

Chaddesley Corbett Neighbourhood Plan
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Revised Baseline Data

August 2013



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1. Introduction

1.1 This report details the baseline information for Chaddesley Corbett. The data has been used to inform the development of the Sustainability Appraisal framework for the Chaddesley Corbett Neighbourhood Plan. The majority of the data has been taken from the 2011 census and existing District Council records.

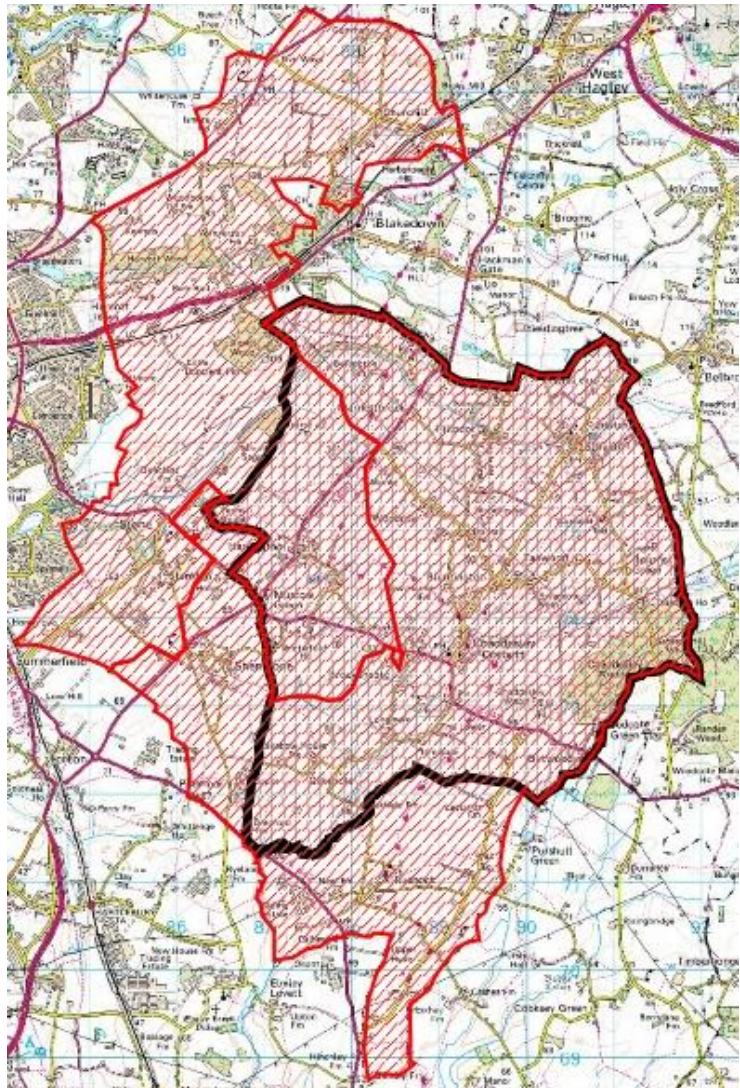
1.2 The report begins with an introduction to the Parish of Chaddesley Corbett. Following on from that the information is set out under the three widely recognised aspects of sustainable development:

- Social
- Economic
- Environmental

The report draws on data from a number of sources. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are used to compare the Parish with other areas within the Country. The IMD is based on Lower Super Output Areas LSOAs. These are units made up of output areas and have a population of between 1000 and 1500. The LSOAs are not aligned to parish boundaries; therefore, Chaddesley Corbett falls into two LSOAs which are shown on the map to the right.

The IMD uses 38 indicators across 7 domains. Further information on the indicators used within each domain is set out alongside the results for that domain as it is presented within the report. The IMD is a continuous measure of deprivation and therefore there is no specific point on the scale below which areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. The maps used within this report use the following widely used categories to present the information:

- 10% most deprived
- 11-20% most deprived
- 21-50% most deprived
- 21-50% least deprived
- 20% least deprived



2. Introduction to Chaddesley Corbett Parish

2.1 The Parish of Chaddesley Corbett is situated within Wyre Forest District in North Worcestershire. The parish lies approximately mid-way between Kidderminster and Bromsgrove.

2.2 The Parish can trace its origins back to the Domesday Book and beyond. It was, and largely remains, a rural community, which is one of its great attractions. In 1821 Chaddesley Corbett had a population of 1,343 and 280 houses. In 1870, according to John Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales, *"Chaddesley Corbett consisted of a village, a parish, and a sub-district. The parish comprised 5,914 acres, a population of 1,457, and 311 houses. There were coal pits, some forges, and a yarn factory. The sub-district contained 3 parishes of 9,582 acres, a population of 2,091 and 448 houses"*.



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2.3 In 'History of the County of Worcester' (1913), the parish was described as large, covering 6,079 acres, of which 3,065 were arable, 2,247 pasture and 242 woodland. No reference is made to population or housing.

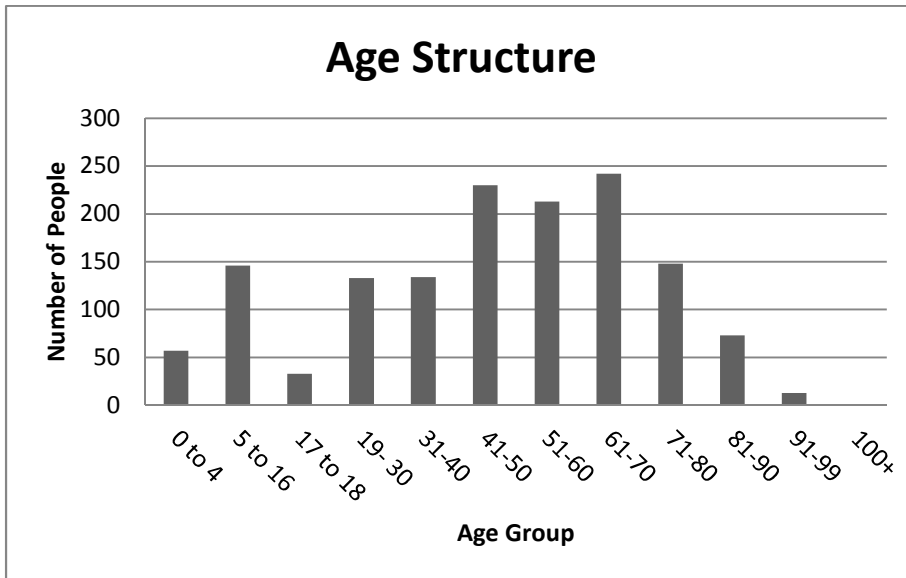
2.4 Today the rural parish is washed over by the Green Belt. It includes a village, small hamlets, settlements, ancient woodland and large areas of farmland. Many of the houses still attest to past history. There are 70 listed buildings within the Parish, of which two are Grade 1 (St Cassian's Church and Harvington Hall). Locations within both Chaddesley Corbett and Harvington are designated as conservation areas and include some of the best examples of historic rural architecture in the area. Chaddesley Woods represent an important feature of the Parish and can be accessed by footpaths from a number of locations in the Parish.

2.5 Chaddesley Corbett is a large Parish of some 6,000 acres (2,428 hectares) set within the heart of the Worcestershire Countryside, and sits about 80m above sea level. The Parish, with its unspoilt surroundings, attractive buildings and long history, provides enjoyment for residents and visitors alike. It incorporates the hamlets of, Bellington, Bluntington, Brockencote, Cakebole, Hillpool, Drayton, Harvington, Lower Chaddesley, Mustow Green (East), Tanwood, Winterfold and Woodrow.

2.6 Chaddesley Parish has an involved community, with a number of active groups. The sporting groups include rugby, football, cricket and riding for the disabled. The Parish has two Women's Institutes, churches and a bell ringing group. Recreational groups include Probus, gardening, history and amateur dramatics. There is also a farmers' club and a Brownies' group.

3. Social

Population



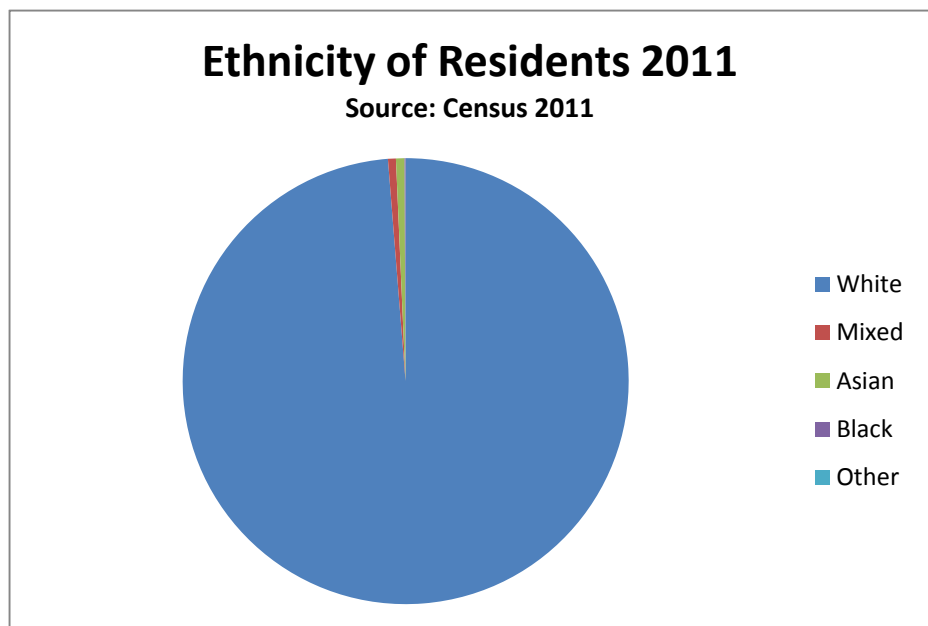
3.1 According to the 2011 Census 1,422 people live in Chaddesley Corbett. The graph to the left shows the age structure of the population.

3.2 The Parish has a large concentration of older people. The 41-70 years age range is over-represented in the

Parish when compared to the District as a whole. There is also a greater proportion of people aged between 81 and 99 years when compared to the District's overall population. The younger age groups are under-represented with a smaller proportion of children aged 16 and under within the Parish than within the District as a whole.

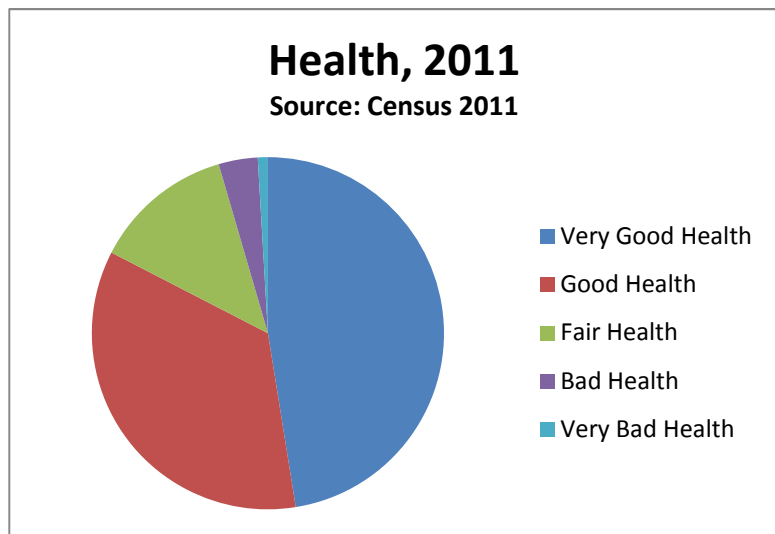
Ethnicity

3.3 The pie chart shows that the residents of Chaddesley Corbett are predominantly white. The Parish has a smaller proportion of ethnic minorities than the District as a whole and when compared to the region, the gap widens further still.



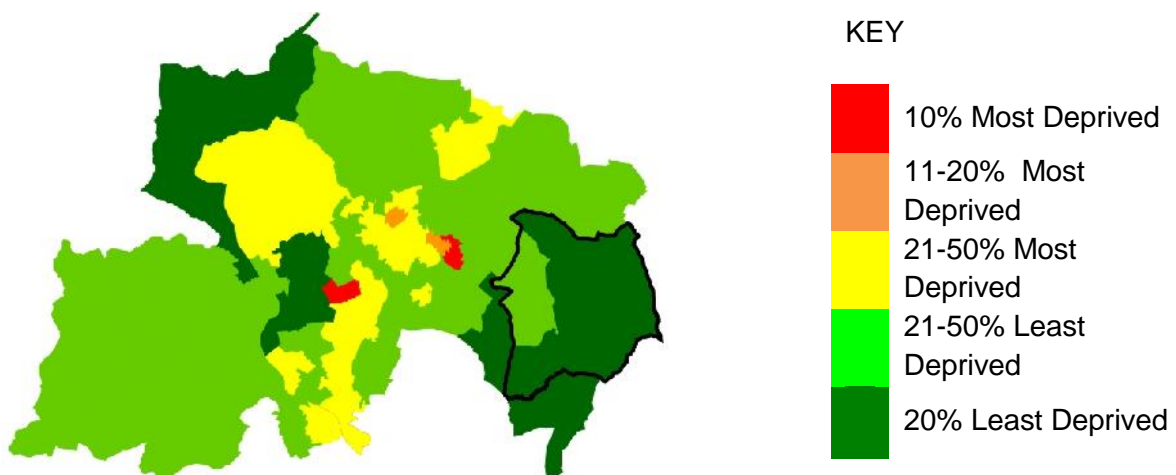
Health

3.4 The pie chart to the right shows that the majority of residents in Chaddesley Corbett Parish are in very good or good health. Only a small proportion of the population consider their health to be bad or very bad. Levels of overall health within Chaddesley Corbett Parish are better than those within Wyre Forest District as a whole.



Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Health

3.5 The map below shows the IMD health profiles for the District. This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation. Four indicators are used to calculate this domain.



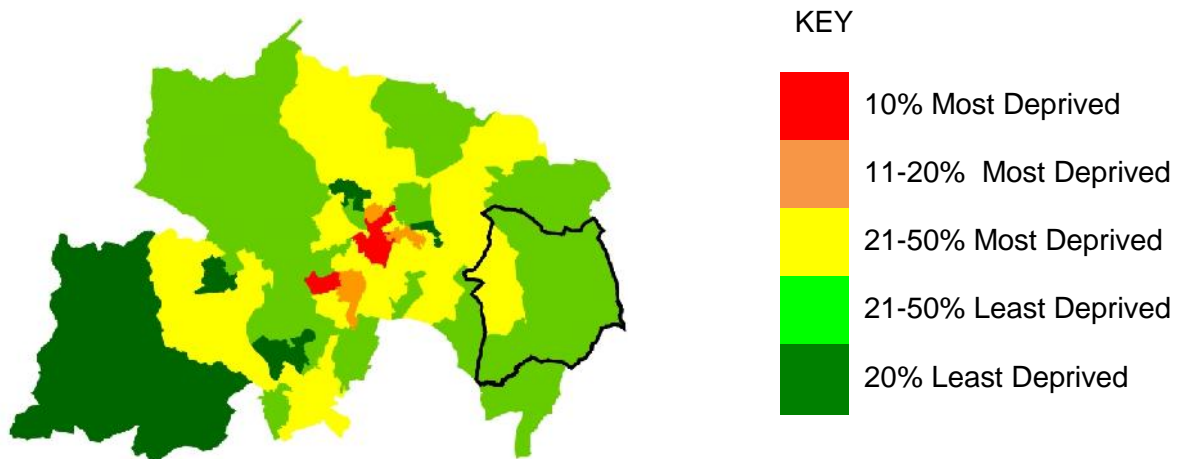
3.6 Chaddesley Corbett Parish is outlined on the map above. The Parish falls into two Super Output Areas, one of which is in the 21-50% least deprived and one of which is in the 20% least deprived in the Country.

Crime - IMD

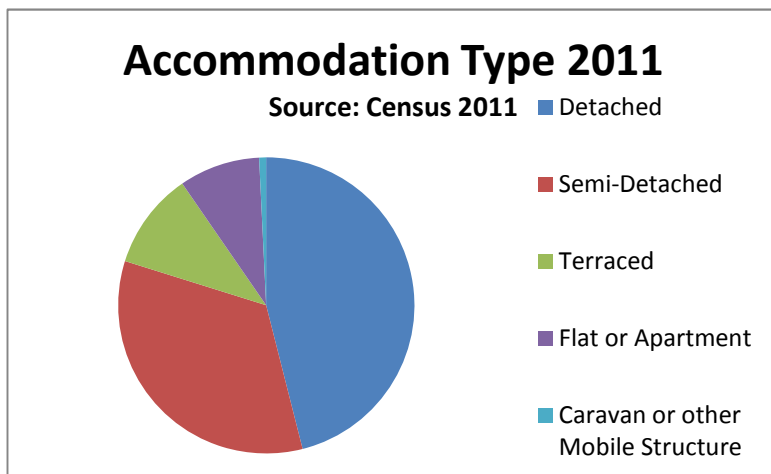
3.7 The crime domain of the IMD measures the rate of recorded crime in an area for four major crime types representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level:

- Violence – number of reported violent crimes (19 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Burglary – number of reported burglaries (4 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Theft – number of reported thefts (5 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Criminal damage – number of reported crimes (11 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population.

3.8 Chaddesley Corbett Parish is outlined on the map below. The Parish falls within two Super Output Areas. Part of the Parish is in the 21-50% most deprived SOAs and part is within the 21-50% least deprived SOAs. The two LSOAs which cover the Parish are ranked 13414th and 21788th and this puts them at the 41st and 61st percentile respectively.



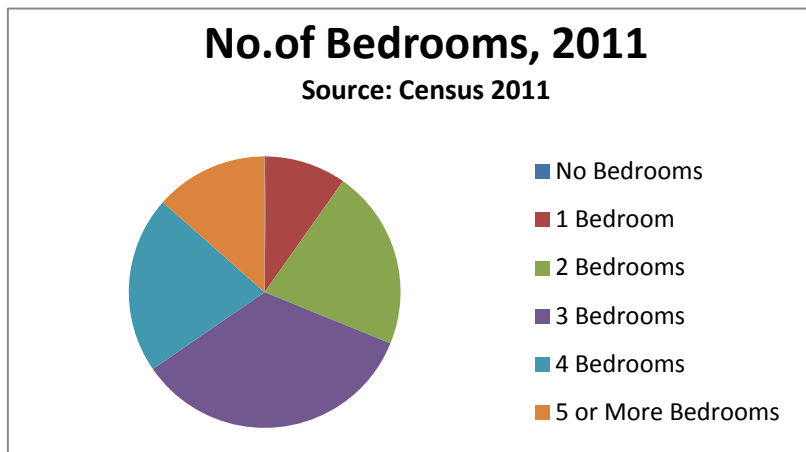
Dwelling Types



3.9 The chart shows the breakdown of properties within the Parish by type. The Parish has a larger proportion of detached houses when compared to the District as a whole and a lower proportion of semi-detached properties. The Parish also has a lower proportion of flats than the District as a whole. The Parish has no shared dwellings.

Number of Bedrooms

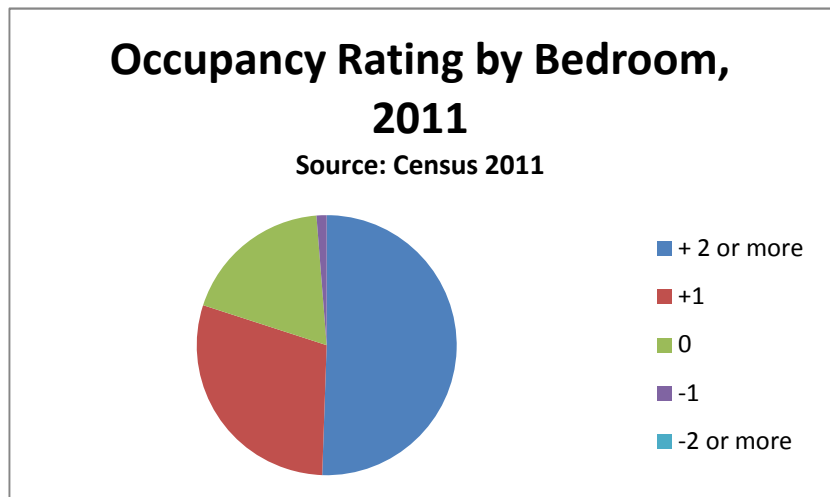
3.10 Chaddesley Corbett Parish has around the same proportion of one bedroom homes as the district as a whole. However, the Parish has considerably less two and three bedroom homes and significantly more homes with four or five or more bedrooms. This, together with the data on type of property above



demonstrates that the Parish has a significant proportion of larger detached houses. This could make it difficult for first time buyers within the Parish to access the property market.

Occupancy by Bedroom

3.11 The chart to the right shows that there are only a very small percentage of homes in Chaddesley Corbett Parish which are considered to be overcrowded based on standard definitions of bedroom requirements per household. More than 75% of the homes in the Parish are under-



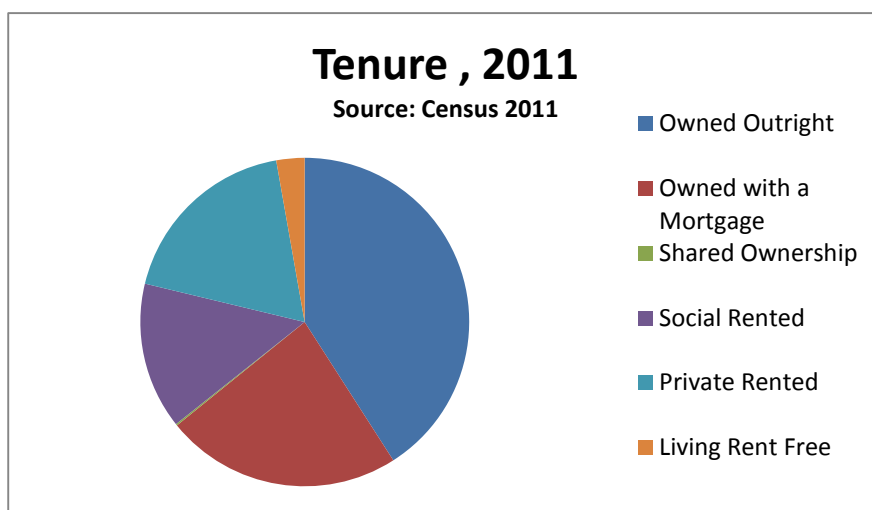
occupied. This is reflective of the more mature population and the relatively large property sizes when measured by number of bedrooms. By comparison, the District as a whole has a larger number of properties which are considered to be occupied at the standard level. The District as a whole also has slightly more homes which are considered to be overcrowded.

Empty Homes

3.12 The 2011 census shows that there are 21 properties which are not used as a primary address. This means that these homes are either empty, second homes or holiday homes. Sometimes properties are empty for a short period between tenants or as they are being sold. However, some properties can remain empty for longer periods of time. The District Council keeps a record of long-term empty properties and takes action to bring these back into use where appropriate. The District Council is aware of eight empty properties within the Parish of Chaddesley Corbett.

Tenure

3.13 The chart below shows that the majority of homes within the Parish of Chaddesley Corbett are owned either outright or with a mortgage. When compared to the District as a whole, the Parish has a higher level of outright ownership and a lower proportion of



of households who own their home with a mortgage. The Parish has more private rented properties and an almost identical proportion of social rented properties compared to the District. Shared ownership is a relatively new tenure and Chaddesley Corbett Parish only has one shared ownership property whereas the District as a whole has 259.

House Prices

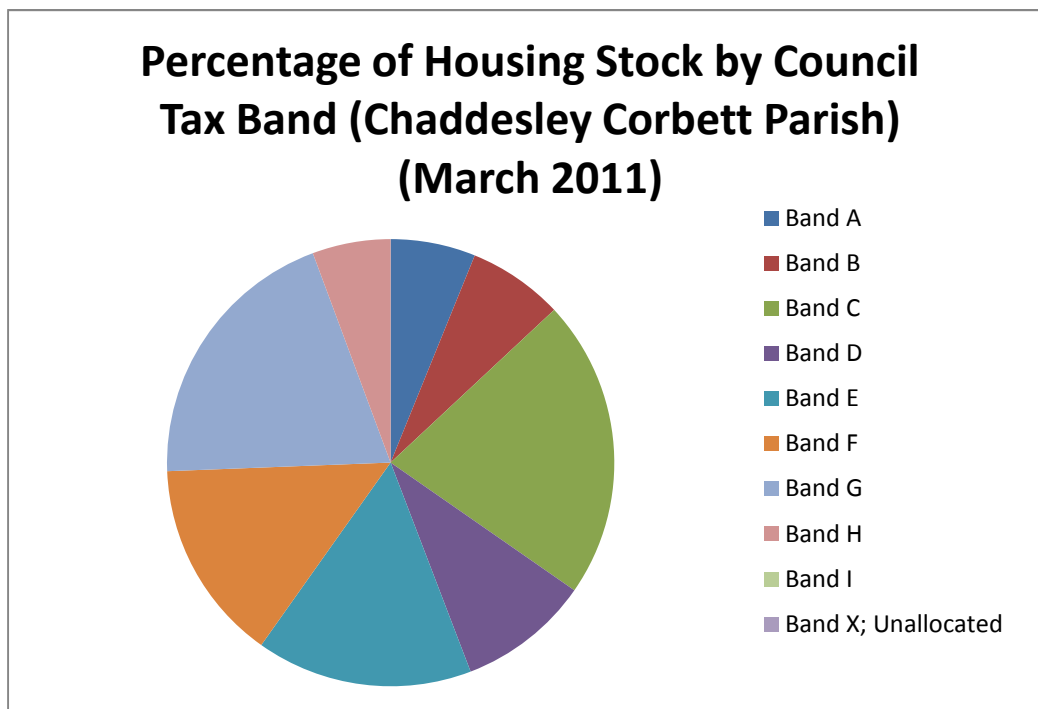
3.14 The average house price in Chaddesley Corbett Parish based on all sales during 2011 and 2012 was £529,595 (Source: Land Registry Sales Data). A total of 24 properties were sold during the two year period; the details of these are set out in the table below. The data and average house price is reflective of the fact that the housing stock within the Parish is biased towards larger detached properties. The average house price for Wyre Forest District, based on all sales in 2011 and 2012, was £167,442 (Source: Worcestershire County Council). Therefore, prices in the Parish are considerably higher than those within the District generally.

Year	Property Type	Number of Bedrooms	Price Paid
2012	Detached	6	£1,035,000
2012	Terraced (Barn Conversion)	Unknown	£405,000
2012	Terraced (Barn Conversion)	Unknown	£471,000
2012	Detached	3	£317,500
2012	Detached	Unknown	£570,000
2012	Detached	4	£600,000
2012	Terraced	4	£160,000
2012	Terraced	Unknown	£550,000
2012	Detached	Unknown	£670,000
2012	Detached	4	£385,000
2012	Semi-detached	3	£210,000
2012	Detached	Unknown	£380,000
2012	Terraced	Unknown	£499,000

Year	Property Type	Number of Bedrooms	Price Paid
2011	Detached	4	£465,000
2011	Detached	Unknown	£760,000
2011	Detached	Unknown	£485,000
2011	Detached	Unknown	£770,000
2011	Semi-detached	5	£617,500
2011	Terraced	Unknown	£258,000
2011	Detached	4	£850,000
2011	Detached	Unknown	£1,325,000
2011	Detached	5	£400,000
2011	Semi-detached	4	£240,000
2011	Semi-detached	3	£190,000

Council Tax Bands

3.15 The chart below shows the percentage of properties within Chaddesley Corbett Parish which fall into each Council Tax band. This provides an indication of the value of properties.



3.16 The chart shows that around 13% of properties within the Parish of Chaddesley Corbett fall into Council Tax band A or B; this is compared to around 48% of properties within the District as a whole. Around 50% of the properties within the Parish of Chaddesley Corbett fall into Council Tax bands E, F or G. This is compared to just fewer than 7% across the District as a whole. The Council Tax data shows that there is a concentration of higher value properties within Chaddesley Corbett Parish.

Housing Completions

3.17 The table below sets out the housing completions in Chaddesley Corbett Parish over the last 10 years. All of these dwellings are market housing. The dwellings are a mixture of barn conversions, new dwellings on previously developed sites and a new agricultural dwelling. In addition to those completions set out, there are a number of extant permissions in the Parish which could deliver 19 dwellings if all are implemented. 14 of these dwellings are under construction including four affordable dwellings and seven barn conversions.

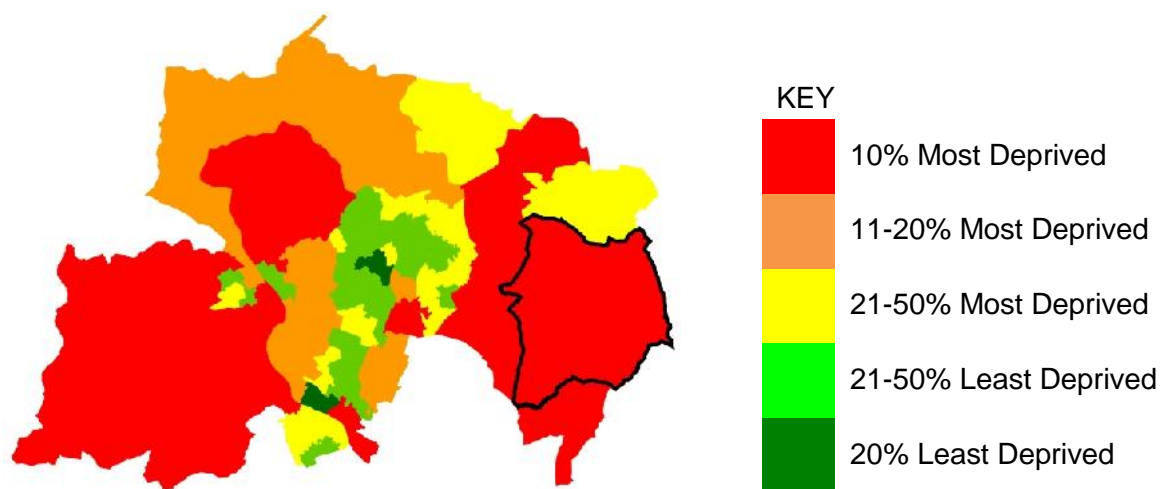
Location	Year completed	Type of development	No. of beds
Bluntington Barn DY10 4NP	2002	Conversion of former commercial garage	4
Dungenomor, Lodge Ford Hill DY10 4RA	2003	Barn conversion	2
1 – 9 Drayton Grove DY9 0BY	2003-2006	9 executive new build on former depot	5
Arwenack House DY10 4NP	2004	New build – former scrap yard	4
1 – 7 Tanwood Court Barns DY10 4NT	2004	Barn conversions	5 x 2-bed 2 x 3-bed
The Pound Stables, Drayton Road DY10 4QL	2004	Conversion of former pound	3
Bluntington Gables DY10 4NP	2005	New build – former scrap yard	4
Friars Farm, Harvington DY10 4NE	2005	New build agricultural dwelling	2
1 – 5 Swancote Farm Barns DY10 4NR	2005 - 2006	Barn conversions	1 x 2-bed, 3 x 3-bed, 1 x 4-bed
3 barns at New House Farm DY10 4QD	2007	Barn conversions	1 x 3-bed, 2 x 4-bed
Dorhall Old Farm DY10 4QQ	2008	Barn conversion	4
The Russets, Drayton Road DY10 4QL	2008	New build agricultural dwelling	3
Bournewood Barn, Drollis Farm DY10 4PA	2009	Barn conversion	3
14A Briar Hill DY10 4SQ	2012	New build in side garden	4
Deansford Barn DY10 4ND	2012	Barn conversion	3

IMD Barriers to Housing and Services

3.18 This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

3.19 The map below shows that Chaddesley Corbett Parish falls into the 10% most deprived SOAs in the country for the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. This is because average house prices within the Parish are relatively high and whilst Chaddesley Corbett Village offers a range of services, these are not easily accessible from some parts of the Parish. The map shows that the rural areas of the District generally perform poorly in this domain whilst the urban areas of Kidderminster and to a lesser extent, Stourport-on-Severn, perform relatively well.

3.20 The LSOAs which cover the Parish are ranked 2,610th and 2,494th which puts them both at the 8th percentile.



4. Economic

Employment

4.1 The table below shows the percentage of the total number of usual residents aged 16-74 falling into each employment category. Whilst the percentage of economically active and economically inactive residents is broadly similar in the Parish and the District, there are differences in the breakdown of types of economic activity and economic inactivity. The Parish of Chaddesley Corbett has a smaller percentage of part-time and full-time employees but much larger percentages of both part-time and full-time self-employed people.

4.2 The Parish has a smaller percentage of people who are unemployed, and a smaller percentage of people who are long-term sick/disabled. However, the percentage of retired people and people looking after their home or family is broadly similar in the Parish and the District as a whole.

Employment Status	Parish %	District %
Economically Active: Total	69.73	68.73
Economically Active; Employee; Part-Time	11.62	15.20
Economically Active; Employee; Full-Time	32.99	37.39
Economically Active; Self-Employed with Employees; Part-Time	1.50	0.37
Economically Active; Self-Employed with Employees; Full-Time	5.25	1.82
Economically Active; Self-Employed Without Employees; Part-Time	6.75	2.50
Economically Active; Self-Employed Without Employees; Full-Time	7.78	5.01
Economically Active; Unemployed	1.97	4.20
Economically Active; Full-Time Student	1.87	2.23
Economically Inactive; Total	30.27	31.27
Economically Inactive; Retired	18.46	18.47
Economically Inactive; Student (including Full-Time Students)	3.47	3.34
Economically Inactive; Looking After Home or Family	3.84	3.65
Economically Inactive; Long-Term Sick or Disabled	2.62	4.11
Economically Inactive; Other	1.87	1.71

Level of Qualification

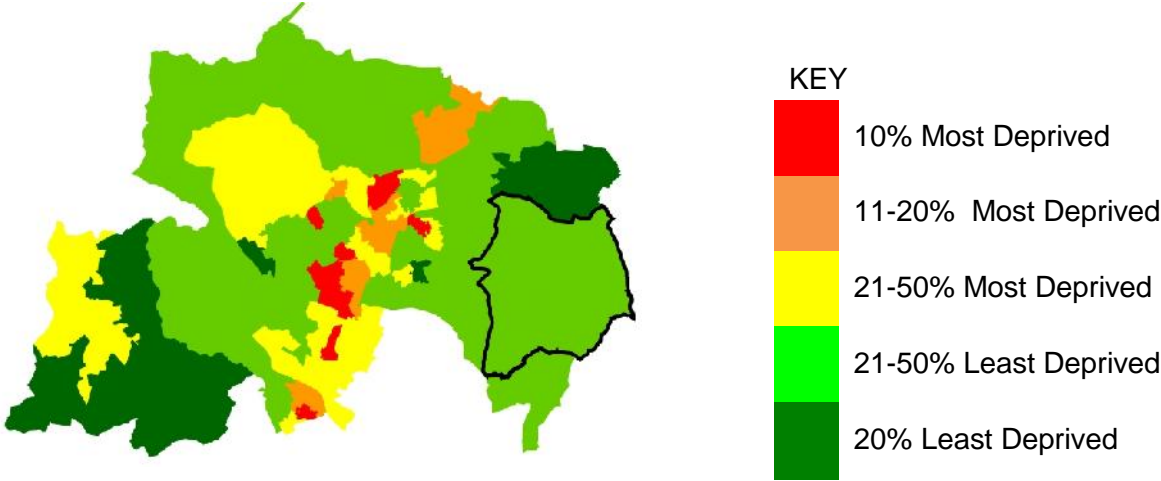
4.3 The chart overleaf shows the highest level of qualification attained by a person for all usual residents in the Parish aged 16 and over. Almost a third of people within the Parish are qualified to level 4 or above whereas within the District as a whole only 22% of people are qualified to Level 4 and above. Around 5% fewer people within the Parish have no qualifications when compared to the District as whole.



IMD Education, Skills and Training

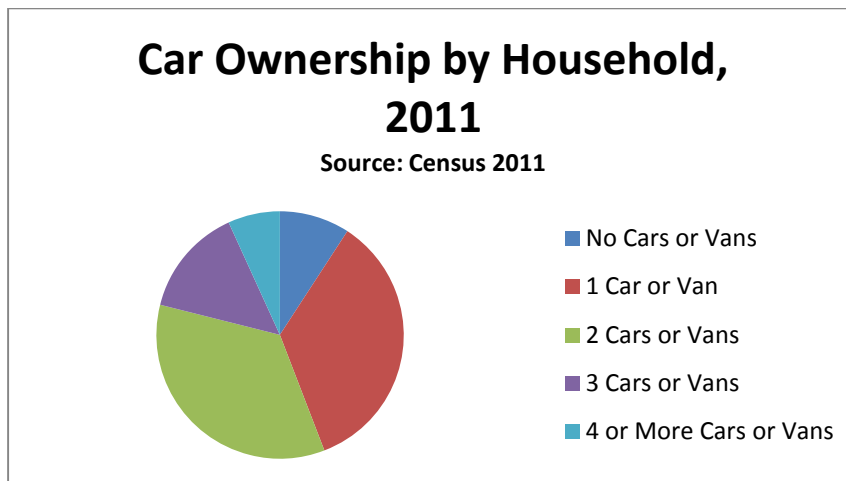
4.4 This domain measures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in an area. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the ‘flow’ and ‘stock’ of educational disadvantage within an area respectively.

4.5 The map below shows that Chaddesley Corbett Parish falls into the 21-50% least deprived areas in terms of education, skills and training. The LSOAs which cover the Parish are ranked 21460th and 18287th which puts them at the 66th and 56th percentile respectively.



Car Ownership

4.6 Approximately 70% of the households in Chaddesley Corbett Parish have one or two cars. When compared to the District as a whole, there are significantly fewer households in the Parish with no cars than in the District as a whole. The Parish has more households with two, three, and four or more cars than the District as a whole. The rural nature of the Parish and limited public transport provision mean that households are more reliant on private cars to access services and facilities.



Public Transport

4.7 The nearest rail stations to the Parish are Blakedown and Kidderminster; both are approximately 4 miles from Chaddesley Corbett village centre. Both stations offer services between Birmingham and Worcester serving intermediate stations.

4.8 The 133 bus service runs from Kidderminster to Droitwich Spa calling at Chaddesley Corbett Village, Bluntington and Harvington. The service operates three journeys each way per day, mornings only, Monday to Saturday.

4.9 The X3 runs from Areley Kings to Redditch via Kidderminster and Bromsgrove calling at the entrance to Chaddesley Corbett village. The service operates hourly Monday to Saturday during the daytime. There are also three services per day on a Sunday.

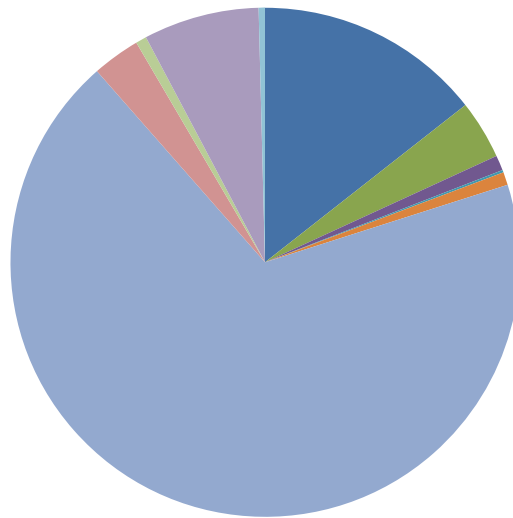
Method of Travel to Work

4.10 The chart overleaf shows the method of travel to work for all of those who are usually resident within the Parish and are aged between 16 and 74 and in employment. Almost 15% of these people work mainly from home, this is significantly higher than for the District as a whole where only just over 5% work at or mainly from home. More people in Chaddesley Corbett use the train as their main form of transport to work than in the District as a whole.

4.11 Almost 70% of people commute by private car or van which is comparable with the District as a whole. Fewer people within the Parish walk, cycle, use a bus or travel as a passenger in a car or van to travel to work than in the District as a whole.

Method of Travel to Work, 2011

Source: Census 2011



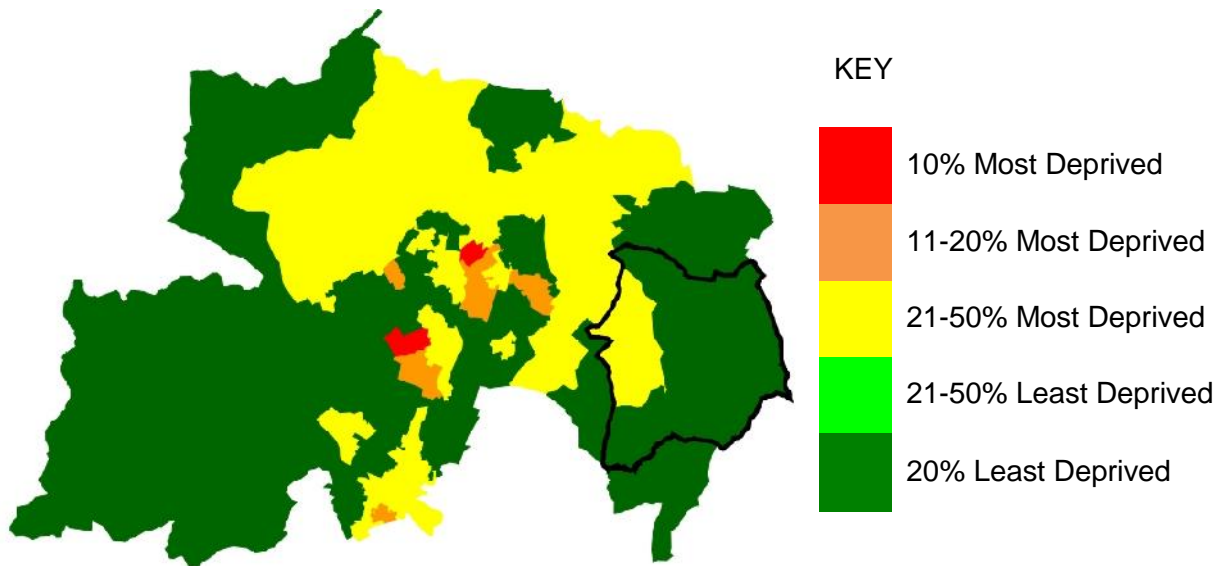
- Work Mainly at or From Home
- Train
- Taxi
- Driving a Car or Van
- Bicycle
- Other Method of Travel to Work
- Underground, Metro, Light Rail, Tram
- Bus, Minibus or Coach
- Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped
- Passenger in a Car or Van
- On Foot

IMD Income

4.12 This domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation related to low income. A combined count of income deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated.

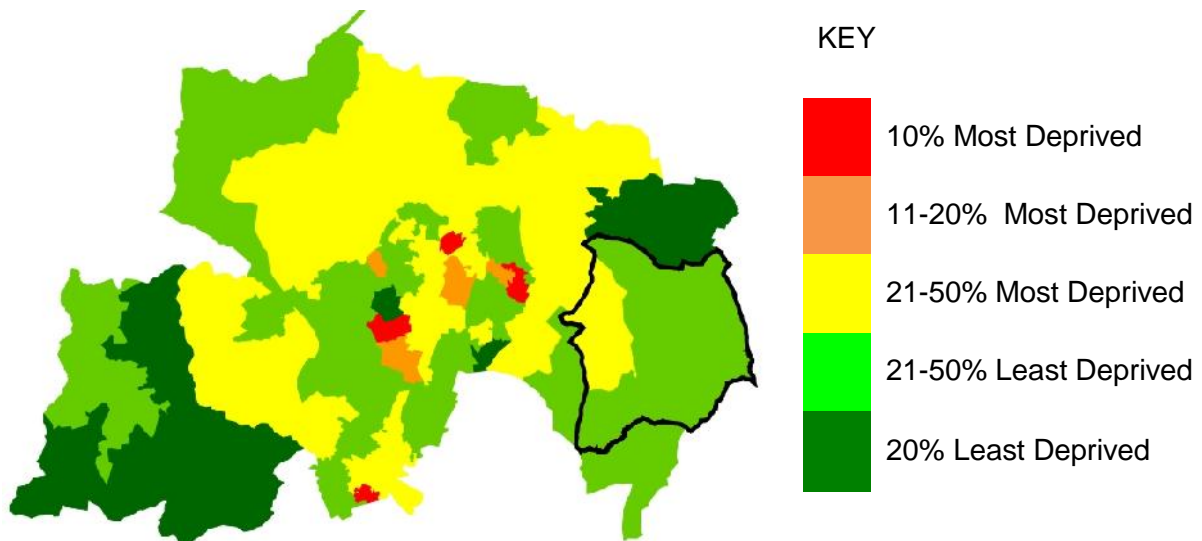
4.13 In addition to this domain index two supplementary indices concerning income deprivation are also produced, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index. These two indices represent the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households and the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households respectively.

4.14 The majority of Chaddesley Corbett Parish is within the least deprived 20% nationally in terms of income deprivation. The remainder of the Parish is within the 21-50% least deprived, however, as the data does not accurately fit the Parish boundary, it may be skewed by households outside of the Parish. The LSOAs which cover the Parish are ranked 15,447th and 20,452nd which puts them at the 48th and 63rd percentile respectively.



IMD Employment

4.15 This domain measures employment deprivation in an area conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market. The LSOAs which cover the Parish are ranked 24,995th and 11,793rd which puts them at the 77th and 36th percentile respectively.



Chaddesley Corbett Local Centre

4.16 Chaddesley Corbett Parish has a number of facilities for residents. These are set out in the table below.

Name	Type of Facility	Settlement	Postcode
Village Hall	Community Facility	Brockencote	DY10 4QA
The Oaks Community Hall	Community Facility	Harvington	DY10 4NS

St Mary's Church Hall	Community Facility	Harvington	DY10 4LR
Allotments off Hemming Way (34 plots)	Community Facility	Chaddesley Corbett	N/A
Community Orchard (off Hemming Way)	Community Facility	Chaddesley Corbett	N/A
Chaddesley Corbett School	Education	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4QN
Chaddesley Corbett Pre-School Nursery	Education	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4SD
Winterfold School	Education	Winterfold	DY10 4PW
Medical Centre	Health	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4SF
Chaddesley Cricket Club	Leisure	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4RE
Brockencote Hotel	Leisure	Brockencote	DY10 4PY
Harvington Hall	Leisure	Harvington	DY10 4LR
St Mary's Church	Place of Worship	Harvington	DY10 4LR
St Cassian's Church	Place of Worship	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4SD
The Fox	Public House	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4QN
The Dog	Public House	Harvington	DY10 4LN
The Talbot	Public House	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4SA
The Swan	Public House	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4SD
The Robin Hood	Public House	Drayton	DY9 0BW
Chaddesley Garage	Retail	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4QN
Old Malthouse (Florist)	Retail	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4SA
Village Store incorporating tea rooms with sub Post Office	Retail	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4SA
Butchers	Retail	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4SA
Hair & Beauty Salon	Retail	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4SA
Rowberry's Garden Centre	Retail	Chaddesley Corbett	DY10 4QN

5. Environmental

Green Belt

5.1 The entire Parish of Chaddesley Corbett lies within the West Midlands Green Belt. The purposes of the Green Belt as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework are:

- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
- to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
- to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

Natural Character Areas

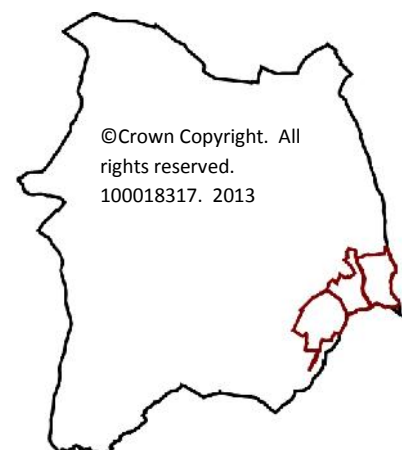
5.2 National Character Areas (NCAs) divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision making framework for the natural environment. The Parish of Chaddesley Corbett falls into the Mid Severn Sandstone Plateau National Character Area. The Mid Severn Sandstone Plateau is a large area which covers an area including Wolverhampton, Telford, Kidderminster, Stourbridge and Albrighton and Bridgnorth. The key characteristics considered to be relevant to Chaddesley Corbett are:

- Rolling landform with open, arable cultivation dominating an often weak hedgerow pattern.
- Contrasting areas of smaller fields, and mixed field pattern with more distinctive hedgerows in west.
- Parklands and estate conifer and deciduous woodlands.
- Patches of heathland.
- Narrow, steep-sided wooded dingles found throughout the area.

National Nature Reserves (NNRs) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

5.3 The map to the right shows Chaddesley Woods NNR. Approximately two thirds of the NNR is also a SSSI.

5.4 The NNR is located between Kidderminster and Bromsgrove. It is 2km east of Chaddesley Corbett village. The reserve is easily accessible, with limited car parking on a minor road running through the reserve, and also a bus service running to Chaddesley Corbett.



5.5 The reserve offers some disabled access. Spring and autumn are the best times to visit the reserve. There is a 2 km nature trail through the reserve and interpretation panels are provided for visitor information.

Special Wildlife Sites

5.6 The map below shows the SWSs within Chaddesley Corbett Parish. There are three Special Wildlife Sites in Chaddesley Corbett Parish. These are Mearse Farm Heath which is a mix of heathland, grassland and woodland; Hoo and Barnet Brook linear SWS which is a mix of open water, woodland, grassland and marshland; and Hadley, Elmley and Hockley Brooks which is open water.



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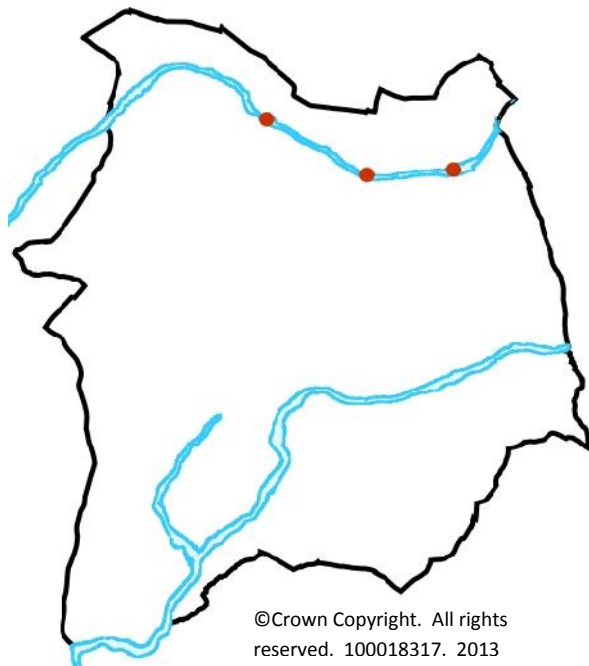
Tree Preservation Orders

5.7 The map below shows the TPOs which are in place within Chaddesley Corbett Parish. There are a number of TPOs covering either individual trees or groups of trees.



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Flood Mapping



5.8 The map to the left shows the watercourses within Chaddesley Corbett Parish and the three incidences of flooding identified through the District Council's Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. The three known flooding problems are as follows:

- Barnett Brook at Dorhall and Woodrow – excess water affects land and property. Highway drainage issue.
- Barnett Brook at Hillpool - excess water affects land and property. Highway drainage issue.
- Barnett Brook at Drayton - excess water affects land and property. Highway drainage issue.

Water Quality / Water Resources

5.9 The area covered by the Chaddesley Corbett Neighbourhood Development Plan drains into the Hoo Brook and Hadley/Elmley Brook Water Framework Directive (WFD) water catchments.

5.10 Neither of these water bodies has reached the required good ecological status. Both are classed as being of moderate status and therefore they must be brought up to good status by 2027, in line with the objectives of the WFD.

5.11 Hoo Brook is currently failing to meet the required standard for the level of phosphates found in the watercourse which is due to unacceptably high levels of diatoms and algae in the brook. A study has concluded that the most likely source of these phosphates is a combination of both rural and urban diffuse pollution sources. There is a permitted discharge of treated sewage into Hoo Brook from the Severn Trent Water sewage works at Belbroughton.

5.12 Hadley/Elmley Brook is also currently failing to meet the required standard for the level of phosphates found in the watercourse. There is an on-going study of the ecology of the brook taking place as part of a wider assessment of the ecological impact of the public water supply abstraction from groundwater immediately to the West of Chaddesley Corbett. There is a permitted discharge into the Hadley Brook from the Severn Trent Water Sewage works at Chaddesley Corbett.

5.13 Wyre Forest District Council's Water Cycle Strategy (March 2010) identifies Chaddesley Corbett wastewater treatment works as being of concern during the Local Plan period due to the risk of consented dry weather flow exceedence. The Water Cycle Strategy states that the wastewater treatment works is '*already operating under pressure and, as a result, will require either an increase in consented dry weather flow or an improvement in their operating capacity to accommodate any potential new development in these areas*'. The District Council's Infrastructure Plan (March 2013) acknowledges these issues but does not provide any further assessment of the constraints on the basis that no site allocations for the Chaddesley Corbett area are included within the Local Plan.

Groundwater Vulnerability

5.14 There are a number of public water supply abstractions located within and just to the west of the plan area. There are therefore groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs) within the plan area, categorized as Zones 1, 2 and 3, which would restrict certain activities, particularly when it comes to the Inner SPZs.

Historic Environment

Historic Environment Assessment (HEA)

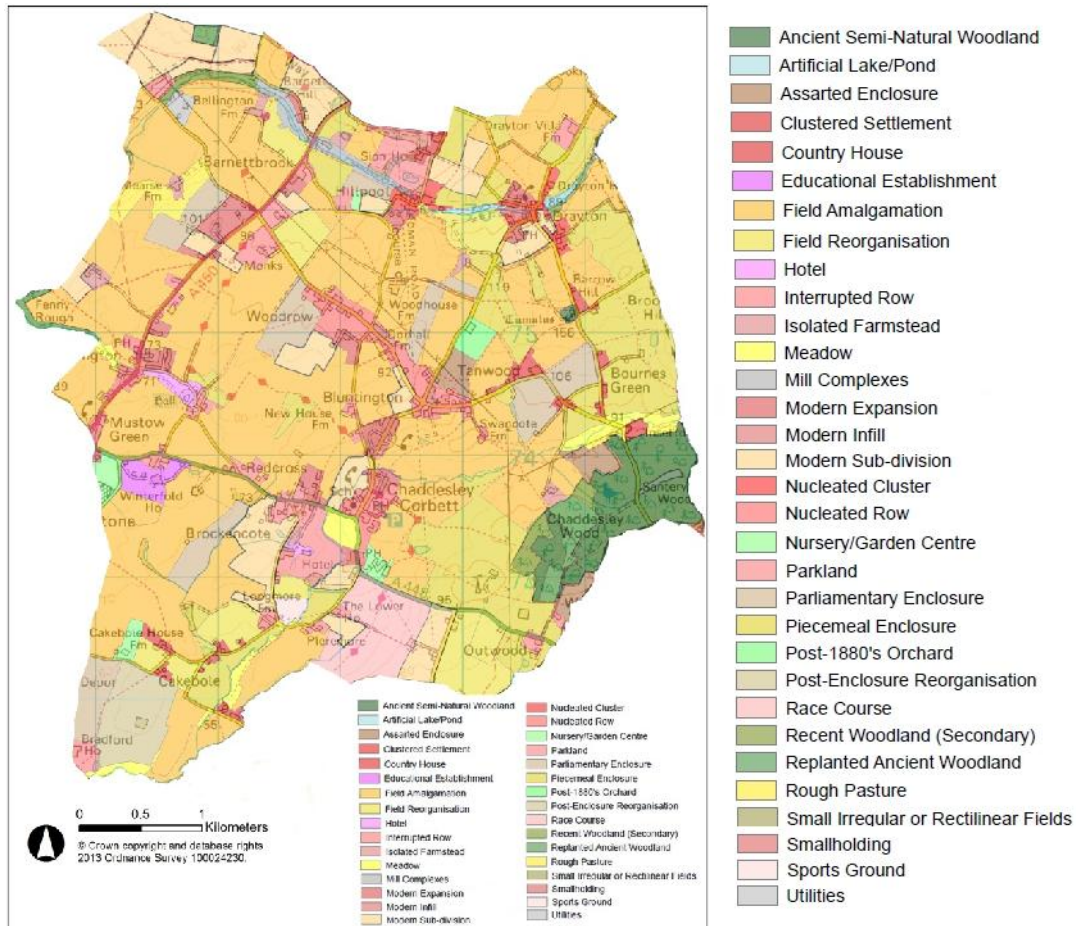
5.15 This was a strategic, integrated historic environment characterisation and sensitivity assessment carried out in 2009-10, originally for District Core Strategies. No data is available for Wyre Forest District, which elected not to take up the project.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)

5.16 This is a detailed characterisation study that has now been completed for the whole county. HLC is a fine-grained assessment that has identified overall, detailed and inherited character and time-depth in a seamless map across the landscape. HLC, therefore, identifies rates of conservative and dynamic change in the landscape and provides a more informed evidence base for assessing the setting of heritage assets.

5.17 The map below illustrates the current historic landscape character for Chaddesley Corbett parish, which is covered by a total of 198 HLC polygons. 'Current' HLC refers to the extant historic character that is visible in the modern landscape. For example, areas where field boundary loss has had an impact will show change that is often post-1945 in origin, yet those areas may still contain less dominant landscape attributes and heritage assets that date to earlier periods. Equally, there may be areas of the landscape where there is a strong inherited character from an earlier period that dominates that part of the landscape. Examples are: ancient semi-natural woodland; historic parkland or areas of ancient enclosed field that have been less affected by modern field amalgamation. The landscape history and evolution of Chaddesley Corbett is largely typical of the wider north Worcestershire landscape with areas of managed woodland, unenclosed heath and common interspersed with groups of piecemeal enclosure fields. Settlement was largely dispersed with scattered farmsteads and wayside dwellings; the exception being Chaddesley Corbett, which developed as a *nucleated row* village during the medieval period. The broad historic

settlement pattern has remained largely unaltered, although at a local scale, the results of settlement expansion and infill are visible, notably, to the north and north east of Chaddesley Corbett village. The greatest change in affecting the landscape of the parish has been that of field amalgamation during the 20th century. This was a result of the intensification of farming, particularly after 1945, and the need to make fields larger and more economical to manage.

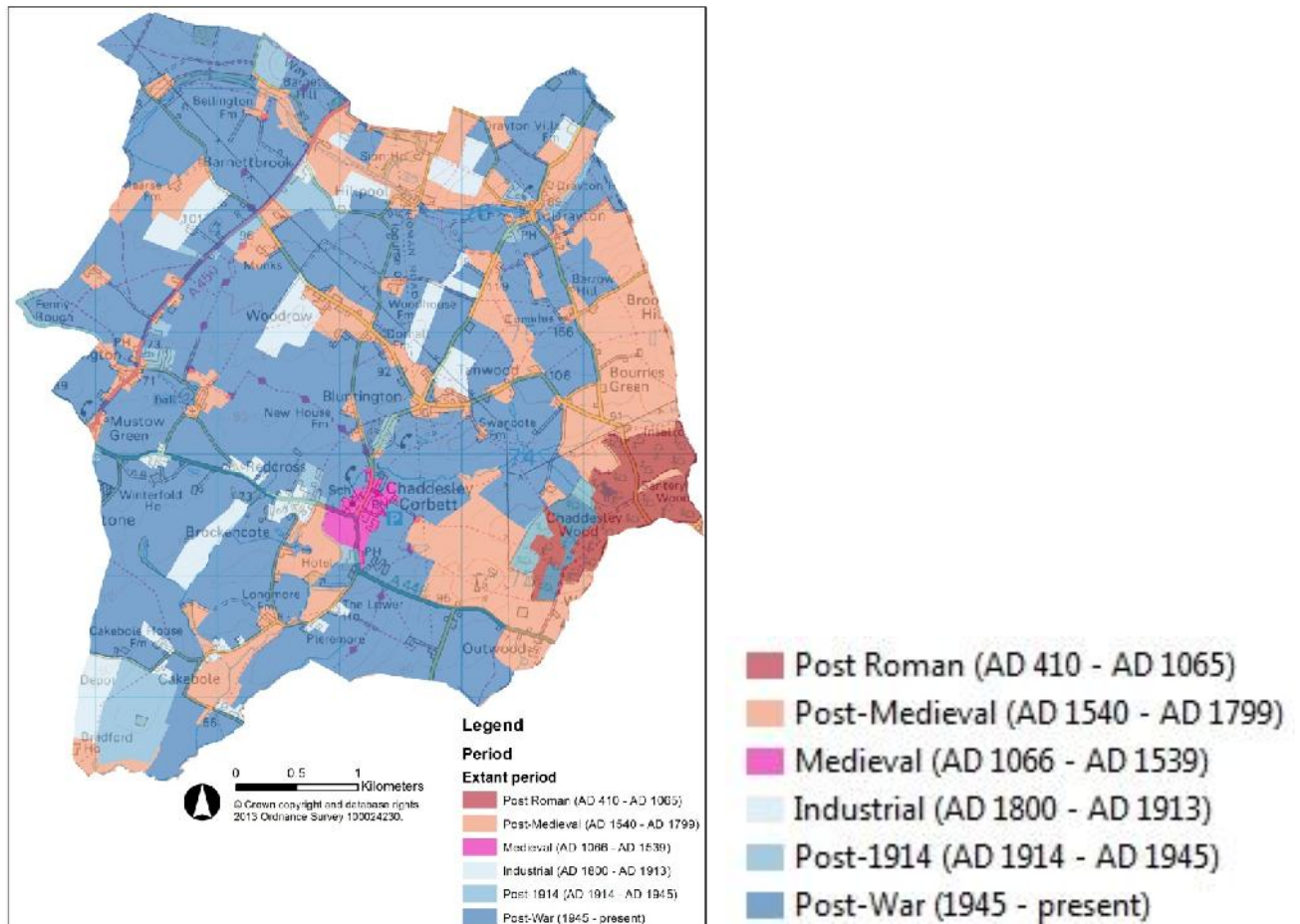


Current HLC in Chaddesley Corbett Parish

5.18 The map below presents the extant HLC by period, therefore, showing the extent of post-1945 change in the landscape resulting, principally, from the field amalgamation outlined above and areas of modern settlement expansion. It is important to stress again that this does not represent the obliteration of pre-1945 landscape attributes or heritage assets, but illustrates dynamic periods of alteration to the pre-existing, dominant landscape character. This presents areas where there are opportunities for the restoration of earlier landscape features that could contribute towards an enhancement of local place and the setting of heritage assets, particularly through the delivery of multi-functional Green Infrastructure objectives.

5.19 By contrast, the map below also illustrates where more conservative change has resulted in areas dominated by older land use systems and organisation. This is particularly notable in the eastern part of the Parish where areas of post-medieval piecemeal enclosure survive, providing a strong historic setting for a number of historic farmsteads and

Chaddesley Wood; itself a significant heritage asset. Other notable areas of surviving historic landscape time-depth are in the north of the Parish, around Hill Pool and to the south of Chaddesley Corbett village where a significant and highly distinctive, medieval and post-medieval landscape defines the setting of the village and Brockencote Hall.



Current HLC by extant period

Historic Farmsteads Characterisation (HFC)

5.20 Historic farmsteads and their buildings are an integral part of the rural landscape and how it has changed over centuries. They relate to different scales and patterns of fields, to boundaries, trees and woodland and sometimes to areas of surviving common land and industrial sites.

5.21 Wyre Forest District is associated with two historic farmstead character areas identified in the study: Wyre Forest, the Northern Heathlands and Sandstone Estates and Royal Forest of Feckenham and North East. Key statistics for the District are:

- 64.95% of sites have high heritage potential as traditional farmsteads and 14.25% have some heritage potential.
- 53.8% of listed working farm buildings have evidence for non-agricultural reuse (50% being residential).

- A higher proportion in residential use, associated with a very high proportion of company directors.

5.22 The project recorded 48 historic farmsteads and 9 outfarms in Chaddesley Corbett Parish. Of the recorded farmsteads, 31 do not contain a single Listed Building or buildings. The majority of farmsteads conform to the regular courtyard or loose courtyard plan form and date from the 18th and 19th centuries. This is largely consistent with the wider District area, with farmsteads that have mostly resulted from 19th century rebuilding of earlier farmsteads, for the supply of produce to Kidderminster, Stourbridge and the Black Country conurbation. The predominant pattern of regular enclosure associated with courtyard plan farmsteads resulting from the taking in of commons and woodland and reorganisation of farmland.

5.23 The forthcoming *Worcestershire Farmsteads Guidance* aims to inform and achieve the sustainable development of farmsteads, including their conservation and enhancement. It will help applicants, including agents and architects, and local authorities understand whole farmsteads in their landscape context, complementing the detailed guidance on the adaptation or conversion of individual buildings which have become redundant as a result of changing agricultural practice.

Heritage Assets

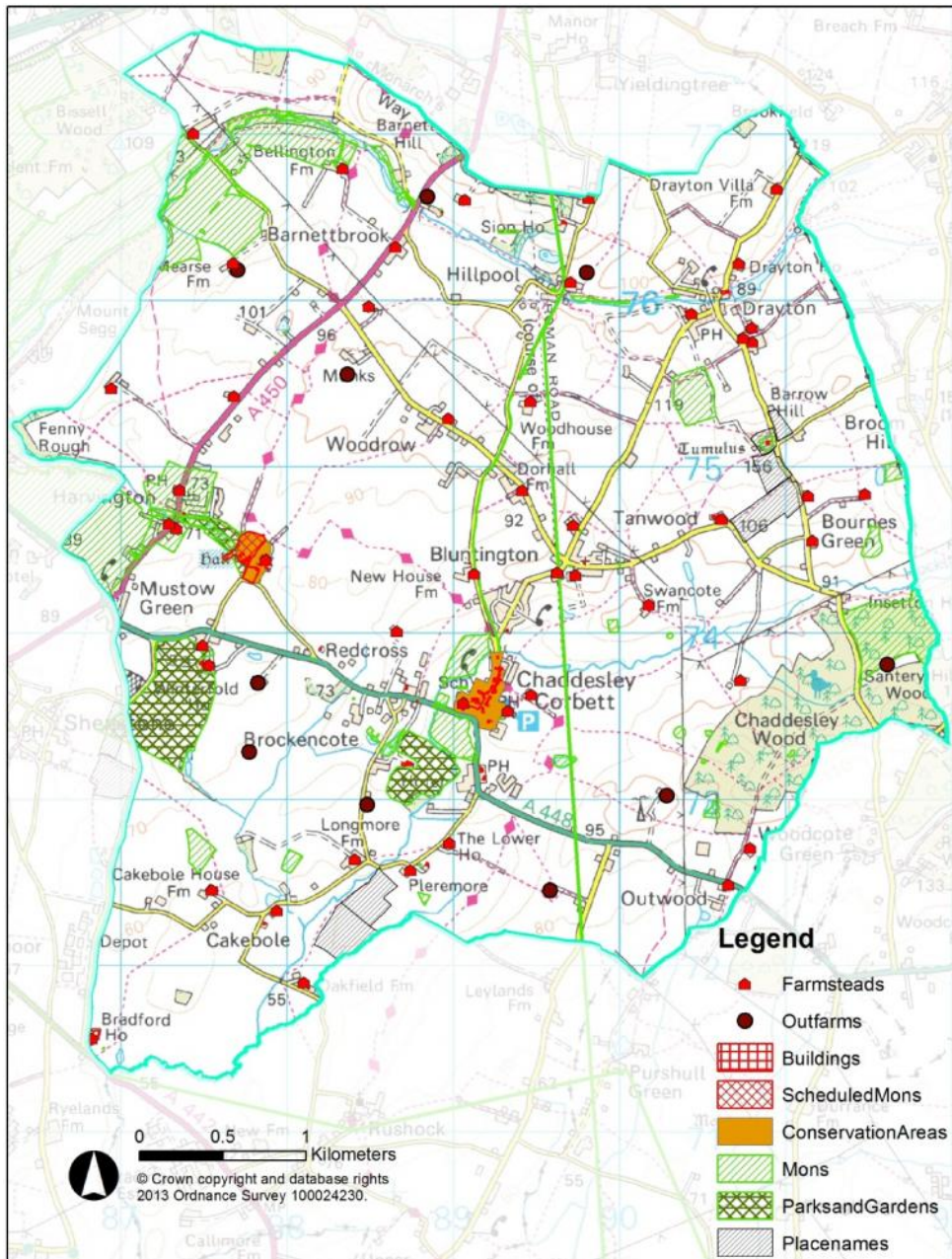
5.24 The table below summarises the total number of currently recorded non-designated heritage assets in Chaddesley Corbett Parish. The locations of all heritage assets are shown on the map below.

Historic Buildings	100
Monuments	74
Parks and Gardens	5
Place-name evidence	7

5.25 Non-designated heritage assets in the Parish largely derive from medieval and post-medieval origins although there are records pertaining to early and later prehistoric ritual assets and the conjectural route of the north/south aligned Roman road. Significant medieval settlement remains are present south of Chaddesley Corbett village and at Cakebole, Harvington Hall and several other locations scattered throughout the Parish and within the village. Medieval and post-medieval water management has contributed towards the local historic landscape character with significant ponds present at Brockencote, Hill Pool and the remains of the once substantial water meadow irrigation system operated by Lord Foley in the north west of the Parish.

5.26 Historic parks and gardens are located near Chaddesley Corbett village, but also at Brockencote, Winterfold and Harvington Hall. These are significant heritage assets that also provide the setting for other assets and historic buildings. They are highly distinctive, visual and substantial contributors of historic character in the Parish.

5.27 There are 100 historic buildings across the Parish including some that are components of the historic farmsteads discussed above. These are concentrated in Chaddesley Corbett village although there are other examples scattered throughout the Parish; particularly wayside buildings. The local vernacular tradition of timber framing with brick infill and brick building is a well-represented and distinctive contributor to the historic character of the Parish.

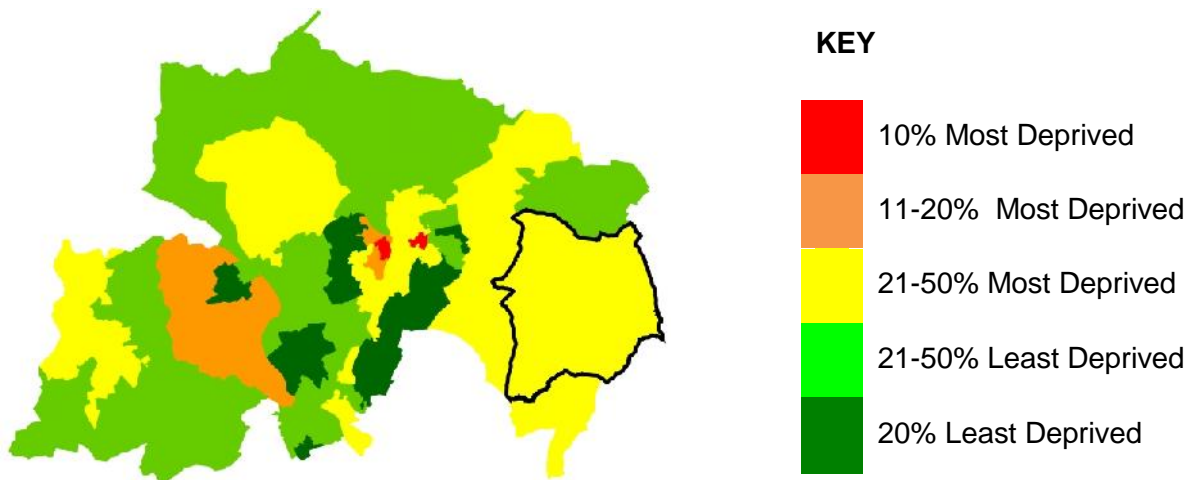


The locations of currently recorded HER heritage assets

IMD Living Environment

5.28 This domain measures the quality of individuals' immediate surroundings both within and outside the home. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents.

5.29 Chaddesley Corbett falls into the 21-50% most deprived areas nationally for this domain. The two LSOAs which the parish falls within are ranked 15,690th and 12,757th this puts them at the 48th and 39th percentile respectively.

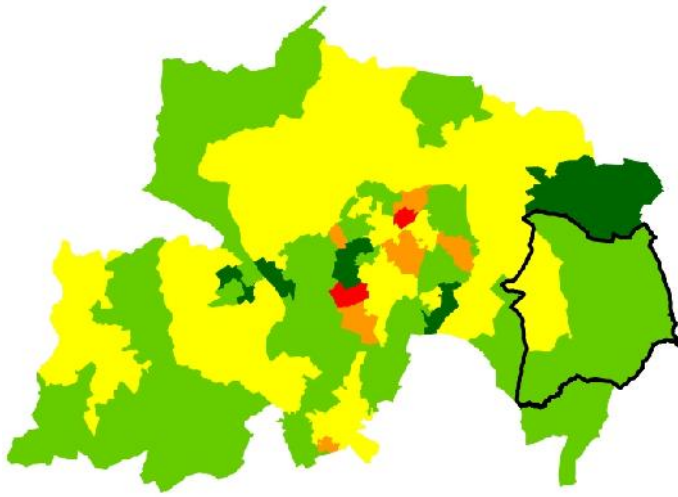


IMD Overall

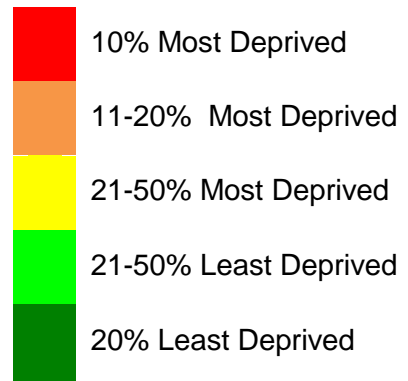
5.30 The overall IMD score is based on a combination of the other seven domains, however, the domains are weighted as follows:

- Income – 22.5%
- Employment – 22.5%
- Health and Disability – 13.5%
- Education, Skills and Training – 13.5%
- Barriers to Housing and Services – 9.3%
- Crime – 9.3%
- Living Environment Deprivation – 9.3%

5.31 The map below shows the overall IMD rankings for the District. Chaddesley Parish is outlined. The Parish falls within two Super Output Areas. Part of the Parish is in the 21-50% most deprived SOAs and part is within the 21-50% least deprived SOAs. The two LSOAs which the Parish of Chaddesley Corbett sits within rank 20,316th and 13,104th. This puts them at the 63rd and the 40th percentile respectively.



KEY



6. Conclusion

6.1 Chaddesley Corbett is generally an affluent Parish where incomes and levels of education are on average higher than within the District as a whole. The Parish has a predominantly white population which is, on average, older than the population of the District as a whole. A significant number of people within the Parish work from, or operate a business from, home. However, the number of people travelling to work by car is still significantly higher than within the District as a whole. This is representative of the fact that there is limited access to public transport within the Parish.

6.2 Affordability of open-market housing is an issue within the parish. Average house prices are considerably higher within the Parish than within the District as a whole. The Parish has a considerable concentration of larger, detached houses which inflates average house prices and makes it more difficult for first-time buyers to access the market.

6.3 Levels of crime within the Parish are lower than within the District as a whole and levels of health are higher. Overall, the Parish performs well in terms of deprivation however, the availability of some services, as well as difficulties accessing the housing market contribute to the Parish's poor performance against the IMD for barriers to housing and services.

6.4 The Parish has a number of facilities including a primary school, several public houses, a local store and a Post office, community halls, allotments and a community orchard. There are limited bus services available within the parish.

6.5 Opportunities for new development are limited within the parish as it lies within the West Midlands Green Belt. However, there have been a number of small residential developments within the parish over the last 10 years which have mainly occurred on brownfield land or as part of conversions of existing buildings. Chaddesley Corbett Endowed Primary School has also been replaced within a new facility on a site near to Chaddesley Corbett village which opened in early 2013.