A	-
HO0124	0	LC14A	0
HO0125	0	LC18A	0
HO0126	-	LC30A	-
HO0137a	0	LC30C	-
HO0137b	0	LC31A	-
HO0137c	0	<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
HO0147	-	IN0002.1	0
HO0150	-	IN0005.1	0
HO0150a	-	IN0009.12	0
HO0154	-	IN0009.13	0
HO0157a	0	IN0009.14	0
HO0157b	0	IN0010.2	0
HO0157c	0	IN0012.5	0
HO0162a	-	IN0012.6	0
HO0162b	-	IN0012.8	0
HO0163	0	IN0017.1	-
HO0168a	0	IN0017.2	-
HO0168b	0	IN0018.2	-
HO0176	0	IN0027.1	-
HO0180	0	IN0027.2	-
HO0181	-	IN0032.2	-
HO0185	0	IN0052.2	-
HO0194	0	IN0056.2	0

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
IN0058	0
IN0063	0
IN0064	0
IN0068.1	-
IN0069.3	0
IN0069.42	0
IN0070.2	0
IN0070.4	0
IN0071.2	-
IN0072.2	-
IN0078.12	-
IN0078.2	-
IN0084	0
IN0093.2	0
IN0099.2	0

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
IN0103.2	-
IN0104.1	-
IN0104.4	0
IN0105	-
IN0109	-
IN0110	-
IN0118.2	0
IN0120.5	0
IN0122	0
IN0205	-
IN0315	0
IN0317	0
IN0328	-
IN0333	0
IN0341	0

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## H.13 SA Objective 12: Health

### H.13.1 NHS Hospital with Accident & Emergency Department

H.13.1.1 Within Walsall, Manor Hospital is the only NHS Hospital with an Accident & Emergency department although there are several other hospitals within and surrounding the Black Country providing these services such as Sandwell General Hospital approximately 3.5km to the south, and Good Hope Hospital approximately 4.5km to the east of the borough. The majority of the built-up areas of Walsall are located within a sustainable 5km distance to one or more hospitals, however, a large proportion to the north and east of the borough would be likely to have more restricted access.

H.13.1.2 A large proportion of the proposed sites in Walsall are located within the Green Belt in the east of the borough and are over 5km from these hospitals. Therefore, the proposed development at these 141 sites could potentially have more restricted sustainable access to emergency healthcare and result in a minor negative impact. The remaining 153 sites are located within 5km of Manor Hospital, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on access to emergency healthcare due to being within a sustainable distance to the services.

### H.13.2 Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery

H.13.2.1 There are 68 GP Surgeries within Walsall serving the existing local communities, although the distribution of these facilities is mainly towards the western half of the borough. Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping the location of GP surgeries and areas within a sustainable travel time to these facilities for pedestrians. A large proportion of the built-up areas are located within a 15-minute walk to a GP surgery, however, some areas are likely to have more restricted access, such as in the outskirts of the borough and the Green Belt, and some central areas where existing development is mainly industrial.

H.13.2.2 A large proportion of the sites are located outside of this distance, and therefore, the proposed development at these 174 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on sustainable access to healthcare. On the other hand, 120 sites in Walsall are within a 15-minute walking to a GP surgery, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to healthcare, based on existing infrastructure.

### H.13.3 Public Transport Access to GP Surgery

H.13.3.1 Sustainable public transport access to a local GP surgery is identified to be within a 15-minute journey. Accessibility modelling data indicates that the majority of Walsall falls within this

distance, except some small pockets within the Green Belt in the east where accessibility is likely to be somewhat restricted.

- H.13.3.2 According to the accessibility data, the majority of sites within Walsall are within this travel time to a GP surgery, and therefore, the proposed development at these 274 sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to healthcare. However, 20 of the sites within Walsall are identified to be outside of a 15-minute public transport journey to a GP surgery, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on sustainable access to healthcare, based on current infrastructure.

#### **H.13.4 Air Quality Management Area**

- H.13.4.1 The entirety of Walsall is classed as 'Walsall AQMA'. All of the proposed sites in Walsall are located wholly within this AQMA, and several sites are also partially located within 200m of neighbouring AQMAs including 'Birmingham AQMA', 'CCDC AQMA 2', 'Sandwell AQMA' and 'Wolverhampton AQMA'. The proposed development at all sites in Walsall would be likely to expose site end users to poor air quality associated with these AQMAs, and therefore, have a minor negative impact on health.

#### **H.13.5 Main Road**

- H.13.5.1 Walsall's major road network includes the A461, A452 and the M6 Motorway which passes through the west of the borough. 139 sites are located partially or wholly within 200m of a major road, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' health, due to the vicinity of the main road and potentially higher levels of transport associated air pollution levels.
- H.13.5.2 The proposed development at the 155 sites within Walsall which are over 200m from a main road would be expected to have a minor positive impact on health, as site end users would be located away from major sources of traffic related air pollution.

#### **H.13.6 Access to Greenspace**

- H.13.6.1 Greenspaces are distributed throughout Walsall, including parks, allotments and playing field, as well as Roughwood Country Park in the north west of the borough. The majority of sites in Walsall, totalling 267, are located within 600m of one or more greenspaces. Therefore, a minor positive impact would be expected at these sites, as the proposed development would be likely to provide site end users with good access to outdoor space and a diverse range of natural habitats, which is known to have physical and mental health benefits. 26 sites are located over 600m from a greenspace, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the access of site end users to outdoor space.

### H.13.7 Net Loss of Greenspace

H.13.7.1 12 proposed sites coincide wholly or partially with greenspaces, including Site SA-0061-WAL which coincides with playing fields and Site SA-0172-WAL which is located wholly within Reedswood Park. The proposed development at these 12 sites would be likely to result in the net loss of greenspace, and therefore, have a minor negative impact on the provision of greenspace across the Plan area.

### H.13.8 Public Right of Way / Cycle Path

H.13.8.1 The majority of sites in Walsall are located within 600m of the PRoW and/or cycle network. The proposed development at these 243 sites would be likely to provide site end users with good pedestrian and/or cycle access and encourage physical activity, and therefore, have a minor positive impact on the health and wellbeing of local residents. 51 sites are located wholly or partially over 600m from the PRoW and cycle network, and therefore the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on pedestrian and cycle access.

**Table H.13.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 12 – Health**

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRoW/ Cycle Path
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>								
SA-0001-WAL	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0006-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0010-WAL	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0012-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0014-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
SA-0015-WAL	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0016-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0017-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	-
SA-0018-WAL	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0019-WAL	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0020-WAL	+	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0022-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0029-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0030-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0032-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0034-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0035-WAL	+	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0036-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0037-WAL	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0038-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRoW/ Cycle Path
SA-0045-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0047-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0048-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0050-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0051-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0052-WAL	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0053-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0054-WAL	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0056-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0059-WAL	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0061-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0062-WAL	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0064-WAL	-	+	+	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0066-WAL	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0071-WAL	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0078-WAL	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0085-WAL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0102-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0138-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0149-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0153-WAL	-	+	+	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0163-WAL	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0167-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0172-WAL	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0174-WAL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0183-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0186-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0187-WAL	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0188-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0195-WAL	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0196-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0197-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0199-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0201-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0202-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0204-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0205-WAL	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0206-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0207-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0208-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	-
SA-0211-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	ProW/ Cycle Path
SA-0212-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0213-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0215-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0216-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0220-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0222-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0223-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0224-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0225-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0226-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0227-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0228-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	-	0	+
SA-0229-WAL	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0230-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0231-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0232-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	-	0	+
SA-0233-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	-
SA-0235-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	-	0	+
SA-0236-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0237-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0238-WAL	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0239-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0240-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0241-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0244-WAL	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0245-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0248-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0250-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	+
SA-0251-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0252-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0257-WAL	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0264-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0265-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0266-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0267-WAL	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0269-WAL	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0272-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0274-WAL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0278-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0280-WAL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0284-WAL	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	ProW/ Cycle Path
SA-0288-WAL	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0289-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0291-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0292-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0294-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	-	0	+
SA-0295-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	-	0	+
SA-0296-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0297-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	-	0	+
SA-0301-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0302-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	-	0	+
SA-0304-WAL	+	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0305-WAL	+	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0309-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0312-WAL	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0313-WAL	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0317-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
<b>Walsall Employment Sites</b>								
SA-0001-WAL	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0007-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0008-WAL	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0015-WAL	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0020-WAL	+	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0030-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0045-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0047-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0054-WAL	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0057-WAL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0061-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0167-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0183-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0186-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0195-WAL	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0196-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0197-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0200-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0201-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0202-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0204-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0205-WAL	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0211-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0212-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRoW/ Cycle Path
SA-0213-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0215-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0216-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0223-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0227-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0230-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0231-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0232-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	-	0	+
SA-0235-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	-	0	+
SA-0237-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0238-WAL	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0239-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0242-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	+
SA-0243-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0244-WAL	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0245-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0248-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0257-WAL	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	-
SA-0274-WAL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0275-WAL	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0276-WAL	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0284-WAL	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0286-WAL	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0288-WAL	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0301-WAL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0302-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0304-WAL	+	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0308-WAL	-	-	+	-	+	-	0	+
SA-0315-WAL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>								
HO0016	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0020	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0023b	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0027	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0029	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0037	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0039a	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0039b	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0040	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0041a	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0041b	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	ProW/ Cycle Path
HO0043	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0044	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0046	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0053	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0060a	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0060b	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0060c	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0060d	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0062	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0065	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0066b	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0071	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0072	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0093	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0117	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
HO0124	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0125	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0126	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0137a	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0137b	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0137c	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0147	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0150	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0150a	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0154	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0157a	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0157b	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0157c	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0162a	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0162b	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0163	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0168a	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0168b	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0176	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0180	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0181	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0185	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0194	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0195	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0201	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0205	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+



Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRoW/ Cycle Path
HO0217a	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0217b	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0304	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0305	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
HO0307	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0308	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0310	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0312	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0313	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0316	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0317	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0318	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0320	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0321	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO0322a	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO0322b	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
HO1314	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
LC02B	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
LC08A	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
LC14A	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	-
LC18A	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
LC30A	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
LC30C	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
LC31A	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>								
IN0002.1	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0005.1	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0009.12	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0009.13	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
IN0009.14	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
IN0010.2	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0012.5	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0012.6	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0012.8	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0017.1	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
IN0017.2	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0018.2	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0027.1	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0027.2	+	+	+	-	+	-	0	+
IN0032.2	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0052.2	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRoW/ Cycle Path
IN0056.2	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0058	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0063	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0064	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0068.1	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0069.3	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0069.42	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0070.2	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0070.4	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0071.2	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0072.2	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0078.12	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0078.2	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0084	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0093.2	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0099.2	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0103.2	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0104.1	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0104.4	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0105	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0109	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0110	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0118.2	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0120.5	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0122	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0205	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0315	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0317	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0328	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
IN0333	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
IN0341	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+

## H.14 SA Objective 13: Economy

### H.14.1 Employment Floorspace Provision

H.14.1.1 Employment floorspace provision has been assessed with consideration of current land use and the proposed development at each site.

H.14.1.2 100 sites in Walsall are proposed for employment development, 93 of which comprise (either wholly or the majority of the site) previously undeveloped land. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to result in a significant net gain in employment floorspace and have a major positive impact on providing local employment opportunities. Seven sites proposed for employment use (SA-0301-WAL, SA-0315-WAL, IN0012.8, IN0068.1, IN0120.5, IN0315 and IN0317) currently coincide with employment areas or existing businesses. At this stage, it is uncertain whether the proposed development at these seven sites would result in a net change in employment floorspace.

H.14.1.3 34 sites in Walsall proposed for residential development coincide with existing employment areas which may provide existing employment opportunities. Development at these sites could potentially result in a net loss of employment floorspace. The proposed development at 33 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on employment floorspace provision due to the possible loss of small areas of employment land or businesses. For example, Site SA-0235-WAL which coincides with some small businesses such as 'Beacon Bikes' and 'Chrysallis Gifts', and Site SA-0289-WAL which coincides with 'Hayhead Farm Shop'. Site SA-0010-WAL comprises approximately 6.92ha, and coincides with 'Walsall Hospice', 'Housing & Care 21 – The Watermill' and 'Community Palliative Care Centre'; therefore, the proposed residential development at this site could potentially result in a major negative impact due to the possible loss of a large area of employment land.

H.14.1.4 The remaining 160 residential sites are located primarily on previously undeveloped land and would not be expected to result in a net change in employment floorspace; therefore, the proposed developments at these sites are likely to have a negligible impact on employment opportunities.

### H.14.2 Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities

H.14.2.1 There are many employment opportunities currently within Walsall. Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping 286 key employment locations and areas within a sustainable travel time. The majority of employment locations are clustered in the south west and north east of the borough. According to the modelling data, almost the entirety of the borough is within a 30-minute walk to an employment location, however, some small areas located within Green Belt areas in the south eastern corner of the borough are outside of this.

H.14.2.2 The majority of the proposed residential sites in Walsall, totalling 188 sites, could potentially have a minor positive impact on pedestrian access to employment due to being within this sustainable travel time. However, six sites (SA-0006-WAL, SA-0015-WAL, SA-0064-WAL, SA-0153-WAL, SA-0187-WAL and LC14A) are located wholly or partially outside of this travel time, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on pedestrian access to employment opportunities, based on current infrastructure.

### H.14.3 Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities

H.14.3.1 Accessibility modelling data indicates that the majority of the borough, except for a very small area in the east, is located within a sustainable travel time via public transport to employment opportunities, identified as being within a 30-minute journey. All of the proposed residential sites in Walsall would be expected to have a minor positive impact on public transport access to employment due to being within this travel time.

**Table H.14.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 13 – Economy**

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0006-WAL	0	-	+
SA-0010-WAL	--	+	+
SA-0012-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0014-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0015-WAL	0	-	+
SA-0016-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0017-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0018-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0019-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0020-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0022-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0029-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0030-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0032-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0034-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0035-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0036-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0037-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0038-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0045-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0047-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0048-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0050-WAL	0	+	+

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
SA-0051-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0052-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0053-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0054-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0056-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0059-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0061-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0062-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0064-WAL	0	-	+
SA-0066-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0071-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0078-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0085-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0102-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0138-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0149-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0153-WAL	0	-	+
SA-0163-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0167-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0172-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0174-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0183-WAL	+/-	+	+
SA-0186-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0187-WAL	0	-	+
SA-0188-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0195-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0196-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0197-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0199-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0201-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0202-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0204-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0205-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0206-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0207-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0208-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0211-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0212-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0213-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0215-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0216-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0220-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0222-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0223-WAL	0	+	+

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
SA-0224-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0225-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0226-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0227-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0228-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0229-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0230-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0231-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0232-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0233-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0235-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0236-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0237-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0238-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0239-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0240-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0241-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0244-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0245-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0248-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0250-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0251-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0252-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0257-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0264-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0265-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0266-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0267-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0269-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0272-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0274-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0278-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0280-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0284-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0288-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0289-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0291-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0292-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0294-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0295-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0296-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0297-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0301-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0302-WAL	-	+	+

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
SA-0304-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0305-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0309-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0312-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0313-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0317-WAL	0	+	+
<b>Walsall Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0001-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0007-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0008-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0015-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0020-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0030-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0045-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0047-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0054-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0057-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0061-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0167-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0183-WAL	+/-	0	0
SA-0186-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0195-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0196-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0197-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0200-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0201-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0202-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0204-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0205-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0211-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0212-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0213-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0215-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0216-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0223-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0227-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0230-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0231-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0232-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0235-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0237-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0238-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0239-WAL	++	0	0

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
SA-0242-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0243-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0244-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0245-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0248-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0257-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0274-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0275-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0276-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0284-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0286-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0288-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0301-WAL	+/-	0	0
SA-0302-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0304-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0308-WAL	++	0	0
SA-0315-WAL	+/-	0	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
HO0016	-	+	+
HO0020	-	+	+
HO0023b	0	+	+
HO0027	0	+	+
HO0029	0	+	+
HO0037	0	+	+
HO0039a	0	+	+
HO0039b	0	+	+
HO0040	0	+	+
HO0041a	0	+	+
HO0041b	0	+	+
HO0043	0	+	+
HO0044	0	+	+
HO0046	0	+	+
HO0053	-	+	+
HO0060a	-	+	+
HO0060b	-	+	+
HO0060c	0	+	+
HO0060d	0	+	+
HO0062	0	+	+
HO0065	-	+	+
HO0066b	0	+	+
HO0071	0	+	+
HO0072	0	+	+
HO0093	0	+	+



Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
HO0117	0	+	+
HO0124	0	+	+
HO0125	-	+	+
HO0126	-	+	+
HO0137a	0	+	+
HO0137b	0	+	+
HO0137c	0	+	+
HO0147	0	+	+
HO0150	0	+	+
HO0150a	0	+	+
HO0154	0	+	+
HO0157a	-	+	+
HO0157b	-	+	+
HO0157c	-	+	+
HO0162a	0	+	+
HO0162b	0	+	+
HO0163	-	+	+
HO0168a	0	+	+
HO0168b	0	+	+
HO0176	0	+	+
HO0180	0	+	+
HO0181	0	+	+
HO0185	0	+	+
HO0194	-	+	+
HO0195	-	+	+
HO0201	0	+	+
HO0205	0	+	+
HO0217a	0	+	+
HO0217b	0	+	+
HO0304	0	+	+
HO0305	0	+	+
HO0307	0	+	+
HO0308	-	+	+
HO0310	0	+	+
HO0312	0	+	+
HO0313	0	+	+
HO0316	0	+	+
HO0317	-	+	+
HO0318	+/-	+	+
HO0320	-	+	+
HO0321	-	+	+
HO0322a	0	+	+
HO0322b	0	+	+

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
HO1314	-	+	+
LC02B	0	+	+
LC08A	0	+	+
LC14A	0	-	+
LC18A	-	+	+
LC30A	0	+	+
LC30C	0	+	+
LC31A	0	+	+
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
IN0002.1	++	0	0
IN0005.1	++	0	0
IN0009.12	++	0	0
IN0009.13	++	0	0
IN0009.14	++	0	0
IN0010.2	++	0	0
IN0012.5	++	0	0
IN0012.6	++	0	0
IN0012.8	+/-	0	0
IN0017.1	++	0	0
IN0017.2	++	0	0
IN0018.2	++	0	0
IN0027.1	++	0	0
IN0027.2	++	0	0
IN0032.2	++	0	0
IN0052.2	++	0	0
IN0056.2	++	0	0
IN0058	++	0	0
IN0063	++	0	0
IN0064	++	0	0
IN0068.1	+/-	0	0
IN0069.3	++	0	0
IN0069.42	++	0	0
IN0070.2	++	0	0
IN0070.4	++	0	0
IN0071.2	++	0	0
IN0072.2	++	0	0
IN0078.12	++	0	0
IN0078.2	++	0	0
IN0084	++	0	0
IN0093.2	++	0	0
IN0099.2	++	0	0
IN0103.2	++	0	0
IN0104.1	++	0	0

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
IN0104.4	++	0	0
IN0105	++	0	0
IN0109	++	0	0
IN0110	++	0	0
IN0118.2	++	0	0
IN0120.5	+/-	0	0
IN0122	++	0	0
IN0205	++	0	0
IN0315	+/-	0	0
IN0317	+/-	0	0
IN0328	++	0	0
IN0333	++	0	0
IN0341	++	0	0

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## H.15 SA Objective 14: Education, Skills and Training

### H.15.1 Pedestrian Access to Primary School

H.15.1.1 Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping the location of primary schools and areas within a sustainable travel time to these schools. There are 87 primary schools within Walsall, although these are mainly distributed within the west of the borough where current residential areas are most dense. The majority of the built-up areas are located within a 15-minute walk to a primary school, however, a large proportion towards the east of the borough is likely to have more restricted access, including the Green Belt where the majority of largest sites are located.

H.15.1.2 113 of the sites proposed for residential use are located within a 15-minute walk to a primary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on pedestrian access to primary schools. On the other hand, 81 residential sites are located outside of this walking distance to a primary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on pedestrian access to primary schools, based on current infrastructure. Residents in these areas may be reliant on less sustainable travel methods to reach primary schools.

### H.15.2 Pedestrian Access to Secondary School

H.15.2.1 Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping the location of 24 secondary schools and areas within a sustainable travel time to these schools. Most secondary schools within Walsall are located within the built-up areas in the west of the borough, and therefore serve those communities well. Sites within existing settlements are likely to have better pedestrian access compared to the outskirts of settlements or Green Belt.

H.15.2.2 72 of the residential sites in Walsall are outside of a 25-minute walk to a secondary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on pedestrian access to secondary schools, based on current infrastructure. Conversely, the majority of proposed residential sites in Walsall, totalling 122 sites, are within a 25-minute walk to a secondary school; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to encourage pedestrian access to secondary schools and have a minor positive impact on education, skills and training.

### H.15.3 Public Transport Access to Secondary School

H.15.3.1 Public transport provision within Walsall is extensive and would be likely to ensure that the majority of residents have sustainable travel options to secondary schools in the local and

wider area. Accessibility modelling data indicates only localised pockets of the borough where public transport access to secondary schools is limited, for example in Shortheath in the west, and Druid's Heath in the east.

H.15.3.2 The majority of residential sites in Walsall are located within a 25-minute public transport journey to a secondary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on new residents' sustainable access to secondary education.

H.15.3.3 However, seven residential sites (SA-0211-WAL, SA-0244-WAL, HO0040, HO0046, HO0053, HO0071 and HO0072) are situated in areas outside of this sustainable travel time to a secondary school via public transport, and therefore, the proposed development at these seven sites would be expected to have a minor negative impact on new residents' access to secondary education, based on current infrastructure.

**Table H.15.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 14 – Education, skills and training**

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
<b>Walsall Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0006-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0010-WAL	+	-	+
SA-0012-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0014-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0015-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0016-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0017-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0018-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0019-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0020-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0022-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0029-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0030-WAL	+	-	+
SA-0032-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0034-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0035-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0036-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0037-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0038-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0045-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0047-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0048-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0050-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0051-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0052-WAL	+	-	+
SA-0053-WAL	-	-	+

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
SA-0054-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0056-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0059-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0061-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0062-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0064-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0066-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0071-WAL	+	-	+
SA-0078-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0085-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0102-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0138-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0149-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0153-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0163-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0167-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0172-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0174-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0183-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0186-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0187-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0188-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0195-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0196-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0197-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0199-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0201-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0202-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0204-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0205-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0206-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0207-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0208-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0211-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0212-WAL	+	-	+
SA-0213-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0215-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0216-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0220-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0222-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0223-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0224-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0225-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0226-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0227-WAL	-	+	+

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
SA-0228-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0229-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0230-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0231-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0232-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0233-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0235-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0236-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0237-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0238-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0239-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0240-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0241-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0244-WAL	-	-	-
SA-0245-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0248-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0250-WAL	+	-	+
SA-0251-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0252-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0257-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0264-WAL	+	-	+
SA-0265-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0266-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0267-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0269-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0272-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0274-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0278-WAL	+	-	+
SA-0280-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0284-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0288-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0289-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0291-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0292-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0294-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0295-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0296-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0297-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0301-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0302-WAL	-	+	+
SA-0304-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0305-WAL	+	-	+
SA-0309-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0312-WAL	-	-	+
SA-0313-WAL	+	-	+

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
SA-0317-WAL	+	+	+
<b>Walsall Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0001-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0007-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0008-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0015-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0020-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0030-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0045-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0047-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0054-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0057-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0061-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0167-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0183-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0186-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0195-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0196-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0197-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0200-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0201-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0202-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0204-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0205-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0211-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0212-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0213-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0215-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0216-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0223-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0227-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0230-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0231-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0232-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0235-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0237-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0238-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0239-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0242-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0243-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0244-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0245-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0248-WAL	0	0	0



Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
SA-0257-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0274-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0275-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0276-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0284-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0286-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0288-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0301-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0302-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0304-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0308-WAL	0	0	0
SA-0315-WAL	0	0	0
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
HO0016	+	+	+
HO0020	+	+	+
HO0023b	+	+	+
HO0027	+	-	+
HO0029	+	+	+
HO0037	+	-	+
HO0039a	+	-	+
HO0039b	+	-	-
HO0040	+	+	+
HO0041a	+	+	+
HO0041b	+	+	+
HO0043	+	+	+
HO0044	+	+	+
HO0046	+	+	-
HO0053	+	+	-
HO0060a	+	+	+
HO0060b	+	+	+
HO0060c	+	+	+
HO0060d	+	+	+
HO0062	+	+	+
HO0065	+	+	+
HO0066b	+	+	+
HO0071	+	+	-
HO0072	+	+	-
HO0093	+	+	+
HO0117	+	+	+
HO0124	+	+	+
HO0125	+	+	+
HO0126	+	+	+
HO0137a	+	-	+

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
HO0137b	+	-	+
HO0137c	+	-	+
HO0147	+	-	+
HO0150	+	-	+
HO0150a	+	-	+
HO0154	+	-	+
HO0157a	+	+	+
HO0157b	+	+	+
HO0157c	+	+	+
HO0162a	+	+	+
HO0162b	+	+	+
HO0163	+	+	+
HO0168a	+	+	+
HO0168b	+	+	+
HO0176	+	-	+
HO0180	+	+	+
HO0181	+	+	+
HO0185	+	+	+
HO0194	+	+	+
HO0195	+	+	+
HO0201	+	+	+
HO0205	+	+	+
HO0217a	+	-	+
HO0217b	+	-	+
HO0304	+	+	+
HO0305	+	+	+
HO0307	+	+	+
HO0308	+	+	+
HO0310	+	+	+
HO0312	+	+	+
HO0313	+	+	+
HO0316	+	+	+
HO0317	+	+	+
HO0318	+	+	+
HO0320	+	+	+
HO0321	+	+	+
HO0322a	+	+	+
HO0322b	+	-	+
HO1314	+	+	+
LC02B	+	+	+
LC08A	+	-	+
LC14A	+	+	+
LC18A	+	+	+

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
LC30A	+	+	+
LC30C	+	+	+
LC31A	+	+	+
<b>Walsall Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
IN0002.1	0	0	0
IN0005.1	0	0	0
IN0009.12	0	0	0
IN0009.13	0	0	0
IN0009.14	0	0	0
IN0010.2	0	0	0
IN0012.5	0	0	0
IN0012.6	0	0	0
IN0012.8	0	0	0
IN0017.1	0	0	0
IN0017.2	0	0	0
IN0018.2	0	0	0
IN0027.1	0	0	0
IN0027.2	0	0	0
IN0032.2	0	0	0
IN0052.2	0	0	0
IN0056.2	0	0	0
IN0058	0	0	0
IN0063	0	0	0
IN0064	0	0	0
IN0068.1	0	0	0
IN0069.3	0	0	0
IN0069.42	0	0	0
IN0070.2	0	0	0
IN0070.4	0	0	0
IN0071.2	0	0	0
IN0072.2	0	0	0
IN0078.12	0	0	0
IN0078.2	0	0	0
IN0084	0	0	0
IN0093.2	0	0	0
IN0099.2	0	0	0
IN0103.2	0	0	0
IN0104.1	0	0	0
IN0104.4	0	0	0
IN0105	0	0	0
IN0109	0	0	0
IN0110	0	0	0
IN0118.2	0	0	0

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
IN0120.5	0	0	0
IN0122	0	0	0
IN0205	0	0	0
IN0315	0	0	0
IN0317	0	0	0
IN0328	0	0	0
IN0333	0	0	0
IN0341	0	0	0

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# Appendix I: Wolverhampton Reasonable Alternative Site Assessments

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# I.1 Introduction

## I.1.1 Overview

- I.1.1.1 A total of 78 reasonable alternative sites have been identified within Wolverhampton (see **Table I.1.1**). This includes 48 sites proposed for residential use (20 of which are ‘carried forward’ (CF) from existing development plans), and 30 sites proposed for employment use (19 of which are ‘carried forward’ from existing development plans).
- I.1.1.2 Each of the sites appraised within this report have been assessed for likely impacts on each of the 14 SA Objectives, as outlined in the SA Framework (see **Appendix A**). Likely sustainability impacts have been set out in **Tables I.2.1 – I.14.1** within each SA Objective chapter, in accordance with the methodology set out in **Chapter 5** of the main SA Report.
- I.1.1.3 At this stage, only a baseline assessment has been carried out. Baseline assessment is the receptor-only site assessment of the red line boundary. The receptor-only impacts help to identify the potential impacts on site if there were no policy or mitigation.
- I.1.1.4 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to predict effects accurately, the sustainability impacts have been assessed at a high level and are reliant upon the current understanding of the baseline. These assessments have been based on information provided by the Black Country Authorities (BCA), as well as expert judgement.





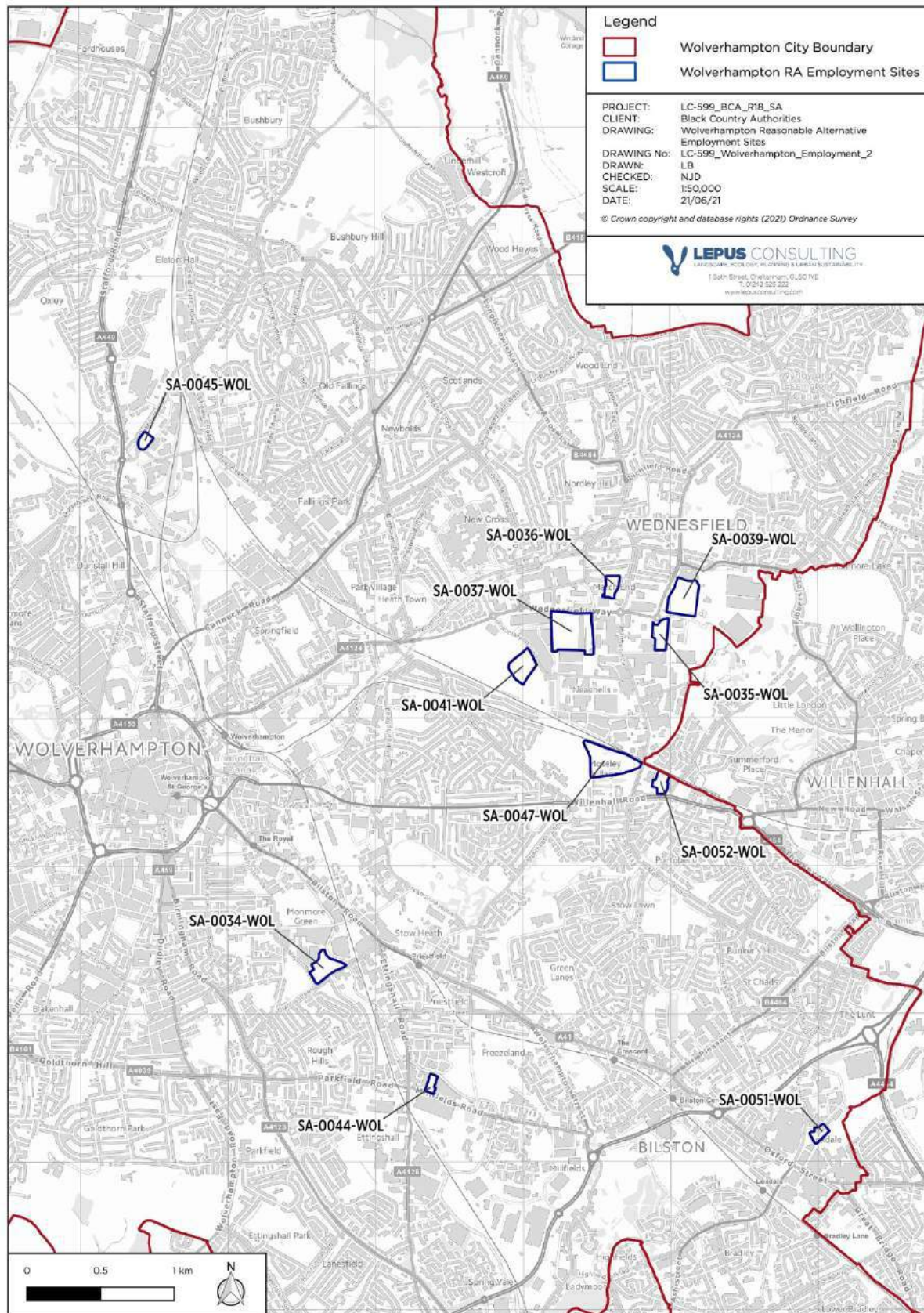


Figure I.1.2: Reasonable alternative sites proposed for employment use in Wolverhampton



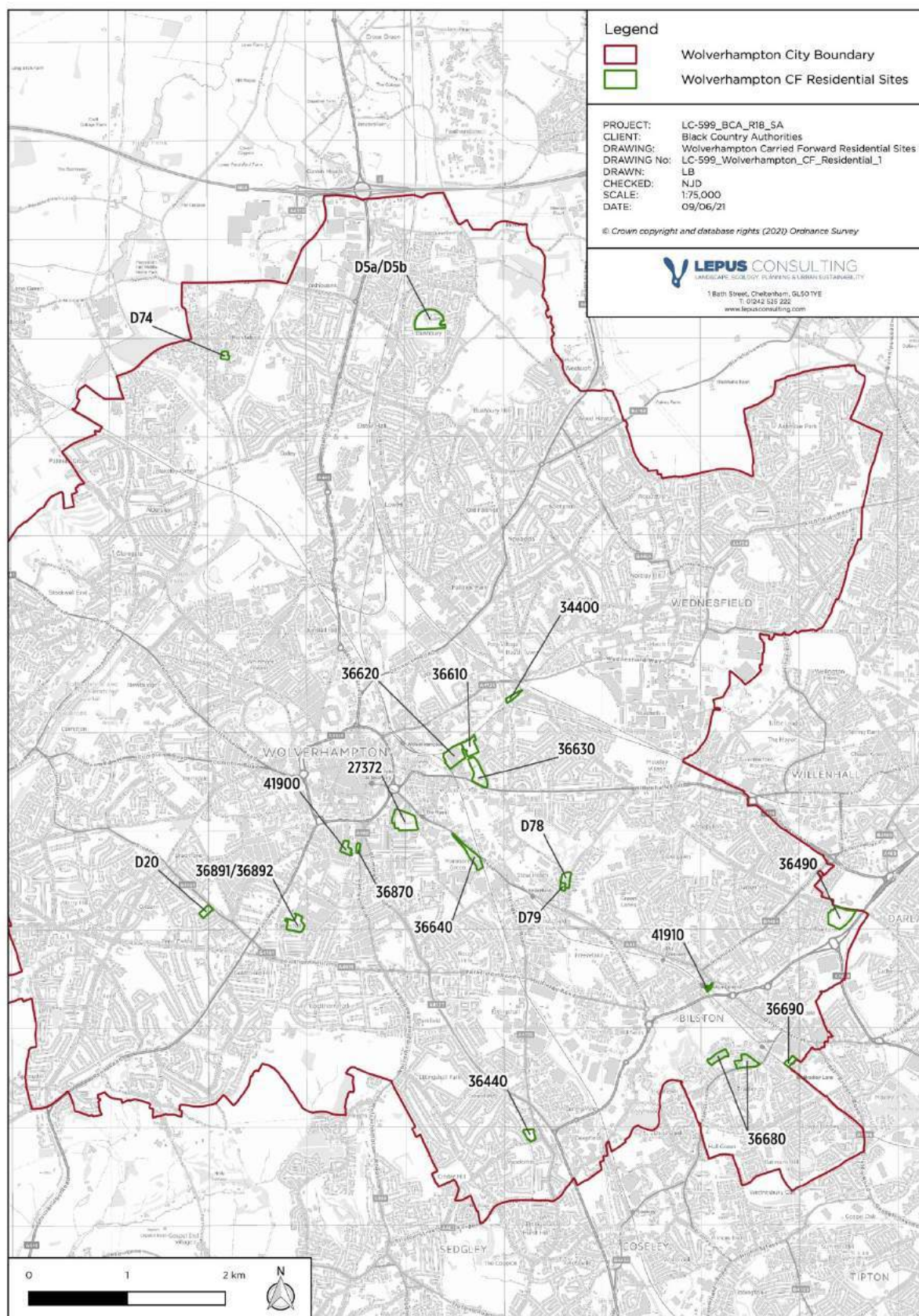


Figure I.1.3: Carried forward sites proposed for residential use in Wolverhampton



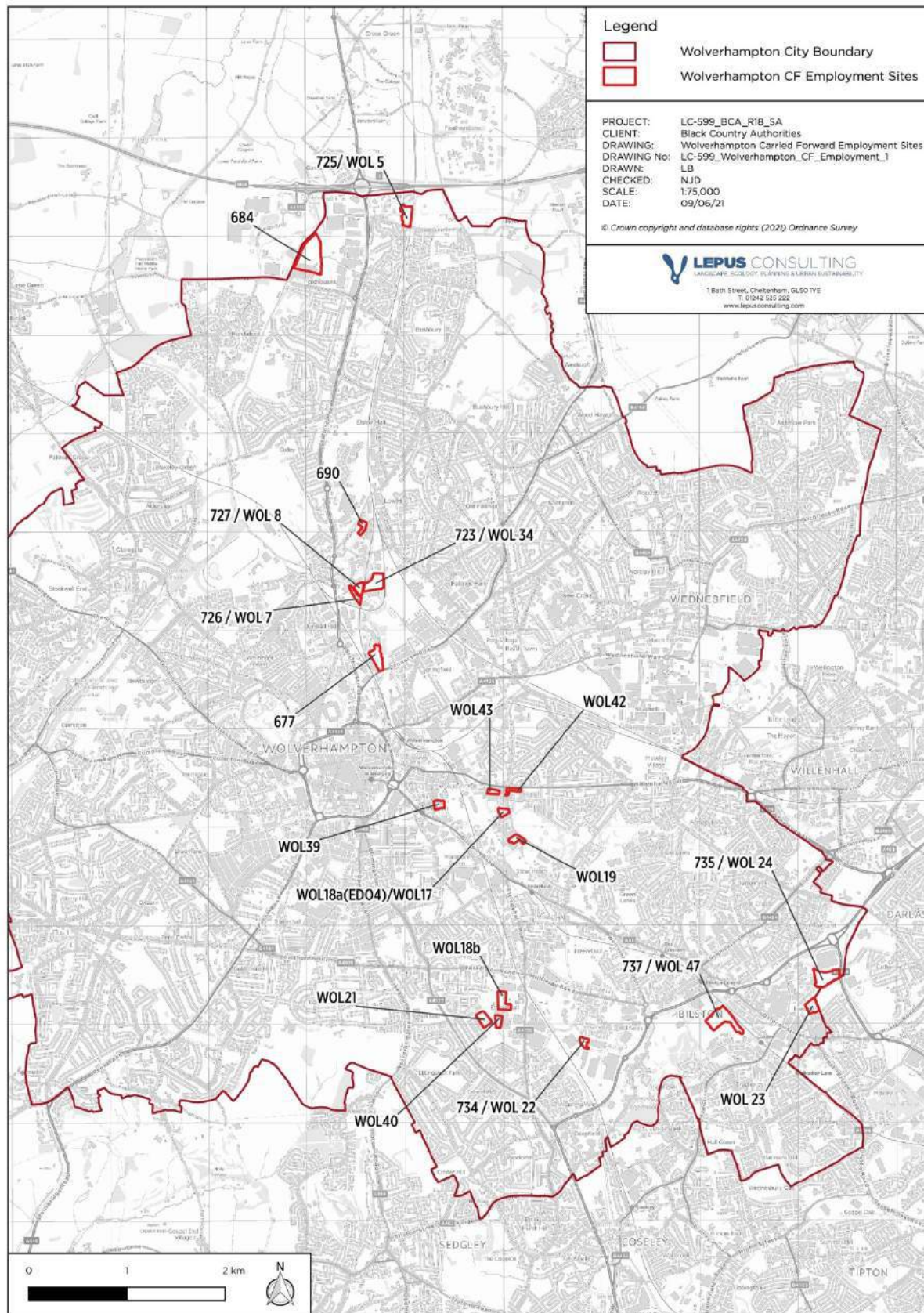


Figure I.1.4: Carried forward sites proposed for employment use in Wolverhampton

**Table I.1.1: Reasonable alternative sites in Wolverhampton**

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
SA-0001-WOL	Northcote Lane, Bushbury, Wolverhampton	Housing	7.44	4.56	182
SA-0002-WOL	South of Moseley Road, Bushbury, Wolverhampton	Housing	4.26	3.10	124
SA-0003-WOL	North of Moseley Road, Bushbury, Wolverhampton	Housing	2.01	1.95	78
SA-0005-WOL	Land at Bushbury Lane/ Legs Lane, Bushbury, Wolverhampton	Housing	7.3	3.7	148
SA-0007-WOL	Former Bushbury Swimming Baths	Housing	0.83	Unknown	Unknown
SA-0008-WOL	Oxley Park Golf Club land adjacent to 139 Oxley Moor Road	Housing	0.13	0.13	3
SA-0009-WOL	Open Space at Grassy Lane, Fallings Park, Wolverhampton	Housing	3.2	2.2	88
SA-0010-WOL	Land North of Grassy Lane	Housing	2.70	2.00	80
SA-0011-WOL	Land at Pennwood Farm (part) - North	Housing	35.3	16.6	600
SA-0012-WOL	Colton Hills School Playing Field (part) - North	Housing	4.55	Unknown	20
SA-0014-WOL	Mount Farm, Pennwood Lane	Housing	0.85	Unknown	Unknown
SA-0015-WOL	Land at Grassy Lane, Fallings Park, Wolverhampton	Housing	2.38	2.38	95
SA-0016-WOL	Land South of Vicarage Road, Penn	Housing	1.00	Unknown	Unknown
SA-0018-WOL	Land West of 74 Perton Road, Wightwick, Wolverhampton	Housing	0.60	0.60	4
SA-0019-WOL	Land between 301 and 302 Bridgnorth Road	Housing	1.00	Unknown	Unknown
SA-0020-WOL	Wightwick Mill Field, Bridgnorth Road, Compton	Housing	2.00	Unknown	Unknown
SA-0021-WOL	City of Wolverhampton College, Paget Road, Compton Park, Wolverhampton	Housing	3.52	3.52	140
SA-0024-WOL	South Staffordshire Golf Course Land at Codsall Road, Wolverhampton	Housing	0.85	0.85	8
SA-0025-WOL	Oxley Park Golf Club land adjacent to 1A Ribbesford Avenue	Housing	0.06	0.06	3
SA-0026-WOL	Land off 385 Penn Road and Vicarage Road	Housing	2.00	Unknown	Unknown
SA-0027-WOL	Oxley Park Golf Club land adjacent to 21 Oxley Links Road	Housing	0.14	0.14	3
SA-0028-WOL	Oxley Park Golf Club land adjacent to 10 Oxley Links Road	Housing	0.23	0.23	4
SA-0030-WOL	Land east of Wood Hayes Road	Housing	2.04	2.04	40

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
SA-0032-WOL	Lane Street/Highfields Road	Housing	1.79	1.79	72
SA-0040-WOL	Moseley Road Open Space (part), Langdale Drive, Bilston	Housing	1.89	1.89	85
SA-0049-WOL	Land South of Vicarage Road Cemetery	Housing	0.97	Unknown	Unknown
SA-0053-WOL	Former Wolverhampton Environment Centre, Westacre Crescent, Finchfield	Housing	0.83	0.45	14
SA-0054-WOL	Sites at Sutherland Avenue/Cooper Street	Housing	3.65	Unknown	Unknown
SA-0034-WOL	Former MEB Site, North of Dixon Street	Employment	2.53	Unknown	N/A
SA-0035-WOL	Land at Wednesfield Way (Wednesfield 9)	Employment	1.77	1.77	N/A
SA-0036-WOL	Land at Well Lane (Wednesfield 12)	Employment	1.24	1.24	N/A
SA-0037-WOL	Glynweds	Employment	7.22	7.22	N/A
SA-0039-WOL	Steelpark Way (Tata Steel)	Employment	4.26	4.26	N/A
SA-0041-WOL	Bowmans Harbour, Planetary Road	Employment	2.63	2.63	N/A
SA-0044-WOL	Land at Millfields Road	Employment	0.70	0.70	N/A
SA-0045-WOL	Former Strykers, Bushbury Lane	Employment	0.77	Unknown	N/A
SA-0047-WOL	Dean's Road/ Neachells Lane	Employment	5.49	Unknown	N/A
SA-0051-WOL	Fmr Starr Rd Transport Depot, Dale Street	Employment	0.91	0.91	N/A
SA-0052-WOL	Land rear of Key Line Builders Merchants, Willenhall Road	Employment	1.21	1.21	N/A
27372	Fmr Royal Hospital, Royal Hospital Development Area, All Saints	CF Housing	4.11	4.11	192
34400	Former G & P Batteries Site, Grove Street, Heath Town	CF Housing	0.79	0.79	56
36440	Fmr Rookery Lodge, Woodcross Lane	CF Housing	1.04	0.25	16
36490	Alexander Metals Open Space	CF Housing	4.08	1.75	70
36610	East of Qualcast Road	CF Housing	2.40	2.00	101
36620	West of Qualcast Road	CF Housing	3.40	3.00	119
36630	West of Colliery Road	CF Housing	2.94	2.00	90
36640	Delta Trading Estate, Bilston Road	CF Housing	2.00	2.00	80
36680	Greenway Road	CF Housing	4.00	4.00	180
36690	South of Oxford Street	CF Housing	0.62	0.45	20
36870	Dudley Road/Bell Place, Blakenhall Character Area	CF Housing	0.36	0.36	100
36891/36892	Former St Luke's Junior School, Goldthorn Road	CF Housing	2.21	2.21	89
40530	Land at Hall Street/The Orchard	CF Housing	0.12	0.12	21

Site Reference	Site Address	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	Housing Capacity (if applicable)
41900	Dobbs Street	CF Housing	0.96	0.96	266
41910	Fmr Pipe Hall, The Orchard, Bilston	CF Housing	0.13	0.13	20
D5a/D5b	Former Northcote Secondary School, Northwood Park Road, Wolverhampton	CF Housing	4.94	4.94	178
D20	Beckminster House, Beckminster Road	CF Housing	0.86	0.25	15
D74	Fmr Nelson Mandela House, Whitburn Close	CF Housing	0.60	0.60	20
D78	Stowheath Day/Childrens Centres, Stowheath Lane, WV1 2TW	CF Housing	1.13	1.13	45
D79	Land to rear Stowheath Day Centre, Stowheath Lane, WV1 2TW	CF Housing	0.39	0.39	16
677	Crown St/Cross St North	CF Employment	2.13	Unknown	N/A
684	Rear of IMI Marstons	CF Employment	7.22	Unknown	N/A
690	Shaw Road (north of Civic Amenity Site)	CF Employment	0.76	Unknown	N/A
723/WOL34	WSP - Gas Holders	CF Employment	2.58	2.58	N/A
725/WOL5	Wolverhampton Business Park	CF Employment	1.87	1.87	N/A
726/WOL7	WSP - Stratosphere	CF Employment	0.74	0.74	N/A
727/WOL8	WSP Mammoth Drive	CF Employment	0.83	0.83	N/A
734/WOL22	Springvale Avenue	CF Employment	0.71	0.71	N/A
735/WOL24	South of Citadel Junction	CF Employment	3.24	3.24	N/A
737/WOL47	Bilston Urban Village	CF Employment	4.41	4.41	N/A
WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	Hickman Avenue	CF Employment	0.69	0.69	N/A
WOL18b	Rolls Royce Playing Fields, Spring Road	CF Employment	1.76	1.76	N/A
WOL19	Purbrook Road Industrial Estate	CF Employment	0.92	0.92	N/A
WOL21	South of Inverclyde Drive	CF Employment	1.44	1.44	N/A
WOL23	Rear of Dale Street (Vulcan Road)	CF Employment	1.42	1.42	N/A
WOL39	Powerhouse	CF Employment	0.85	0.85	N/A
WOL40	Rear of Spring Road	CF Employment	0.72	0.72	N/A
WOL42	Chillington Fields	CF Employment	0.56	0.56	N/A
WOL43	St Matthews Street	CF Employment	0.54	0.54	N/A



## I.2 SA Objective 1: Cultural Heritage

### I.2.1 Grade I Listed Buildings

- I.2.1.1 There are two Grade I Listed Buildings in Wolverhampton, 'Wightwick Manor' and 'Church of St Peter'. Site SA-0019-WOL is located approximately 220m from 'Wightwick Manor'. The proposed development at this site could potentially have a minor negative impact on the setting on this Grade I Listed Building. The remaining proposed sites in Wolverhampton would be unlikely to significantly impact either of the Grade I Listed Buildings, therefore a negligible impact has been identified for these sites.

### I.2.2 Grade II\* Listed Buildings

- I.2.2.1 There is a relatively small number of Grade II\* Listed Buildings within Wolverhampton, mostly concentrated in Wolverhampton city centre, with fewer located towards the outer edges of the city. The proposed development at Sites SA-0001-WOL, SA-0002-WOL, SA-0003-WOL, SA-0007-WOL, SA-0016-WOL, SA-0019-WOL, SA-0026-WOL and SA-0049-WOL could potentially have a minor negative impact on Grade II\* Listed Buildings such as 'Moseley Hall', 'Church of St Mary' and 'Penn Hall', due to their close proximity to the Listed Buildings. The remaining sites within Wolverhampton are separated from Listed Buildings by existing built form and therefore are unlikely to significantly impact any Grade II\* Listed Buildings. A negligible impact has been identified for these sites.

### I.2.3 Grade II Listed Buildings

- I.2.3.1 There are many Grade II Listed Buildings throughout Wolverhampton, generally clustered within the built-up areas and particularly within the city centre and Tettenhall, and along the canal network. 'Carried forward' Sites 27372, 41910 and D20 coincide with Grade II Listed Buildings 'Royal Hospital', 'Top Cats Night Spot' and 'Beckminster House and Gateway' respectively. The proposed development at these three sites could potentially have a direct major negative impact on these Grade II Listed Buildings. A further 18 proposed sites within Wolverhampton are either adjacent to or in close proximity to various Grade II Listed Buildings. The proposed development at these 18 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the settings of these Grade II Listed Buildings. The remaining proposed sites within Wolverhampton are likely to have a negligible impact on the setting of Grade II Listed Buildings, primarily due to being separated by existing built form.

### I.2.4 Conservation Area

- I.2.4.1 Wolverhampton contains 31 Conservation Areas (CAs), the majority of which cover sections of the urban area, as well as portions of the canal network and historic open spaces. The proposed development at the majority of the sites within Wolverhampton are unlikely to

significantly impact any of these CAs, as the sites are separated from nearby CAs by existing built form. However, eleven sites are located wholly or partially within one of these CAs, such as Site SA-0007-WOL which is located wholly within 'Bushbury Hill' CA, Site SA-0016-WOL which is located wholly within 'Vicarage Road, Penn' CA and Site 27372 which is wholly within 'Cleveland Road' CA. A further 16 sites are located adjacent or in close proximity to a CA. Therefore, the proposed development at these 27 sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the setting of CAs in Wolverhampton.

### **I.2.5 Scheduled Monument**

I.2.5.1 There are four Scheduled Monuments (SMs) within Wolverhampton, all of which cover small historical features. Site SA-0007-WOL is located approximately 140m from 'Cross in St Mary's Churchyard' SM. The proposed development at this site could potentially have a minor negative impact on the setting of this SM. The remaining sites are separated from nearby SMs by existing built form, and therefore, would be expected to result in a negligible impact on the setting of SMs.

### **I.2.6 Registered Park and Garden**

I.2.6.1 Two Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs) can be found within Wolverhampton: 'West Park' and 'Wightwick Manor' RPGs. Site SA-0019-WOL is located approximately 20m from 'Wightwick Manor' RPG separated by the A454 road. Therefore, the proposed development at this site could potentially affect views of or from the RPG and have a minor negative impact on the setting of this RPG. The remaining sites are separated from nearby RPGs by existing built form, and therefore, would be expected to result in a negligible impact on the setting of RPGs.

### **I.2.7 Archaeological Priority Area**

I.2.7.1 Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) have been identified throughout Wolverhampton, mainly found in the urban areas. Eight sites within Wolverhampton coincide wholly or partially with APAs, and a further two sites (SA-0016-WOL and SA-0026-WOL) are adjacent to an APA, namely 'Penn Historic Settlement'. The proposed development at these ten sites could potentially alter the setting of APAs, and as a result have a minor negative impact. The remaining sites are not located in close proximity to APAs, and therefore, would be expected to have a negligible impact on the setting of APAs.



## Historic Landscape Characterisation

- I.2.7.2 The Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Study<sup>1</sup> has identified a range of Historic Environment Area Designations within the Black Country. In Wolverhampton, these designations are mainly restricted to the small parcels of Green Belt as well as a number of features within the urban areas.
- I.2.7.3 A total of four sites are located wholly or partially within an area of High Historic Landscape Value (HHLV) or High Historic Townscape Value (HHTV): Sites SA-0011-WOL, SA-0032-WOL, SA-0053-WOL and 41900. Therefore, the proposed development at these four sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the surrounding historic environment. The remaining sites do not coincide with any identified areas of high historic value, and therefore, would be expected to have a negligible impact on the local historic environment.

**Table I.2.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 1 – Cultural heritage**

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II * Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>								
SA-0001-WOL	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0002-WOL	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0003-WOL	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0005-WOL	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0007-WOL	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
SA-0008-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0009-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0010-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0011-WOL	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0012-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0014-WOL	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0015-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0016-WOL	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0018-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0019-WOL	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
SA-0020-WOL	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0021-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0024-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0025-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0026-WOL	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	0

<sup>1</sup> Oxford Archaeology (2019) Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Study. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13895/comp\\_black-country-hlc-final-report-30-10-2019-lr\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13895/comp_black-country-hlc-final-report-30-10-2019-lr_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 20/04/21]

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
SA-0027-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0028-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0030-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0032-WOL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0040-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0049-WOL	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0053-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0054-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Wolverhampton Sites – Employment</b>								
SA-0034-WOL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0035-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0036-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0037-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0039-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0041-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0044-WOL	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0045-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0047-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0051-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0052-WOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>								
27372	0	0	--	-	0	0	0	0
34400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36610	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36620	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36630	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36640	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36680	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36891/36892	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
40530	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0
41900	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
41910	0	0	--	-	0	0	-	0
D5a/D5b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D20	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0
D74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>								
677	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
684	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
723/WOL34	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
725/WOL5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
726/WOL7	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
727/WOL8	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
734/WOL22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
735/WOL24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
737/WOL47	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
WOL18b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOL19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOL21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOL23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOL39	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
WOL40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOL42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOL43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## I.3 SA Objective 2: Landscape

### I.3.1 Cannock Chase AONB

- I.3.1.1 Cannock Chase AONB is located at its closest point approximately 7km to the north east of Wolverhampton. The proposed development at sites in Wolverhampton would be unlikely to significantly impact the AONB, in terms of altering views of/from the AONB or altering the setting of the AONB. Therefore, a negligible impact has been identified across all sites.

### I.3.2 Landscape Sensitivity

- I.3.2.1 The Black Country Landscape Sensitivity Assessment<sup>2</sup> identified the extent to which the character and quality of Black Country Green Belt land is susceptible to change as a result of future development. In Wolverhampton, Green Belt is generally restricted to the outskirts of the city. The majority of sites in Wolverhampton, including all 'carried forward' sites and all sites proposed for employment use, are located in the existing urban area and would be expected to result in a negligible impact on the local landscape. A total of eight sites (SA-0007-WOL, SA-0011-WOL, SA-0014-WOL, SA-0016-WOL, SA-0019-WOL, SA-0020-WOL, SA-0026-WOL and SA-0049-WOL) are located within areas of 'Moderate-High' and/or 'High' landscape sensitivity, and therefore, could potentially result in major negative impacts on the local landscape if developed. A further 16 sites are located within areas of 'Low-Moderate' and/or 'Moderate' landscape sensitivity, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have minor negative impacts on the local landscape.

### I.3.3 Alter Views for PRow Network Users

- I.3.3.1 The PRow network in Wolverhampton is fragmented, with the majority of remaining footpaths found in the Green Belt parcels. 19 proposed development sites, the majority of which are located within or in the vicinity of Green Belt parcels in Wolverhampton, could potentially alter the views of open space currently experienced by users of the PRow network, and result in a minor negative impact on the landscape. Sites which contain existing development, or are separated from PRows by existing built form, would be unlikely to significantly alter views and are assessed as negligible.

### I.3.4 Alter Views for Local Residents

- I.3.4.1 The development proposed at a large proportion of sites in Wolverhampton are considered to have the potential to alter the views currently experienced by local residents primarily due

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<sup>2</sup> LUC (2019) Black Country Landscape Sensitivity Assessment. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13883/black-country-lsa-front-end-report-final-lr\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13883/black-country-lsa-front-end-report-final-lr_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 20/04/21]

to their location with respect to existing residential zones. Therefore, a minor negative impact on the local landscape could be expected at these 49 sites. The remaining sites comprise previously developed land and/or are located away from existing residential zones; therefore, the proposed development at these 29 sites would be unlikely to result in a significant impact on views.

### I.3.5 Green Belt Harm

I.3.5.1 The Green Belt Study<sup>3</sup> classified parcels of Green Belt land into different ‘harm’ ratings, based on the assessment of potential harm caused by removing each parcel from the Green Belt based on a range of criteria. The majority of sites within Wolverhampton, including all of the ‘carried forward’ sites, and all sites proposed for employment use, are located in the existing urban area and would be expected to result in a negligible impact. According to the Green Belt Study, seven sites (SA-0001-WOL, SA-0002-WOL, SA-0003-WOL, SA-0005-WOL, SA-0007-WOL, SA-0011-WOL and SA-0024-WOL) are located within areas where ‘Moderate-High’ and/or ‘High’ Green Belt harm could be expected if developed. Therefore, the proposed development at these seven sites could potentially result in a major negative impact on the landscape objective. Additionally, if developed, a further 12 sites could potentially result in ‘Low-Moderate’ and/or ‘Moderate’ Green Belt harm, and therefore would be expected to have a minor negative impact on the landscape objective.

**Table I.3.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 2 – Landscape**

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRoW Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>					
SA-0001-WOL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0002-WOL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0003-WOL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0005-WOL	0	-	-	-	--
SA-0007-WOL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0008-WOL	0	-	0	-	0
SA-0009-WOL	0	-	0	-	-
SA-0010-WOL	0	-	0	-	-
SA-0011-WOL	0	--	-	-	--
SA-0012-WOL	0	-	-	-	-
SA-0014-WOL	0	--	0	-	0
SA-0015-WOL	0	-	0	-	-
SA-0016-WOL	0	--	-	-	-
SA-0018-WOL	0	-	0	-	-
SA-0019-WOL	0	--	0	-	-
SA-0020-WOL	0	--	-	-	-

<sup>3</sup> LUC (2019) Black Country Green Belt Study. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13882/bcgb-0919-black-country-gb-stage-1-and-2-plus-app1-final-reduced\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13882/bcgb-0919-black-country-gb-stage-1-and-2-plus-app1-final-reduced_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 20/04/21]

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRoW Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
SA-0021-WOL	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0024-WOL	0	-	0	-	--
SA-0025-WOL	0	-	0	-	0
SA-0026-WOL	0	--	-	-	-
SA-0027-WOL	0	-	0	-	0
SA-0028-WOL	0	-	0	-	0
SA-0030-WOL	0	-	0	-	-
SA-0032-WOL	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0040-WOL	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0049-WOL	0	--	-	-	-
SA-0053-WOL	0	0	0	-	-
SA-0054-WOL	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Wolverhampton Sites – Employment</b>					
SA-0034-WOL	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0035-WOL	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0036-WOL	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0037-WOL	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0039-WOL	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0041-WOL	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0044-WOL	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0045-WOL	0	0	0	-	0
SA-0047-WOL	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0051-WOL	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0052-WOL	0	0	0	-	0
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>					
27372	0	0	0	-	0
34400	0	0	-	-	0
36440	0	0	0	-	0
36490	0	0	0	-	0
36610	0	0	0	-	0
36620	0	0	0	0	0
36630	0	0	0	0	0
36640	0	0	0	0	0
36680	0	0	0	0	0
36690	0	0	0	0	0
36870	0	0	0	0	0
36891/36892	0	0	0	-	0
40530	0	0	0	-	0
41900	0	0	0	0	0
41910	0	0	0	0	0
D5a/D5b	0	0	-	-	0
D20	0	0	0	-	0
D74	0	0	-	-	0
D78	0	0	0	-	0

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRow Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
D79	0	0	0	-	0
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>					
677	0	0	0	0	0
684	0	0	0	0	0
690	0	0	0	0	0
723/WOL34	0	0	-	0	0
725/WOL5	0	0	0	-	0
726/WOL7	0	0	0	0	0
727/WOL8	0	0	0	0	0
734/WOL22	0	0	0	-	0
735/WOL24	0	0	-	-	0
737/WOL47	0	0	0	-	0
WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	0	0	0	0	0
WOL18b	0	0	0	-	0
WOL19	0	0	0	0	0
WOL21	0	0	0	0	0
WOL23	0	0	0	-	0
WOL39	0	0	0	0	0
WOL40	0	0	0	0	0
WOL42	0	0	0	-	0
WOL43	0	0	0	0	0

## I.4 SA Objective 3: Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna and Geodiversity

### I.4.1 European Sites

I.4.1.1 European sites are a network of nature protection areas which include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). There are no European sites located within Wolverhampton, with the nearest being 'Fens Pools' SAC located approximately 5km to the south of the city, and 'Cannock Chase' SAC located approximately 12km to the north east. A small proportion in the north of the city lies within the identified 15km Zone of Influence (Zoi) where recreational impacts to Cannock Chase SAC may arise as a result of new development. No Zoi has currently been identified for Fens Pools SAC or other surrounding European sites.

I.4.1.2 Within Wolverhampton, 17 proposed development sites are located within the 15km Zoi for Cannock Chase SAC, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the designated features of this European site. At the time of writing, the likely impact of development at the remaining sites on other European sites, including Fens Pools SAC, is uncertain. The emerging HRA will provide more detailed analysis of likely impacts and identification of impact pathways beyond those considered in the SA.

### I.4.2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest

I.4.2.1 There are no Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within Wolverhampton, with the nearest being 'Wren's Nest' SSSI located approximately 1.4km south of the city in Dudley.

I.4.2.2 Within Wolverhampton, there are 13 sites which are located within IRZs which state that "*any residential developments with a total net gain in residential units*" should consult Natural England. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on nearby SSSIs. The remaining sites within Wolverhampton are located within IRZs which do not indicate the proposed use as a threat to nearby SSSIs, and as such, would be likely to have a negligible impact.

### I.4.3 National Nature Reserves

I.4.3.1 There are no National Nature Reserves (NNR) within Wolverhampton city, with the nearest being 'Wren's Nest' NNR located approximately 1.4km south of the city in Dudley. There are no sites within Wolverhampton located within close proximity to this NNR, and therefore the proposed development at all sites within Wolverhampton would be expected to have a negligible impact.



#### **I.4.4 Ancient Woodland**

- I.4.4.1 There are four areas of ancient woodland within Wolverhampton: ‘Tettenhall Wood’, ‘Ashen Coppice’, ‘Park Coppice’ and one unnamed stand of woodland, all of which are found in the south west of the city. Site SA-0011-WOL is located adjacent to ‘Park Coppice’ and approximately 60m from ‘Ashen Coppice’. Site SA-0012-WOL is also located approximately 290m from ‘Park Coppice’. Both sites are located in close proximity to ancient woodlands and currently comprise relatively large areas of undeveloped land. Therefore, the proposed development at these two sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on these ancient woodlands, due to an increased risk of disturbance. The remaining proposed sites within Wolverhampton are not in close proximity to any areas of ancient woodland, and therefore a negligible impact could be expected.

#### **I.4.5 Local Nature Reserves**

- I.4.5.1 Within Wolverhampton, ‘Smestow Valley’ is the only Local Nature Reserve (LNR), although other nearby LNRs include ‘Waddens Brook, Noose Lane’ LNR which is located adjacent to the north eastern city boundary, in Walsall. A small proportion of Site SA-0053-WOL coincides with ‘Smestow Valley’ LNR. Furthermore, Sites SA-0019-WOL and SA-0020-WOL are located approximately 280m and 40m respectively from this LNR. The proposed development at these three sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on this LNR, due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. The majority of sites in Wolverhampton are deemed unlikely to significantly impact these LNRs, primarily due to being separated by existing built form.

#### **I.4.6 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation**

- I.4.6.1 There are 42 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) found throughout Wolverhampton, including ‘Birmingham Canal, Wolverhampton Level’ SINC which runs throughout the central city area. A small proportion of Site SA-0054-WOL coincides with ‘Monmore Green Disused Railway’ SINC. A small proportion of Site SA-0011-WOL coincides with ‘Park Hill’ SINC, and a small proportion of Site SA-0034-WOL coincides with ‘Birmingham Canal, Wolverhampton Level’ SINC. The proposed development at these three sites could potentially have direct major negative impacts on these SINCs.
- I.4.6.2 Additionally, 18 sites are located adjacent to SINCs, including Site SA-0020-WOL which is adjacent to ‘Smestow Valley’ SINC and Site 34400 which is adjacent to ‘Wyrley and Essington Canal’ SINC. The proposed development at these 18 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on these SINCs, due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. None of the remaining sites coincide with or are located adjacent to SINCs, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be unlikely to significantly impact any SINC.

## **I.4.7 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

I.4.7.1 A total of 49 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINCs) can be found throughout Wolverhampton, many of which comprise semi-natural open spaces within the highly urbanised area.

I.4.7.2 Sites SA-0011-WOL, SA-0019-WOL, SA-0047-WOL, 726/WOL7 and 735/WOL24 coincide with the following SLINCs, respectively: 'Jeremy Road', 'Smestow Valley', 'Neachells Lane Open Space', 'Land at Wolverhampton Science Park' and 'Land East of Dale Street'. Additionally, Site SA-0032-WOL is located adjacent to 'Dudley to Priestfield Disused Railway' SLINC and Sites WOL21 and WOL40 are adjacent to 'Taylor Road' SLINC. The proposed development at these eight sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on SLINCs, due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. The remaining sites are located further away from SLINCs, and as such, the proposed development at these sites would be less likely to significantly impact any SLINC.

## **I.4.8 Geological Sites**

I.4.8.1 Geological sites have been identified throughout the city, which form part of the Black Country Global Geopark<sup>4</sup>. These sites include a range of notable geological features and formations. In Wolverhampton, these include 'Stafford Road Cutting SINC', 'Wightwick Manor and Smestow Valley' and 'Northcote Farm'. None of the proposed sites in Wolverhampton are located in close proximity to any identified areas of geological importance, and therefore, the proposed development at all sites would be expected to have a negligible impact.

## **I.4.9 Priority Habitats**

I.4.9.1 Despite being largely urbanised, there are a range of priority habitats present within Wolverhampton, with 'deciduous woodland' in particular found along the canals, as well as 'coastal and floodplain grazing marsh' with a smaller proportion of 'good quality semi-improved grassland' in the north east.

I.4.9.2 Sites SA-0015-WOL, SA-0019-WOL, SA-0020-WOL, SA-0053-WOL, 684, 723/WOL34, 725/WOL5 and 737/WOL47 coincide with areas of priority habitat. The proposed development at these eight sites could potentially result in the loss or degradation of these habitats, and therefore result in a minor negative impact on the overall presence of priority habitats across the Plan area. The sites which do not coincide with any identified priority habitat are likely to have a negligible impact.

<sup>4</sup> Black Country Geopark (2021) Black Country Geopark. Available at: <https://blackcountrygeopark.dudley.gov.uk/bcg/> [Date Accessed: 07/05/21]

**Table I.4.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 3 – Biodiversity, flora, fauna and geodiversity**

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>									
SA-0001-WOL	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0002-WOL	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0003-WOL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0005-WOL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0007-WOL	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0008-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0009-WOL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0010-WOL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0011-WOL	+/-	0	0	-	0	--	-	0	0
SA-0012-WOL	+/-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0014-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0015-WOL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SA-0016-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0018-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0019-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0020-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0021-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0024-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0025-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0026-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0027-WOL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0028-WOL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0030-WOL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0032-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0040-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0049-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0053-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0054-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0
<b>Wolverhampton Sites – Employment</b>									
SA-0034-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0
SA-0035-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0036-WOL	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0037-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0039-WOL	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0041-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0044-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
SA-0045-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0047-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0051-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0052-WOL	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site Ref	European Sites	SSSIs and IRZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRS	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>									
27372	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34400	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36440	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36490	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36610	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36620	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36630	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36640	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36680	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36690	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36870	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36891/36892	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40530	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41900	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41910	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D5a/D5b	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D20	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D74	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D78	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D79	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>									
677	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
684	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
690	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
723/WOL34	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
725/WOL5	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
726/WOL7	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
727/WOL8	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
734/WOL22	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
735/WOL24	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
737/WOL47	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOL18b	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOL19	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOL21	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
WOL23	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOL39	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
WOL40	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
WOL42	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOL43	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## I.5 SA Objective 4: Climate Change Mitigation

### I.5.1 Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint

- I.5.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in an increase in carbon emissions, to some extent. 30 sites are proposed for the development of 109 dwellings or less. The proposed development at these sites would be likely to result in a negligible contribution towards Wolverhampton's total carbon emissions.
- I.5.1.2 Ten sites are proposed for the development of 110 dwellings or more. The proposed development at these sites could potentially increase local carbon emissions, as a proportion of Wolverhampton's total, by more than 0.1%. Therefore, a minor negative impact on Wolverhampton's carbon emissions would be expected at these ten sites.
- I.5.1.3 The housing capacity at eight residential sites in Wolverhampton is unknown at the time of writing, and therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain.
- I.5.1.4 The carbon emissions likely to be generated as a result of non-residential development is uncertain. This would be entirely dependent on the nature and scale of the employment land proposed, which is unknown at present.

**Table I.5.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 4 – Climate change mitigation**

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint	Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>		<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>	
SA-0001-WOL	-	27372	-
SA-0002-WOL	-	34400	0
SA-0003-WOL	0	36440	0
SA-0005-WOL	-	36490	0
SA-0007-WOL	+/-	36610	0
SA-0008-WOL	0	36620	-
SA-0009-WOL	0	36630	0
SA-0010-WOL	0	36640	0
SA-0011-WOL	-	36680	-
SA-0012-WOL	0	36690	0
SA-0014-WOL	+/-	36870	0
SA-0015-WOL	0	36891/36892	0
SA-0016-WOL	+/-	40530	0
SA-0018-WOL	0	41900	-
SA-0019-WOL	+/-	41910	0
SA-0020-WOL	+/-	D5a/D5b	-
SA-0021-WOL	-	D20	0
SA-0024-WOL	0	D74	0
SA-0025-WOL	0	D78	0
SA-0026-WOL	+/-	D79	0
SA-0027-WOL	0	<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
SA-0028-WOL	0	677	+/-
SA-0030-WOL	0	684	+/-
SA-0032-WOL	0	690	+/-
SA-0040-WOL	0	723/WOL34	+/-
SA-0049-WOL	+/-	725/WOL5	+/-
SA-0053-WOL	0	726/WOL7	+/-
SA-0054-WOL	+/-	727/WOL8	+/-
<b>Wolverhampton Employment Sites</b>		734/WOL22	+/-
SA-0034-WOL	+/-	735/WOL24	+/-
SA-0035-WOL	+/-	737/WOL47	+/-
SA-0036-WOL	+/-	WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	+/-
SA-0037-WOL	+/-	WOL18b	+/-
SA-0039-WOL	+/-	WOL19	+/-
SA-0041-WOL	+/-	WOL21	+/-
SA-0044-WOL	+/-	WOL23	+/-
SA-0045-WOL	+/-	WOL39	+/-
SA-0047-WOL	+/-	WOL40	+/-
SA-0051-WOL	+/-	WOL42	+/-
SA-0052-WOL	+/-	WOL43	+/-

## I.6 SA Objective 5: Climate Change Adaptation

### I.6.1 Flood Zones

I.6.1.1 Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b within Wolverhampton occur alongside the Smestow Brook in the west, the Waterhead Brook in the north and also a significant area in the south east of the city covering some existing residential areas, close to the River Tame and Walsall Canal.

I.6.1.2 Seven sites in Wolverhampton are located partially within Flood Zone 3a and/or 3b, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a major negative impact on flooding in the area and exacerbate existing issues of flooding in Wolverhampton. A small proportion of Site 36490 is located within Flood Zone 2, and therefore, the proposed development at this site could potentially have a minor negative impact on flooding. The remaining 70 sites which are located wholly within Flood Zone 1 would be expected to have a minor positive impact on flooding, as the proposed development would be likely to locate site end users away from areas at risk of fluvial flooding.

### I.6.2 Indicative Flood Zone 3b

I.6.2.1 Indicative Flood Zone 3b is present in areas where flooding will potentially worsen due to climate change, areas of which have been identified in the north and the south east of Wolverhampton. Five 'carried forward' sites (D74, 684, 735/WOL24, 737/WOL47 and WOL23) partially coincide with Indicative Flood Zone 3b. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a major negative impact on flooding and may exacerbate existing issues of flooding in Wolverhampton. The remaining sites which do not coincide with Indicative Flood Zone 3b may have a negligible impact on contributing to flooding issues in the future, although further site-specific assessments and reference to emerging data would help to provide a more accurate picture of changing flood risk due to climate change.

### I.6.3 Surface Water Flood Risk

I.6.3.1 Surface Water Flood Risk (SWFR) is categorised into low (1/1000), medium (1/100) and high (1/30) in relation to the probability of surface water flooding occurring in a given area. SWFR in Wolverhampton is prevalent, and in particular affects roads and pathways within the urban area. The proposed development at 12 sites within Wolverhampton which coincide with areas of high SWFR could potentially have a major negative impact on flooding, as development would be likely to locate site end users in areas at high risk of surface water flooding as well as exacerbate pluvial flood risk in surrounding locations. The proposed development at 38 sites in Wolverhampton which coincide with areas of low and/or medium

SWFR could potentially have a minor negative impact on surface water flooding. The remaining sites which do not coincide with any significant areas of SWFR would be expected to have a negligible impact on surface water flooding.

**Table I.6.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 5 – Climate change adaptation**

Site Ref	Flood Zones	Indicative Flood Zone 3b	Surface Water Flood Risk
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0002-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0003-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0005-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0007-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0008-WOL	+	0	-
SA-0009-WOL	+	0	-
SA-0010-WOL	+	0	--
SA-0011-WOL	+	0	-
SA-0012-WOL	+	0	-
SA-0014-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0015-WOL	+	0	--
SA-0016-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0018-WOL	+	0	-
SA-0019-WOL	+	0	--
SA-0020-WOL	--	0	--
SA-0021-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0024-WOL	+	0	-
SA-0025-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0026-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0027-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0028-WOL	+	0	--
SA-0030-WOL	+	0	-
SA-0032-WOL	+	0	-
SA-0040-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0049-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0053-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0054-WOL	+	0	-
<b>Wolverhampton Sites – Employment</b>			
SA-0034-WOL	+	0	-
SA-0035-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0036-WOL	+	0	-
SA-0037-WOL	+	0	--
SA-0039-WOL	+	0	--
SA-0041-WOL	+	0	--
SA-0044-WOL	+	0	-
SA-0045-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0047-WOL	+	0	-
SA-0051-WOL	+	0	0



SA-0052-WOL	+	0	0
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
27372	+	0	-
34400	+	0	-
36440	+	0	-
36490	-	0	-
36610	+	0	-
36620	+	0	-
36630	+	0	-
36640	+	0	0
36680	+	0	-
36690	+	0	-
36870	+	0	0
36891/36892	+	0	-
40530	+	0	0
41900	+	0	-
41910	+	0	0
D5a/D5b	+	0	-
D20	+	0	0
D74	--	--	-
D78	--	0	-
D79	+	0	-
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
677	+	0	-
684	--	--	-
690	+	0	0
723/WOL34	+	0	-
725/WOL5	+	0	-
726/WOL7	+	0	--
727/WOL8	+	0	-
734/WOL22	+	0	-
735/WOL24	--	--	-
737/WOL47	--	--	--
WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	+	0	0
WOL18b	+	0	0
WOL19	+	0	0
WOL21	+	0	-
WOL23	--	--	--
WOL39	+	0	-
WOL40	+	0	--
WOL42	+	0	-
WOL43	+	0	0

## I.7 SA Objective 6: Natural Resources

### I.7.1 Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value

- I.7.1.1 Wolverhampton is predominately urban with pockets of undeveloped land and greenspace scattered throughout the communities, including areas of Green Belt in the south and north west of the city.
- I.7.1.2 21 sites in Wolverhampton comprise previously developed land which would be likely to have little or no environmental value. The proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on natural resources as development would be classed as an efficient use of land.
- I.7.1.3 The majority of proposed sites in Wolverhampton wholly or partially comprise undeveloped land, and/or contain areas likely to be of environmental value such as hedgerows, trees and scrub that may be lost or further fragmented if developed. The proposed development at these 57 sites would be expected to have a minor negative impact on natural resources due to the loss of less than 20ha of previously undeveloped land.

### I.7.2 Agricultural Land Classification

- I.7.2.1 Within Wolverhampton, Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) indicates largely 'Urban' land, with some areas of Grade 2, 3 and 4 land found in the southern and northern sections of the city. ALC Grade 2, and potentially Grade 3, represents some of Wolverhampton's 'best and most versatile' (BMV) land. 17 sites within Wolverhampton are located wholly or partially upon Grade 2 and/or 3 land, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact due to the loss of this important natural resource.
- I.7.2.2 39 proposed sites are located on areas of 'Urban' land, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on natural resources as development at these sites would help to prevent the loss of BMV land across the Plan area.
- I.7.2.3 The proposed development at the 21 sites which are located wholly on previously developed land would be likely to have a negligible impact on agricultural land.

### I.7.3 Mineral Safeguarding Areas / Areas of Search

- I.7.3.1 There are no Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) or Areas of Search (AOS) identified within Wolverhampton, therefore all of the proposed sites would be expected to result in a negligible impact on mineral resources.

**Table I.7.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 6 – Natural resources**

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Areas / Areas of Search
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0002-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0003-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0005-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0007-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0008-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0009-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0010-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0011-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0012-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0014-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0015-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0016-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0018-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0019-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0020-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0021-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0024-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0025-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0026-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0027-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0028-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0030-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0032-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0040-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0049-WOL	-	-	0
SA-0053-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0054-WOL	+	0	0
<b>Wolverhampton Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0034-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0035-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0036-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0037-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0039-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0041-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0044-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0045-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0047-WOL	-	+	0
SA-0051-WOL	+	0	0
SA-0052-WOL	-	+	0
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
27372	+	0	0

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Areas / Areas of Search
34400	-	+	0
36440	-	+	0
36490	-	+	0
36610	-	+	0
36620	+	0	0
36630	+	0	0
36640	+	0	0
36680	+	0	0
36690	-	+	0
36870	+	0	0
36891/36892	-	+	0
40530	-	+	0
41900	+	0	0
41910	+	0	0
D5a/D5b	-	+	0
D20	-	+	0
D74	-	-	0
D78	-	+	0
D79	-	+	0
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
677	-	+	0
684	-	+	0
690	+	0	0
723/WOL34	-	+	0
725/WOL5	-	-	0
726/WOL7	-	+	0
727/WOL8	-	+	0
734/WOL22	-	+	0
735/WOL24	-	+	0
737/WOL47	-	+	0
WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	-	+	0
WOL18b	-	+	0
WOL19	+	0	0
WOL21	+	0	0
WOL23	-	+	0
WOL39	+	0	0
WOL40	-	+	0
WOL42	-	+	0
WOL43	+	0	0

## I.8 SA Objective 7: Pollution

### I.8.1 Air Quality Management Area

- I.8.1.1 Wolverhampton city is wholly designated as ‘Wolverhampton Air Quality Management Area’ (AQMA). All of the proposed sites within Wolverhampton are located wholly within this AQMA. Several of the sites are also located within 200m of neighbouring AQMAs including ‘Walsall AQMA’ to the east, ‘Sandwell AQMA’ to the south east and ‘Dudley AQMA’ to the south. The proposed development at all sites would be likely to locate site end users in areas of existing poor air quality and have a minor negative impact on air pollution.

### I.8.2 Main Road

- I.8.2.1 Wolverhampton contains many major roads, including a large ring road in the city centre, where several main roads meet such as the A41, A449 and A454. The M54 motorway passes adjacent to the city in the north. 41 sites are located partially or wholly within 200m of a major road, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially expose site end users to higher levels of transport associated air and noise pollution. Traffic using these main roads would be expected to have a minor negative impact on air quality and noise at these sites. On the other hand, the proposed development at the remaining sites which are over 200m from a main road would be expected to have a negligible impact on transport associated air and noise pollution associated with main roads.

### I.8.3 Watercourse

- I.8.3.1 Wolverhampton contains a less extensive network of watercourses compared to the other BCA, however, notable watercourses include the Smestow Brook, Waterhead Brook and the River Tame, as well as sections of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal and Birmingham to Wolverhampton Canal. 17 sites coincide with or are located within 10m of various watercourses. The proposed development at these sites could potentially increase the risk of contamination of these watercourses, and therefore have a minor negative impact on water quality. Sites which are located over 10m from watercourses are less likely to have a significant impact on the quality of watercourses however each site would need to be evaluated according to land use type, size of development and exact location.
- I.8.3.2 Site D78 has been identified as partially coinciding with an underground portion of the River Tame. It is uncertain if the development at this site would increase the risk of contamination of this watercourse.

### I.8.4 Groundwater Source Protection Zone

- I.8.4.1 Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for groundwater within Wolverhampton are located to the west and covering a large area of the city. SPZs are grouped from 1 to 3 based on the level

of protection that the groundwater requires. 31 sites in Wolverhampton are located wholly or partially within the total catchment (zone 3) of this SPZ. The proposed development at these sites could potentially increase the risk of groundwater contamination within the SPZ and have a minor negative impact on the quality or status of groundwater resources. The remaining sites do not coincide with the catchment of on any SPZ, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites may have a negligible impact on groundwater quality.

## **I.8.5 Potential Increase in Air Pollution**

- I.8.5.1 12 sites are proposed for the development of 100 or more dwellings. The proposed development at these sites could potentially result in a significant increase in local air pollution; therefore, a major negative impact would be expected.
- I.8.5.2 22 sites are proposed for the development of between ten and 99 dwellings, and 17 sites are proposed for non-residential end use and comprise between one and 10ha. Therefore, the proposed development at these 39 sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on air pollution in the local area.
- I.8.5.3 Six sites are proposed for the development of less than ten dwellings, and 13 sites are proposed for non-residential end use and comprise less than 1ha. The proposed development at these 19 sites would be expected to have a negligible impact on local air pollution.
- I.8.5.4 The housing capacity at eight residential sites in Wolverhampton is unknown at the time of writing, and therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain.

**Table I.8.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 7 – Pollution**

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>					
SA-0001-WOL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0002-WOL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0003-WOL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0005-WOL	-	0	0	-	--
SA-0007-WOL	-	0	0	-	+/-
SA-0008-WOL	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0009-WOL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0010-WOL	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0011-WOL	-	-	0	0	--
SA-0012-WOL	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0014-WOL	-	0	0	-	+/-
SA-0015-WOL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0016-WOL	-	0	0	-	+/-
SA-0018-WOL	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0019-WOL	-	-	-	-	+/-
SA-0020-WOL	-	-	-	-	+/-
SA-0021-WOL	-	-	0	-	--
SA-0024-WOL	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0025-WOL	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0026-WOL	-	-	0	-	+/-
SA-0027-WOL	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0028-WOL	-	0	0	-	0
SA-0030-WOL	-	-	-	0	-
SA-0032-WOL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0040-WOL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0049-WOL	-	-	0	-	+/-
SA-0053-WOL	-	0	0	-	-
SA-0054-WOL	-	-	0	0	+/-
<b>Wolverhampton Sites – Employment</b>					
SA-0034-WOL	-	0	-	0	-
SA-0035-WOL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0036-WOL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0037-WOL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0039-WOL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0041-WOL	-	0	0	0	-
SA-0044-WOL	-	-	-	0	0
SA-0045-WOL	-	-	0	-	0
SA-0047-WOL	-	-	0	0	-
SA-0051-WOL	-	0	0	0	0
SA-0052-WOL	-	-	0	0	-
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>					
27372	-	-	0	0	--

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
34400	-	-	-	0	-
36440	-	-	0	0	-
36490	-	-	-	0	-
36610	-	0	-	0	--
36620	-	-	-	0	--
36630	-	-	-	0	-
36640	-	-	-	0	-
36680	-	0	-	0	--
36690	-	-	0	0	-
36870	-	-	0	0	--
36891/36892	-	-	0	-	-
40530	-	-	0	0	-
41900	-	-	0	0	--
41910	-	-	0	0	-
D5a/D5b	-	0	0	-	--
D20	-	0	0	-	-
D74	-	0	0	-	-
D78	-	0	+/-	0	-
D79	-	0	0	0	-
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>					
677	-	-	-	0	-
684	-	0	-	-	-
690	-	0	0	-	0
723/WOL34	-	0	0	-	-
725/WOL5	-	-	0	-	-
726/WOL7	-	-	-	-	0
727/WOL8	-	0	0	-	0
734/WOL22	-	0	0	0	0
735/WOL24	-	-	0	0	-
737/WOL47	-	-	0	0	-
WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	-	0	0	0	0
WOL18b	-	-	0	0	-
WOL19	-	0	0	0	0
WOL21	-	0	0	0	-
WOL23	-	0	0	0	-
WOL39	-	-	-	0	0
WOL40	-	0	0	0	0
WOL42	-	-	0	0	0
WOL43	-	-	0	0	0



## I.9 SA Objective 8: Waste

### I.9.1 Potential Increase in Household Waste Generation

- I.9.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in an increase in household waste generation, to some extent. 30 sites are proposed for the development of 107 dwellings or less. The proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a negligible impact on household waste generation in comparison to current levels.
- I.9.1.2 Ten sites are proposed for the development of 108 dwellings or more. The proposed development at these sites would be expected to increase household waste generation by more than 0.1% in comparison to current levels. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on household waste generation.
- I.9.1.3 The housing capacity at eight residential sites in Wolverhampton is unknown at the time of writing, and therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain.
- I.9.1.4 The waste likely to be generated as a result of non-residential development is uncertain.

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**Table I.9.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 8 – Waste**

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation	Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>		<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>	
SA-0001-WOL	-	27372	-
SA-0002-WOL	-	34400	0
SA-0003-WOL	0	36440	0
SA-0005-WOL	-	36490	0
SA-0007-WOL	+/-	36610	0
SA-0008-WOL	0	36620	-
SA-0009-WOL	0	36630	0
SA-0010-WOL	0	36640	0
SA-0011-WOL	-	36680	-
SA-0012-WOL	0	36690	0
SA-0014-WOL	+/-	36870	0
SA-0015-WOL	0	36891/36892	0
SA-0016-WOL	+/-	40530	0
SA-0018-WOL	0	41900	-
SA-0019-WOL	+/-	41910	0
SA-0020-WOL	+/-	D5a/D5b	-
SA-0021-WOL	-	D20	0
SA-0024-WOL	0	D74	0
SA-0025-WOL	0	D78	0
SA-0026-WOL	+/-	D79	0
SA-0027-WOL	0	<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
SA-0028-WOL	0	677	+/-
SA-0030-WOL	0	684	+/-
SA-0032-WOL	0	690	+/-
SA-0040-WOL	0	723/WOL34	+/-
SA-0049-WOL	+/-	725/WOL5	+/-
SA-0053-WOL	0	726/WOL7	+/-
SA-0054-WOL	+/-	727/WOL8	+/-
<b>Wolverhampton Employment Sites</b>		734/WOL22	+/-
SA-0034-WOL	+/-	735/WOL24	+/-
SA-0035-WOL	+/-	737/WOL47	+/-
SA-0036-WOL	+/-	WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	+/-
SA-0037-WOL	+/-	WOL18b	+/-
SA-0039-WOL	+/-	WOL19	+/-
SA-0041-WOL	+/-	WOL21	+/-
SA-0044-WOL	+/-	WOL23	+/-
SA-0045-WOL	+/-	WOL39	+/-
SA-0047-WOL	+/-	WOL40	+/-
SA-0051-WOL	+/-	WOL42	+/-
SA-0052-WOL	+/-	WOL43	+/-

## I.10 SA Objective 9: Transport and Accessibility

### I.10.1 Bus Stop

I.10.1.1 Throughout Wolverhampton, there are many bus stops which would be expected to provide good public transport access to the local and wider community, especially throughout the city centre. Site 734/WOL22 is located wholly outside of the sustainable distance of 400m from a bus stop providing regular services, and therefore, the proposed development at this site could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' access to sustainable transport. The remaining 77 sites within Wolverhampton are largely located amongst existing settlements and are all situated within 400m of a bus stop; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on access to sustainable transport.

### I.10.2 Railway Station

I.10.2.1 Wolverhampton Station is located in the city centre, providing access to rail services as well as the West Midlands Metro Line, of which there are six stations located in the south eastern area providing tram services towards Birmingham. Access to rail and metro services in the outer areas of the city is likely to be more restricted. 37 sites are situated wholly or partially outside of the sustainable distance of 2km from a railway station, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' access to rail services. The remaining 41 sites are located within 2km of a railway station and are therefore identified as having a minor positive impact on access to rail services.

### I.10.3 Pedestrian Access

I.10.3.1 Sites with good pedestrian access can be described as those with connections to existing pavements or pathways which are segregated from traffic use in the area, which is likely to be the case for most sites within the built-up areas of Wolverhampton. The majority of sites are well connected to the existing footpath network, and therefore, the proposed development at these 68 sites would be likely to have a minor positive impact on local transport and accessibility, by encouraging travel by foot and reducing the requirement for new pedestrian access to be created. However, ten sites currently have poor access to the existing footpath network. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on local accessibility, and pedestrian access to the wider community would need improvement to be considered a viable transport option.

#### **I.10.4 Road Access**

- I.10.4.1 There are many major and minor roads which run through Wolverhampton allowing for good access for road traffic in the local area and nationally. The majority of sites in Wolverhampton are adjacent to or coincide with existing roads, and therefore the proposed development at the majority of sites would be expected to provide site end users with good access to the existing road network, resulting in a minor positive impact on transport and accessibility. Only Sites SA-0012-WOL and D79 are not accessible from the current road network. The proposed development at these two sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on accessibility.

#### **I.10.5 Pedestrian Access to Local Services**

- I.10.5.1 Sustainable pedestrian access to local fresh food and services in Wolverhampton can be attributed to being within a 15-minute walking distance, according to accessibility modelling data. Within Wolverhampton, a total of 45 local services have been identified. The areas with the best pedestrian access to services are generally found towards the north west, with somewhat restricted access in the south east and in the outskirts of the city. 31 sites are located outside of a 15-minute walking distance to these services, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the access of site end users to local services, based on current infrastructure. Whereas, the remaining 47 sites are identified to be within 15-minute walking distance, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to local services.

#### **I.10.6 Public Transport Access to Local Services**

- I.10.6.1 Accessibility modelling data shows that almost the entirety of Wolverhampton is located within a sustainable travel time of 15 minutes via public transport to local fresh food and services. The majority of sites meet these criteria, and therefore the proposed development at these 76 sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on the access of site end users to local services, based on existing infrastructure. However, Site D78 and the majority of Site D79 are located outside of this sustainable travel time via public transport to these local services, and therefore, the proposed development at these two sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on transport and accessibility.

**Table I.10.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 9 – Transport and accessibility**

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>						
SA-0001-WOL	+	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0002-WOL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0003-WOL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0005-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0007-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0008-WOL	+	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0009-WOL	+	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0010-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0011-WOL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0012-WOL	+	-	-	-	+	+
SA-0014-WOL	+	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0015-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0016-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0018-WOL	+	-	-	+	-	+
SA-0019-WOL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0020-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0021-WOL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0024-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0025-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0026-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0027-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0028-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0030-WOL	+	-	-	+	+	+
SA-0032-WOL	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0040-WOL	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0049-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0053-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0054-WOL	+	+	+	+	-	+
<b>Wolverhampton Sites – Employment</b>						
SA-0034-WOL	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0035-WOL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0036-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0037-WOL	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0039-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0041-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0044-WOL	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0045-WOL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0047-WOL	+	+	+	+	-	+
SA-0051-WOL	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-0052-WOL	+	+	+	+	+	+

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>						
27372	+	+	+	+	+	+
34400	+	+	+	+	+	+
36440	+	+	+	+	-	+
36490	+	+	+	+	-	+
36610	+	+	+	+	+	+
36620	+	+	+	+	+	+
36630	+	+	+	+	+	+
36640	+	+	+	+	-	+
36680	+	+	+	+	+	+
36690	+	+	+	+	+	+
36870	+	+	+	+	+	+
36891/36892	+	+	+	+	+	+
40530	+	+	+	+	+	+
41900	+	+	+	+	+	+
41910	+	+	+	+	+	+
D5a/D5b	+	-	+	+	+	+
D20	+	-	+	+	+	+
D74	+	-	+	+	+	+
D78	+	+	+	+	-	-
D79	+	+	+	-	-	-
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>						
677	+	+	+	+	+	+
684	+	-	+	+	-	+
690	+	-	+	+	+	+
723/WOL34	+	+	+	+	-	+
725/WOL5	+	-	+	+	-	+
726/WOL7	+	+	+	+	+	+
727/WOL8	+	+	+	+	-	+
734/WOL22	-	+	+	+	-	+
735/WOL24	+	+	+	+	+	+
737/WOL47	+	+	+	+	+	+
WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	+	+	+	+	-	+
WOL18b	+	+	+	+	-	+
WOL19	+	+	+	+	-	+
WOL21	+	+	+	+	-	+
WOL23	+	+	-	+	+	+
WOL39	+	+	+	+	+	+
WOL40	+	+	+	+	-	+
WOL42	+	+	+	+	-	+
WOL43	+	+	+	+	-	+

## I.11 SA Objective 10: Housing

### I.11.1 Housing Provision

- I.11.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in a net gain in housing. Sites which have been identified as having capacity for 100 or more dwellings would be expected to make a significant contribution towards meeting housing needs if developed, and as such, result in a major positive impact on housing provision. Sites which have been identified as having capacity for 99 dwellings or less would be expected to result in a minor positive impact on housing provision. This includes the majority of carried forward residential sites which are generally smaller sites within the existing urban area.
- I.11.1.2 However, the housing capacity at eight of the residential sites is unknown at the time of writing; therefore, the impact of the proposed development at these sites is uncertain although it is likely there would be a net gain to some extent.
- I.11.1.3 Employment-led sites in Wolverhampton would not be expected to result in a net change in housing provision and therefore a negligible impact has been identified for these sites.

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**Table I.11.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 10 – Housing**

Site Ref	Housing Provision
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>	
SA-0001-WOL	++
SA-0002-WOL	++
SA-0003-WOL	+
SA-0005-WOL	++
SA-0007-WOL	+/-
SA-0008-WOL	+
SA-0009-WOL	+
SA-0010-WOL	+
SA-0011-WOL	++
SA-0012-WOL	+
SA-0014-WOL	+/-
SA-0015-WOL	+
SA-0016-WOL	+/-
SA-0018-WOL	+
SA-0019-WOL	+/-
SA-0020-WOL	+/-
SA-0021-WOL	++
SA-0024-WOL	+
SA-0025-WOL	+
SA-0026-WOL	+/-
SA-0027-WOL	+
SA-0028-WOL	+
SA-0030-WOL	+
SA-0032-WOL	+
SA-0040-WOL	+
SA-0049-WOL	+/-
SA-0053-WOL	+
SA-0054-WOL	+/-
<b>Wolverhampton Employment Sites</b>	
SA-0034-WOL	0
SA-0035-WOL	0
SA-0036-WOL	0
SA-0037-WOL	0
SA-0039-WOL	0
SA-0041-WOL	0
SA-0044-WOL	0
SA-0045-WOL	0
SA-0047-WOL	0
SA-0051-WOL	0
SA-0052-WOL	0

Site Ref	Housing Provision
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>	
27372	++
34400	+
36440	+
36490	+
36610	++
36620	++
36630	+
36640	+
36680	++
36690	+
36870	++
36891/36892	+
40530	+
41900	++
41910	+
D5a/D5b	++
D20	+
D74	+
D78	+
D79	+
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
677	0
684	0
690	0
723/WOL34	0
725/WOL5	0
726/WOL7	0
727/WOL8	0
734/WOL22	0
735/WOL24	0
737/WOL47	0
WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	0
WOL18b	0
WOL19	0
WOL21	0
WOL23	0
WOL39	0
WOL40	0
WOL42	0
WOL43	0



## I.12 SA Objective 11: Equality

### I.12.1 Index of Multiple Deprivation

- I.12.1.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures the relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England<sup>5</sup>. Out of 317 Local Authorities in England, Wolverhampton is ranked as the 24<sup>th</sup> most deprived<sup>6</sup>. Overall deprivation is relatively high across the Black Country, with 33 of the LSOAs in Wolverhampton ranked among the 10% most deprived in England. In general, the most deprived areas of Wolverhampton are those surrounding the city centre and particularly towards the north around Bushbury South and Low Hill.
- I.12.1.2 24 sites are located wholly or partially within the 10% most deprived LSOAs, and therefore development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on equality by exacerbating existing social pressures faced by current residents and place increased pressure on local services. The remaining sites are located outside of the most deprived 10% LSOAs, and therefore, the proposed development at the majority of sites in Wolverhampton may have a negligible impact on equality.
- I.12.1.3 It should be noted that there is a degree of uncertainty in regard to the impacts of each site on equality, which will be dependent on site-specific circumstances that are unknown at the time of writing.

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<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English indices of deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019> [Date Accessed: 07/05/21]

<sup>6</sup> Black Country Consortium (2019) The English Indices of Deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.the-blackcountry.com/upload/BC%20IMD%202019.pdf> [Date Accessed: 07/05/21]

**Table I.12.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 11 – Equality**

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>	
SA-0001-WOL	0
SA-0002-WOL	0
SA-0003-WOL	0
SA-0005-WOL	0
SA-0007-WOL	0
SA-0008-WOL	0
SA-0009-WOL	0
SA-0010-WOL	0
SA-0011-WOL	0
SA-0012-WOL	0
SA-0014-WOL	0
SA-0015-WOL	0
SA-0016-WOL	0
SA-0018-WOL	0
SA-0019-WOL	0
SA-0020-WOL	0
SA-0021-WOL	0
SA-0024-WOL	0
SA-0025-WOL	0
SA-0026-WOL	0
SA-0027-WOL	0
SA-0028-WOL	0
SA-0030-WOL	0
SA-0032-WOL	-
SA-0040-WOL	0
SA-0049-WOL	0
SA-0053-WOL	0
SA-0054-WOL	0
<b>Wolverhampton Employment Sites</b>	
SA-0034-WOL	0
SA-0035-WOL	0
SA-0036-WOL	0
SA-0037-WOL	0
SA-0039-WOL	0
SA-0041-WOL	0
SA-0044-WOL	-
SA-0045-WOL	-
SA-0047-WOL	0
SA-0051-WOL	-
SA-0052-WOL	0

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>	
27372	-
34400	-
36440	0
36490	-
36610	-
36620	-
36630	-
36640	0
36680	-
36690	0
36870	-
36891/36892	0
40530	-
41900	-
41910	-
D5a/D5b	-
D20	0
D74	0
D78	0
D79	0
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>	
677	0
684	0
690	-
723/WOL34	0
725/WOL5	0
726/WOL7	0
727/WOL8	0
734/WOL22	0
735/WOL24	-
737/WOL47	-
WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	-
WOL18b	0
WOL19	0
WOL21	0
WOL23	-
WOL39	-
WOL40	0
WOL42	-
WOL43	-

## I.13 SA Objective 12: Health

### I.13.1 NHS Hospital with Accident & Emergency Department

- I.13.1.1 New Cross Hospital is located within Wolverhampton, to the north east, and provides an Accident and Emergency (A&E) department. Other nearby hospitals with A&E departments include Manor Hospital, situated approximately 3.7km to the east of the city, in Walsall. 67 sites are located within 5km of these hospitals and could therefore potentially have a minor positive impact on access to emergency healthcare due being within a sustainable distance to the services. However, eleven sites are located over 5km from a hospital, and therefore the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative effect on access to emergency healthcare.

### I.13.2 Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery

- I.13.2.1 There are 72 GP Surgeries within Wolverhampton serving the local communities, although certain areas of the city (such as Finchfield and Wergs, in the west) have less coverage of GP surgeries, and as such these areas could potentially have somewhat restricted access to healthcare. Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping the location of GP surgeries and areas within a sustainable travel time to these facilities for pedestrians. Sustainable pedestrian access to these services is considered to be that under a 15-minute travel time.
- I.13.2.2 18 sites in Wolverhampton are located outside of this travel time to a GP and are therefore identified as potentially having a minor negative impact on sustainable access to healthcare. On the other hand, 60 sites in Wolverhampton are located within a 15-minute walking distance to a GP surgery; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on access to healthcare, based on existing infrastructure.

### I.13.3 Public Transport Access to GP Surgery

- I.13.3.1 Sustainable public transport access to a local GP surgery is identified to be within a 15-minute journey, and according to accessibility modelling data, there are only small pockets of the city where these criteria would not be met. The majority of sites within Wolverhampton are located in areas within this travel time to a GP surgery via public transport, and therefore, the proposed development at these 73 sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to healthcare. However, five sites (SA-0018-WOL, SA-0019-WOL, SA-0020-WOL, SA-0030-WOL and WOL19) are located outside of a 15-minute public transport journey to a GP surgery, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on sustainable access to healthcare.

### **I.13.4 Air Quality Management Area**

- I.13.4.1 Wolverhampton city is wholly designated as 'Wolverhampton Air Quality Management Area' (AQMA). All of the sites within Wolverhampton are located wholly within this AQMA. Several of the sites are also located within 200m of neighbouring AQMAs including 'Walsall AQMA' to the east, 'Sandwell AQMA' to the south east and 'Dudley AQMA' to the south. The proposed development at all sites would be likely to locate site end users in areas of existing poor air quality and have a minor negative impact on health.

### **I.13.5 Main Road**

- I.13.5.1 Wolverhampton contains many major roads, including a large ring road in the city centre, where several main roads meet such as the A41, A449 and A454. The M54 motorway passes adjacent to the city in the north. 41 sites are located partially or wholly within 200m of a major road, and therefore could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' health, due to the vicinity of the main roads and likely higher levels of transport associated air pollution. On the other hand, the proposed development at the remaining sites which are over 200m from a main road would be expected to have a minor positive impact on health as site end users in these locations would be situated away from major sources of traffic related air pollution.

### **I.13.6 Access to Greenspace**

- I.13.6.1 Greenspaces are distributed throughout the city, including parks, allotments, playing fields and sports facilities. All sites in Wolverhampton are located within 600m of one or more greenspaces. Therefore, a minor positive impact would be expected at these sites, as the proposed development would be likely to provide site end users with good access to outdoor space and a diverse range of natural habitats, which is known to have physical and mental health benefits.

### **I.13.7 Net Loss of Greenspace**

- I.13.7.1 Eight proposed sites coincide wholly or partially with greenspaces, including Site SA-0008-WOL which wholly coincides with 'Oxley Park Golf Course'. The proposed development at these eight sites could potentially result in the net loss of greenspace, and therefore, have a minor negative impact on the provision of greenspace across the Plan area.

### **I.13.8 Public Right of Way/Cycle Path**

- I.13.8.1 The majority of sites in Wolverhampton are located within 600m of the PRow and/or cycle network. The proposed development at these 74 sites would be likely to provide site end users with good pedestrian and/or cycle access and encourage physical activity, and therefore, have a minor positive impact on the health and wellbeing of local residents.

I.13.8.2 Conversely, four sites (SA-0021-WOL, SA-0030-WOL, 36490 and 734/WOL22) are located mostly or wholly over 600m from the PRow and cycle network. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could have a minor negative impact on pedestrian and cycle access.

**Table I.13.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 12 – Health**

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRow/ Cycle Path
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>								
SA-0001-WOL	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0002-WOL	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0003-WOL	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0005-WOL	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0007-WOL	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0008-WOL	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0009-WOL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0010-WOL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0011-WOL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0012-WOL	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0014-WOL	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0015-WOL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0016-WOL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0018-WOL	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0019-WOL	-	+	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0020-WOL	-	+	-	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0021-WOL	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-
SA-0024-WOL	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0025-WOL	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0026-WOL	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0027-WOL	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0028-WOL	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0030-WOL	+	-	-	-	-	+	0	-
SA-0032-WOL	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0040-WOL	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0049-WOL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0053-WOL	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0054-WOL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
<b>Wolverhampton Employment Sites</b>								
SA-0034-WOL	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0035-WOL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0036-WOL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0037-WOL	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRoW/ Cycle Path
SA-0039-WOL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0041-WOL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0044-WOL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0045-WOL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0047-WOL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0051-WOL	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0052-WOL	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>								
27372	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
34400	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
36440	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
36490	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	-
36610	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
36620	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
36630	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
36640	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
36680	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
36690	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
36870	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
36891/36892	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
40530	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
41900	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
41910	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
D5a/D5b	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
D20	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
D74	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
D78	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
D79	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>								
677	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
684	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
690	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
723/WOL34	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
725/WOL5	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
726/WOL7	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
727/WOL8	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
734/WOL22	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	-
735/WOL24	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
737/WOL47	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
WOL18b	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	PRoW/ Cycle Path
WOL19	+	+	-	-	+	+	0	+
WOL21	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
WOL23	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
WOL39	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
WOL40	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
WOL42	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
WOL43	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+

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## I.14 SA Objective 13: Economy

### I.14.1 Employment Floorspace Provision

I.14.1.1 Employment floorspace provision has been assessed with consideration of current land use and the proposed development at each site.

I.14.1.2 There are 30 sites in Wolverhampton which are proposed for employment use, 26 of which currently comprise areas of undeveloped land. Therefore, the proposed development at these 26 sites would be expected to result in a net gain in employment floorspace and have a major positive impact on providing local employment opportunities. Sites 690, WOL19, WOL39 and WOL43 currently coincide with various employment sites including 'SB Waste Management & Recycling' and 'ADT Furnishings'. At this stage, it is uncertain whether the proposed development at these four sites would result in a net change in employment floorspace.

I.14.1.3 Nine sites proposed for residential use coincide with existing employment areas, and therefore, development at these sites could potentially result in a net loss of employment floorspace. The proposed development at two of these sites (41900 and D78) could potentially have a minor negative impact on employment floorspace provision due to the possible loss of small areas of employment land or small businesses, whereas the proposed development at seven of these sites could potentially have a major negative impact due to the possible loss of a large area of employment land.

I.14.1.4 Two residential sites (Sites 36690 and D20) currently contain some existing development which may provide employment opportunities, as well as undeveloped areas. It is uncertain whether the proposed development at these two sites would result in a net change in employment floorspace.

I.14.1.5 The remaining 37 residential sites are located on previously undeveloped land and would not be expected to result in a net change in employment floorspace; therefore, the proposed development at these sites would be likely to have a negligible impact on the provision of employment opportunities.

### I.14.2 Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities

I.14.2.1 Wolverhampton would be expected to provide a range of employment opportunities for new and current residents. Accessibility modelling data shows the distribution of employment locations, with a total of 136 mapped locations, generally clustered within the city centre and the large industrial/retail estates in the south, north and east of the city. According to the data, sustainable pedestrian access to employment opportunities (within a 30-minute walk) can be expected throughout the city, with the exception of a small proportion close to the western boundary. 42 residential sites in Wolverhampton could potentially have a minor



positive impact on pedestrian access to employment due to being situated within this identified sustainable travel time to employment opportunities. However, Sites SA-0016-WOL, SA-0018-WOL, SA-0019-WOL, SA-0020-WOL, SA-0026-WOL and SA-0049-WOL are located outside of this travel time, and therefore, the proposed development at these six sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on pedestrian access to employment opportunities, based on current infrastructure.

### I.14.3 Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities

I.14.3.1 Accessibility modelling data indicates that the whole of Wolverhampton is located within a sustainable travel time via public transport to employment opportunities, identified as being within a 30-minute journey. Therefore, all 48 proposed residential sites in Wolverhampton are wholly within this distance, and development at these sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to employment opportunities.

**Table I.14.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 13 – Economy

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0002-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0003-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0005-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0007-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0008-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0009-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0010-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0011-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0012-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0014-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0015-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0016-WOL	0	-	+
SA-0018-WOL	0	-	+
SA-0019-WOL	0	-	+
SA-0020-WOL	0	-	+
SA-0021-WOL	--	+	+
SA-0024-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0025-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0026-WOL	0	-	+
SA-0027-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0028-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0030-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0032-WOL	--	+	+
SA-0040-WOL	0	+	+

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
SA-0049-WOL	0	-	+
SA-0053-WOL	0	+	+
SA-0054-WOL	--	+	+
<b>Wolverhampton Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0034-WOL	++	0	0
SA-0035-WOL	++	0	0
SA-0036-WOL	++	0	0
SA-0037-WOL	++	0	0
SA-0039-WOL	++	0	0
SA-0041-WOL	++	0	0
SA-0044-WOL	++	0	0
SA-0045-WOL	++	0	0
SA-0047-WOL	++	0	0
SA-0051-WOL	++	0	0
SA-0052-WOL	++	0	0
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
27372	0	+	+
34400	0	+	+
36440	0	+	+
36490	0	+	+
36610	0	+	+
36620	--	+	+
36630	--	+	+
36640	--	+	+
36680	--	+	+
36690	+/-	+	+
36870	0	+	+
36891/36892	0	+	+
40530	0	+	+
41900	-	+	+
41910	0	+	+
D5a/D5b	0	+	+
D20	+/-	+	+
D74	0	+	+
D78	-	+	+
D79	0	+	+
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
677	++	0	0
684	++	0	0
690	+/-	0	0
723/WOL34	++	0	0
725/WOL5	++	0	0
726/WOL7	++	0	0

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
727/WOL8	++	0	0
734/WOL22	++	0	0
735/WOL24	++	0	0
737/WOL47	++	0	0
WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	++	0	0
WOL18b	++	0	0
WOL19	+/-	0	0
WOL21	++	0	0
WOL23	++	0	0
WOL39	+/-	0	0
WOL40	++	0	0
WOL42	++	0	0
WOL43	+/-	0	0

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## I.15 SA Objective 14: Education, Skills and Training

### I.15.1 Pedestrian Access to Primary School

- I.15.1.1 There are 94 primary schools distributed throughout Wolverhampton. Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping the location of primary schools and areas within a sustainable travel time to these schools for pedestrians. Some small areas of the city lie outside of the sustainable 15-minute walk to a primary school, whereas the majority of the city would be expected to meet these criteria.
- I.15.1.2 There are six sites (SA-0001-WOL, SA-0002-WOL, SA-0003-WOL, SA-0012-WOL, SA-0018-WOL and SA-0019-WOL) proposed for residential use where the entirety or majority of the site is located outside of a 15-minute walk to a primary school. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on access to primary schools due to the likely increased reliance on less sustainable travel methods. On the other hand, 42 sites proposed for residential use are located within a 15-minute walking distance to a primary school. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on pedestrian access to primary schools.

### I.15.2 Pedestrian Access to Secondary School

- I.15.2.1 There are 22 secondary schools in Wolverhampton, and similarly to primary schools, almost the entirety of the city is identified as being within a sustainable travel time for pedestrians.
- I.15.2.2 Five of the residential sites (SA-0002-WOL, SA-0003-WOL, SA-0025-WOL, SA-0054-WOL and 36640) in Wolverhampton are situated in the areas of the city outside of a 25-minute walk to a secondary school, and as such, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on sustainable access to education. Conversely, 43 residential sites in Dudley are within a 25-minute walk to a secondary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could be expected to encourage pedestrian access to secondary schools and have a minor positive impact on education, skills and training.

### I.15.3 Public Transport Access to Secondary School

- I.15.3.1 Existing public transport within Wolverhampton is widespread and would be likely to provide current and future residents in most areas with suitable access to secondary schools in the local and surrounding area, according to the accessibility modelling data.
- I.15.3.2 The majority of proposed residential sites are located within a 25-minute public transport journey to a secondary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these 43 sites

would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to education, based on current infrastructure. However, five sites (SA-0001-WOL, SA-0005-WOL, SA-0018-WOL, SA-0024-WOL and 36440) are located outside of this sustainable travel time to a secondary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on new residents' access to education, based on current infrastructure.

**Table I.15.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 14 – Education, skills and training**

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
<b>Wolverhampton Residential Sites</b>			
SA-0001-WOL	-	+	-
SA-0002-WOL	-	-	+
SA-0003-WOL	-	-	+
SA-0005-WOL	+	+	-
SA-0007-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0008-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0009-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0010-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0011-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0012-WOL	-	+	+
SA-0014-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0015-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0016-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0018-WOL	-	+	-
SA-0019-WOL	-	+	+
SA-0020-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0021-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0024-WOL	+	+	-
SA-0025-WOL	+	-	+
SA-0026-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0027-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0028-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0030-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0032-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0040-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0049-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0053-WOL	+	+	+
SA-0054-WOL	+	-	+
<b>Wolverhampton Employment Sites</b>			
SA-0034-WOL	0	0	0
SA-0035-WOL	0	0	0
SA-0036-WOL	0	0	0
SA-0037-WOL	0	0	0
SA-0039-WOL	0	0	0
SA-0041-WOL	0	0	0

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
SA-0044-WOL	0	0	0
SA-0045-WOL	0	0	0
SA-0047-WOL	0	0	0
SA-0051-WOL	0	0	0
SA-0052-WOL	0	0	0
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Residential Sites</b>			
27372	+	+	+
34400	+	+	+
36440	+	+	-
36490	+	+	+
36610	+	+	+
36620	+	+	+
36630	+	+	+
36640	+	-	+
36680	+	+	+
36690	+	+	+
36870	+	+	+
36891/36892	+	+	+
40530	+	+	+
41900	+	+	+
41910	+	+	+
D5a/D5b	+	+	+
D20	+	+	+
D74	+	+	+
D78	+	+	+
D79	+	+	+
<b>Wolverhampton Carried Forward Employment Sites</b>			
677	0	0	0
684	0	0	0
690	0	0	0
723/WOL34	0	0	0
725/WOL5	0	0	0
726/WOL7	0	0	0
727/WOL8	0	0	0
734/WOL22	0	0	0
735/WOL24	0	0	0
737/WOL47	0	0	0
WOL18a(EDO4)/WOL17	0	0	0
WOL18b	0	0	0
WOL19	0	0	0
WOL21	0	0	0
WOL23	0	0	0
WOL39	0	0	0
WOL40	0	0	0
WOL42	0	0	0

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
WOL43	0	0	0

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# Appendix K: Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Assessments

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# K.1 Introduction

## K.1.1 Overview

- K.1.1.1 This appendix provides an appraisal of 13 proposed Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople (GTTS) sites within the Black Country, ten of which are 'carried forward' (CF) from existing development plans. There are six GTTS sites located within Dudley, five within Walsall, one within Sandwell and one within Wolverhampton.
- K.1.1.2 Each of the sites appraised within this report have been assessed for likely impacts on each of the 14 SA Objectives, as outlined in the SA Framework (see **Appendix A**). Likely sustainability impacts have been set out in **Tables K.2.1 – K.14.1** within each SA Objective chapter, in accordance with the methodology set out in **Chapter 5** of the main SA Report.
- K.1.1.3 At this stage, only a baseline assessment has been carried out. Baseline assessment is the receptor-only site assessment of the red line boundary. The receptor-only impacts help to identify the potential impacts on site if there were no policy or mitigation.
- K.1.1.4 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to predict effects accurately, the sustainability impacts have been assessed at a high level and are reliant upon the current understanding of the baseline. These assessments have been based on information provided by the Black Country Authorities (BCA), as well as expert judgement.

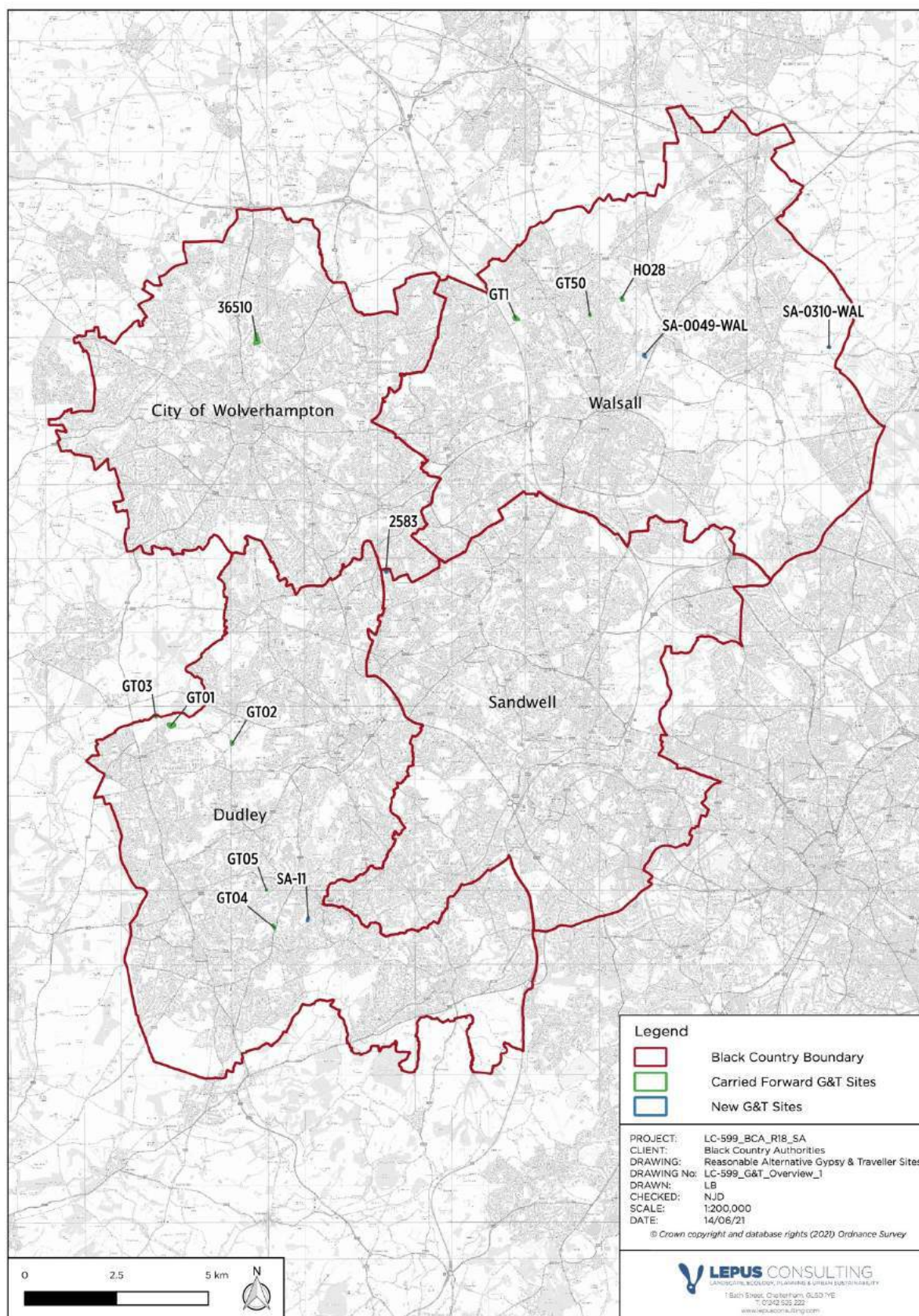


Figure K.1.1: Location of reasonable alternative GTTS Sites in the Black Country



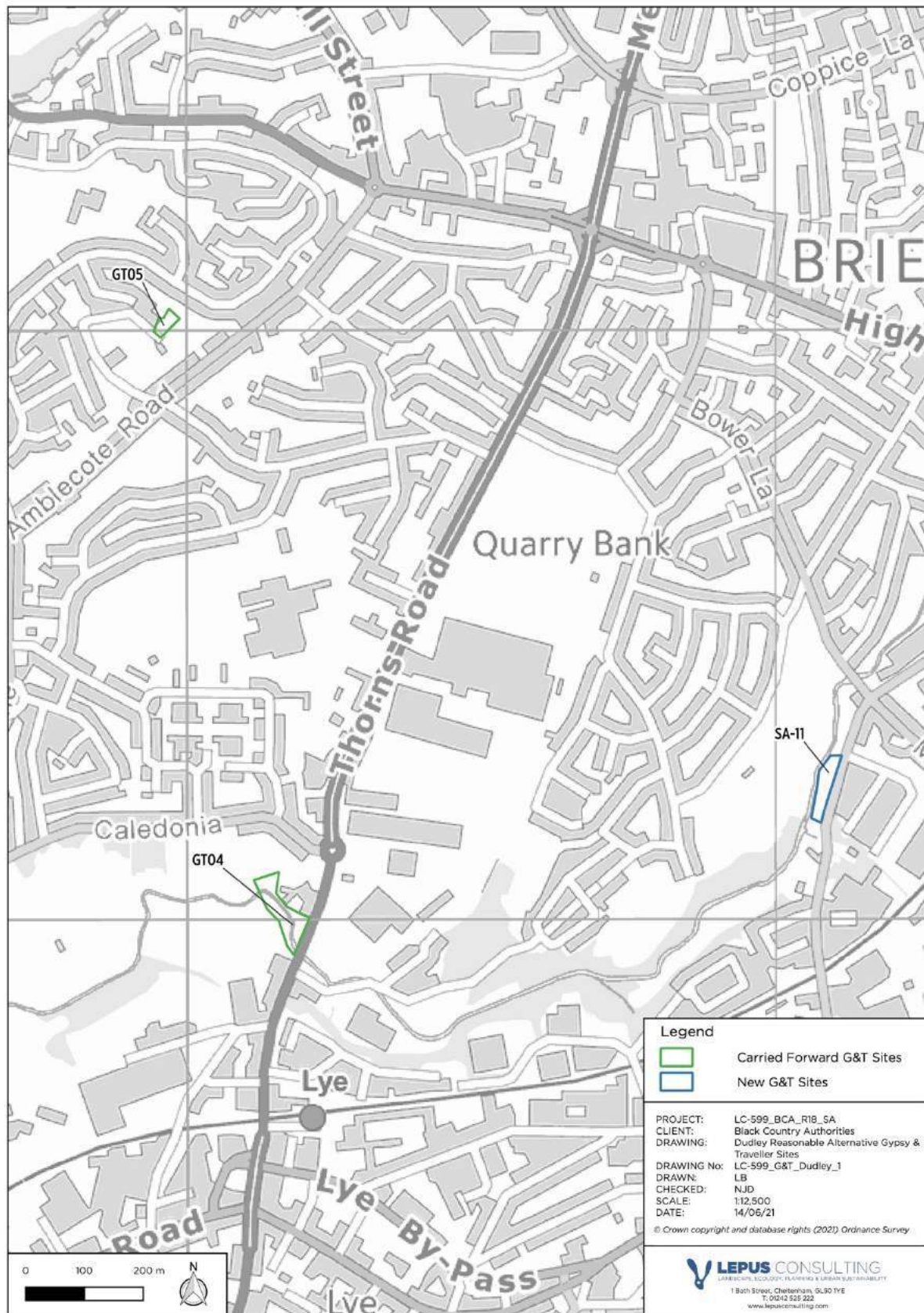


Figure K.1.2: Location of GTTS Sites GT04, GT05 and SA-11 in Dudley

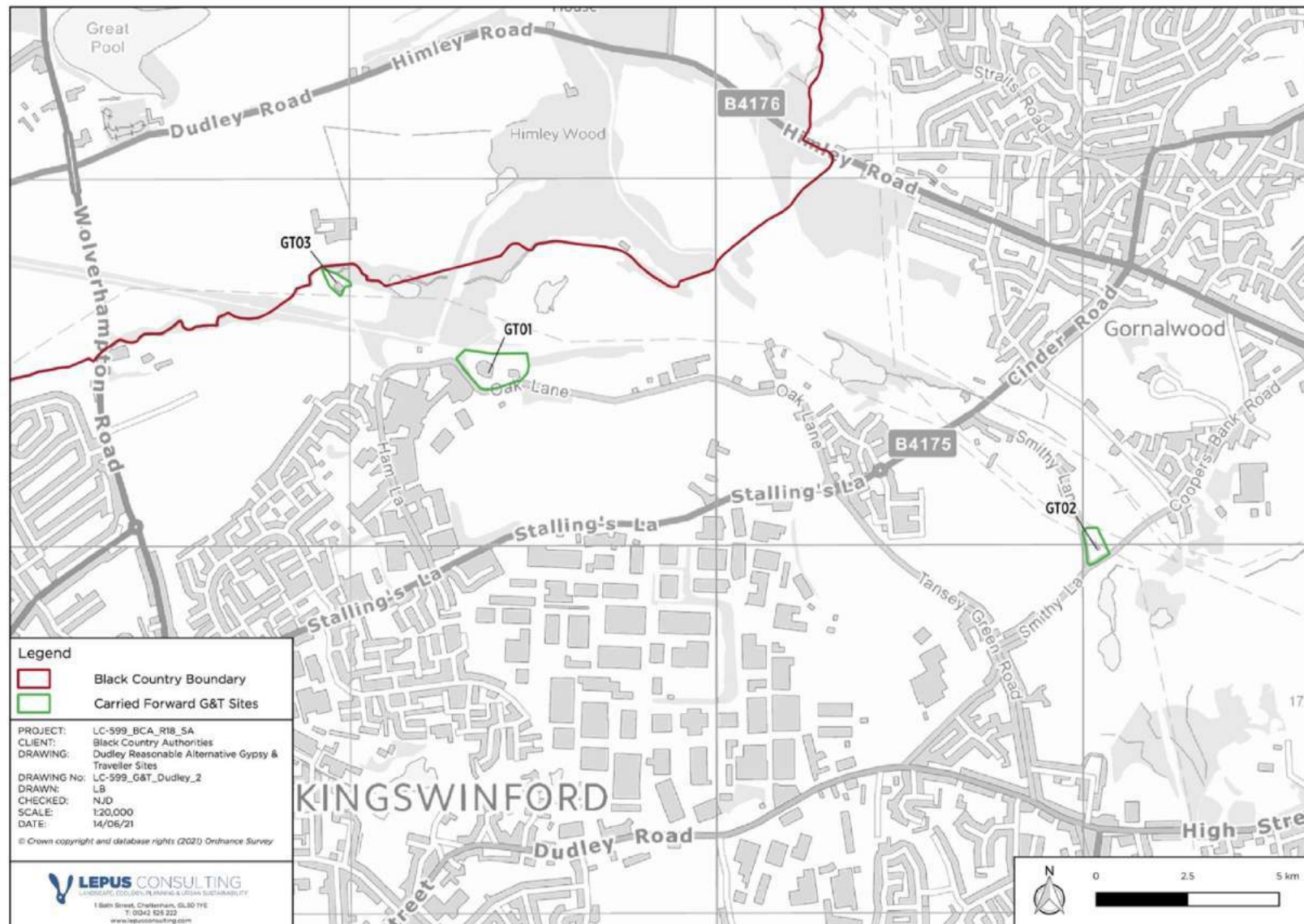


Figure K.1.3: Location of GTTS Sites GT01, GT02 and GT03 in Dudley



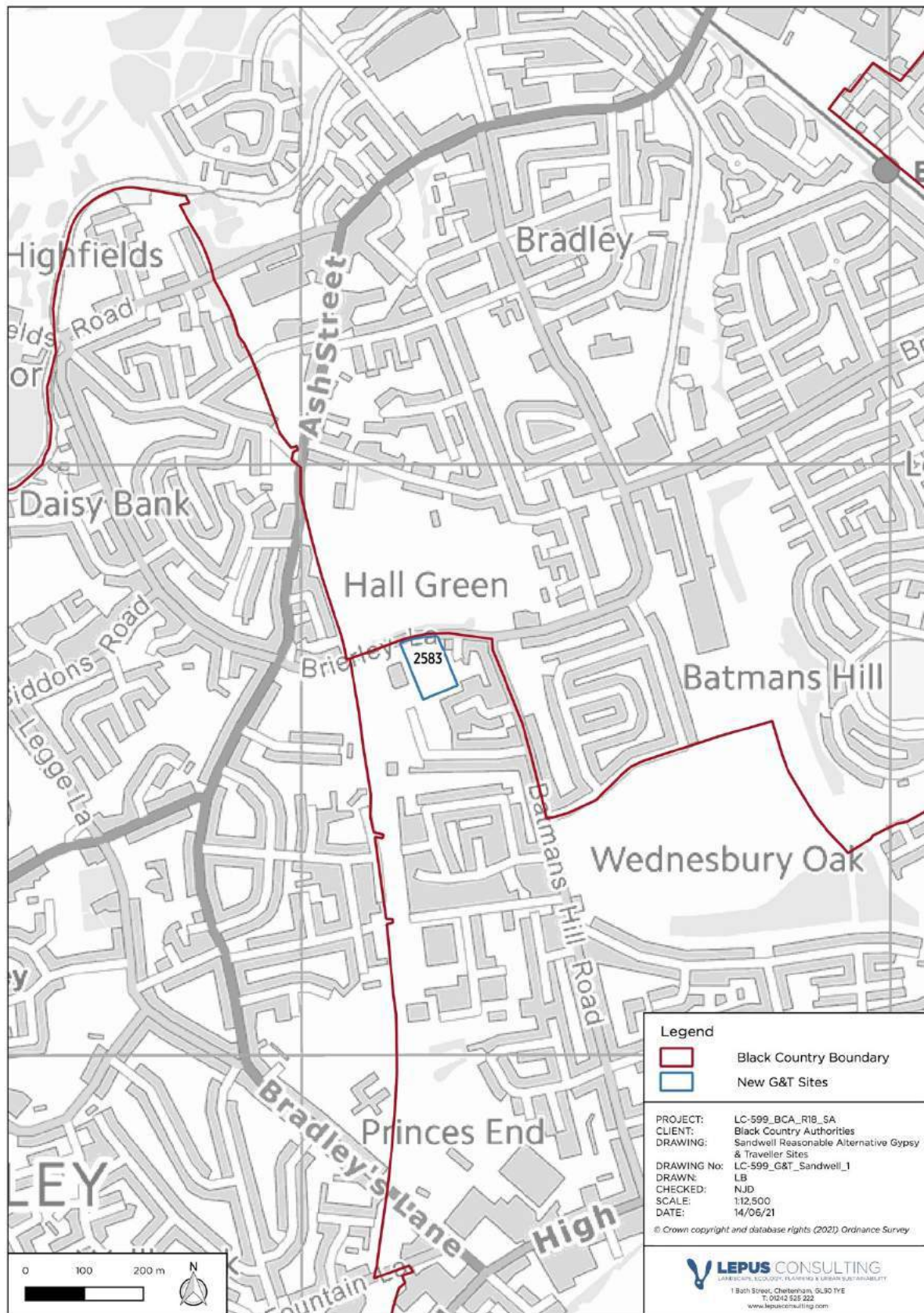


Figure K.1.4: Location of GTTS Site 2583 in Sandwell



**Figure K.1.5:** Location of GTTS Site SA-0310-WAL in Walsall



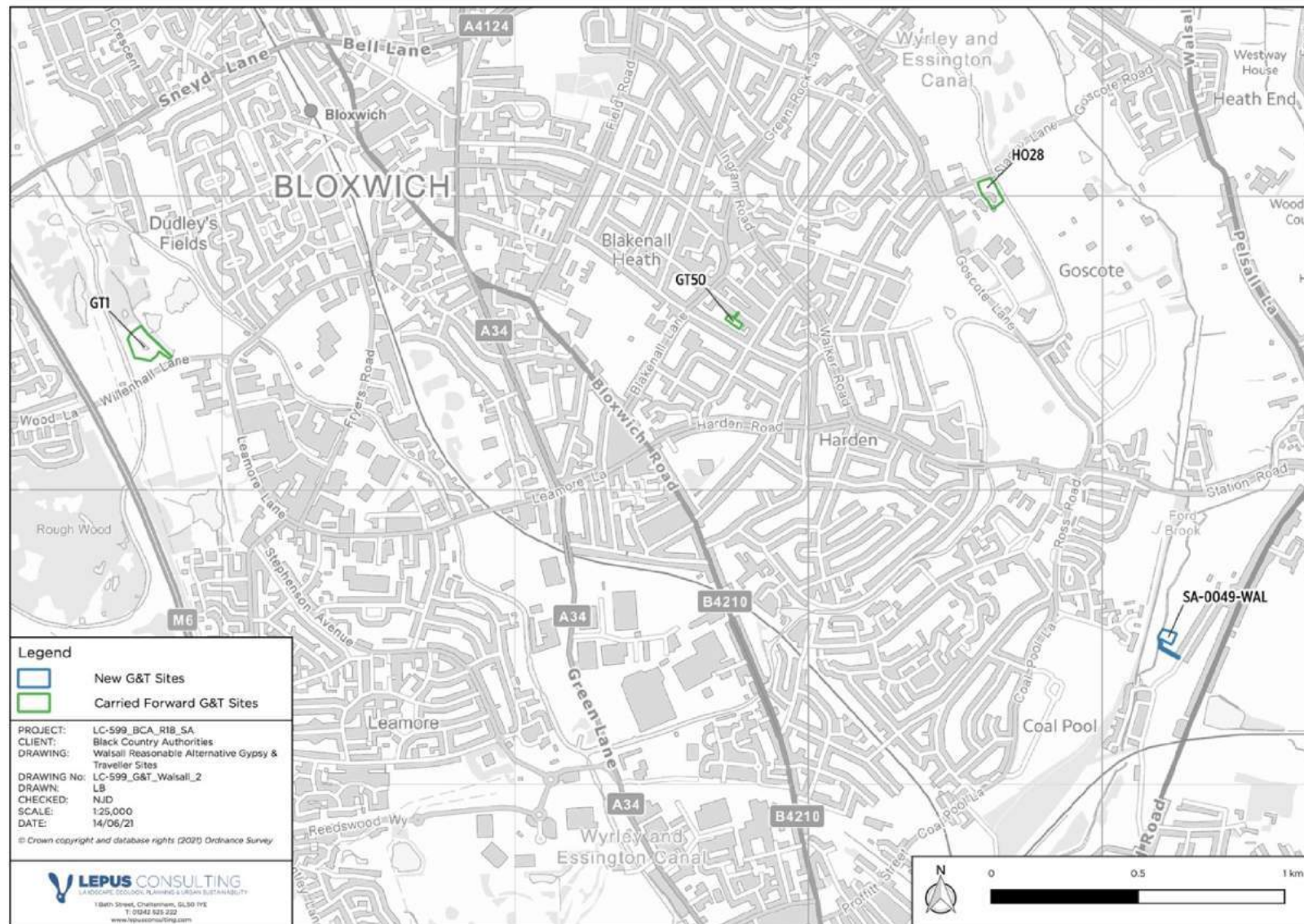


Figure K.1.6: Location of GTTS Sites GT1, GT50, H028 and SA-0049-WAL in Walsall

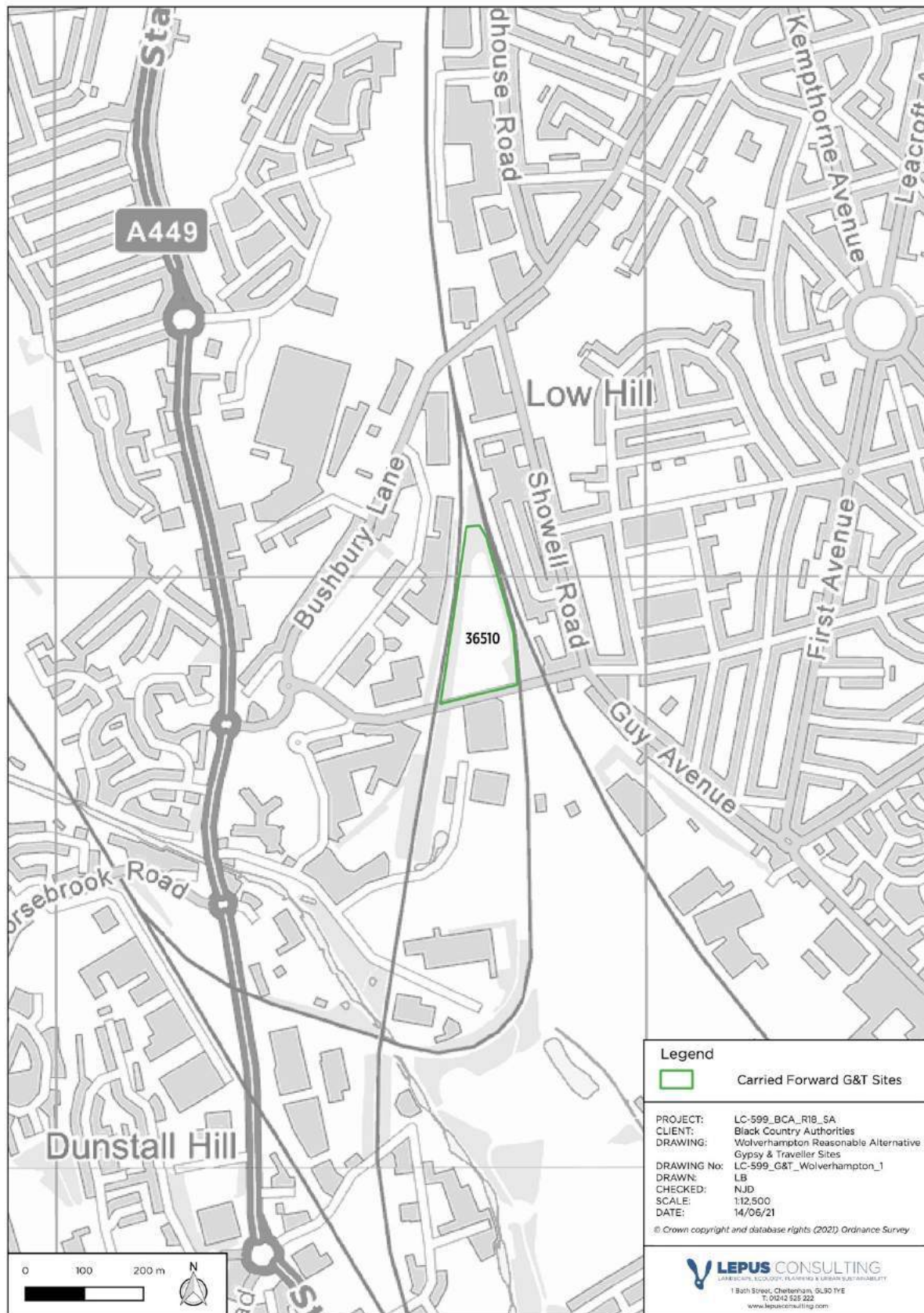


Figure K.1.7: Location of GTTS Site 36510 in Wolverhampton

**Table K.1.1:** Reasonable alternative Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites

Site Reference	Site Address	Local Authority	Site use	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)	No. of Pitches
GT01	Oak Lane	Dudley	Carried Forward (CF) Gypsy, Traveller & Travelling Showpeople (GTTS)	1.10	1.10	22
GT02	Smithy Lane	Dudley	CF GTTS	0.45	0.45	15
GT03	Holbeache Lane, Wall Heath	Dudley	CF GTTS	0.24	0.24	4
GT04	Dudley Road, Lye	Dudley	CF GTTS	0.23	0.23	6
GT05	Delph Lane	Dudley	CF GTTS	0.12	Unknown	4
SA-11	Saltbrook Scrapyard, Saltbrook Road, Halesowen	Dudley	CF GTTS	2.92	2.19	2
GT1	Willenhall Lane Caravan Site, Willenhall Lane, Bloxwich	Walsall	CF GTTS	0.88	Unknown	2
GT50	Rear of 48-72 Foster Street, Blakenall	Walsall	CF GTTS	0.12	Unknown	3
HO28	Dolphin Close (Goscote Site C), Goscote	Walsall	CF GTTS	0.48	Unknown	10
36510	Former Bushbury Reservoir, Showell Road	Wolverhampton	CF GTTS	2.42	0.3	12
SA-0049-WAL	56 Cartbridge Lane	Walsall	GTTS	0.27	Unknown	4
SA-0310-WAL	34-38 Gould Firm Lane	Walsall	GTTS	0.20	Unknown	4
2583	Extension to Caravan Site, Brierley Lane, Bilston, WV14 8TU	Sandwell	GTTS	1.38	0.62	10



## K.2 SA Objective 1: Cultural Heritage

### K.2.1 Grade I Listed Buildings

- K.2.1.1 None of the proposed GTTS sites are located in close proximity to Grade I Listed Buildings. The proposed development at all 13 sites would be unlikely to significantly impact the setting of Grade I Listed Buildings.

### K.2.2 Grade II\* Listed Buildings

- K.2.2.1 Site GT03 is located approximately 500m from the Grade II\* Listed Building 'Holbeache House'. This site comprises an existing GTTS site and is separated from the Listed Building by trees. The proposed development at this site would be expected to result in a negligible impact on the setting of this Listed Building. No other proposed GTTS sites are located in close proximity to a Grade II\* Listed Building, and as such, all sites would be likely to result in a negligible impact.

### K.2.3 Grade II Listed Buildings

- K.2.3.1 Several of the proposed GTTS sites are located in close proximity to various Grade II Listed Buildings across the Black Country. For example, Site SA-11 is located approximately 400m from 'Unitarian Chapel', Site 36510 is located within 500m from several Listed Buildings along the canal including 'Birmingham Canal No 14 Lock' and 'Viaduct on Stour Valley Line', and Site GT50 is located approximately 300m from 'Christ Church'. However, these sites either comprise existing GTTS sites and/or are separated from nearby Listed Buildings by built form. Therefore, the proposed development at these sites, and all other proposed GTTS sites, would be expected to result in a negligible impact on the setting of Grade II Listed Buildings.

### K.2.4 Conservation Area

- K.2.4.1 None of the proposed GTTS sites are located within or adjacent to a Conservation Area (CA). Site 2583 is located approximately 400m from 'Bilston Canal Corridor' CA, Site SA-0049-WAL is located approximately 430m from 'Old Rushall' CA, and Site 36510 is located approximately 410m from 'Wolverhampton Locks' CA. However, these sites are separated from the CAs by existing built form. The proposed development at these three sites, and all other proposed GTTS sites, would be expected to result in a negligible impact on the setting of CAs.

## **K.2.5 Scheduled Monument**

- K.2.5.1 None of the proposed GTTS sites are located in close proximity to Scheduled Monuments (SMs). The proposed development at all 13 sites would be unlikely to significantly impact the setting of SMs.

## **K.2.6 Registered Park and Garden**

- K.2.6.1 Site GT03 is located approximately 480m south of 'Himley Hall' Registered Park and Garden (RPG), and Site GT01 is located approximately 830m from this RPG. These two sites comprise existing GTTS sites and are likely to be screened from view of the RPG by the adjacent tree lines. Therefore, the proposed development at these two sites would be expected to result in a negligible impact on the setting of this RPG. No other proposed GTTS sites are located in close proximity to an RPG.

## **K.2.7 Archaeological Priority Area**

- K.2.7.1 None of the proposed GTTS sites are located in close proximity to identified Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs). Therefore, the proposed development at all 13 sites would be expected to have a negligible impact on the setting of APAs.

## **K.2.8 Historic Landscape Characterisation**

- K.2.8.1 The Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Study<sup>1</sup> has identified a range of Historic Environment Area Designations within the Black Country, including areas of High Historic Landscape Value (HHLV).
- K.2.8.2 Five of the proposed GTTS sites coincide with identified areas of HHLV: Site GT02 is located within 'Barrow Hill' HHLV; Site GT03 is located within 'Oak Farm Wedge' HHLV; Sites GT04 and SA-11 are located within 'River Stour Corridor' HHLV; and Site GT1 is located within 'Rough Wood Country Park' HHLV. The proposed development at these five sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the surrounding historic environment. The remaining sites do not coincide with any identified areas of high historic value, and therefore, would be expected to have a negligible impact on the local historic environment.

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<sup>1</sup> Oxford Archaeology (2019) Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Study. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13895/comp\\_black-country-hlc-final-report-30-10-2019-lr\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13895/comp_black-country-hlc-final-report-30-10-2019-lr_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 20/04/21]

**Table K.2.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 1 – Cultural heritage**

Site Ref	Grade I Listed Building	Grade II* Listed Building	Grade II Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Monument	Registered Park and Garden	Archaeological Priority Area	Historic Landscape Characterisation
<b>GTTS Sites</b>								
GT01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GT02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
GT03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
GT04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
GT05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
GT1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
GT50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0049-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-0310-WAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## K.3 SA Objective 2: Landscape

### K.3.1 Cannock Chase AONB

- K.3.1.1 The closest proposed GTTS site to Cannock Chase AONB is Site H028, which is located approximately 9.2km south of the AONB. The proposed development at GTTS sites in the Black Country would be unlikely to significantly impact the AONB, in terms of altering views of/from the AONB or altering the setting of the AONB. The sites are small-scale and are situated amongst the existing urban areas. Therefore, a negligible impact has been identified across all sites.

### K.3.2 Landscape Sensitivity

- K.3.2.1 The Black Country Landscape Sensitivity Assessment<sup>2</sup> identified the extent to which the character and quality of Black Country Green Belt land is susceptible to change as a result of future development.
- K.3.2.2 Sites located in the existing urban area (GT01, GT03, GT04, GT05, SA-11, GT50, H028, 36510 and 2583) would be expected to result in a negligible impact on the local landscape. Site GT1 is located within areas of 'Moderate' landscape sensitivity, and therefore, the proposed development at this site could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the local landscape. Sites GT02, SA-0049-WAL and SA-0310-WAL are located within areas of 'Moderate-High' landscape sensitivity, and therefore, the proposed development at these three sites could potentially result in a major negative impact on the local landscape.
- K.3.2.3 Please note the Landscape Sensitivity study has been designed to consider sensitivity of land parcels to housing and employment development as set out in paras 3.28-3.31 of the Landscape Sensitivity Study<sup>3</sup>. This should be noted and considered when interpreting the assessment findings in the context of scale of GTTS sites proposed and any extant permissions that may be present on site.

### K.3.3 Alter Views for PRow Network Users

- K.3.3.1 The Black Country's Public Right of Way (PRow) network is fragmented, with the majority of footpaths restricted to the Green Belt and areas of parkland/open space within the urban areas. Site H028 is located approximately 15m across the canal from a PRow, and Site 36510 is located approximately 10m from a PRow. These two sites comprise largely undeveloped land, and as such, the proposed development at these sites could potentially alter the views

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<sup>2</sup> LUC (2019) Black Country Landscape Sensitivity Assessment. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13883/black-country-lsa-front-end-report-final-lr\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/media/13883/black-country-lsa-front-end-report-final-lr_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 20/04/21]

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

of open space currently experienced by users of the nearby PRoW network, resulting in a minor negative impact on the local landscape. The remaining GTTS sites, which contain existing development and/or are separated from PRoWs by existing built form, would be unlikely to significantly alter views and are assessed as negligible.

### **K.3.4 Alter Views for Local Residents**

K.3.4.1 The proposed development at Sites H028, 36510 and 2583 could potentially alter the views currently experienced by local residents, primarily due to their location with respect to existing residential zones. Site H028 currently contains trees/scrub, Site 36510 comprises an area of grassland (former reservoir), and Site 2583 comprises an area of hardstanding. A minor negative impact could therefore be expected following development at these three sites.

K.3.4.2 The remaining GTTS sites comprise previously developed land and/or are located away from existing residential zones. As such, the proposed development at these sites would not be expected to significantly change views from surrounding residential properties.

### **K.3.5 Green Belt Harm**

K.3.5.1 The Green Belt Study<sup>4</sup> classified parcels of Green Belt land into different ‘harm’ ratings, based on the assessment of potential harm caused by removing each parcel from the Green Belt based on a range of criteria.

K.3.5.2 The majority of proposed GTTS sites are located in the existing urban area and would be expected to result in a negligible impact on the Green Belt (Sites GT01, GT02, GT03, GT04, GT05, SA-11, GT50, H028, 36510 and 2583). According to the Green Belt Study, Sites GT1 and SA-0049-WAL are located within areas where ‘Moderate-High’ Green Belt harm could be expected if developed. Site SA-0310-WAL is located within an area where ‘Very High’ Green Belt harm could be expected if developed. Therefore, the proposed development at these three sites could potentially result in a major negative impact on the landscape objective.

K.3.5.3 It should be noted that the scope of the Green Belt Study does not incorporate GTTS sites and hence the limitations of the assessment for these purposes are noted. This should be considered when interpreting the assessment findings in the context of scale of GTTS sites proposed and any extant permissions that may be present on site.

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<sup>4</sup> LUC (2019) Black Country Green Belt Study. Available at: [https://blackcountryplan.dudlev.gov.uk/media/13882/bcgb-0919-black-country-gb-stage-1-and-2-plus-app1-final-reduced\\_redacted.pdf](https://blackcountryplan.dudlev.gov.uk/media/13882/bcgb-0919-black-country-gb-stage-1-and-2-plus-app1-final-reduced_redacted.pdf) [Date Accessed: 20/04/21]



**Table K.3.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 2 – Landscape

Site Ref	Cannock Chase AONB	Landscape Sensitivity	Alter Views for PRow Network Users	Alter Views for Local Residents	Green Belt Harm
<b>GTTS Sites</b>					
GT01	0	0	0	0	0
GT02	0	--	0	0	0
GT03	0	0	0	0	0
GT04	0	0	0	0	0
GT05	0	0	0	0	0
SA-11	0	0	0	0	0
GT1	0	-	0	0	--
GT50	0	0	0	0	0
HO28	0	0	-	-	0
36510	0	0	-	-	0
SA-0049-WAL	0	--	0	0	--
SA-0310-WAL	0	--	0	0	--
2583	0	0	0	-	0

## K.4 SA Objective 3: Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna and Geodiversity

### K.4.1 Natura 2000 Sites

K.4.1.1 European sites are a network of nature protection areas which include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). 'Fens Pools' SAC is situated in the centre of Dudley, and a proportion of 'Cannock Extension Canal' SAC is situated in the north of Walsall. 'Cannock Chase' SAC is located approximately 3.8km north of Walsall, with an identified Zone of Influence (Zoi) of 15km where recreational impacts could potentially arise as a result of new development.

K.4.1.2 Sites GT1, GT50, H028, SA-0049-WAL and SA-0310-WAL are located within 15km of 'Cannock Chase SAC', and therefore, the proposed development at these five sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on this SAC. No Zoi has currently been identified for 'Fens Pools' or 'Cannock Extension Canal' SACs or other surrounding European sites, and therefore, the impact that development at Sites GT01, GT02, GT03, GT04, GT05, SA-11, 36510 and 2583 may have on European sites is uncertain. The emerging HRA will provide more detailed analysis of likely impacts and identification of impact pathways beyond those considered in the SA.

### K.4.2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest

K.4.2.1 There are 18 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) located within the Plan area, all of which fall within Dudley or Walsall. These include 'Daw End Railway Cutting', 'Swan Pool & The Swag' and 'Jockey Fields' SSSIs.

K.4.2.2 Sites GT1, GT50, H028, SA-0049-WAL and SA-0310-WAL are located within SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IRZ) which state that "*any residential development with a total net gain in residential units*" should be consulted on with Natural England. Therefore, the proposed development at these five sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on nearby SSSIs.

K.4.2.3 The remaining proposed GTTS sites are located within IRZs which do not indicate the proposed use as a threat to nearby SSSIs, and as such, would be likely to have a negligible impact.

### K.4.3 National Nature Reserves

K.4.3.1 There are two National Nature Reserves (NNRs) in the Black Country, located within Dudley, both of which are geological NNRs called 'Wren's Nest' and 'Saltwells'. None of the proposed

GTTS sites are located in close proximity to these NNRs. Therefore, the proposed development at all 13 sites would be expected to have a negligible impact on NNRs.

#### **K.4.4 Ancient Woodland**

K.4.4.1 Ancient woodlands are sparsely distributed throughout the Black Country. Site GT1 is located approximately 300m from 'Rough Wood', and Site GT02 is located approximately 400m from a stand of ancient woodland. However, both of these sites comprise existing GTTS sites, and as such, further development at these sites would not be expected to result in a significant impact on nearby ancient woodlands. None of the remaining GTTS sites are located in close proximity to these ancient woodlands. Therefore, the proposed development at these 13 sites would be expected to have a negligible impact.

#### **K.4.5 Local Nature Reserves**

K.4.5.1 There are 28 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) within the Black Country. Site GT1 is located adjacent to 'Rough Wood Chase' LNR. The proposed development at this site could potentially result in a minor negative impact on this LNR, due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. The remaining GTTS sites are deemed unlikely to significantly impact nearby LNRs, primarily due to being separated by existing built form.

#### **K.4.6 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation**

K.4.6.1 A total of 168 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) can be found within the Black Country, the majority of which are in Dudley. Site GT03 is located wholly within 'Oak Farm' SINC. The proposed development at this site could potentially have a direct major negative impact on this SINC.

K.4.6.2 Site GT01 is located adjacent to 'Oak Farm' SINC, and Site GT1 is adjacent to 'Rough Wood Chase' SINC. The proposed development at these two sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on these SINCs, due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures. None of the remaining sites coincide with or are located adjacent to SINCs, and therefore, the proposed development at these ten sites would be unlikely to significantly impact any SINC.

#### **K.4.7 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

K.4.7.1 There are many Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINCs) located throughout the Black Country, many of which comprise semi-natural open spaces within the highly urbanised area. A small proportion of Site GT01 coincides with 'Oak Farm' SLINC. Site GT02 coincides with 'Land off Chase Road' SLINC. Site GT04 coincides with 'Stour Valley' SLINC, and Site SA-11 is located adjacent to this SLINC. Site H028 is located adjacent to 'Wyrley and Essington Canal' SLINC. Site SA-0049-WAL coincides with 'Ford Brook' SLINC.

The proposed development at these six sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on these SLINCs, due to an increased risk of development related threats and pressures.

K.4.7.2 Site 36510 coincides with 'Bushbury Junction Reservoir' SLINC; however, it is understood that this reservoir has since been landfilled. It is unknown whether this site is still of any importance for biodiversity; therefore, the impact of the proposed development at this site is uncertain.

K.4.7.3 The remaining GTTS sites are located further away from SLINCs, and as such, the proposed development at these six sites would be less likely to significantly impact any SLINC.

#### **K.4.8 Geological Sites**

K.4.8.1 Geological sites have been identified throughout the borough, which form part of the Black Country Global Geopark<sup>5</sup>. These sites include a range of notable geological features and formations. None of the proposed GTTS sites coincide with geological sites, and therefore, a negligible impact would be expected.

#### **K.4.9 Priority Habitats**

K.4.9.1 There are a number of priority habitats, protected under the 2006 NERC Act<sup>6</sup>, distributed throughout the Black Country. The entirety of Site SA-11 and a small proportion of Site GT01 coincide with deciduous woodland priority habitat. A small proportion of Sites GT04 and GT1 coincide with coastal and floodplain grazing marsh priority habitat. Therefore, the proposed development at these four sites could potentially result in a minor negative impact on the overall presence of priority habitats across the Plan area. The sites which do not coincide with any identified priority habitat are likely to have a negligible impact.

<sup>5</sup> Black Country Geopark (2021) Black Country Geopark. Available at: <https://blackcountrygeopark.dudley.gov.uk/bcg/> [Date Accessed: 07/05/21]

<sup>6</sup> Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents> [Date Accessed: 14/06/21]

**Table K.4.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 3 – Biodiversity, flora, fauna and geodiversity

Site Ref	Natura 2000 Sites	SSSIs and IPZs	NNRs	Ancient Woodland	LNRs	SINCs	SLINCs	Geological Sites	Priority Habitats
<b>GTTS Sites</b>									
GT01	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-
GT02	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
GT03	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
GT04	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
GT05	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA-11	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
GT1	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-
GT50	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HO28	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
36510	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	0
SA-0049-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
SA-0310-WAL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2583	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## K.5 SA Objective 4: Climate Change Mitigation

### K.5.1 Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint

K.5.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in an increase in carbon emissions, to some extent. However, the nature and design of GTTS pitches which could be developed at each site is unknown at present. Therefore, potential increases in carbon emissions as a result of the construction and occupation of dwellings is uncertain.

*Table K.5.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 4 – Climate change mitigation*

Site Ref	Potential Increase in Carbon Footprint
<b>GTTS Sites</b>	
GT01	+/-
GT02	+/-
GT03	+/-
GT04	+/-
GT05	+/-
SA-11	+/-
GT1	+/-
GT50	+/-
HO28	+/-
36510	+/-
SA-0049-WAL	+/-
SA-0310-WAL	+/-
2583	+/-

## K.6 SA Objective 5: Climate Change Adaptation

### K.6.1 Flood Zones

K.6.1.1 Watercourses that pass through the Black Country include the River Tame, River Stour and Ford Brook, as well as 15 canals. Fluvial flood risk across the four districts is primarily associated with the River Tame and Stour and their tributaries, in particular along the River Tame in Sandwell and Walsall. Sites GT02, GT03, GT04, SA-11 and GT1 are located partially within Flood Zone 3a and/or 3b, and therefore, the proposed development at these five sites could potentially have a major negative impact on flooding in the area and exacerbate existing issues of flooding.

K.6.1.2 Sites GT01, GT05, GT50, H028, 36510, SA-0049-WAL, SA-0310-WAL and 2583 are located wholly within Flood Zone 1. Development at these eight sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on flooding, as the proposed development would be likely to locate site end users away from areas at risk of fluvial flooding.

### K.6.2 Indicative Flood Zone 3b

K.6.2.1 Indicative Flood Zone 3b is present in areas where flooding will potentially worsen in future due to climate change. Sites GT02, GT03 and GT1 partially coincide with Indicative Flood Zone 3b. Therefore, the proposed development at these three sites could potentially have a major negative impact on flooding and may exacerbate existing issues of flooding in Dudley. The remaining sites which do not coincide with Indicative Flood Zone 3b may have a negligible impact on contributing to flooding issues in the future, although further site-specific assessments and reference to emerging data would help to provide a more accurate picture of changing flood risk due to climate change.

### K.6.3 Surface Water Flood Risk

K.6.3.1 Surface Water Flood Risk (SWFR) is categorised into low (1/1000), medium (1/100) and high (1/30) in relation to the probability of surface water flooding occurring in a given area. A proportion of Sites GT04, 36510 and 2583 coincide with areas of high SWFR, and therefore, the proposed development at these three sites could potentially have a major negative impact on flooding, as development would be likely to locate site end users in areas at high risk of surface water flooding as well as exacerbate pluvial flood risk in surrounding locations. Sites GT01, GT02, GT1, H028 and SA-0049-WAL coincide with areas of low and/or medium SWFR, and therefore, the proposed development at these five sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on surface water flooding.

K.6.3.2 The remaining sites which do not coincide with any significant areas of SWFR (GT03, GT05, SA-11, GT50 and SA-0310-WAL) would be expected to have a negligible impact on surface water flooding.

**Table K.6.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 5 – Climate change adaptation

Site Ref	Flood Zones	Indicative Flood Zone 3b	Surface Water Flood Risk
<b>GTTS Sites</b>			
GT01	+	0	-
GT02	--	--	-
GT03	--	--	0
GT04	--	0	--
GT05	+	0	0
SA-11	--	0	0
GT1	--	--	-
GT50	+	0	0
HO28	+	0	-
36510	+	0	--
SA-0049-WAL	+	0	-
SA-0310-WAL	+	0	0
2583	+	0	--



## K.7 SA Objective 6: Natural Resources

### K.7.1 Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value

- K.7.1.1 The Black Country is predominately urban with some scattered pockets of undeveloped land and greenspace found throughout the area, including parcels of Green Belt land in the outskirts of the Plan area.
- K.7.1.2 Sites GT01, GT02, GT03, GT05, SA-11, GT1, SA-0049-WAL, SA-0310-WAL and 2583 comprise previously developed land which would be likely to have little or no environmental value. The proposed development at these nine sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on natural resources as development would be classed as an efficient use of land.
- K.7.1.3 Sites GT04, GT50, H028 and 36510 wholly or partially comprise undeveloped land, and/or contain areas likely to be of environmental value such as hedgerows, trees and scrub that may be lost or further fragmented if developed. The proposed development at these four sites would be expected to have a minor negative impact on natural resources due to the loss of less than 20ha of previously undeveloped land.

### K.7.2 Agricultural Land Classification

- K.7.2.1 The majority of the Black Country comprises land classified as 'Urban' in accordance with the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC). As such, it can be assumed that development located within the urban area would not result in the loss of BMV land. Sites GT04, GT50, H028 and 36510 are located on areas of 'Urban' land, and therefore, the proposed development at these four sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on natural resources as development at these sites would help to prevent the loss of BMV land across the Plan area.
- K.7.2.2 The proposed development at Sites GT01, GT02, GT03, GT05, SA-11, GT1, SA-0049-WAL, SA-0310-WAL and 2583 which are located wholly on previously developed land would be likely to have a negligible impact on agricultural land.

### K.7.3 Mineral Safeguarding Areas / Areas of Search

- K.7.3.1 The Black Country contains potentially important mineral resources, which should be safeguarded against loss or sterilisation by non-mineral development<sup>7</sup>. The mineral resources of local and national importance in accordance with the definition set out in the NPPF include sand, gravel, brick clay and fireclay. The Review of the Evidence Base for

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<sup>7</sup> wood (2020) Review of the Evidence Base for Minerals to support preparation of the Black Country Plan. Available at: <https://blackcountryplan.dudley.gov.uk/t2/p4/t2p4f/> [Date Accessed: 11/06/21]

Minerals<sup>8</sup> recommended the BCA to adopt more tightly defined MSAs focused on these resources. Furthermore, a number of 'Areas of Search' (AOS) have been identified within the west of Dudley, and the north east of Walsall.

K.7.3.2 Sites GT01 and GT02 are located wholly within an AOS in Dudley; therefore, the proposed development at these two sites could have the potential to sterilise the brick clay resources within this area. Site SA-0310-WAL is located wholly within an MSA in Walsall; therefore, the proposed development at this site could potentially sterilise the sand and gravel resources within this area. A minor negative impact could be expected at these three sites. The remaining GTTS sites would be expected to result in a negligible impact on mineral resources.

**Table K.7.1: Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 6 – Natural resources**

Site Ref	Previously Undeveloped Land / Land with Environmental Value	ALC Grade	Mineral Safeguarding Areas / Areas of Search
<b>GTTS Sites</b>			
GT01	+	0	-
GT02	+	0	0
GT03	+	0	-
GT04	-	+	0
GT05	+	0	0
SA-11	+	0	0
GT1	+	0	0
GT50	-	+	0
HO28	-	+	0
36510	-	+	0
SA-0049-WAL	+	0	0
SA-0310-WAL	+	0	-
2583	+	0	0

<sup>8</sup> "Minerals resources of local and national importance: Minerals which are necessary to meet society's needs, including aggregates, brickclay (especially Etruria Marl and fireclay), silica sand (including high grade silica sands), cement raw materials, gypsum, salt, fluorspar, shallow and deep-mined coal, oil and gas (including conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons), tungsten, kaolin, ball clay, potash, polyhalite and local minerals of importance to heritage assets and local distinctiveness".

## K.8 SA Objective 7: Pollution

### K.8.1 Air Quality Management Area

- K.8.1.1 All four districts are designated as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs); ‘Dudley AQMA’, ‘Sandwell AQMA’, ‘Walsall AQMA’ and ‘Wolverhampton AQMA’. All GTTS sites are wholly within one of these AQMAs. The proposed development at all 13 sites would be likely to locate site end users in areas of existing poor air quality and have a minor negative impact on air pollution.

### K.8.2 Main Road

- K.8.2.1 There are a large number of motorways and A-roads which cross the Plan area, each of which represent traffic-related sources of air pollution. Site GT04 is located wholly within 200m of the A4036, Site SA-0310-WAL is located wholly within 200m of the A454 and the majority of Site SA-0049-WAL is located within 200m of the A461. The proposed development at these three sites could potentially expose site end users to higher levels of transport associated air and noise pollution. Traffic using these main roads would be expected to have a minor negative impact on air quality and noise at these sites. The proposed development at the remaining ten sites which are over 200m from a main road would be expected to have a negligible impact on transport associated air and noise pollution associated with main roads.

### K.8.3 Watercourse

- K.8.3.1 Construction activities in or near watercourses have the potential to cause pollution, impact upon the bed and banks of watercourses and impact upon the quality of the water. Watercourses that pass through the Black Country include the River Tame, River Stour and Ford Brook.
- K.8.3.2 The River Stour passes through Site GT04 and adjacent to Site SA-11. Site GT1 is located adjacent to the Sneyd Brook. Site H028 is located adjacent to the Wyrley and Essington Canal. Site SA-0049-WAL is located adjacent to the Rough Brook. Site GT03 is located adjacent to a minor watercourse. The proposed development at these six sites would be likely to increase the risk of contamination of these watercourses, and therefore have a minor negative impact on water quality. Sites which are located over 10m from watercourses are less likely to have a significant impact on the quality of watercourses however each site would need to be evaluated according to land use type, size of development and exact location.

## K.8.4 Groundwater Source Protection Zone

K.8.4.1 Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for groundwater within the Black Country are located to the west of Dudley and Wolverhampton, the east of Walsall and the south east of Sandwell. SPZs are grouped from 1 to 3 based on the level of protection that the groundwater requires. Sites GT03, 36510 and SA-0310-WAL are located within the total catchment (zone 3) of a SPZ. The proposed development at these three sites could potentially increase the risk of groundwater contamination within the SPZs and have a minor negative impact on the quality or status of groundwater resources. The remaining sites do not coincide with the catchment of on any SPZ, and therefore, the proposed development at these ten sites may have a negligible impact on groundwater quality.

## K.8.5 Potential Increase in Air Pollution

K.8.5.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in an increase in air pollution, to some extent. However, the nature and design of GTTS pitches which could be developed at each site is unknown at present. Therefore, potential increases in air pollution as a result of the construction and occupation of dwellings is uncertain.

**Table K.8.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 7 – Pollution

Site Ref	AQMA	Main Road	Watercourse	Groundwater SPZ	Potential Increase in Air Pollution
<b>GTTS Sites</b>					
GT01	-	0	0	0	+/-
GT02	-	0	0	0	+/-
GT03	-	0	-	-	+/-
GT04	-	-	-	0	+/-
GT05	-	0	0	0	+/-
SA-11	-	0	-	0	+/-
GT1	-	0	-	0	+/-
GT50	-	0	0	0	+/-
HO28	-	0	-	0	+/-
36510	-	0	0	-	+/-
SA-0049-WAL	-	-	-	0	+/-
SA-0310-WAL	-	-	0	-	+/-
2583	-	0	0	0	+/-

## K.9 SA Objective 8: Waste

### K.9.1 Potential Increase in Household Waste Generation

K.9.1.1 Residential-led development is likely to result in an increase in household waste generation, to some extent. However, the nature and design of GTTS pitches which could be developed at each site is unknown at present. Therefore, potential increases in household waste generation as a result of the construction and occupation of dwellings is uncertain.

**Table K.9.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 8 – Waste

Site Ref	Increase in household waste generation
<b>GTTS Sites</b>	
GT01	+/-
GT02	+/-
GT03	+/-
GT04	+/-
GT05	+/-
SA-11	+/-
GT1	+/-
GT50	+/-
HO28	+/-
36510	+/-
SA-0049-WAL	+/-
SA-0310-WAL	+/-
2583	+/-

## K.10 SA Objective 9: Transport and Accessibility

### K.10.1 Bus Stop

K.10.1.1 The Black Country is served by regular bus links across the area provided by a number of bus operators acting within the West Midlands Bus Alliance. Sites GT02, GT04, GT05, SA-11, GT1, GT50, H028, 36510, SA-0049-WAL, SA-0310-WAL and 2583 are situated within 400m of a bus stop; therefore, the proposed development at these eleven sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on access to sustainable transport. Sites GT01 and GT03 are located outside of the sustainable distance of 400m from a bus stop providing regular services, and therefore, the proposed development at these two sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' access to sustainable transport.

### K.10.2 Railway Station

K.10.2.1 A number of railway lines pass through the four districts in the Black Country, providing good rail links to Birmingham and Stafford. There are four passenger rail lines within the Plan area, in addition to the Midland Metro light rail system that operates between Birmingham and Wolverhampton. Sites GT04, GT05, SA-11, GT1, GT50 and 2583 are located within 2km of various railway stations including Lye Station, Bloxwich Station and Coseley Station. Therefore, the proposed development at these six sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on site end users' access to rail services. Sites GT01, GT02, GT03, H028, 36510, SA-0049-WAL and SA-0310-WAL are located outside of the sustainable distance of 2km from a railway station, and therefore, the proposed development at these seven sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' access to rail services.

### K.10.3 Pedestrian Access

K.10.3.1 Sites with good pedestrian access can be described as those with existing pavements or pathways which are segregated from traffic use in the area, which are found throughout the majority of built-up areas of the Black Country. Sites GT04, GT05, SA-11, GT1, GT50, H028, 36510, SA-0049-WAL and 2583 are well connected to the existing footpath networks, and therefore, the proposed development at these nine sites would be likely to have a minor positive impact on local transport and accessibility, by encouraging travel by foot and reducing the requirement for new pedestrian access to be created. However, Sites GT01, GT02, GT03 and SA-0310-WAL are situated in areas which currently have poor access to the existing footpath network. Therefore, the proposed development at these four sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on local accessibility for pedestrians.

#### **K.10.4 Road Access**

- K.10.4.1 There are many major and minor roads which run through the Black Country allowing for good transport and accessibility in the local area and nationally. All GTTS sites are adjacent to existing roads, and therefore the proposed development at all 13 sites would be expected to provide site end users with good access to the existing road network, resulting in a minor positive impact on transport and accessibility.

#### **K.10.5 Pedestrian Access to Local Services**

- K.10.5.1 Sites with sustainable pedestrian access to local fresh food and services are considered to be those within a 15-minute walking distance. Accessibility modelling data indicates the distribution of local services across the Black Country, showing a total of 184 locations, which are generally found in existing centres with more sparse services found towards the outskirts.
- K.10.5.2 Sites GT03, GT04, GT05, SA-11, GT1, GT50, H028 and SA-0049-WAL are identified to be within 15-minute walking distance to these services, and therefore, the proposed development at these eight sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to local services. Sites GT01, GT02, 36510, SA-0310-WAL and 2583 are located outside of a 15-minute walking distance to these services, and therefore, the proposed development at these five sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on the access of site end users to local services, based on current infrastructure.

#### **K.10.6 Public Transport Access to Local Services**

- K.10.6.1 Accessibility modelling data indicates that almost the entirety of the Black Country would be expected to provide good sustainable transport access to local fresh food and services, within a 15-minute travel time via public transport. All GTTS sites meet these criteria, and therefore the proposed development at these 13 sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on the access of site end users to local services, based on existing infrastructure.

**Table K.10.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 9 – Transport and accessibility

Site Ref	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Pedestrian Access	Road Access	Pedestrian Access to Local Services	Public Transport Access to Local Services
<b>GTTS Sites</b>						
GT01	-	-	-	+	-	+
GT02	+	-	-	+	-	+
GT03	-	-	-	+	+	+
GT04	+	+	+	+	+	+
GT05	+	+	+	+	+	+
SA-11	+	+	+	+	+	+
GT1	+	+	+	+	+	+
GT50	+	+	+	+	+	+
HO28	+	-	+	+	+	+
36510	+	-	+	+	-	+
SA-0049-WAL	+	-	+	+	+	+
SA-0310-WAL	+	-	-	+	-	+
2583	+	+	+	+	-	+

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## K.11 SA Objective 10: Housing

### K.11.1 Housing Provision

K.11.1.1 All sites are proposed for the development of pitches for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, ranging from two to 22 pitches at each site. Therefore, the proposed development at all 13 sites would be expected to contribute towards meeting the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, and result in a minor positive impact on housing provision.

**Table K.11.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 10 – Housing

Site Ref	Housing provision
<b>GTTS Sites</b>	
GT01	+
GT02	+
GT03	+
GT04	+
GT05	+
SA-11	+
GT1	+
GT50	+
H028	+
36510	+
SA-0049-WAL	+
SA-0310-WAL	+
2583	+

## K.12 SA Objective 11: Equality

### K.12.1 Index of Multiple Deprivation

K.12.1.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures the relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England<sup>9</sup>. Out of 317 Local Authorities in England, Dudley is ranked as the 91<sup>st</sup> most deprived, Sandwell 12<sup>th</sup>, Walsall 25<sup>th</sup> and Wolverhampton 24<sup>th</sup><sup>10</sup>. Overall deprivation is relatively high across the Black Country, with 21 of the LSOAs in Dudley, 36 in Sandwell, 42 in Walsall and 33 in Wolverhampton ranked among the 10% most deprived in England.

K.12.1.2 Sites GT1, GT50, H028, 36510 and a proportion of Site GT04 are located within the 10% most deprived LSOAs, and therefore, the proposed development at these five sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on equality by exacerbating existing social pressures faced by current residents and place increased pressure on local services. The remaining sites are located outside of the most deprived 10% LSOAs, and therefore, the proposed development at these eight sites may have a negligible impact on equality.

K.12.1.3 It should be noted that there is a degree of uncertainty in regard to the impacts of each site on equality, which will be dependent on site-specific circumstances that are unknown at the time of writing.

**Table K.12.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 11 – Equality

Site Ref	IMD 10% Most Deprived
<b>GTTS Sites</b>	
GT01	0
GT02	0
GT03	0
GT04	-
GT05	0
SA-11	0
GT1	-
GT50	-
H028	-
36510	-
SA-0049-WAL	0
SA-0310-WAL	0
2583	0

<sup>9</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English indices of deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019> [Date Accessed: 06/05/21]

<sup>10</sup> Black Country Consortium (2019) The English Indices of Deprivation 2019. Available at: <https://www.the-blackcountry.com/upload/BC%20IMD%202019.pdf> [Date Accessed: 06/05/21]

## K.13 SA Objective 12: Health

### K.13.1 NHS Hospital with Accident & Emergency Department

K.13.1.1 There are four NHS hospitals with A&E departments located within the Black Country: Russells Hall Hospital in Dudley, Sandwell General Hospital in Sandwell, Manor Hospital in Walsall and New Cross Hospital in Wolverhampton.

K.13.1.2 Sites GT01, GT02, GT03, GT04, GT05, SA-11, GT1, GT50, H028, 36510 and SA-0049-WAL are located within 5km of one of these hospitals, and therefore, the proposed development at these eleven sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on access to emergency healthcare. However, Sites SA-0310-WAL and 2583 are located over 5km from a hospital, and therefore, the proposed development at these two sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on access to emergency healthcare.

### K.13.2 Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery

K.13.2.1 The BCA have provided Lepus with information regarding the location of local healthcare facilities and accessibility modelling data. According to this data, there are a total of 325 GP surgeries located across the Plan area. A large proportion of the Black Country is located within a 15-minute walking distance from a GP surgery, including Sites GT02, GT04, GT05, SA-11, GT50, H028, 36510, SA-0049-WAL and 2583. The proposed development at these nine sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on access to healthcare, based on existing infrastructure. However, Sites GT01, GT03, GT1 and SA-0310-WAL are located outside of this travel time to a GP and are therefore identified as potentially having a minor negative impact on sustainable access to healthcare.

### K.13.3 Public Transport Access to GP Surgery

K.13.3.1 Sustainable public transport access to a local GP surgery is identified to be within a 15-minute journey. Accessibility modelling data indicates that the majority of the Black Country is located within this distance. All GTTS sites are located within this travel time to a GP surgery via public transport, and therefore, the proposed development at these 13 sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to healthcare.

### K.13.4 Air Quality Management Area

K.13.4.1 All four districts are designated as AQMAs; 'Dudley AQMA', 'Sandwell AQMA', 'Walsall AQMA' and 'Wolverhampton AQMA'. All GTTS sites are wholly within one of these AQMAs. The proposed development at all sites would be likely to expose site end users to poor air quality associated with these AQMAs, and therefore, have a minor negative impact on health.

### **K.13.5 Main Road**

- K.13.5.1 There are a large number of motorways and A-roads which cross the Plan area, each of which represent traffic-related sources of air pollution. Site GT04 is located wholly within 200m of the A4036, Site SA-0310-WAL is located wholly within 200m of the A454 and the majority of Site SA-0049-WAL is located within 200m of the A461. The proposed development at these three sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on site end users' health, due to the vicinity of the main roads and likely higher levels of transport associated air pollution. On the other hand, the proposed development at the remaining ten sites which are over 200m from a main road could potentially have a minor positive impact on health, as site end users in these locations would be situated away from major sources of traffic related air pollution.

### **K.13.6 Access to Greenspace**

- K.13.6.1 Within the Black Country, there is a rich and diverse range of public open spaces, formal parks, outdoor recreational spaces, as well as the PRow network and the canal system. There are two Country Parks located within the Plan area: 'Roughwood' Country Park in Walsall and 'Sandwell Valley' Country Park in Sandwell. All GTTS sites are located within 600m of one or more greenspaces. Therefore, a minor positive impact would be expected at these 13 sites, as the proposed development would be likely to provide site end users with good access to outdoor space and a diverse range of natural habitats, which is known to have physical and mental health benefits.

### **K.13.7 Net Loss of Greenspace**

- K.13.7.1 None of the proposed GTTS sites are identified as coinciding with a greenspace. A negligible impact on the provision of greenspace across the BCA would be expected as a result of development at these sites.

### **K.13.8 Public Right of Way / Cycle Path**

- K.13.8.1 There is an extensive PRow and cycle network in the Black Country. This includes many routes along the canal network and disused railway lines, which provide a recreational resource as well as links to other modes of transport. All proposed GTTS sites are located within 600m of the PRow and/or cycle network. The proposed development at these 13 sites would be likely to provide site end users with good pedestrian and/or cycle access and encourage physical activity, and therefore, have a minor positive impact on the health and wellbeing of local residents.

**Table K.13.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 12 – Health

Site Ref	NHS Hospital with A&E Department	Pedestrian Access to GP Surgery	Public Transport Access to GP Surgery	AQMA	Main Road	Access to Greenspace	Net Loss of Greenspace	ProW/ Cycle Path
<b>GTTS Sites</b>								
GT01	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
GT02	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
GT03	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
GT04	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
GT05	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-11	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
GT1	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+
GT50	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
HO28	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
36510	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
SA-0049-WAL	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
SA-0310-WAL	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	+
2583	-	+	+	-	+	+	0	+

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## K.14 SA Objective 13: Economy

### K.14.1 Employment Floorspace Provision

- K.14.1.1 Employment floorspace provision has been assessed with consideration of current land use and the proposed development at each site.
- K.14.1.2 None of the GTTS sites coincide with any identified employment sites and would not be expected to result in a net change in employment floorspace. Therefore, the proposed development at these 13 sites would be likely to have a negligible impact on the provision of employment opportunities.

### K.14.2 Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities

- K.14.2.1 Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping key employment locations and areas within a sustainable travel time. According to the modelling data, the majority of the Plan area is within a 30-minute walk to an employment location. All of the proposed GTTS sites are located within this identified sustainable travel time to employment opportunities, and therefore, a minor positive impact on pedestrian access to employment could be expected.

### K.14.3 Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities

- K.14.3.1 Accessibility modelling data indicates that the majority of the Plan area is located within a sustainable travel time via public transport to employment opportunities, identified as being within a 30-minute journey. All of the proposed GTTS sites are located within this identified sustainable travel time to employment opportunities, and therefore, a minor positive impact on public transport access to employment could be expected.

**Table K.14.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 13 – Economy

Site Ref	Employment Floorspace Provision	Pedestrian Access to Employment Opportunities	Public Transport Access to Employment Opportunities
<b>GTTS Sites</b>			
GT01	0	+	+
GT02	0	+	+
GT03	0	+	+
GT04	0	+	+
GT05	0	+	+
SA-11	0	+	+
GT1	0	+	+
GT50	0	+	+
HO28	0	+	+
36510	0	+	+
SA-0049-WAL	0	+	+
SA-0310-WAL	0	+	+
2583	0	+	+

## K.15 SA Objective 14: Education, Skills and Training

### K.15.1 Pedestrian Access to Primary School

K.15.1.1 Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping the location of primary schools and areas within a sustainable travel time to these schools. There are a total of 406 primary schools across the four authorities.

K.15.1.2 Sites GT04, GT05, SA-11, GT1, GT50, H028, 36510, SA-0049-WAL and 2583 are located within a 15-minute walking distance to a primary school. Therefore, the proposed development at these nine sites could potentially have a minor positive impact on pedestrian access to primary schools. However, Sites GT01, GT02, GT03 and SA-0310-WAL are located outside of a 15-minute walk to a primary school. Therefore, the proposed development at these four sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on access to primary schools due to the likely increased reliance on less sustainable travel methods.

### K.15.2 Pedestrian Access to Secondary School

K.15.2.1 Accessibility modelling data has been provided to Lepus by the BCA, mapping the location of secondary schools and areas within a sustainable travel time to these schools. There are a total of 127 secondary schools across the four authorities.

K.15.2.2 Sites GT04, GT05, GT1, GT50, 36510, SA-0049-WAL and 2583 are located in areas within a 25-minute walk to a secondary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these seven sites could be expected to encourage pedestrian access to secondary schools and have a minor positive impact on education, skills and training. However, Sites GT01, GT02, GT03, SA-11, H028 and SA-0310-WAL are situated in the areas of the Plan area outside of a 25-minute walk to a secondary school, and as such, the proposed development at these six sites could potentially have a minor negative impact on sustainable access to education.

### K.15.3 Public Transport Access to Secondary School

K.15.3.1 Existing public transport within the Black Country is widespread and would be expected to provide residents with good access to the local and wider area. Accessibility modelling data indicates only localised pockets of the Plan area where public transport access to secondary schools is limited.

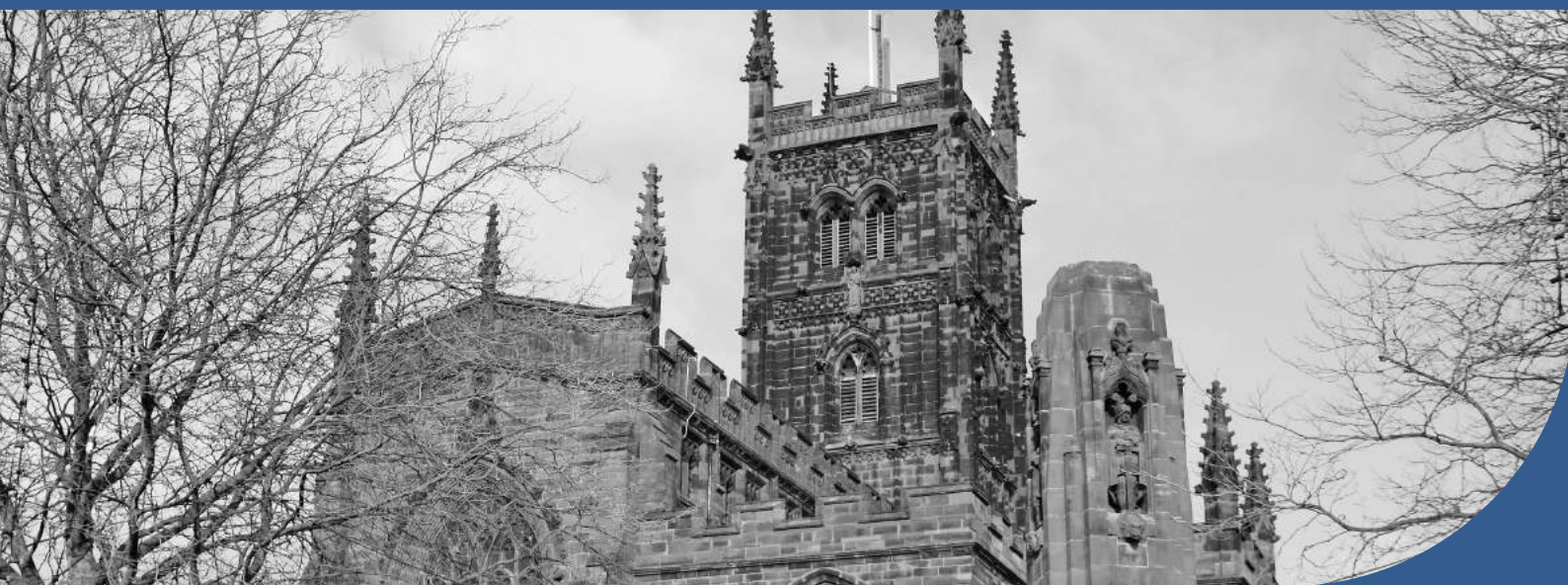
K.15.3.2 Sites GT01, GT02, GT03, GT04, GT05, GT1, GT50, H028, 36510, SA-0049-WAL, SA-0310-WAL and 2583 are located within a 25-minute public transport journey to a secondary school, and therefore, the proposed development at these 12 sites would be expected to have a minor positive impact on sustainable access to education, based on current infrastructure.



However, Site SA-11 is located outside of this sustainable travel time to a secondary school, and therefore, the proposed development at this site could potentially have a minor negative impact on new residents' access to education, based on current infrastructure.

**Table K.15.1:** Sites impact matrix for SA Objective 14 – Education, skills and training

Site Ref	Pedestrian Access to Primary School	Pedestrian Access to Secondary School	Public Transport Access to Secondary School
<b>GTTS Sites</b>			
GT01	-	-	+
GT02	-	-	+
GT03	-	-	+
GT04	+	+	+
GT05	+	+	+
SA-11	+	-	-
GT1	+	+	+
GT50	+	+	+
H028	+	-	+
36510	+	+	+
SA-0049-WAL	+	+	+
SA-0310-WAL	-	-	+
2583	+	+	+



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