

Lichfield District Council  
Local Plan Review  
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

December 2017

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# 1. Introduction

## Lichfield District Council Local Plan Review (LPR)

The current adopted planning policies for Lichfield District are contained within the Local Plan Strategy (2015). The current planning policies for Lichfield District are contained within the Local Plan Strategy which was adopted in 17<sup>th</sup> February 2015 and a number of saved policies within the Lichfield District Local Plan 1998. At the time of writing the Council are preparing a part 2 Local Plan, known as the Local Plan Allocations. Consultation will take place on the Regulation 19 stage between 8<sup>th</sup> January – 19<sup>th</sup> February 2018 for the Local Plan Allocations.

Lichfield District Council recognises the need to review its Local Plan, and is committed to a Review within its emerging Local Development Scheme (a revised version approved by Cabinet on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2017, to be ratified by Full Council on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2017).

**This Scoping Report deals with the Plan Review.** Dealing specifically with Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal Process. Lichfield District Council has decided to commence the start of the Review process now (recognising that there is still a number of statutory stages required to reach adoption of the Local Plan Allocations) to ensure efficient progress is made in assisting with the Greater Birmingham Housing Market Area shortfall (GBHMA). The aim is to reach submission by 2020.

The ‘Strategy’ and ‘Allocations’ are both Development Plan Documents produced under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase act 2004 as amended to help shape the way in which the physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of Lichfield District will change between 2008-2029. They replace the Lichfield District Local Plan June 1998.

The aim of the review is to consider the Local Plan in full. The scope of the Review will be addressed in a Regulation 18 document scheduled for April 2018. It is envisaged the Review will consider:

- Quantum and location of growth
- Review of policies
- Comprehensive evidence base update
- Cross boundary matters

A fundamental factor in considering the scope of the Review will be the outputs of this Scoping Report.

## Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Under the regulations implementing the provision of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a Sustainability Appraisal is required for all Development Plan Documents (DPDs). The SA is an iterative process and appraises emerging options against the three elements of sustainability; social, environmental and economic. In doing so it promotes sustainable development through assessing the extent to which an emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social sustainability objectives.

The European Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive places a mandatory requirement on European member states to carry out environmental assessment on the preparation of land use plans. In 2004 this directive was transposed into English law through The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (The SEA Regulations).

The technical scope of the SA is based on the following range of SEA topics specified in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive:

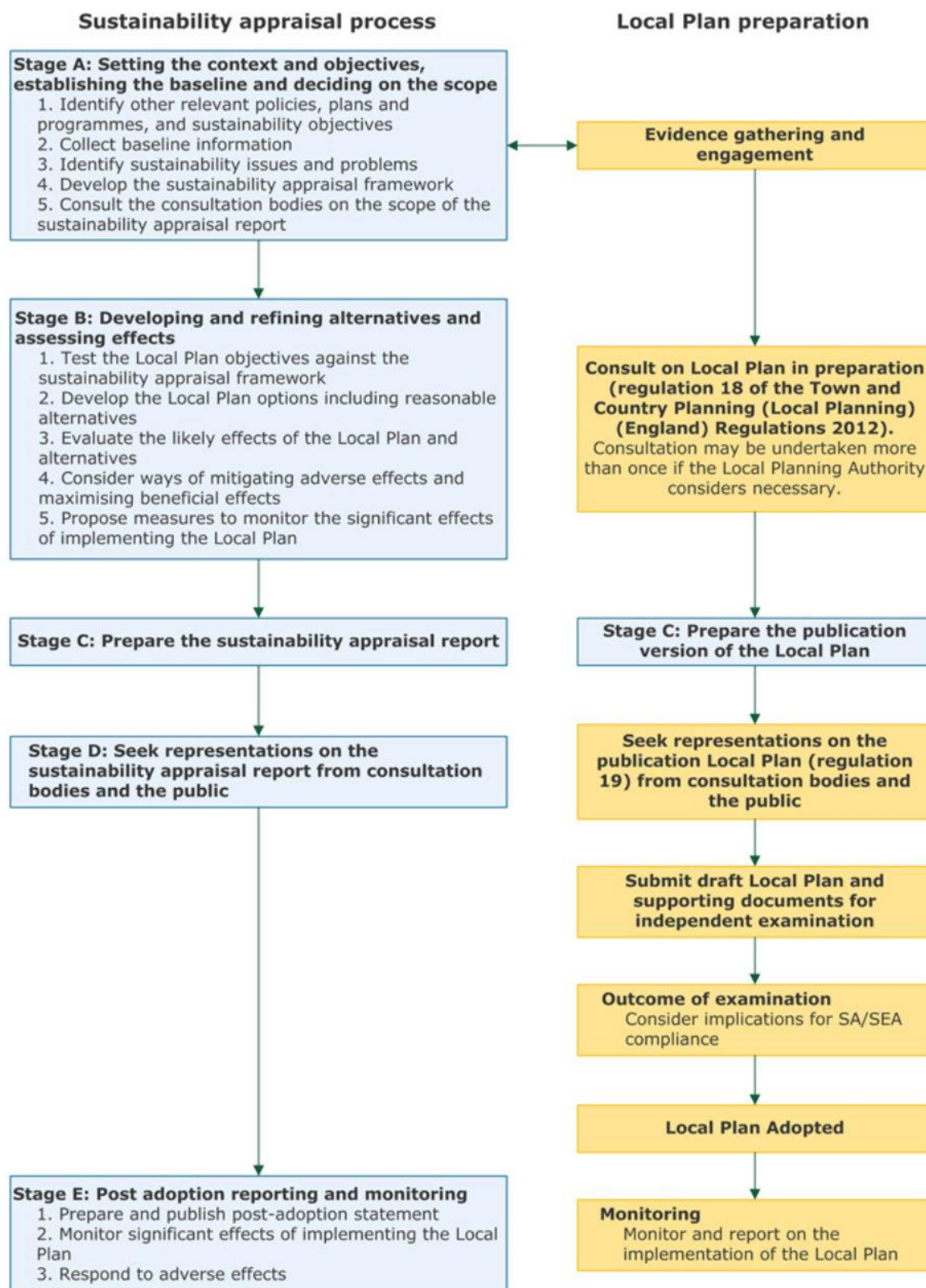
- Biodiversity
- Population
- Human Health
- Flora and Fauna
- Soil
- Water
- Air
- Climatic Factors
- Material assets
- Cultural heritage, including archaeological and built heritage
- Landscape
- The interrelationship between these factors

The SA incorporates the requirements of the SEA Regulations and fully considers the social, environmental and economic effects of the Local Plan Review. When reference is made within this document to Sustainability Appraisal, it also implies where appropriate the Strategic Environmental Assessment regulations.

National Planning Practise Guidelines sets out the key stages and tasks for the SA process and their relationship with the Local Plan process, which are illustrated in Figure 1.1. These key stages and tasks are applicable to the SA process for the Local Plan Review. The SA is an iterative and ongoing process, and stages in the SA process may be revisited as the Plan develops, to take account of updated evidence as well as consultation responses.

**Figure 1.1: Sustainability Appraisal Stages**

Source: Planning Practise Guidance (March 2014)



## Purpose and Structure of this Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

This report contains the scoping stage of the SA process for the Local Plan Review. As shown in Figure 1.1, the scoping report must clearly set out several key tasks. Following on from this introductory section, which describes the background to the SA process, this report is structured into five further sections relating to those tasks as shown in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1: Structure of the Scoping Report**

Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
Section 2	Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives
Section 3	Collecting baseline information
Section 4	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
Section 5	Developing the Sustainability Appraisal framework
Section 6	Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

Section 2 of the report contains a list of other relevant plans, programmes which have influence over the preparation of the Local Plan Review, a full summary of these plans and programmes can be found in Appendix A at the end of this report.

The baseline information in Section 3 gives an overview of the state of Lichfield District according to the relevant indicators. A full overview of the baseline information can be found in Appendix B at the end of this report.

Section 4 of the report is an analysis of the baseline information, this links each of these topics to the relevant considerations required by Schedule 2 of the SEA and draws out the key sustainability issues arising from the baseline analysis.

Section 5 sets out the Sustainability Framework to be used to assess the outcomes of the Local Plan Review. This includes the creation of a fourteen Sustainability Objectives (SO) the outcomes will be assessed against.

## 2. Relevant policies, plans and programmes

The SEA directive requires local authorities to review other plans, policies and programmes in order to establish the environmental protection objectives at international and national level, which are relevant to the Local Plan Review.

Information on these relationships will help to address constraints and identify potential synergies with other policies from international down to the local level and to ensure that the SA process is not undertaken in isolation.

The list below sets out a summary list of plans, policies and programmes that have been reviewed as part of the SA scoping process. An assessment of all relevant plans is set out in Appendix A.

New York Sustainable Development Summit, 2015  
EC Habitats Directive, 1992  
UN Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992  
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2002/3/EC)  
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)  
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)  
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)  
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)  
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) and Subsequent Amendments  
EU Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC; 06/12/EC; 2008/98/EC as amended)  
EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)  
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)  
UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC  
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)  
European Structural and Investment Funds Growth Programme 2014-2020 (July)  
The UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)  
European Strategy for Sustainable Development (2009)  
Our Life Insurance, Our Natural Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)  
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)  
EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)  
EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme of the European Community (2014)  
UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972  
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention)  
The convention for the protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)  
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)  
Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development (2005)  
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)  
Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000)  
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)  
Rural Strategy (DEFRA, 2004)  
Sustainable Energy Act (2008)  
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) DEFRA  
The Planning Act (2008)  
The Climate Change Act (2008)  
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990  
National Heritage Protection Plan

England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaption Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing World (2008)  
 Government forestry and Woodlands Statement  
 Biodiversity Duty: Public authority duty to have regard to conserving biodiversity (2014)  
 Conserving biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)  
 Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England (2009)  
 Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)  
 Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)  
 Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)  
 National Infrastructure Plan (2010)  
 The White Paper “Water for Life” (2011)  
 The Flood and Water Management Act (2010)  
 Groundwater Directive (Water Framework Directive) Direction (2016)  
 White Paper – The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)  
 Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England’s Wildlife and Ecosystem Services  
 Healthy Lives, healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England (DOH 2010)  
 Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy (2011)  
 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)  
 Localism Act (2011)  
 National Planning Policy Framework  
 A Better Quality of Life – Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999)  
 Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)  
 Circular 06/05: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their impact within the Planning System  
 Infrastructure Act (2015)  
 Living places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener, ODPM (2002)  
 Housing & Planning Act (2016)  
 Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)  
 Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations (2012)  
 High Speed Rail (London-West Midlands) Bill 2013/14 to 2015/16 Water Act (2014)  
 High Speed Rail (West Midlands- Crewe) Bill 2017-2019  
 Planning Our Electric Futures: A white Paper for a secure, affordable and low carbon electricity  
 The Carbon Plan: Delivering Our Carbon Future  
 Energy Efficiency Strategy  
 Energy Security Strategy  
 Historic England Corporate Plan 2016- 2019  
 National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)  
 Housing White Paper Fixing Our Broken Housing Market (2017)  
 Strategic Plan 2013 - 2018 Leading for a connected Staffordshire, Staffordshire County Council  
 Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2011  
 The National Forest Strategy 2014-2024 (2014)  
 Central Rivers Initiative (CRI) – Transforming the Trent Valley  
 Staffordshire Declaration  
 Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Climate Change Risk Register  
 Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Minerals Local Plan 2015 – 2030  
 Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026, 2013  
 Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) 2010-2026 (2013)  
 Safer, Fairer, United Communities for Staffordshire 2013-18  
 Sustainable Community Strategy (Staffordshire) 2008-2023  
 Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan (SBAP)



Staffordshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015)  
 Shaping the Future of Staffordshire 2005-2020: The Sustainable Strategy for the County  
 Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2014-19  
 Cannock Chase SAC Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Measures (SAMMM)  
 Greater Birmingham & Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan 2016-2030  
 Stoke-on-Trent & Staffordshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan Part 1 – Strategy 2014-2030 (2014)  
 Staffordshire County Council, Lichfield Historic Character Assessment (2011)  
 CAMS: Tame, Anker & Mease Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Environment Agency (2013)  
 CAMS: Staffordshire Trent Valley Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Environment Agency (2013)  
 Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Staffordshire 2013-2018  
 South Staffordshire Water PLC Water Resources Plan 2015-40  
 Severn Trent Water PLC Water Resources Plan 2015-40  
 Humber River Basin Management Plan 2015  
 A5 Sustainable Transport Strategy 2016-2026  
 Tame Valley Wetlands Landscape Partnership Scheme Landscape Conservation Action Plan  
 Staffordshire County Council Planning for Landscape Change SPD  
 Historic England's Regional Streetscape Manuals West Midlands  
 Lichfield District Local Plan Strategy 2008-2029 (2015) and emerging Local Plan Allocations Document  
 Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2017  
 Biodiversity & Development Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2016)  
 Developer Contributions SPD (2016)  
 Historic Environment SPD (2015)  
 Rural Development SPD (2015)  
 Sustainable Design SPD (2015)  
 Trees, Landscaping & Development SPD (2016)  
 Little Aston Neighbourhood Plan (2016)  
 Stonnall Neighbourhood Plan (2016)  
 Shenstone Neighbourhood Plan (2016)  
 Wiggington, Hopwas & Comberford Neighbourhood Plan (2016)  
 Conservation Area Appraisals  
 Lichfield District Strategic Partnership's Carbon Reduction Plan 2012/13 (2013)  
 Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy 2013-2028 (2013)  
 Lichfield District Housing Strategy 2013-2017 (2013)  
 Lichfield District Council AQMA Updating & Screening Assessment (2015)  
 Lichfield District Council Economic Development Strategy 2016-2020 (2016)  
 Lichfield District Council Community Infrastructure Levy, Updated Regulation 123 List (2017)  
 Lichfield District Community Safety Delivery Plan 2015/18  
 Lichfield City Centre Development Strategy & Action Plan 2016-2020 (2016)  
 Lichfield District Council Strategic Plan 2016-2020 (2016)  
 River Mease SSSI / SAC Restoration Plan (2012)  
 River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan 2011  
 River Mease Diffuse Water Pollution Plan

### 3. Baseline Information

Baseline information is a collection of current economic, social and environmental characteristics that are relevant to Lichfield District and is required as part of the SEA Directive. The baseline information allows for potential effects of the Local Plan to be predicted and monitored as well as enabling the identification of sustainability issues. These identified sustainability issues set the context and define the scope of the SA framework.

Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 sets out a number of topics that must be considered and presented, which are as follows:

- Biodiversity
- Population
- Human health
- Fauna
- Flora
- Soil
- Water
- Air
- Climatic factors
- Material assets
- Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological
- Landscape

To enable the identification of linkages, trends and patterns across the Baseline Data, Section 3 has been split into a number of primary topic areas listed below. These reflect the sustainability topics identified within the SEA.

- Population, Housing and Communities
- Health and Inequalities
- Economy and Employment
- Townscape and Historic Environment
- Landscape and Ecology
- Transport and Movement
- Climate, Energy and Waste

#### Population, Housing and Communities

Lichfield District is located in south-east Staffordshire, and abuts the West Midlands conurbation. The District has two main settlements, the cathedral City of Lichfield and the town of Burntwood. There are also many rural villages that are set within a varied and attractive rural area. Some of these rural settlements are physically connected to the urban areas that lie within the administrative boundaries of other Local Authority areas. An example of this is Little Aston which adjoins Sutton Coldfield and Streetly.

The City of Lichfield is an important historic centre. Post war growth saw major housing estates developed through 'overspill' agreements mainly to the north of the City. More recent housing development from the 1980's at Boley Park and since 2000 at Darwin Park have seen further expansion of the City to the south-east and south-west respectively. The Local Plan Strategy directed the majority of growth to the most sustainable locations within the District. Strategic housing allocations

(SDA's) were designated in the Local Plan Strategy and these will result in the settlement extending to the south and east, this growth will be accompanied by the delivery of homes on existing previously developed sites within the City boundary.

Burntwood has formed as a consequence of recent growth from 1960- 1990 and is the amalgamation of several smaller settlements. The structure and rate of its growth has had consequences, and in particular the need for a range of facilities and jobs that are appropriate for a town its size.

The Local Plan strategy identified Burntwood as a large suitable settlement within the District, growth focused on delivering development of previously developed land and included a large strategic site to the east of the existing bypass.

Part of Lichfield District is covered by the West Midlands Green Belt and as such this has meant that a substantial area within the South of the District has been subject to development restraint for many years and the northern part of the District has been constrained for rural growth.

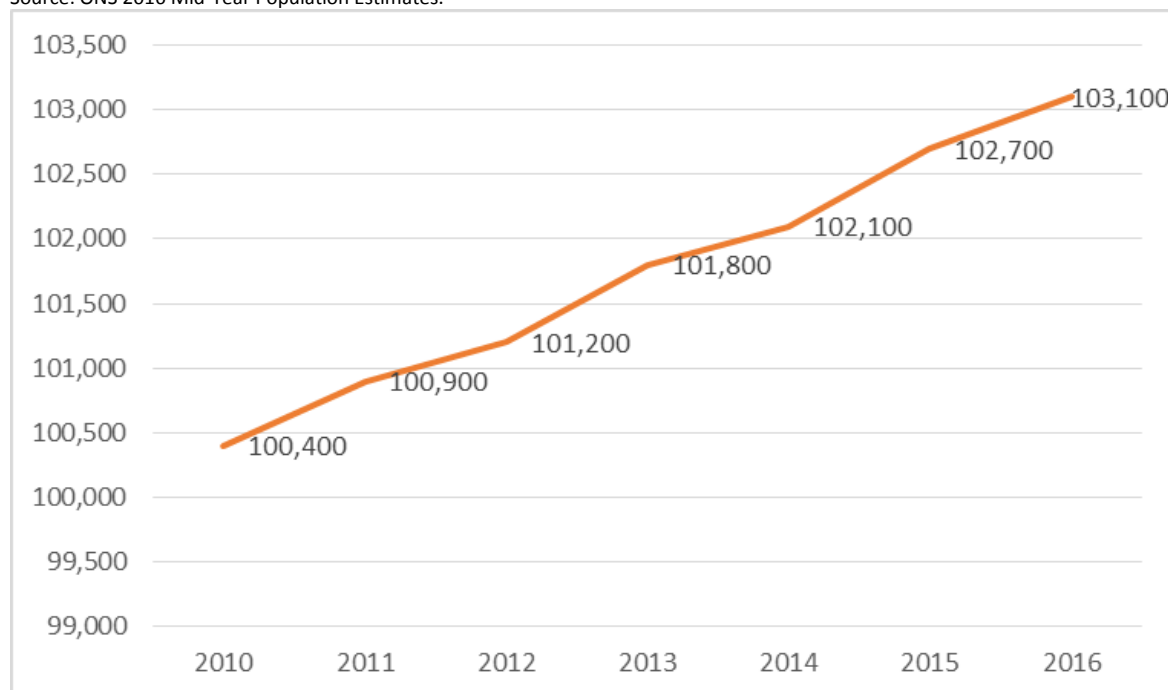
The Local Plan Strategy identified five key existing rural settlements which will be a focus for housing growth Armitage with Handsacre, Alrewas, Shenstone, Whittington and Fazeley Mile Oak & Bonehill are identified as key rural settlements which will grow. Fradley is also identified as a Strategic Development Allocation within the Plan.

### Population

The population of Lichfield has increased by 2.18% since 2010, this increase is reflected in Figure 3.1. The population of the District is growing at a slower rate when compared to the West Midlands (3.4%) and Great Britain (4.6%)<sup>1</sup>.

**Figure 3.1: Population of Lichfield 2010 – 2016**

Source: ONS 2016 Mid-Year Population Estimates.



<sup>1</sup> ONS 2016, Mid-year Population Estimates

The age structure of Lichfield shows that when compared to national statistics it has a higher elderly population with 23.2% of its population being 65 and over, almost 5% higher than the national figure<sup>2</sup>. The number of people aged 65 and over in Lichfield has already exceeded the number of children under the age of 15, as can be seen in Figure 3.2. Alrewas, Fradley and Chadsmead have high proportions of children under 16 when compared to England whilst 18 of the 22 wards in Lichfield have high proportions of over 65s.

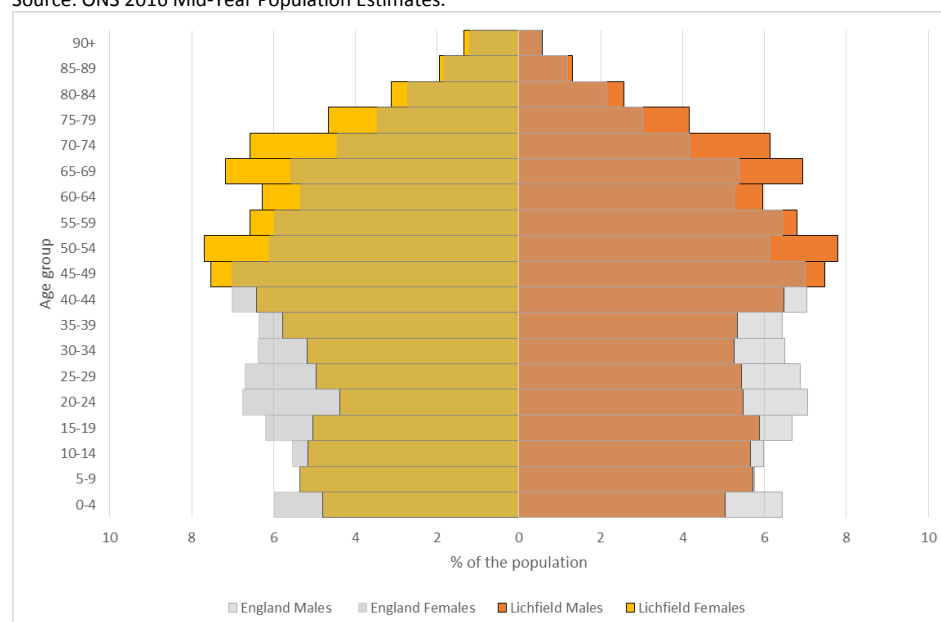
**Table 3.1: Population estimates by age**

Source: ONS, Mid-year Population Estimates 2016.

Age	Lichfield		West Midlands		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-14	16,349	15.9	520,268	17.7	9,927,566	17.5
15- 64	62,725	60.9	1,830,632	62.5	35,457,660	64.6
65+	23,987	23.2	577,185	19.71	9,882,841	17.8

**Figure 3.2: Mid 2016 Population Pyramid**

Source: ONS 2016 Mid-Year Population Estimates.



The working age population has decreased noticeably in Lichfield District which is reflected in Figure 3.3. Since 2010 the working age population has decreased by 3%, which is higher than both the West Midlands (-1.3%) and Great Britain (-1.6%)<sup>3</sup>. The overall population is projected to increase by 4% between 2015 and 2025 with a significant growth in people over 65 (20%) and ages 85 and over (63%). This projected rate of increase is faster than the England average<sup>4</sup>.

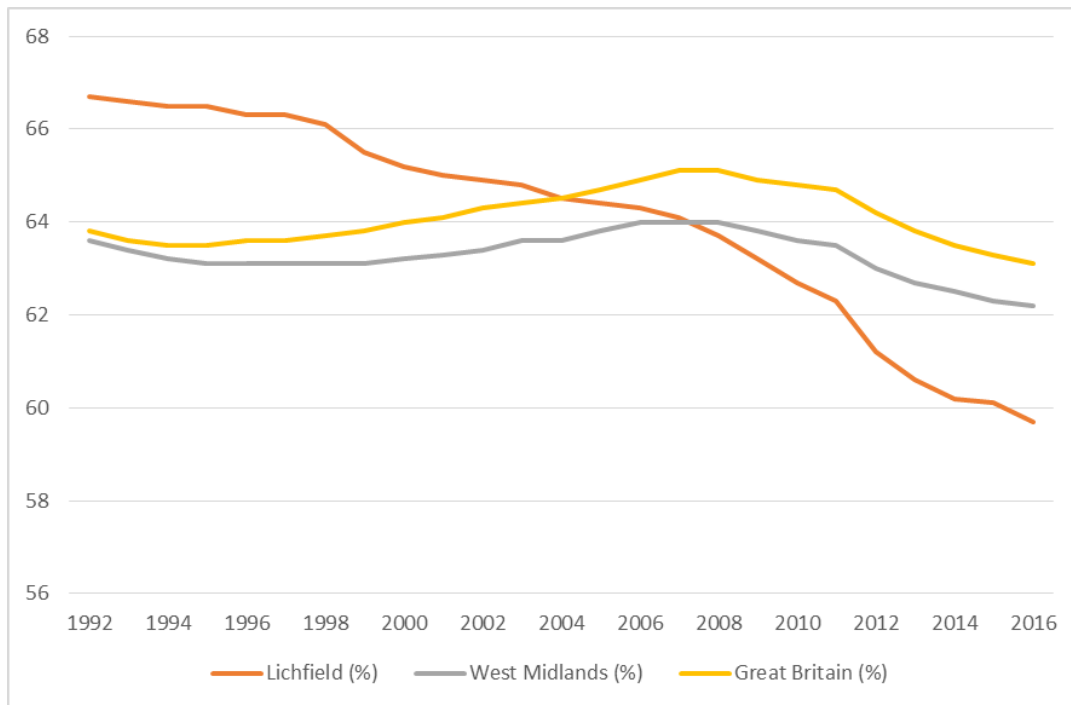
**Figure 3.3: Working age population (16-64) from 1992 – 2016 (%)**

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2016.

<sup>2</sup> ONS 2016, Mid-year Population Estimates

<sup>3</sup> ONS 2016 Mid- year Population Estimates

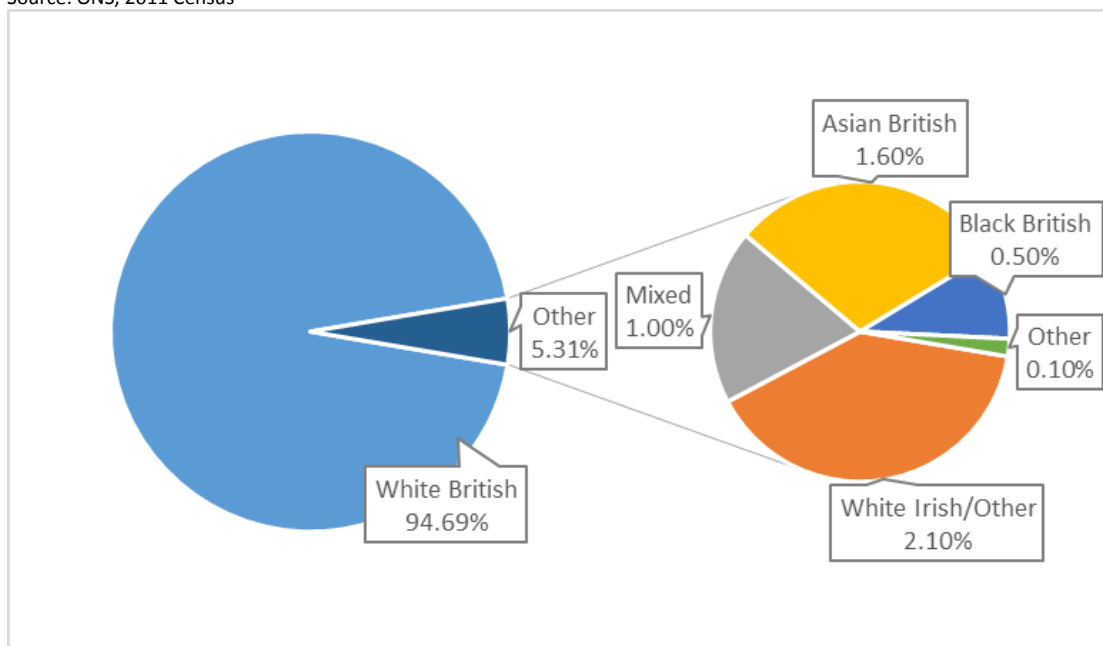
<sup>4</sup> ONS population Projections Unit.



Lichfield and Staffordshire are relatively similar with regard to their ethnic mix, with a high proportion of White British (93.6% for Staffordshire) when compared to the rest of the West Midlands (79.2% White British) and England (79.8%).

**Figure 3.4: Population by Ethnic Group (%)**

Source: ONS, 2011 Census



## Crime

Crime in the District has increased by 16.1% (4044-4696) compared to the previous 12 months (Jan 2016 – Jan 2017), which follows a similar pattern exhibited at force level in recent years<sup>5</sup>. Burglary of dwellings has increased by 45.3% (181- 263) with the main concern being car key burglaries. Other theft has increased by 15.5% (1015- 1172), 'Other violence against the person' has increased by 36.3%

<sup>5</sup> Lichfield District Community Safety Delivery Plan 2017- 2020

(663- 904). There has also been an increase in Public Order offences of 55.1% (118-183). Anti-social behaviour has decreased by 4.13% over the last year. Overall there has been a reduction over the past 6 years from 2262 incidents in 2010-11 to 1951 in 2016-17, showing a 13.7% reduction<sup>6</sup>.

Actual rates of crime in Lichfield District are lower than the national average. However in Chadsmead, Curborough, Leomansley and Stowe wards have significantly higher rates of crime (57 per 1,000 population) when compared to the rest of the District (45 per 1,000 population)<sup>7</sup>.

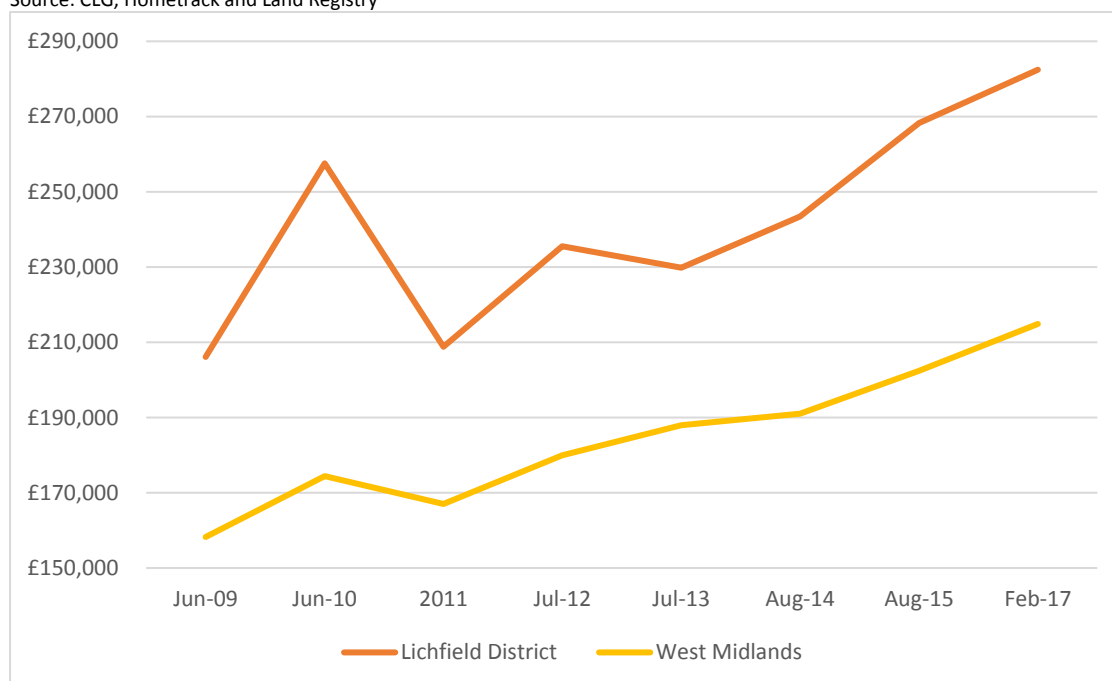
The crime rate in Staffordshire is 48.3 per 1,000 population which is higher than the Districts of 45 per 1000 population<sup>8</sup>.

### Housing and Affordability

Average house prices in Lichfield District have increased by 37% from June 2009 to February 2017, an increase of £76,339. When compared to the West Midlands a similar increase can be seen of 35% from 2009 to 2017<sup>9</sup>. Although Lichfield District follows a similar trend, the average house price in the West Midlands is just under £70,000 cheaper than the average house prices in Lichfield District as can be seen in Figure 3.5. The average house price in the United Kingdom in 2017 was £226,367, over £56,000 cheaper than the average house price in Lichfield District<sup>10</sup>. This shows that affordability of houses could be an issue for many people wanting to buy a house in the District. Lichfield District is seen as an attractive commuter area for Birmingham and the larger salaries associated with these jobs.

**Figure 3.5: Average house prices 2009 – 2017**

Source: CLG, Hometrack and Land Registry



<sup>6</sup> Lichfield District Community Safety Delivery Plan 2017- 2020

<sup>7</sup> Lichfield District Community Safety Delivery Plan 2017- 2020

<sup>8</sup> Lichfield District Community Safety Delivery Plan 2017- 2020

<sup>9</sup> CLG and Hometrack

<sup>10</sup> Land Registry

Housing affordability issues are further highlighted by the lowest quartile house price being 6.72 times the lowest quartile income which is higher than the averages for Staffordshire (6.33) and the West Midlands (6.54)<sup>11</sup>. This highlights possible affordability issues in Lichfield District when compared to the rest of Staffordshire and the West Midlands.

**Table 3.2: Net Housing Completions in Lichfield District**

Source: Lichfield District Council Authority Monitoring Report 2017

Year	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total	273	102	306	201	239	324	226	200	322

As development has started on the Strategic Development sites across the District this is reflected in the 2016/17 net housing completions. Lichfield continues to be a popular location for developers with several large developments currently under construction or with planning permission and further developments being submitted or at pre-application stage. Currently the rate of planning permissions permitted annually is three times higher than those completed<sup>12</sup>.

**Table 3.3: New & Converted dwellings on Brownfield sites**

Source: Lichfield District Council Authority Monitoring Report 2017

2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
76%	77%	82%	65%	84%	88%	73%

There has been a decrease in the proportion of completions on brownfield sites in the last monitoring year as can be seen in Table 3.3, but the majority of development still occurs on brownfield sites. The District currently has 172.6 hectares of brownfield land available for residential development.

**Table 3.4: Gross Affordable Housing Completions**

Source: Lichfield District Council Authority Monitoring Report

2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
14	40	16	26	44	33

Gross completions of 33 affordable dwellings represents a decrease in the number completed in the last monitoring year as is reflected in Table 3.4. Affordable housing equates to 10.2% of the total completions in the District. This is significantly below the level of need.

## Health and Inequalities

### Deprivation

At a District level with regard to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Lichfield is ranked as 252 out of 326 local authorities where 1 is the most deprived. However there are pockets of increased deprivation as can be seen in Figure 3.6. Two lower super output areas fall within IMD's 20% of most deprived areas nationally. These are found within the wards of Chadsmead and Chasetown<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> ONS - Ratio of house price to residence-based earnings (lower quartile and median) March 2017

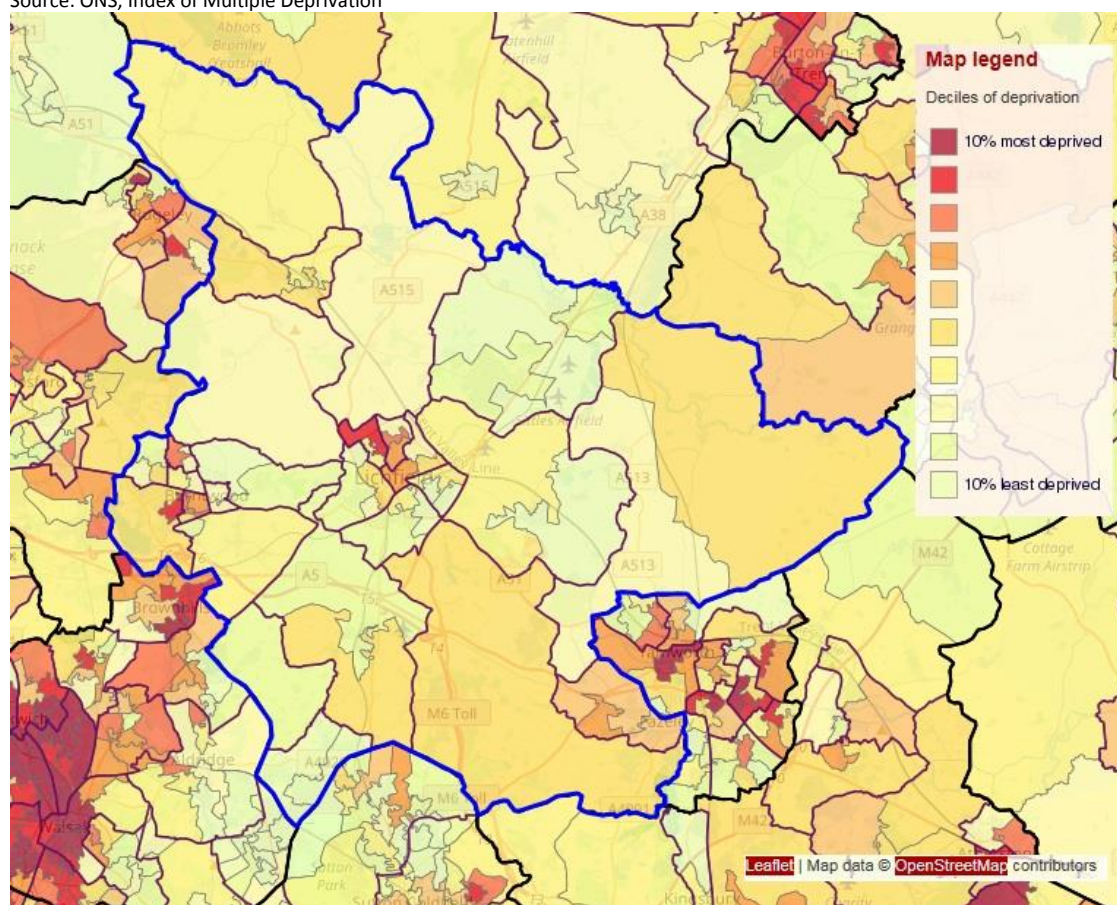
<sup>12</sup> Lichfield District Council Authority Monitoring Report 2017

<sup>13</sup> ONS, Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015



**Figure 3.6: Deprivation in Lichfield District**

Source: ONS, Index of Multiple Deprivation



### Education & Skills

11% of the working age population (16-64 years) in Lichfield have no qualifications, which is slightly higher than the England average of 9%. Those achieving 5 or more GCSEs at A\*-C including Maths and English is 60.5% which is higher than the results for Staffordshire (54.7%) and England (53.5%)<sup>14</sup>. In terms of qualifications, Lichfield District has a lower proportion of working age population qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above when compared to the rest of the West Midlands and Great Britain as a whole<sup>15</sup>. 55.9% of the population is educated to NVQ Level 3 and above, which whilst being higher than the rest of the West Midlands (49.7%) is lower than the national average of 56.9%<sup>16</sup>.

These lower than average figures could be explained by the District's higher than average older population who may not have needed high level qualifications to gain employment, as the figures for school leavers is higher than the regional and national average.

### Life Expectancy

Overall life expectancy at birth continues to increase both nationally and locally. In Lichfield the average life expectancy for a female is 83.1 years and 79.9 for a male which are similar to both the county average and the rest of England, as reflected in Table 3.5. Lichfield District has a similar healthy life expectancy to the rest of the county and country with a female expected to spend 80.1% of their

<sup>14</sup> Department for Education

<sup>15</sup> ONS, Annual Population Survey, 2016

<sup>16</sup> Staffordshire Observatory, Lichfield Locality Profile, 2016



lives in good health compared to 75.4% of their lives in Staffordshire and 76.9% for the rest of England. Women spend more of their lives in poor health compared to men (16 years compared to 14)<sup>17</sup>.

However, there are some discrepancies across the District, with the difference between highest and lowest life expectancy between the wards being six years for males (76 years in Chadsmead and 83 in Burntwood) and 12 years for females (79 years in Chasetown and 91 years in St John's)<sup>18</sup>.

**Table 3.5: Life expectancy and Healthy life Expectancy**

Source: ONS, Healthy life expectancy at birth and age 65 by upper tier local authority and area deprivation: England, 2012 to 2014 and Staffordshire Observatory

	Male Life Expectancy	Male Healthy Life Expectancy	Female Life Expectancy	Female Healthy Life Expectancy
Lichfield District	79.9	65	83.1	67
West Midlands	78.9	62.4	82.9	62.5
England	79.5	63.4	83.2	64

## Obesity

Within the District two thirds of adults are either obese or overweight which is similar to the national average, with 1 in 4 being obese. This trend can also be seen in children with around 23% of 4-5 year olds having excess weight (either overweight or obese), which carries on into school age children with 31% of children aged 10-11 having excess weight<sup>19</sup>.

Just over 50% of adults within the District meet the recommended levels of physical activity, which is similar to the national figures<sup>20</sup>.

## Economy and Employment

Economic inactivity in the working age population in Lichfield is consistently lower than both the regional and national indicator as reflected in Table 3.6. One reason for this is the high level of working age people who are retired, in Lichfield this figure is 38.5% of the working age population which is more than double the figure for both the West Midlands (12.3%) and Great Britain (13.5%)<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>17</sup> ONS, Healthy life expectancy at birth and age 65 by upper tier local authority and area deprivation: England, 2012 to 2014 and Staffordshire Observatory

<sup>18</sup> ONS, Healthy life expectancy at birth and age 65 by upper tier local authority and area deprivation: England, 2012 to 2014 and Staffordshire Observatory

<sup>19</sup> Staffordshire Observatory, Lichfield Locality Profile, 2016

<sup>20</sup> Staffordshire Observatory, Lichfield Locality Profile, 2016

<sup>21</sup> ONS, Annual Population Survey, 2016

**Table 3.6: Economic Inactivity in working age population (16-64 years)**

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2016

	Lichfield (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Apr 10-Mar 11	20.3	25.8	23.9
Apr 11-Mar 12	22.1	25.7	23.7
Apr 12-Mar 13	15.8	24.9	23.1
Apr 13-Mar 14	22.1	24.5	22.8
Apr 14-Mar 15	15.8	24.8	22.6
Apr 15-Mar 16	19.1	25.2	22.2

The weekly earnings by residents of Lichfield District is higher than both the regional and national figures. However, the weekly earnings by workplace within the District is lower than the national figures although still higher than the rest of the West Midlands. This highlights the significant amount of out migration of workers from the District to higher salaried jobs elsewhere<sup>22</sup>.

**Table 3.7: Average Weekly Income**

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – Workplace Analysis, 2016

Gross Weekly Pay of Full-time Workers	Lichfield	West Midlands	Great Britain
Weekly earnings by resident	£659.30	£507.80	£541
Weekly earnings by workplace	£530.70	£510.20	£540.20

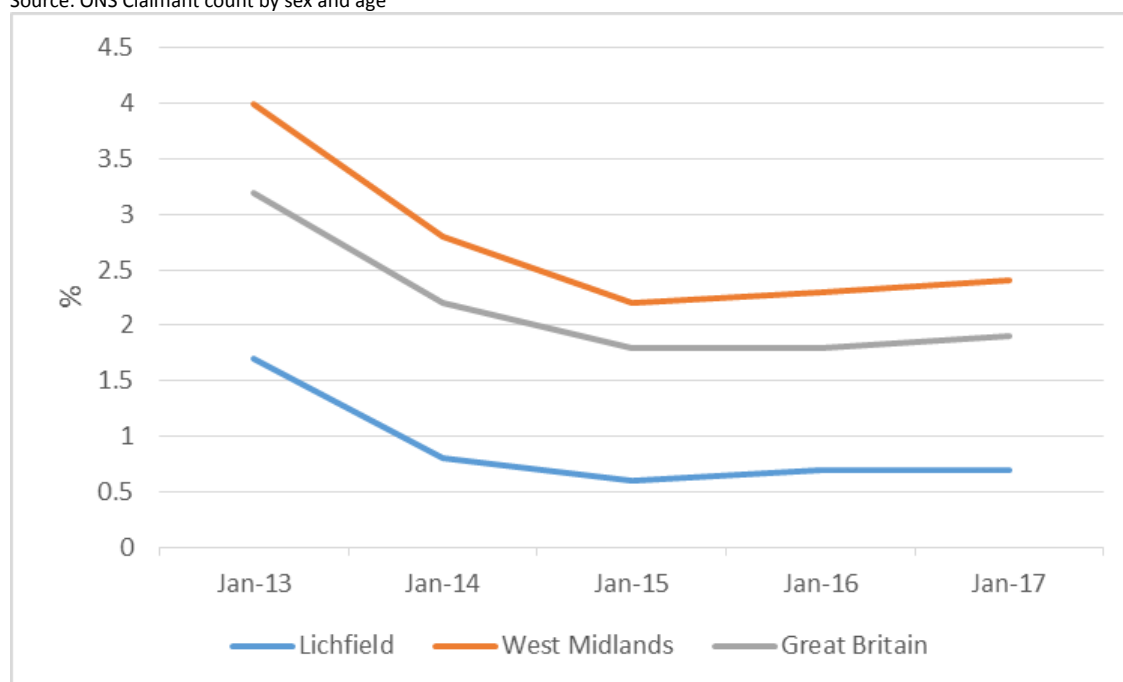
The number of benefit claimants in Lichfield remain significantly below the regional and national averages as can be seen in Figure 3.6. Although the number of claimants in Lichfield has been variable over time, this trend has broadly followed national and regional averages.

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<sup>22</sup> ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – Workplace Analysis, 2016

**Figure 3.6: Out of work benefits claimants ages 16-64 (%)**

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age



#### Available Employment Land

Lichfield District maintains a large portfolio of sites which are available for employment development, 113.4ha of employment land is available for development, with 25.27ha currently under construction and 45.45 with planning permission<sup>23</sup>.

#### Vacancy rates

Lichfield District has a City centre in Lichfield and a town centre in Burntwood. Vacancy rates within the City Centre have fluctuated since 2009 with the vacancy rate being highest in August 2009 (10.5%), with 31 retail premises being vacant in the City Centre. December 2016 represents the lowest vacancy rate of 6.39% with 19 out of 302 shops being vacant<sup>24</sup>.

In Burntwood vacancy rates have steadily decreased since July 2014 from 9.8% with 6 out of 61 retail premises vacant to December 2016 with a vacancy rate of 4.47% and 3 out of 67 retail premises vacant<sup>25</sup>.

#### Net additional floorspace provided

In the monitoring year 2016/17 7000m<sup>2</sup> net additional floorspace was provided through 5 developments. 6376m<sup>2</sup> of B8 was completed and 624m<sup>2</sup> of B1a/c. The majority of the employment completed has taken place on previously developed land with only two small developments that were completed on greenfield sites<sup>26</sup>.

#### Townscape and historic environment

The rich tapestry of historic development is reflected in the amount of protected historic landscapes and structures within the District. There are 21 conservation areas within the District, a total of 16

<sup>23</sup> Lichfield District Council Authority Monitoring Report, 2017

<sup>24</sup> Lichfield District Council Authority Monitoring Report, 2017

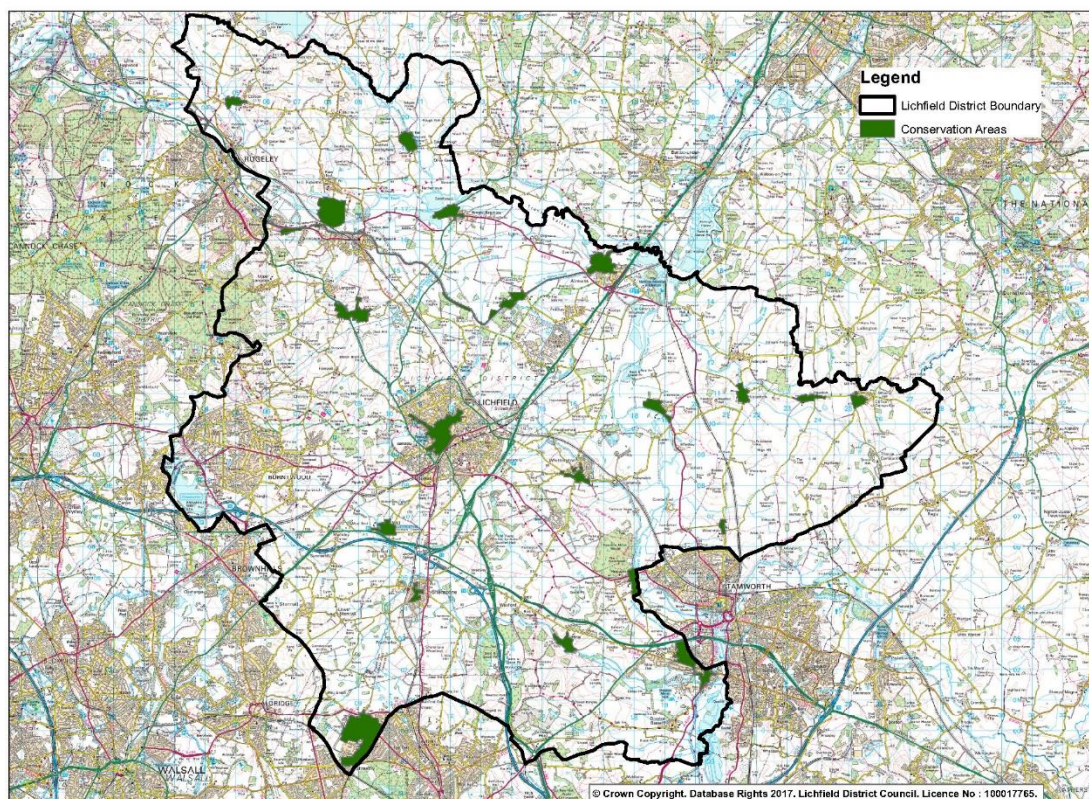
<sup>25</sup> Lichfield District Council Authority Monitoring Report, 2017

<sup>26</sup> Lichfield District Council Authority Monitoring Report, 2017

scheduled ancient monuments, a registered historic park and garden and 762 listed buildings of which 12 are Grade I, 63 are Grade II\* and 687 Grade II. 17 listed buildings are on the 'Buildings at risk survey' with 4 of those being Grade I and II\*<sup>27</sup>. This wealth of historic buildings and conservation areas results in tourism footfall. The preservation of historic sites remains of paramount importance.

**Figure 3.7: Conservation Areas in Lichfield District**

Source: Lichfield District Council



### Landscape and Ecology

The setting of the District falls within 3 historic landscape areas, to the west the land rises towards what was an 11<sup>th</sup> century royal hunting forest, the central belt covering the city of Lichfield and to the east river valleys. Some of the earliest known sites within the District date back to the Palaeolithic era with human activity throughout the Bronze Age, Roman occupations and Anglo Saxon period, with many sites later recorded in the Domesday Book. The evolution of settlements, ecclesiastical and cultural expansion along with the agricultural and industrial development continued throughout the 11<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The River Tame and River Trent are the main rivers that flow through the District and carry large volumes of water and have wide floodplains. Environment Agency Flood Zone maps for the River Trent and Tame indicate fluvial risks occur predominantly into rural agricultural land. Pluvial flooding poses a risk for the District due to the lack of drainage capacity during high flows. Blockages of drains and water courses have also been attributed to the pluvial flooding incidents and have been identified as highways flooding. Fazeley suffers from recurring fluvial and pluvial flood events. There are a number

<sup>27</sup> National Heritage List for England, Historic England and Lichfield District Council Authority Monitoring Report, 2017



of properties at risk of flooding from sewer flooding but no known problems with groundwater, reservoir or canal flooding<sup>28</sup>.

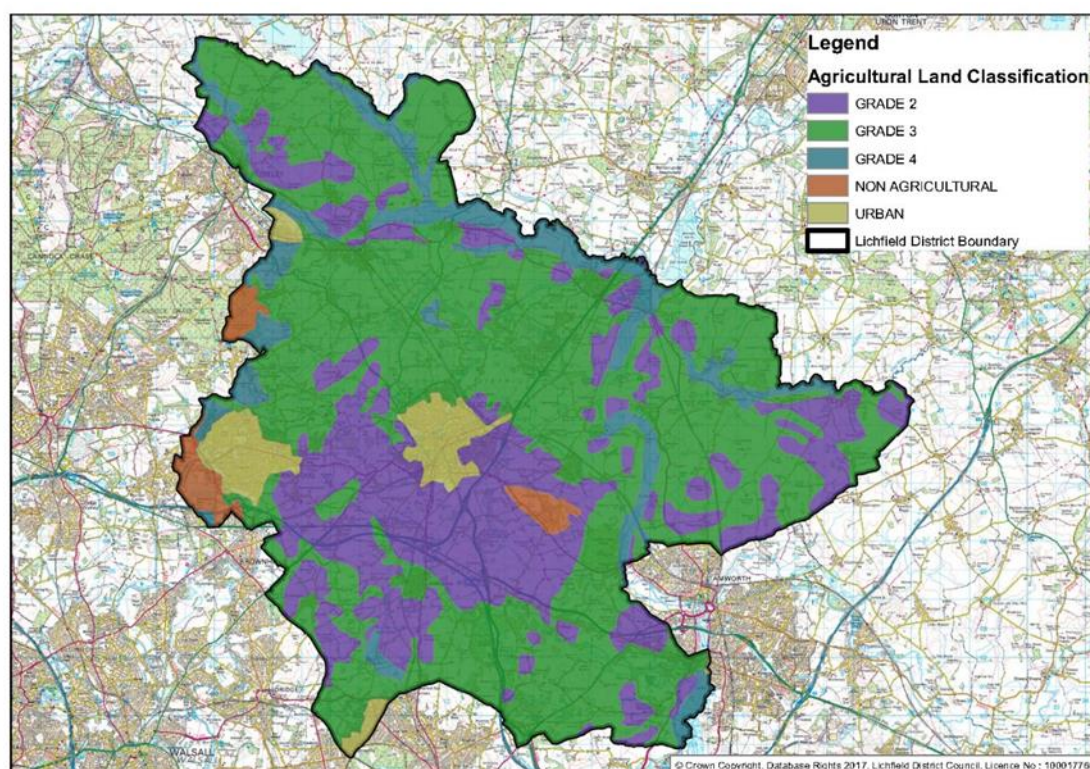
There are a number of regional initiatives affecting parts of the District that aim to achieve enhancements to existing landscapes and create valuable new habitats that can play a part in increasing biodiversity value within the District. In particular these include the National Forest, the Forest of Mercia and the Central Rivers Initiative.

The Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire (2015- 2030) was adopted by Staffordshire County Council on the 16<sup>th</sup> February 2017. Land to the west of the A38 within Alrewas Parish has been identified as a potential new sand and gravel site within Policy 1: Provision for Sand and Gravel.

Lichfield supports a variety of wildlife rich habitats and species which are protected under domestic or European legislation. There are 7 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) within a 20km radius of Lichfield District, and two within the District, the Cannock Chase SAC and the River Mease SAC. There are 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and an Area of Outstanding Beauty (AONB) within Cannock Chase, along with 78 Sites of Biological Interest<sup>29</sup>. Trees and wooded habitats are important for nature conservation and landscape value within the District. There are 392 Tree Preservation Orders within Lichfield District. Within the District there is a large amount of high quality agricultural land, in particular Grades 2 and 3, as can be seen in Figure 3.8.

**Figure 3.8: Agricultural Land Classification in Lichfield District**

Source: Lichfield District Council



<sup>28</sup> Lichfield District Council, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, June 2014

<sup>29</sup> Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan

## Transport and Movement

A high number of Lichfield Districts population use a car or van to travel to work, this is significantly higher than the rest of the West Midlands and England.

**Table 3.8: Method of travel to work**

Source: ONS, 2011 Census.

Method of travel to work	Lichfield	West Midlands	England
By Car/Van	47.2%	40.5%	37.0%
Passenger in Car/Van	3.4%	3.8%	3.3%
By Train	2.3%	1.6%	3.5%
By Underground Metro, Light Rail, Tram	0.1%	0.2%	2.6%
By Bus/ Minibus or Coach	1.4%	4.8%	4.9%
By Bike	0.8%	1.2%	1.9%
By Foot	5.1%	6.2%	6.9%
By Taxi	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
By Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Other method of travel to work	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Work mainly from home/ from home	4.4%	3.0%	3.5%
Not in Employment	34.4%	37.6%	35.3%

Lichfield District has four train stations, Lichfield City, Lichfield Trent Valley, Rugeley Trent Valley and Shenstone. Updated figures show that within the District 3% of employed residents commute by rail, which is the highest in Staffordshire<sup>30</sup>.

The District is well served by local routes such as the A51, A515 and A5127 and has excellent connections to the national transport network including the M6 toll, A38 (T), A5148 (T) and A5 (T). As seen in Table 3.8, a large proportion of the Districts population use a car/van to travel to work, with 49.1% of residents commuting out of the District to work. Lichfield District also has one of the highest rates of car drivers at 75%<sup>31</sup>.

In Lichfield City 83% of households are within 350 metres of a half hourly or better weekday service, which is achieved through the commercial network. The majority of hourly or better services are found in Lichfield City as shown in Figure 3.9. Outside of Lichfield City, Burntwood and the key rural settlements it can be seen that bus services become less frequent. Some settlements are limited to just 1-2 services a week (Drayton Bassett, Colton, Longdon and Upper Longdon), whilst Hamstall Ridware and Hill Ridware have no scheduled bus services at all<sup>32</sup>.

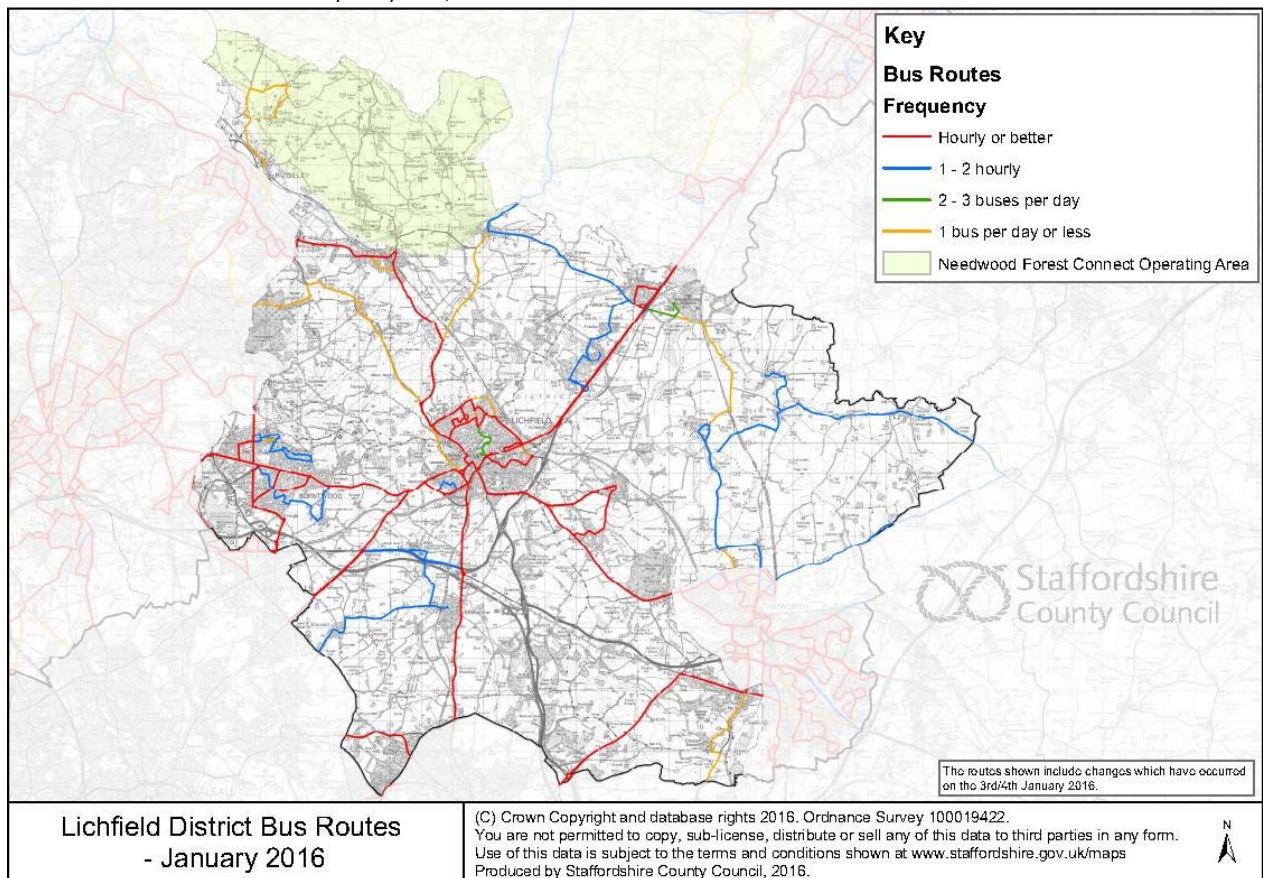
<sup>30</sup> Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy 2015-2029

<sup>31</sup> Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy 2015-2029

<sup>32</sup> Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy 2015-2029

**Figure 3.9: Lichfield District Bus Routes as of January 2016**

Source: Rural Settlement Sustainability Study 2016, Lichfield District Council





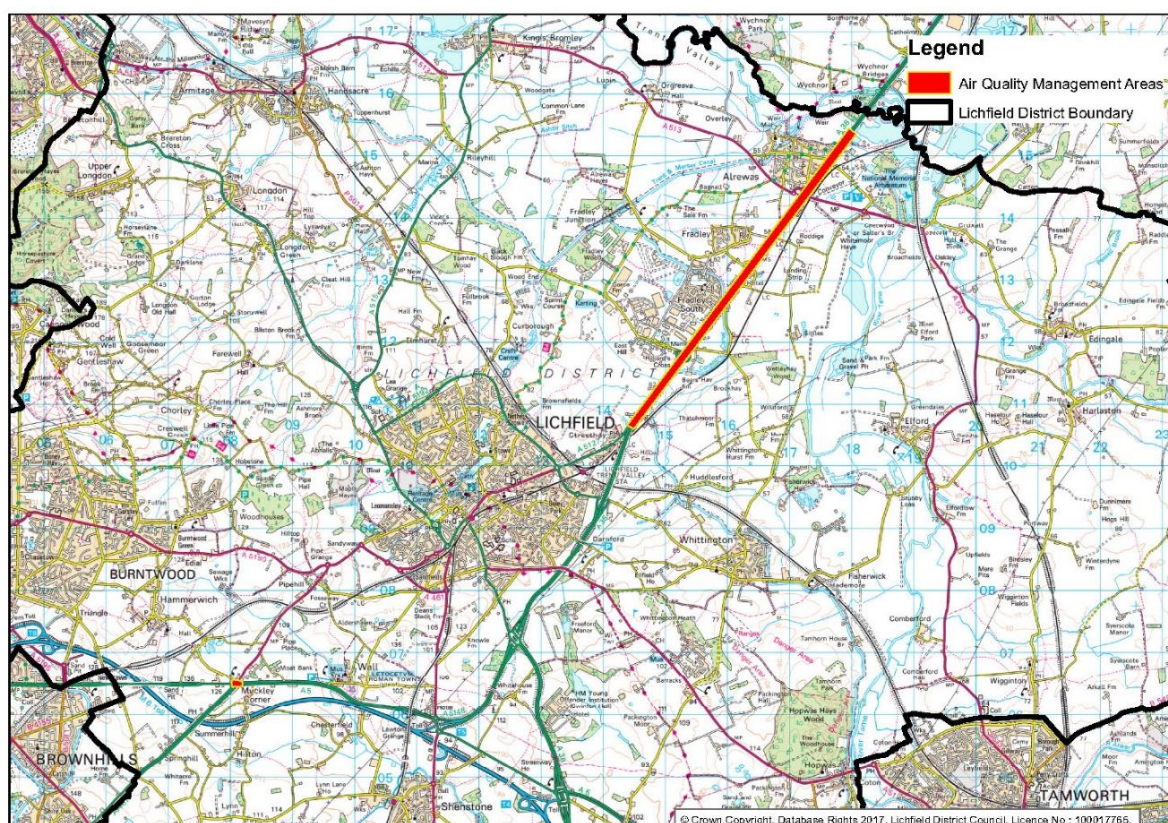
## Climate, energy and waste

### Air Quality

There are currently two Air Quality Monitoring Areas (AQMAs) in the District as illustrated in Figure 3.10. The first is located in Muckley Corner and the second on the A38 Wall Island to Alrewas which was designated in November 2015 and came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2016. The AQMA at Muckley Corner continues to exceed the annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> objective<sup>33</sup>.

**Figure 3.10: AQMAs within Lichfield District**

Source: Lichfield District Council



### Water Quality

There are several rivers and water courses within the District including the River Mease SAC, along with three major canals. The Environment Agency publishes data in line with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, and monitors the quality of river catchments over a long time frame. Data suggests that many of the District's watercourses are suffering from low water quality, which under the WFD must not deteriorate. A number of watercourses reached their 2015 targets set by the Environment Agency.

### Waste

In the 2015/16 monitoring year Lichfield District collected 43,269 tonnes of household waste, 21,920 tonnes of this was sent for recycling, composting or reuse, which is equivalent to 50.65% of all household waste being recycled which is above the EU target of 50% of waste being recycled by 2020<sup>34</sup>.

<sup>33</sup> Lichfield District Council Authority Monitoring Report, 2017

<sup>34</sup> Local Authority Collected and Household Waste Statistics 2015/16, England, data.gov.uk



## Energy

The average amount of electricity used per household (kWh) has decreased in line with the regional and national averages. Over the ten year period average domestic consumption has decreased by 26% in Lichfield which is larger than both the regional (-22%) and national (-12%) figures<sup>35</sup>.

**Table 3.9: Average Domestic Electricity Consumption per household (kWh)**

Source: Sub-national electricity consumption statistics 2005-2015, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

	Lichfield	West Midlands	Great Britain
2005	5,324	4,842	4,602
2015	3,915	3,768	4,021

Average domestic gas usage in Lichfield has also decreased since 2005 and follows the same pattern as the regional and national picture. Average domestic gas usage has decreased by 37%, which like domestic electricity usage is a bigger decrease than both the regional (-30%) and national figures (-30%)<sup>36</sup>.

**Table 3.10: Average Domestic Gas Consumption per household (kWh)**

Source: Sub-national gas consumption statistics 2005-2015, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

	Lichfield	West Midlands	Great Britain
2005	21,093	19,006	19,020
2015	13,237	13,190	13,202

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<sup>35</sup> Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

<sup>36</sup> Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

## 4. Identifying Sustainability Issues

This section of the report is an analysis of the baseline information, highlighting the relevant considerations. Setting them against them against the topic areas identified in Schedule 2 of the SEA. It also provides the likely evolution of these sustainability issues without a Local Plan.

**Table 4.1: Key sustainability issues arising from baseline data analysis**

Scoping Report Topics	Sustainability Issues	Likely Evolution without the Plan
Population, Housing and Communities	<p>Lichfield has a higher elderly population, 5% higher than the national average. Over 65s already outnumber the under 15s.</p> <p>Significant growth in people over 65 and 85 is projected between 2015 – 2025.</p> <p>The working age population has decreased by 3% since 2010 which is higher than both the regional and national average.</p> <p>Average house price in Lichfield is considerably more expensive when compared to the regional and national averages. The lowest quartile house price is 6.72 times the lowest quartile income.</p> <p>Crime in the District has increased by 16.1% when compared to the previous 12 months. There has been an increase of burglary from dwellings, other violence against the person and public order offences.</p> <p>There has been a decrease in the proportion of completions on brownfield land, although the majority of development still occurs on brownfield land.</p>	<p>Services and infrastructure unable to keep up with requirements of an ageing population, leading to communities without access to required infrastructure and service's.</p> <p>A less co-ordinated approach to housing and delivery and risk of undersupply of affordable housing.</p> <p>Population forced to move out of District to have access to affordable housing</p> <p>Risk the ability for communities to interact and remain inclusive. Reduce the ability to create environment where crime and disorder and the fear of crime does not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.</p>
Health and Inequalities	<p>Higher than national average number of working age people having no qualifications. The District has a lower proportion of working age adults qualified to NVQ Level 4 than the national average.</p>	<p>The population will be less likely to contribute to and enable the reinforcement of a strong competitive economy.</p> <p>The district will be unable to proactively meet development needs of business and support a fit economy.</p>

	<p>Although Lichfield has a higher life expectancy and healthy life expectancy than the national average, residents can still expect to spend a large number of years in ill health. There is also some disparity between wards.</p> <p>A high rate of obesity can be seen in the District, from an early age through to adulthood.</p>	<p>A Local Plan can ensure the built environment contributes to delivering health benefits and supports the wellbeing of a population. Without a Plan developments are less likely to provide accessible open space or other infrastructure requirements that will have a positive impact on health and wellbeing.</p>
Economy and Employment	<p>High level of out commuting by residents of the District.</p> <p>Disparity between the gross weekly pay of residents in the District and those whose workplace is within the District.</p> <p>Both Lichfield City Centre and Burntwood Town Centre have the lowest vacancy rates in a number of years, with 19 out of 302 shops in Lichfield City Centre and 3 out of 67 in Burntwood being vacant.</p>	<p>Fewer residents being employed within the District leading to a lack of a skilled workforce and a strong competitive economy.</p> <p>Less co-ordinated approach to new employment and commercial infrastructure leading to the impediment of sustainable growth.</p> <p>Place at risk the continued vitality of our town centres to remain competitive providing customer choice access to services and facilities.</p>
Townscape and Historic Environment	<p>There are 21 conservation areas within the District, a total of 16 scheduled ancient monuments, a registered historic park and garden and 762 listed buildings of which 12 are Grade I, 63 are Grade II* and 687 Grade II. 17 listed buildings are on the 'Buildings at risk survey' with 4 of those being Grade I and II*.</p> <p>Within Lichfield there are many rural villages that are set within a varied and attractive rural area.</p>	<p>Loss of heritage assets due to a less co-ordinated approach to housing and delivery.</p> <p>Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape and townscape character.</p>
Landscape and Ecology	<p>Lichfield supports a variety of wildlife rich habitats and species, with 2 SACs, 4 SSSIs, an AONB, and 78 Sites of Biological Interest.</p> <p>Areas within the District are at risk of pluvial and fluvial flooding.</p>	<p>Lack of local protection could lead to a degradation and loss of valued landscapes.</p>

	<p>Within the District there is a large amount of high quality agricultural land, in particular Grades 2 and 3.</p>	<p>Lack of strategic oversight leading to inappropriate development, damaging Districts valuable habitats and species.</p> <p>Potential risks from inappropriately located development.</p>
Transport and Movement	<p>Public transport provision across the District is variable.</p> <p>3% of employed residents commute by rail, which is the highest in Staffordshire.</p> <p>49.1% of residents commute out of the District to work. Lichfield District also has one of the highest rates of car drivers at 75%.</p> <p>In Lichfield City 83% of households are within 350 metres of a half hourly or better weekday bus service. Some settlements are limited to just 1-2 bus services a week with some rural villages having no bus service at all.</p>	<p>A less strategic overview of development and infrastructure delivery may occur.</p> <p>Necessary highway infrastructure may not be strategically implemented.</p> <p>Ensure that new development is in accessible locations that reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>Ensuring that new growth is integrated with new transport infrastructure.</p>
Climate, Energy and Waste	<p>Traffic continues to compromise air quality in the AQMA.</p> <p>50.65% of all household waste was recycled in 2015/16 which is above the EU target of 50% of waste being recycled by 2020.</p> <p>Over a ten year period average domestic consumption has decreased by 26% in Lichfield which is larger than both the regional (-22%) and national (-12%) figures.</p> <p>Bring up water to a 'good quality' rating in line with Environment Agency objectives.</p>	<p>Without a strategic approach to development and infrastructure, existing issues of air quality may be exacerbated.</p> <p>Positive trends could be reversed reducing the ability of the District to contribute a low carbon future.</p> <p>A Local Plan can provide further support in the long-term approach to climate change mitigation and adaption. Therefore, without a Local Plan development may be less ambitious in its energy performance.</p>

## 5. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The SA Objectives below incorporate externally imposed social, environmental and economic objectives articulated in law, policy or in other plans and strategies. A number of objectives have also been incorporated specifically to address local circumstances and issues that have been identified through analysis of the baseline information.

The objectives, where possible have been expressed in terms of targets, the achievement of which will be measured using indicators. The number of objectives has been limited to ensure that they do not make the SA process unmanageable.

It should be noted that the Local Plan Review may have limited scope to significantly influence some of the objectives, such as improved health and wellbeing, a reliance on other partners plans and strategies will be required to ensure the delivery of measurable outcomes.

The objectives may also be revised as more baseline data is collected, the baseline changes or higher level plans or strategies have an effect.

The sustainability objectives are as follows:

1. To provide housing to meet local need including provision of affordable homes.
2. To promote safe communities and reduce fear of crime
3. Improve access to health facilities and promote wellbeing
4. Maximise the use of previously developed land/ buildings and encourage the efficient use of land
5. To improve educational attainment of the working age population
6. To achieve stable and sustainable levels of economic growth and maintain economic competitiveness
7. To reduce water and air pollution
8. To minimise waste and increase the recycling and reuse of waste materials
9. To reduce and manage flood risk and surface water run off
10. To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change and the Districts contribution to the causes of.
11. To promote biodiversity protection enhancement and management of species and habitats
12. To ensure the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and its setting
13. Protect, enhance and manage the character and quality of the landscape and townscape
14. To increase opportunities for non-car travel and reduce the need for travel

These objectives have been based on the review of plans, policies, programmes, strategies and initiatives, along with the review of baseline data. Table 1 below sets out further information on how the objectives will be assessed.

**Table 5.1: Sustainability Objectives**

<b>SEA Directive Topic</b>	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
(b) population (j) material assets	1. To provide housing to meet local need including provision of affordable homes.	Number of households on the household register. Number of people accepted as homeless (annually). Net additional dwellings. Number of extra care homes delivered in the District annually. Net affordable housing completions. Housing Mix (new housing types). Net additional Pitches.
(b) population (c) human health	2. To promote safe communities and reduce fear of crime.	Community safety crime rates in Lichfield District. Taken from a baseline within the Community Safety Delivery Plan 2016- 2019.
(b) population (c) human health	3. Improve access to health facilities and promote wellbeing.	Proportion of the District population who are overweight or obese. Life expectancy at birth. Healthy Life Expectancy. Number of new or improved healthcare facilities delivered annually through development. Number of new sports pitches or other leisure facilities delivered annually through development.
(b) population (c) human health (j) material assets	4. Maximise the use of previously developed land/ buildings and encourage the efficient use of land.	% of permissions granted on previously developed land as a % of previously developed land available within the District.
(b) population (c) human health	5. To improve educational attainment of the working age population.	Proportion of working age population with no or lower level qualifications. % of working age population with NVQ Level 4 and above.

(b) population (c) human health	6. To achieve stable and sustainable levels of economic growth and maintain economic competitiveness.	Vacancy rates. Increased levels of investment. Increased levels of spend. Enhanced retail facilities. More visitors to the District and greater spend.
(f) soil (g) water (h) air (i) climatic factors	7. To reduce water and air pollution.	Number of applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality. Population living within Air Quality Management Areas Number of Air Quality Management Areas
(i) climatic factors	8. To minimise waste and increase the recycling and reuse of waste materials.	Residual waste per household. Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting. Municipal waste sent to landfill.
(g) water (j) material assets	9. To reduce and manage flood risk and surface water run-off.	Number and type of flooding incident. Number of residential units granted planning permission contrary to EA objection. Number of applications granted contrary to Lead Local Authority advice on surface flooding. % of developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs).
(i) climatic factors	10. To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change and the Districts contribution to the causes.	Emissions within the Authority Area. Energy consumption within the District. Renewable energy capacity within the District.

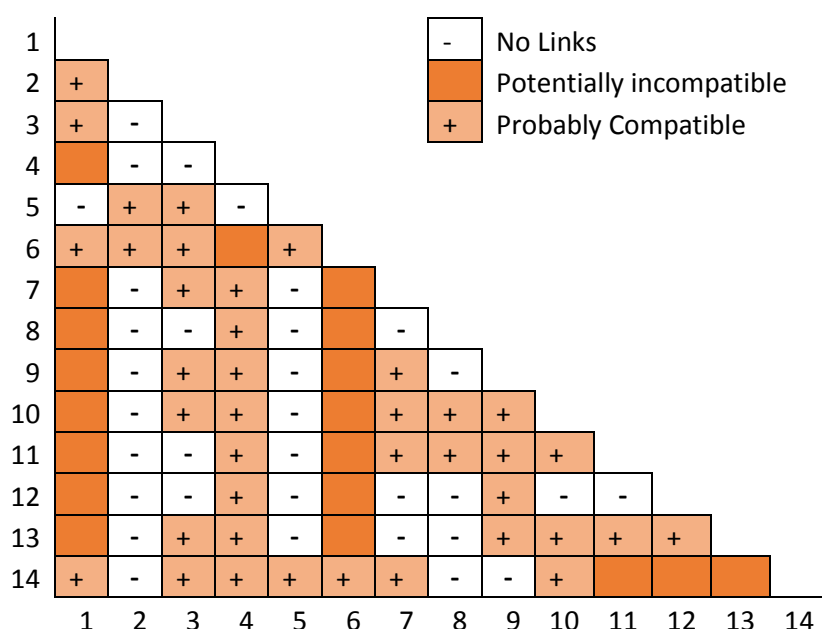
(a) biodiversity (d) flora (e) fauna (f) soil	11. To promote biodiversity protection enhancement and management of species and habitats.	Amount of priority habitat created/ recreated – Lowland/ Heathland. Amount of priority habitat created/ recreated – Wet Grassland. Amount of priority habitat created/ recreated – Flower Grassland. Number of hectares of Local Nature Reserves. Number and type of internationally/ nationally designated sites. Number of species relevant to the District which have achieved BAP Veteran trees and ancient woodland.
(k) cultural heritage	12. To ensure the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and its setting.	Number of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal and a published Management Plan. Number of Grade II Buildings considered to be buildings at risk. Number of buildings of historic or architectural interest brought back into active use. Number, or % or area of historic buildings, sites and areas and their settings (both designated and non-designated) damaged.
(l) landscape (k) cultural heritage	13. Protect, enhance and manage the character and quality of the landscape and townscape, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Loss of historic landscape features, erosion of character and distinctiveness (HLC). Extent and use of detailed characterisation studies informing development proposals (HLC). The proportion of housing completions on sites of 10 or more which have been supported, at the planning application stage by an appropriate and effective landscape character and visual assessments with appropriate landscape proposals.
(b) population (c) human health	14. To increase opportunities for non-car travel and reduce the need for travel.	Journey to work by mode. Access to bus services. Traffic counts on selected strategic roads in the District.



## Compatibility Matrix of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives.

A compatibility assessment of the SA objectives have been completed to better understand how the objectives integrate within one another and identify any potential conflict areas.

Figure 5.1: Compatibility Matrix of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives.



Each policy within the Local Plan Review will be assessed against the sustainability objectives, and will be assigned a score.

Table 5.1: Sustainability Assessment Scoring

Symbol	Likely effect on the SA objective
++	Significant positive effect on the sustainability objective
+	Minor positive effect on sustainability objective
N	Neutral effect on the sustainability objective
-	Minor negative effect on the sustainability objective
--	Significant negative effect on sustainability objective
?	Uncertain effect on sustainability objective

To gain a clear understanding of the effects significance the following will be considered

- Cumulative (detail will be captured within the commentary where required)
- Synergistic (effects combining)
- Duration (short term 0-5 years, medium term 6-10 years and long term 11 years plus)
- Reversibility (permanent or temporary)
- Spatial area affected
- Sensitivity of the area
- Sections of the population affected

## Remaining Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal

This Scoping Report for the SA of the Lichfield District Council Local Plan Review has been undertaken according to the current Planning Practise Guidance and is the outcome of the first stage (Stage A) of the SA process. This section of the Scoping Report describes how the remaining stages of the SA will be undertaken.

It should be noted that as the evidence base is reviewed as part of the development of the Local Plan Review document, additional data and relevant information is likely to become available as the SA is progressed and will if relevant be incorporated into the SA process and the final SA report.

### **Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects**

#### **1. Test the Local Plan Review Document objectives against the SA framework**

During Stage B, the potential effects of the implementation of different alternatives and the preferred options will be assessed. The predication of effects will be completed in the context of the appraisal framework developed during Stage A and contained within this report specifically the SA objectives and indicators.

#### **2. Develop the Local Plan Review options including reasonable alternatives.**

The SEA Directive requires only reasonable alternatives to be taken into account and so not every possible alternative will be considered. The 'do nothing' option will be subject to SA as part of the assessment of alternatives.

#### **3. Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan Review Document and alternatives.**

The SA objectives along with the positive and negative effects identified in the SA Framework will be used to assess the likely significant effects of the emerging policies.

It will be important to provide realistic indication of the accuracy of predications, or area of a result of cumulative, synergistic or indirect effects.

Geographical Information Systems will be used in this assessment process.

Assessing the significance of predicated sustainability effects is essentially a matter of judgement. To ensure an auditable transparent process. Any judgements made through the assessment of policy options will be documented and explained, this will include whether and what uncertainty and assumptions are associated with the judgement. A list of assumptions will be developed and used in the assessment.

#### **4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising potential effects.**

Conclusions on the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of each option will be recorded in the SA report. For significant sustainability effects predicted to arise from implementation the commentary text within the matrix and summary text within the report will identify possible mitigation measures, in the form of amendments, inclusion/removal to enable sustainable development.

Where a score is indicated as 'uncertain' the commentary will identify a way in which clarity can be provided through, for an example via consultation with experts or the capturing of additional information.

#### **5. Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan Review Document.**

### **Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report**

The SA report will include the SEA Environmental Report, as required by the SEA Directive. The final SA report structure will be subject to change following consultation on both the Local Plan Review and the Sustainability Appraisal. It will however include an assessment of the sustainability effects of the allocations against the SA objectives.

### **Stage D: Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public.**

The final SA report for the Local Plan Review Document will be consulted on for statutory minimum period of six weeks alongside the Local Plan Review Document. The consultation will comply with the Statement of Community Involvement and Requirements of the SEA Directive.

If any significant changes are made during the development of the Local Plan Review Document following public consultation further appraisal work may be required and reflected in the SA report.

### **Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring**

#### **1. Prepare and publish post-adoption statement**

Regulation 16 of the Environmental Assessment on Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 states that as soon as is reasonably practicable after adoption of the Local Plan Review Document, the council must publish an adopted statement. This statement will include the title of the Plan, the adoption date, the address where copies of the document and accompanying SA can be viewed. The Council will also inform the statutory consultees and those persons who made representations at pre-submission stage or who asked to be informed of the adoption.

#### **2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan Review**

The final SA Report will set out recommendations for monitoring the sustainability effects of the Local Plan Review Document. The monitoring framework will be clearly linked to the objectives and indicators developed in the SA framework, features of the baseline, the likely significant effects and the proposed mitigation measures to address and identify significant effects. The monitoring results will be reported in the councils Authority Monitoring Report published yearly.

#### **3. Respond to adverse effects**

Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulation 2004 require councils to monitor the significant environmental effects of the Plan, in order that any unforeseen adverse effects of the Plan, in order that any unforeseen adverse effects can be identified at an early stage and appropriate mitigation measures can be implemented.

## 6. Consultation

This Scoping Report for the SA of the Local Plan Review has been according to current Planning Practise Guidance and is the outcome of the first stage (Stage A) of the SA process.

The report will be subject to consultation with the SEA statutory bodies; Historic England, the Environment Agency and Natural England. This Scoping Report will also be posted on the Lichfield District Council website. Any consultation responses received will be considered and inform the development of the final SA Scoping Report.

In addition Government guidance recommends that other community groups and social and economic bodies should be consulted, as the planning authority considers appropriate. As such the authority has alerted a number of additional organisations to the publication of the scoping report through email.

Parish Councils were also informed of where and how they could view and comment on the Scoping Report. Whilst a full public consultation was not required at this stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

## Appendix A

### International

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<b>New York Sustainable Development Summit, 2015</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production patterns,</li> <li>• Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production – 10 year framework of programmes of action,</li> <li>• Reverse trend in loss of natural resources,</li> <li>• Renewable energy and energy efficiency,</li> <li>• Urgently and substantially increase (global) share of renewable energy,</li> <li>• Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater resource efficiency,</li> <li>• Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management,</li> <li>• Waste reduction and producer responsibility,</li> <li>• Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement,</li> <li>• The need to limit global temperatures rising no more than 2c.</li> </ul> <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and efficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New technology development,</li> <li>• Push on energy efficiency,</li> <li>• Low-carbon programmes,</li> <li>• Reduced impacts on biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan Review could encourage greater efficiency of resources including encouraging renewable energy.</p> <p>The SA process for the Local Plan Review will need protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>
<b>EC Habitats Directive, 1992</b>		
<p>The Habitats Directive (together with the Birds Directive) forms the cornerstone of Europe's nature conservation policy. It is built around two pillars: the Natura 2000 network of protected sites and the strict system of species protection. All in all the directive protects over 1,000 animals/ and plant species and over 200 so called "habitat types" (e.g. special types of forests, meadows, wetlands, etc.) which are of European importance.</p>	<p>The directive requires member states to identify natural habitats and species of community interest, which may occur in their territories. States must maintain or achieve a favourable conservation status for these species and habitats through designation of protected 'Special Areas for Conservation' (SACs), and also through special measures to protect individual species. In the UK this has been/ will be implemented through the maintenance and extension of the ~8% of land area covered by SSSIs (Sites of Special Scientific Interest). SSSIs were set up under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.</p>	<p>The SA will need to consider the impact of development on biodiversity, habitats and species in relation to SAC's.</p>
<b>UN Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992</b>		

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Signed by 150 government leaders at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, the Convention on biological Diversity is dedicated to promoting sustainable development. Conceived as a practical tool for translating the principles of Agenda 21 into reality, the Convention recognises that biological diversity is about more than plants, animals and micro-organisms and their ecosystems – it is about people and our need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live.	<p>At the convention it was agreed that member states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affirm that the conservation of biological diversity is a common concern for humankind;</li> <li>• Concern that biological diversity is being significantly reduced by certain human activities;</li> <li>• Note that it is vital to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity at source;</li> <li>• Note also that where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimise such a threat;</li> <li>• Note further that the fundamental requirement for the conservation of biological diversity is the in-situ conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings.</li> </ul>	The SA will need to ensure that biodiversity, habitats and species are addressed.
<b>EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2002/3/EC)</b>		
<p>Directive which merges previous legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives. Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No targets or indicators.</li> <li>• Includes thresholds for pollutants.</li> </ul>	SA should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it through, for example, an encouragement to reduce vehicle movements.
<b>EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>		
Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water which:	The achievement of “good status” for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.	The SA should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction. Protection and enhancement of water courses can also come

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevents further deterioration, protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystem;</li> <li>Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;</li> <li>Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances;</li> <li>Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution;</li> <li>Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.</li> </ul>		about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.
<b>EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</b>		
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources;</li> <li>Preventing further such pollution.</li> </ul>	Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas.	SA should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development falls to be considered within its scope. Policies should consider objective to promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices.
<b>Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</b>		
Provides for the quality of drinking water.	Standards are legally binding.	SA should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include priorities to protect the resources.
<b>EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)</b>		
Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas.	<p>Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of protected areas;</li> <li>Upkeep and management;</li> <li>Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes.</li> </ul>	SA should seek to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<p>Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.</p>		
<p>EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) and Subsequent Amendments</p>		
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats requires Member States to identify Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.</p> <p>The amendments in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive;</li> <li>• Provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European Protected Species (EPS);</li> <li>• Toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK;</li> <li>• Ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>SA process and therefore the Local Plan Review should seek to protect landscape features of habitat importance.</p>
<p>EU Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC; 06/12/EC; 2008/98/EC as amended)</p>		
<p>Seeks to prevent and to reduce the production of waste and its impacts. Where necessary waste should be disposed of without creating environmental problems. Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.</p>	<p>Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use.</p> <p>The Directive contains a range of provision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass.</li> <li>• Household waste recycling target – the preparing for the re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as</li> </ul>	<p>SA process and therefore the Local Plan Review should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it.</p>



Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<p>these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020.</li> </ul>	
<b>EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)</b>		
Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.	The Local Plan Review should consider landfilling with respect to environmental factors. Note: relationship to Regional Guidance Staffordshire and Stoke-on –Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026.
<b>Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)</b>		
<p>In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change and clean energy,</li> <li>Sustainable transport,</li> <li>Sustainable consumption and production,</li> <li>Conservation and management of natural resources,</li> <li>Public health,</li> <li>Social inclusion, demography and migration,</li> <li>Global poverty.</li> </ul>	<p>The overall objectives in the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation.</li> <li>Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms.</li> <li>Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union.</li> </ul>	Allocation Document should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments.</li> </ul>	
<b>UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC</b>		
The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.	Construction is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of materials and use of energy. The Kyoto Protocol aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 2008-2012.	The Kyoto Protocol is influential to achieving sustainable development as it encourages transition to a low carbon economy. Therefore it is an integral factor in planning documents.
<b>World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)</b>		
<p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was in response to a call by the United Nations which sought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond;</li> <li>To recommend ways in which the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economic and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment and development;</li> <li>To consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environmental concerns;</li> </ul>	The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.	The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated effect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community.</li> </ul>		
European Structural and Investment Funds Growth Programme 2014-2020 (July)		
<p>The European Structural and Investment Funds programme provides funds to help local areas grow. The funds support investment in innovation, businesses, skills and employment and create jobs.</p>	<p>Running from 2014 to 2020, there are three types of funds involved in the programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) focuses on improving the employment opportunities, promoting social inclusion and investing in skills by providing help to people who need support in fulfilling their potential.</li> <li>European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) supports research and innovation, small to medium sized enterprises and creation of a low carbon economy.</li> <li>European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) supports rural businesses to grow and expand, improve knowledge and skills and get started.</li> </ul>	<p>A need to recognise of the direction of the strategy in terms of facilitating sustainable economic growth.</p>
The UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)		
<p>The Convention aims at the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value.</p>	<p>The Convention sets out the duties of States' Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. The States' Parties are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites,</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review could influence the historic environment in several ways, including protecting and conserving historic structures and features, as well as reducing carbon dioxide emissions.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.	
<b>European Strategy for Sustainable Development (2009)</b>		
This strategy provides an EU-wide policy framework to deliver sustainable development, i.e. to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit climate change and its effects by meeting commitments under Kyoto Protocol and under the framework of the European Strategy on Climate Change. Energy efficiency, renewable energy and transport will be the subject of particular efforts.</li> <li>• Limiting the adverse effects of transport and reducing regional disparities and do more to develop transport that is environmentally friendly and conducive to health.</li> <li>• To promote more sustainable modes of production and consumption with attention paid to how much ecosystems can tolerate.</li> <li>• Sustainable management of natural resources in particular the EU must make efforts in agriculture, fisheries and forest management; see to it that the Natura 2000 network is completed; define and implement priority actions to protect biodiversity, and make sure that aspects associated with the seas and oceans are duly taken into account. Recycling and re-use must also be supported.</li> <li>• Limiting major threats to public health.</li> <li>• Social exclusion and poverty and mitigate the effects of an ageing society.</li> <li>• The fight against global poverty.</li> </ul>	These issues need to be incorporated into the SA appraisal process.
<b>Our Life Insurance, Our Natural Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)</b>		
This strategy is aimed at reversing biodiversity loss and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy.	The EU 2020 biodiversity target is underpinned by the recognition that, in addition to its intrinsic value, biodiversity and the services it provides have significant economic value that is seldom captured in markets. Because it escapes pricing and is not reflected	Ensuring that biodiversity forms part of the SA assessment and that biodiversity mitigation measures to reduce the impact of development on the environment are addressed.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<p>in society's accounts, biodiversity often falls victim to competing claims on nature and its use.</p> <p>The 2020 headline target is: Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p>	
<b>EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)</b>		
Energy efficiency is at the heart of the EU's Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and of the transition to a resource efficient economy. Energy efficiency is one of the most cost effective ways to enhance security of energy supply, and to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants.	The European Union has placed a requirement of the UK to source 15% of its energy needs from renewable sources by 2020.	The need to ensure that energy efficiency forms part of the mitigation strategy to reduce the impact of climate change upon the environment.
<b>EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)</b>		
Aims to reduce and manage risks that floods pose to human health, environment, cultural heritage & economic activity.	Requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.	The Local Plan Review should ensure that that the requirements of this directive are enshrined in the policy and development options.
<b>EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme of the European Community (2014)</b>		
<p>Identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital</li> <li>• to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy</li> <li>• to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing</li> </ul>	<p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• better implementation of legislation</li> <li>• better information by improving the knowledge base</li> <li>• more and wiser investment for environment and climate policy</li> <li>• full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies</li> </ul> <p>Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the program:</p>	Ensure that the Local Plan Review SA takes into account the objectives.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to make the Union's cities more sustainable to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.</li> </ul>	
<b>UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972</b>		
The General Conference of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations adopted on 1972 the Recommendation concerning the Protection at National Level of the Cultural and Natural Heritage. Provides a permanent framework, legal, administrative and financial for international cooperation in safeguarding mankind's cultural and natural heritage, and introduces the specific notion of a world heritage whose importance transcends all political and geographical boundaries.	<p>The most significant feature of the 1972 World Heritage Convention is that it links together in a single document the concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties. The convention recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.</p> <p>Strategic Objectives the five Cs</p> <p>Credibility Conservation Capacity –building Communication Communities.</p>	Ensure that the Local Plan Review SA takes into account the objectives
<b>European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention)</b>		
The European Landscape Convention introduced a Europe-wide concept focused on the quality of landscape protection, management and planning.	The Convention aims are to promote landscape protection, management and planning.	Ensure that the Local Plan Review SA takes into account the objectives
<b>The convention for the protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)</b>		
Provides a definition for architectural heritage includes the creation of an inventory of architectural heritage and to implement statutory measures to protect such heritage.	Aim to adopt integrated conservation policies within the planning system that will promote the conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage.	Ensure that the Local Plan Review SA takes into account the objectives
<b>The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)</b>		
Defines archaeological heritage with the aims to make and maintain an inventory of it and to legislate for the protection. The emphasis is on protection of sites for future study and the reporting of chance finds, the control of excavations and the use of metal Detectors.	Aims to allow the input of expert archaeologists into the making of planning policies and planning decisions.	Ensure that the Local Plan Review SA takes into account the objectives

## National

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<b>Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development (2005)</b>		
<p>The Strategy has 5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>• Promoting good governance</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly</li> </ul> <p>4 Strategic Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>• Natural resource protections</li> <li>• Environmental enhancement</li> <li>• Sustainable communities</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy contains a new set of indicators to monitor progress towards sustainable development in the UK. Those most relevant at the district level include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>• Road freight (CO2 emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP)</li> <li>• Household waste (a) rising (b) recycled or composted</li> <li>• Local environmental quality</li> </ul>	<p>Consider how the Local Plan Review can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategies Objectives.</p>
<b>The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)</b>		
<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain (NB Council Directive 79/409/EEC has now been replaced by Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of wildlife</li> <li>• Notification and confirmation of SSSIs</li> <li>• Protection of Habitats</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that the SA addresses biodiversity, and nature conservation sites including SSSIs.</p>
<b>Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000)</b>		
<p>The provisions it contains being brought into force in incremental steps over subsequent years. Containing five Parts and 15 Schedules, the Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Act provides a new right of public access on foot to areas of open land.</li> <li>• The Act also provides safeguards which take into account the needs of landowners and occupiers, and of other interests, including wildlife.</li> <li>• The Act improves the rights of way legislation by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying uncertainties about existing rights.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that countryside issues are addressed in within the Local Plan Review.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Act places a duty on Government Departments and the National Assembly for Wales to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.</li> </ul>	
<b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</b>		
The Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The Act implements key elements of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004.	The Act makes provision in respect of biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife and the protection of birds, and in respect of invasive non-native species. It alters enforcement powers in connection with wildlife protection, and extends time limits for prosecuting certain wildlife offences. It addresses a small number of gaps and uncertainties which have been identified in relation to the law on Sites of Special Scientific Interest. It amends the functions and constitution of National Park Authorities, the functions of the Broads Authority and the law on rights of way.	Ensure that SA addresses biodiversity, and nature conservation sites.
<b>Rural Strategy (DEFRA, 2004)</b>		
<p>The Government's three priorities for rural policy are:</p> <p>1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building on the economic success of the majority of the rural areas.</li> <li>Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions.</li> </ul> <p>2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services are affordable</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators.	Ensure support is given to the overarching themes contained within the Rural Strategy.



Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs</li> </ul> <p>3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</p>		
<b>Sustainable Energy Act (2008)</b>		
The Act aims to promote sustainable energy development and use and report on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.	Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.	The Act requires the encouragement and reporting on the UK's attempts to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use.
<b>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) DEFRA</b>		
<p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues;</li> <li>• Sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved;</li> <li>• Introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles,</li> <li>• Identifies potential new national policy measures which could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</li> </ul>	The Air Quality Strategy sets out objectives for a range of pollutants that have not been reproduced here due to space constraints.	The Local Plan Review should take account of the Strategy where there are likely to be issues relating to air quality.
<b>The Planning Act (2008)</b>		
Introduced a system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system. A major component of this legislation is the introduction of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). To support decision-making, the IPC will refer to the Government's National Policy Statements (NPSs), which will provide a clear long-term strategic direction for nationally significant infrastructure development.	No key targets.	Should take into account any relevant National Policy Statements when published.
<b>The Climate Change Act (2008)</b>		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK;</li> <li>To demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post 2012 global agreement at Copenhagen.</li> </ul>	<p>The Act sets legally binding targets – Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%. Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time.</p>	<p>Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides</p>
<b>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</b>		
<p>In addition to normal planning framework set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest</li> <li>the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 provides specific protection for scheduled monuments</li> </ul>	<p>Protecting and enhancing the <u>historic environment</u></p>	<p>Policies relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (see in particular sections 16, 66 and 72) as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan.</p>
<b>National Heritage Protection Plan</b>		
<p>The objective of the National Heritage Protection Plan is to make the best use of our resources so that England's vulnerable historic environment is safeguarded in the most cost-effective way at a time of massive social, environmental, economic and technological change</p>	<p>Includes an action Plan but should be noted that the timeframe is 20011-2015</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review through the SA should seek to contribute towards the protection and improving access to cultural heritage.</p>
<b>England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaption Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing World (2008)</b>		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<p>The document includes a number of board principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve existing biodiversity</li> <li>• Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats</li> <li>• Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate</li> <li>• Maintain existing ecological networks</li> <li>• Create buffer zones around high quality habitats</li> <li>• Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts</li> <li>• Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation</li> <li>• Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures</li> </ul>	No specific relevant targets identified	The Local Plan Review document should seek to comply with the principles identified within the strategy.
<b>Government forestry and Woodlands Statement</b>		
<p>Seeks to maximise the environmental, economic and social benefits of trees and woodlands forests, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that trees, woods and forest are resilient to and mitigate the impacts of climate change</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing the environmental resources of water, soil, air biodiversity and landscapes.</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland</li> <li>• Increasing the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life.</li> <li>• Improving the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products.</li> </ul>	No specific relevant targets identified	The Local Plan Review document should seek to ensure that new developments contribute towards the protection of existing, and the delivery of new woodland trees.
<b>Biodiversity Duty: Public authority duty to have regard to conserving biodiversity (2014)</b>		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
Sets out the duty of public authorities with regard to conserving biodiversity. Conserving biodiversity can include restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.	No specific targets set.	Incorporate biodiversity into the SA process.
Conserving biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)		
This statement has been prepared by the UK Biodiversity Standing Committee on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership. Its purpose is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework for anyone with a policy interest in biodiversity conservation.	A shared purpose in tackling the loss and restoration of biodiversity. The guiding principles that we will follow to achieve it. Our priorities for action in the UK and internationally. Indicators to monitor the key issues on a UK basis.	Incorporate biodiversity into the SA process.
Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England (2009)		
The Strategy supports the aims of the EU Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection and demonstrates the value of national action to protect soils which is responsive to local circumstances.	Vision: by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.	Inclusion of soil protection in the SA process and recognition of need to avoid Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land in the delivery of sites.
Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)		
This white paper sets out the UK's first ever comprehensive low carbon transition plan to 2020.	This plan will deliver emissions cuts of 18% on 2008 levels by 2020 (and over a one third reduction on 1990 levels). All major UK Government departments have been allocated their own carbon budget and must produce their own plan. Getting 40% of our electricity from low carbon sources by 2020 with policies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce around 30% of our electricity from renewables by 2020 by substantially increasing the requirement for electricity suppliers to sell renewable electricity.</li> </ul>	Consideration of GHG and climate change in SA.
Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)		
This strategy shows how the UK will transition to an energy supply that incorporates renewable technologies.	Goal of 15% of energy from renewables by 2020.	Consideration of GHG and climate change in SA.
Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
The aim of this document is to provide clarity regarding current policies and practices to enable noise management decisions to be made within the wider context, at the most appropriate level, in a cost-effective manner and in a timely fashion.	<p>“Environmental noise” which includes noise from transportation sources.</p> <p>“Neighbour noise” which includes noise from inside and outside people’s homes.</p> <p>“Neighbourhood noise” which includes noise arising from within the community such as industrial and entertainment premises, trade and business premises, construction sites and noise in the street.</p>	Ensure that noise is adequately captured in SA.
<b>National Infrastructure Plan (2010)</b>		
The plan outlines the scale of the challenge facing UK infrastructure and the major investment that is needed to underpin sustainable growth in the UK. It focuses on the networks and systems – in energy, transport, digital communications, floodwater, waste management and in science – that provide the infrastructure on which our economy depends. The plan gives clarity on the role of Government in specifying what infrastructure we need and how it can remove barriers to mobilise both private and public sector resources to maintain our world class infrastructure.	<p>The plan sets out the Government’s vision for major infrastructure investment in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximising the potential of existing road and rail networks;</li> <li>• Transforming energy and transport systems to deliver a low carbon economy;</li> <li>• Transforming the UK’s strategic rail infrastructure;</li> <li>• Meeting future challenges in providing sustainable access to water for everyone;</li> <li>• Protecting the economy from the current and growing risk of floods and coastal erosion;</li> <li>• Reducing waste and improving the way it is treated;</li> <li>• Providing the best superfast broadband in Europe;</li> <li>• Ensuring that the UK remains a world leader in science, research and innovation.</li> </ul>	Infrastructure forms an important part of the evidence base that will support the delivery of the Local Plan Document.
<b>The White Paper “Water for Life” (2011)</b>		
Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused, and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is. It explains that we all have a part to play in the realisation of this vision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over the long-term we will introduce a reformed water abstraction regime, as signalled in the Natural Environment White Paper earlier this year;</li> <li>• We set out changes we can make now to deal with the legacy of over-abstraction of our rivers;</li> <li>• We re-affirm our new catchment approach to dealing with water quality and wider environmental issues;</li> </ul>	Water management needs to be addressed in SA.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will remove barriers to the greater trading of abstraction licenses and bulk supplies of water to make our supply system more flexible;</li> <li>• With the Environment Agency and Ofwat we will provide clearer guidance to water companies on planning for the long-term, and keeping demand down;</li> <li>• We will consult on the introduction of national standards and a new planning approval system for sustainable drainage;</li> <li>• We will encourage water companies to introduce social tariffs to support vulnerable customers;</li> <li>• We will introduce a package of reforms to extend competition in the water sector by increasing choice for business customers and public sector bodies and by making the market more attractive to new entrants;</li> <li>• We will collaborate on a campaign to save water and protect the environment, working with water companies, regulators and customers to raise awareness of the connection between how we use water and the quality of our rivers.</li> </ul>	
<b>The Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</b>		
<p>The Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) takes forward a number of recommendations from the Pitt Review into the 2007 floods. It places new responsibilities on the Environment Agency, local authorities and property developers (among others) to manage the risk of flooding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authorities across England and Wales are required to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management in their areas. These local strategies must include the risk of flooding from surface water, watercourse and groundwater flooding.</li> <li>• Lead local authorities must establish and maintain a register of structures which have an effect on flood risk management in their areas.</li> </ul>	<p>Importance of SUDS in mitigation of the effects of flood risk needs to be addressed in SA.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Act introduces a requirement to improve the flood resistance of existing buildings by amending the Building Act 1984.</li> <li>The Act introduces the requirements for developers of property to construct Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS).</li> <li>Local authorities have a duty to adopt these SUDS once completed. By adoption, the Act means become responsible for maintaining the systems.</li> </ul>	
<b>Groundwater Directive (Water Framework Directive) Direction (2016)</b>		
Sets out instructions to the Environment Agency on obligations to protect groundwater.	The Directive updates requirements including the monitoring and setting of thresholds for pollutants in groundwater; adding new pollutants to the list of pollutants to be monitored and changing the information to be reported to the European Commission.	Groundwater needs to be addressed in SA
<b>White Paper – The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)</b>		
Outlines the Government’s vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, backed up with practical action to deliver the ambition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joined-up action at local and national level to create an ecological network resilient to changing pressures.</li> <li>Growing a green economy and recognising that protected natural areas can yield returns many times higher than their protection.</li> <li>Recognising the huge benefits of having contact with nature and how it helps well-being through its positive impact on mental and physical health, improves education, encourages social activity and reduced crime.</li> </ul>	The importance of nature not just for species but for people too needs to be considered in the SA.
<b>Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England’s Wildlife and Ecosystem Services</b>		
This strategy will guide conservation efforts in England over the next decade, including setting the ambition to halt overall loss of England’s biodiversity by 2020. In the longer term, the ambition is to move progressively from a position of net biodiversity loss to net gain.	<p>At the Nagoya UN Biodiversity Summit in October 2010, 192 countries and the European Union agreed to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‘By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem</li> </ul>	The importance of biodiversity and the need to incorporate the impact of development upon it in needs to be considered in the SA.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<p>services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human wellbeing, and poverty eradication...’</li> </ul> <p>In March 2010, the EU agreed to an EU vision and 2020 mission for biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – and its natural capital are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity’s intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided.</li> <li>• Halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restore them insofar as is feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</li> </ul> <p>The European Commission has adopted a new EU Biodiversity strategy to help meet this goal. The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conserving and restoring nature,</li> <li>2. Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services,</li> <li>3. Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries,</li> <li>4. Combating invasive alien species,</li> <li>5. Addressing the global biodiversity crisis.</li> </ol>	



Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<b>Healthy Lives, healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England (DOH 2010)</b>		
<p>The strategy has the following aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect the population from serious health threats</li> <li>• Helping people live longer</li> <li>• Healthier and more fulfilling lives</li> <li>• Improving the health of the poorest fastest</li> </ul>	No targets identified	The Local Plan Review document should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.
<b>Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy (2011)</b>		
This document sets out the range of policy tools the Government are using to support the transition to a green economy, the opportunities that are created and the implications for the way in which businesses operate.	<p>The Government's vision is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grow the economy sustainably and for the long term;</li> <li>• Use natural resources efficiently;</li> <li>• Be more resilient (use of fossil fuels).</li> </ul>	SA needs to take into account the impact of economic development upon the climate and the way in which the SA appraises these impacts and how the plan will mitigate the effects on the environment.
<b>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)</b>		
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 updates and consolidates all the various amendments made to the Conservation Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales.	<p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species' and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p> <p>Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.</p>	Ensure that biodiversity and nature conservation issues are addressed in SA.
<b>Localism Act (2011)</b>		
The Localism Act is one of the key pieces of legislation introduced by the Government. It is a radical shift of power from central government to local communities. The aim is to give power back to people and communities and create the conditions for Big Society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abolition of regional strategies</li> <li>• Duty to cooperate</li> <li>• Neighbourhood Planning</li> <li>• Community Right to Build</li> </ul>	Ensure that evidence collected to support the SA and the Local Plan Review is locally derived where applicable.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework</b>		
The National Planning Policy Framework sets out government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the	The entire document presents the Government's approach to development in respect of social, economic and environmental issues.	The Local Plan Review needs to be in conformity with the NPPF.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and Neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.		
<b>A Better Quality of Life – Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999)</b>		
<p>Strategy for sustainable development has four main aims. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;</li> <li>• effective protection of the environment;</li> <li>• prudent use of natural resources; and</li> <li>• maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</li> </ul>	<p>For the UK, priorities for the future are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy;</li> <li>• reducing the level of social exclusion;</li> <li>• promoting a transport system which provides choice, and also minimises environmental harm and reduces congestion;</li> <li>• improving the larger towns and cities to make them better places to live and work;</li> <li>• directing development and promoting agricultural practices to protect and enhance the countryside and wildlife;</li> <li>• improving energy efficiency and tackling waste;</li> <li>• working with others to achieve sustainable development internationally.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that SA and the Local Plan Review take account of this strategy.</p>
<b>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)</b>		
<p>The Government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.</p>	<p>The Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning, working collaboratively to develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites. That plan-making and decision-making should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development, should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments, make enforcement more effective. To enable the provision of</p>	<p>Ensure that traveller sites are addressed in SA.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure etc.	
Circular 06/05: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their impact within the Planning System		
Provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England. It complements the national planning policy in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Planning Practice Guidance.	Policies will need to take account of this guidance.	Ensure that biodiversity and geological conservation issues are addressed in SA.
Infrastructure Act (2015)		
The Infrastructure Act is one of the key pieces of legislation introduced by the Government.	Policies will need to take account of this Act.	The Local Plan Review needs to take into account this Act.
Living places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener, ODPM (2002)		
Sets out the Government's approach to making cleaner, safer, greener public spaces. Explains why our public spaces are so important. Identifies key components that underpin successful schemes. Maps the main policies of the ODPM, the Home Office, DfT, DEFRA and DCMS that are improving the quality of local environments. Highlights reforms, policies and initiatives.	Various targets are set within the document.	Ensure that public spaces are addressed in SA.
Housing & Planning Act (2016)		
<p>A Bill to make provision about housing, estate agents, rent air charges, planning and compulsory purchase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>place a duty on local planning authorities to actively promote the development of Starter Homes and embed them in the planning system</li> <li>unlock brownfield land to provide homes faster, requiring local authorities to prepare, maintain and publish local registers of specified land</li> <li>support the doubling of the number of custom-built and self-built homes to 20,000 by 2020</li> <li>ensure that every area has a Local Plan</li> </ul>	Policies will need to take account of this Act.	The Local Plan Review needs to take into account this Act.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reform the compulsory purchase process to make it clearer, fairer and faster</li> <li>simplify and speed up neighbourhood planning</li> </ul>		
<b>Planning &amp; Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)</b>		
The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 is a key element of the Government's agenda for speeding up the planning system. The provisions introduce powers which allow for the reform and speeding up of the plans system and an increase in the predictability of planning decisions, the speeding up of the handling of major infrastructure projects and the need for simplified planning zones to be identified in the strategic plan for a region.	Policies will need to take account of this Act.	The Local Plan Review needs to take into account this Act.
<b>Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations (2012)</b>		
The Community Infrastructure Levy is a new levy that Local Authorities in England and Wales can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The levy is designed to be fairer, faster and more transparent than the previous system of agreeing planning obligations between local councils and developers under Section 106.	Policies will need to take account of this Act.	Lichfield District Council have an adopted CIL, this should be considered as part of any updates to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
<b>Water Act (2014)</b>		
To make provision about the water industry; about compensation for modification of licences to abstract water; about main river maps; about records of waterworks; for the regulation of the water environment; about the provision of flood insurance for household premises; about internal drainage boards; about Regional Flood and Coastal Committees; and for connected purposes.	Policies will need to take account of this Act.	The Local Plan Review needs to take into account this Act.
<b>High Speed Rail (London-West Midlands) Bill 2013/14 to 2015/16</b>		
Provides information on the HS2 hybrid Bill progressing through Parliament for Phase One of the project between London and the West Midlands.	Policies will need to take account of this Bill.	Ensure that high speed rail is addressed in SA and the Local Plan Review.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<b>High Speed Rail (West Midlands- Crewe) Bill 2017-2019</b>		
Provides information on the HS2 hybrid Bill progressing through Parliament for Phase Two of the project between West Midlands and Crewe.	Policies will need to take account of this Bill	Ensure that high speed rail is addressed in SA and the Local Plan Review.
<b>Planning Our Electric Futures: A white Paper for a secure, affordable and low carbon electricity</b>		
<p>The primary objectives of Electricity Market Reform area are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure the future security of electricity suppliers</li> <li>• Drive the decarbonisation of our electricity generation</li> <li>• Minimise costs to the consumer</li> </ul>	No specific Targets	The Local Plan Review should seek to ensure that it reflects the objectives.
<b>The Carbon Plan: Delivering Our Carbon Future</b>		
Government is determined that we should address the twin challenges of tackling climate change and maintain our energy security in a way that minimises costs and maximises benefits to our economy.	No specific Targets	The Local Plan Review should seek to support the delivery of low carbon energy generation infrastructure.
<b>Energy Efficiency Strategy</b>		
<p>Sets out the justification for improving energy efficiency by the following actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting the finance market</li> <li>• energy efficiency innovation</li> <li>• strengthen the evidence base</li> <li>• controls and information</li> </ul>	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% between 1990 and 2050.	The Local Plan Review should support the delivery of development that is efficient in energy use.
<b>Energy Security Strategy</b>		
<p>The document includes a range of ambitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resilience measures</li> <li>• Energy efficiency</li> <li>• Maximising economic production</li> <li>• Working to improve the reliability of global energy markets</li> <li>• Reliable networks</li> <li>• Decarbonising supplies</li> </ul>		A number of the indicators identified within the documents will be used as indicators for the SA Framework.
<b>Historic England Corporate Plan 2016- 2019</b>		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<p>Sets out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims for 2017- 2020</li> <li>• Financial overview</li> <li>• Risks and how they will be managed</li> <li>• How to measure success</li> <li>• Work to do in 2017/ 2018</li> </ul>	<p>It sets out the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aim 1: Champion England's historic England</li> <li>• Aim 2: Identify and protect England's special historic buildings and places</li> <li>• Aim 3: Promote change that safeguards historic buildings and places</li> <li>• Aim 4: Help those who care for historic buildings and places, including owners, local authorities, communities and volunteers</li> <li>• Aim 5: Engage with the whole community to foster the widest possible sense of ownership of our national inheritance of buildings and places</li> <li>• Aim 6: Support the work of English Heritage Trust in managing and safeguarding the National Heritage Collection of buildings and monuments and to achieve financial self- sufficiency</li> <li>• Aim 7: Work effectively, efficiently and transparently</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan Review should develop policy that protects important heritage assets.</p>
<b>National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)</b>		
<p>The national Planning Practice Guidance provides technical guidance in topic areas in order to support policies set out within the NPPF.</p>	<p>It aims to allow for sustainable development as guided by the NPPF</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review document should seek to ensure that it reflects the objectives.</p>
<b>Housing White Paper Fixing Our Broken Housing Market (2017)</b>		
<p>The White Paper focuses on how the government aim to tackle the housing crisis in England.</p>	<p>The White Paper sets out four key steps to boost housing supply. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to ensure Local Authorities plan for the right homes in the right areas</li> <li>• To build homes faster by giving Local Authorities the tools to speed up house building and the powers to ensure developers build houses on time</li> <li>• Diversifying the housing market by providing action to help small independent builders enter into the housing market</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan Review should seek to ensure that it reflects the objectives of the housing white paper.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To help people who need housing now by investing in affordable housing, banning unfair letting agent fees and preventing homelessness.</li> </ul>	

## Regional

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<b>Strategic Plan 2013 - 2018 Leading for a connected Staffordshire, Staffordshire County Council</b>		
<p>Staffordshire County Councils Strategic Plan sets out values and priorities for 2014-2018. The Strategic Plan outlines a vision, to create a connected Staffordshire, where everyone has the opportunity to prosper, be healthy and happy.</p> <p>As a result of this vision the strategic plan outlines three priority outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be able to access more good jobs and feel the benefits of economic growth</li> <li>Be healthier and more independent</li> <li>Feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Relevant Operating Principles</b></p> <p><b>Evolve our relationship with residents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give a stronger voice and more clout to the people of Staffordshire on the issues that matter to them, not just those issues we have a statutory responsibility to deliver.</li> <li>Encourage and support all Elected Members to be true community leaders, informing and influencing at a local and county level to create great places to live.</li> <li>Collaborate with residents and communities to identify the best long-term solutions to problems, whether that's from within the community itself or from the voluntary, private or public sector.</li> </ul> <p><b>Staffordshire County Council will:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote Staffordshire as the place to invest, live, learn and visit.</li> <li>Be the passionate advocate for Staffordshire locally, nationally and internationally, seeking to deal with only the things that matter to our residents.</li> </ul> <p><b>How we work:</b></p>	<p>Regard should be given to the Strategy.</p>



Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	Get more joined up, locally and corporately, so we can work with residents, communities and partners to meet local needs more effectively.	
<b>Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2011</b>		
Sets out the County Council's proposals for transport provision in the county, including walking, cycling, public transport, car based travel and freight, together with the management and maintenance of local roads and footways.	<p><b>Supporting Growth and Regeneration</b>  Relevant Policies: 1.1-1.6 and 1.8  Relevant Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the overall employment rate from a 2009 baseline.</li> </ul> <p><b>Making Transport Systems Easier to use and Places Easier to Get to</b>  Relevant Policies: 3.1-3.4  Relevant Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase bus patronage levels 2008/09.</li> <li>• Improve access to town centres 2010 baseline</li> <li>• Decrease inaccessibility levels from a Dec 2010 baseline</li> </ul> <p><b>Improving Safety and Security</b>  Relevant Policies: 4.1 and 4.4</p> <p><b>Reducing Road Transport Emissions and Their Effects on the Highway Network</b>  Relevant Policies: 5.1.5.2, 5.4  Relevant Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce per capita road transport emissions (CO2) from a 2008 baseline.</li> </ul> <p><b>Improving Health and Quality of Life</b>  Relevant Policies: 6.1-6.6</p> <p><b>Respect the Environment</b>  Relevant Policies: 7.1-7.8  Relevant Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce per capita road transport emissions (CO2) from 2008 Baseline.</li> </ul>	Policies identified need to be considered through SA process. Targets identified should be aligned with SA indicators.
<b>The National Forest Strategy 2014-2024 (2014)</b>		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<p>Sets out the priorities and key activities to deliver the National Forest to 2024. The strategy prioritises making the most of the asset created and securing the forest's future, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitive achievement of the landscape change, with increased targeting to get the greatest benefits.</li> <li>• Making the most of forest sites (woodlands and other habitats, attractions, connections and views).</li> <li>• Increasing engagement, enjoyment and well-being by the widest range of people.</li> <li>• Effective partnerships taking the forest to the next stage.</li> <li>• Bringing in new income and investment.</li> <li>• The national exemplar role, research and being a centre of excellence</li> <li>• Securing a sustainable lead body into the future based on a balanced funding model and the reputation of the National Forest Company (NFC)</li> </ul>	<p>Key objectives for the forest with prescribed indicators which are broken down between two delivery periods, 2014-2019 and 2019-2024.</p>	<p>Regard should be given to the Strategy where geographically applicable.</p>
<b>Central Rivers Initiative (CRI) – Transforming the Trent Valley</b>		
<p>The Central Rivers Initiative is a broadly based partnership representing key interests who are working together to shape and guide the progressive restoration and revitalisation of the river valley between Burton, Lichfield and Tamworth – an area of central England that covers over 50 square km. Action Plan in place dated 2014.</p>	<p>A number of targets that cover a range of historic and environmental elements and including opportunities for training. The Targets are currently being supported via a Stage One Application to the HLF.</p>	<p>Regard through the detailed site specific questions should be given to the identified actions to enable where appropriate CRI delivery.</p>
<b>Staffordshire Declaration</b>		
<p>The Declaration acknowledges that evidence shows climate change is occurring and that climate change</p>	<p>The Staffordshire Declaration commits Staffordshire to:</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
will continue to have far reaching effects on the economy, society and environment. The Declaration welcomes the social, economic and environmental benefits which come from combating climate change and commits Staffordshire to achieve the lower carbon emissions targets agreed by Central Government. This gives Staffordshire the opportunity to lead the climate change response at a local level by: reducing people's energy costs, allowing adaptation to the impacts of climate change, improving the local environment and helping deal with fuel poverty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage all sectors in our local community to take the opportunity to adapt to the impacts of climate change.</li> <li>• Encourage residents to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>• Make public their commitment to action.</li> <li>• Help local communities to develop their own renewable energy projects, or to obtain community benefits from such projects in their area.</li> </ul>	
<b>Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Climate Change Risk Register</b>		
Provides information on where in the county the most vulnerable locations to severe weather and climate change are situated. This tool brings together data from various other sources, including the Environment Agency flood data.	No targets set.	To support the detailed SA process.
<b>Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Minerals Local Plan 2015 - 2030</b>		
These documents set out policies to guide the determination of planning applications for mineral extraction and identify areas where important mineral resources should be protected from sterilisation by other forms of development.	<p>The Plan outlines four strategic objectives and six policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The provision of minerals to support sustainable economic development</li> <li>• Acceptable locations for minerals sites</li> <li>• Operating to high environmental standards</li> <li>• Restoration that enhances local amenity and the environment</li> </ul> <p>Policy 1: Provision for Sand and Gravel  Policy 2: Provision for Industrial Minerals used in the manufacture of cement  Policy 3: Safeguarding Minerals of Local and National Importance and Important Infrastructure  Policy 4: Minimising the impact of mineral development</p>	The Local Plan Review will be in line with the Minerals Local Plan.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	Policy 5: Planning for Hydrocarbon Extraction Policy 6: Restoration of Mineral Sites	
<b>Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026, 2013</b>		
<p>Four strategic objectives summarised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support new waste development that helps minimise greenhouse gas emissions and incorporates appropriate measures to mitigate and adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change.</li> <li>To encourage the maintenance of the network of new and enhanced sustainable waste management facilities so that we can continue to manage waste, at least equivalent to the amount we generate.</li> <li>To encourage appropriate siting and modern design standards and provide opportunities to enhance existing waste management facilities.</li> <li>To support job creation, economic growth and investment by providing sufficient opportunities to develop new waste management infrastructure of the right type in the right place at the right time, and by minimising and mitigating any adverse impacts and avoiding any unacceptable impacts.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy 1: Waste as a resources Policy 2: Targets and broad locations for waste management facilities Policy 3: Criteria for the location of new and enhanced waste management facilities Policy 4: Sustainable design and protection and improvement of environmental quality.</p> <p>Monitoring sections hosts a number of performance indicators to measure policy implementation.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review SA will need to take account of this strategy. SA indicators should be reflective of identified performance indicators.</p>
<b>Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) 2010-2026 (2013)</b>		
<p>SCC, Stoke-on-Trent and the eight Staffordshire Borough and District Councils have worked in partnership to agree a Municipal Waste Management Strategy. This strategy sets an overall vision for sustainable waste management in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent to 2026. Core objectives include: Waste Prevention, Efficiency Savings, Resource Recovery, Carbon Reduction, Infrastructure &amp; Contracts, Municipal Waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain zero waste to landfill and reduce the amount of local authority collected municipal and commercial residual waste produced in Staffordshire, benchmarked against the top 10% of residents, thus reducing the overall volume of waste treated, recovered, disposed or recycled.</li> <li>To achieve efficiency savings across SWP, thus reducing the total budget for waste management below the rate of inflation.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan Review SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure the maximisation of resource value from collected materials, as a commodity or as energy provision.</li> <li>To reduce the total carbon emissions for waste collection, processing and disposal activities by 2% year on year, by ensuring consideration in future contracts, infrastructure and procurement decisions.</li> <li>To provide and support appropriate infrastructure with suitable contracts that ensure value for money, by developing procurement policies to maximise efficiency and sustainability.</li> <li>To provide efficient and cost effective waste services to local residents and businesses.</li> </ul>	
<b>Safer, Fairer, United Communities for Staffordshire 2013-18</b>		
<p>The Strategy is about how different organisations and the public go about making a real and sustained difference to reducing crime and anti-social behaviour and improving community safety.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a vision for Staffordshire to work together and deliver real, sustainable improvements.</p> <p>Four priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early intervention</li> <li>Supporting victims and witnesses</li> <li>Managing offenders</li> <li>Public confidence</li> </ul>	<p><b>Priorities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing feelings of safety</li> <li>Support vulnerable members of the community</li> <li>Target high crime areas including businesses</li> <li>Reduce the impact of the misuse of alcohol and other substances</li> <li>Maximise impact of 'buildings resilient families and communities'</li> <li>Reducing re – offending</li> </ul> <p>Note Shared Priorities with Local document.</p>	<p>Consideration of the priority of the document will need to be given. A relationship between SA indicators should be forged.</p>
<b>Sustainable Community Strategy (Staffordshire) 2008-2023</b>		
<p>The overarching plan for promoting and improving the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of Staffordshire. Four overarching priorities; a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable economy; strong, safe and cohesive communities; improved health and sense of</p>	<p>A number of themes have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving basic skills;</li> <li>Reducing the number of young people who are not in employment, education or training;</li> <li>Raising the high level skills base and retaining skilled workforce;</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan Review SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
well-being and a protected, enhanced and respected environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging graduate retention;</li> <li>• Maximising opportunities presented by Staffordshire Universities and associated networks;</li> <li>• Increasing levels of enterprise and ensuring higher value added sector business start-ups;</li> <li>• Raising aspirations of our children and young people;</li> <li>• Reducing worklessness, increasing the employment rate and improving access to employment opportunities;</li> <li>• Embracing and investing in new environmental technologies;</li> <li>• Attracting sustainable, quality public and private investment in the County; and</li> <li>• Developing housing which is decent, affordable and sustainable.</li> </ul>	
<b>Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan (SBAP)</b>		
The SBAP identifies priority habitats and species, sets targets for their conservation and outlines the mechanisms for achieving these targets.	<p>14 Ecosystem Action Plans and 1 River Action Plan are identified.</p> <p>The following of which are relevant to Lichfield District.</p> <p>Cannock Health</p> <p>Central Farmlands</p> <p>River Gravels</p>	Inclusion in SA Framework to ensure targets are supported resulting in compliance with identified UK and European target requirements.
<b>Staffordshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015)</b>		
The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy sets out roles and responsibilities for flood risk management, assesses the risk of flooding in the County, where funding can be found to manage flood risk, Lead Local Flood Authority policies, objectives and actions will be taken by the Staffordshire County Council to manage flood risk.	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a strategic understanding of flood risk from all sources,</li> <li>• Promote effective management of drainage and flood defence systems,</li> <li>• Support communities to understand flood risk and become more resilient to flooding,</li> <li>• Manage local flood risk and new development in a sustainable manner,</li> </ul>	The Local Plan Review SA will need to take account of this strategy.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieve results through partnership and collaboration,</li> <li>• Be better prepared for flood events,</li> <li>• Secure and manage funding for flood risk management in a challenging financial climate.</li> </ul>	
Shaping the Future of Staffordshire 2005-2020: The Sustainable Strategy for the County		
<p>The Strategy focuses on six key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing the voice and profile of Staffordshire within the West Midlands region as well as nationally, within Europe and internationally</li> <li>• Developing strong and sustainable rural communities by improving access to services, opportunities and the number and quality of jobs available, while also protecting and enhancing the environment</li> <li>• Integrating and sustaining transport</li> <li>• Improving health and social care</li> <li>• Supporting the growth of the local economy and encouraging prosperity (including learning and skills) for the benefit of individuals, employers and communities</li> <li>• Sharing data and information to underpin the strategic priorities of the Strategy</li> </ul>	<p>Various targets set within this document however end date 2010.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p> <p>The document spans fundamental aspects of sustainable development and therefore consideration of the strategic drivers of this document will need to be considered at the baseline stage, the development of SA indicators and also during the development of site specific questions.</p>
Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2014-19		
<p>The Management Plan is the basis for the strategic direction of the conservation and enhancement of the AONB. Relates to a range of national and local documents.</p>	<p><b>Relevant High level objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area.</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance the distinctive and nationally important landscape of Cannock Chase AONB and the locally, nationally and internationally important biodiversity and geodiversity it supports, ensuring links between</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan Review will need to take account of this strategy.</p>



Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<p>habitats within the AONB and surrounding landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life.</li> <li>• Support a balance between a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure upon natural resources is diminished.</li> <li>• Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation and maintaining ecosystems that contribute positively to physical and mental well-being.</li> </ul>	
<b>Cannock Chase SAC Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Measures (SAMMM)</b>		
An action plan to mitigate for planned housing growth within 0-15 km of Cannock Chase SAC.	A list of priority project are identified to mitigate for a 15% increase in visitor numbers.	The SAMM mitigates for planned housing growth within the 0-15km zone of influence as identified in the Local Plan Strategy.
<b>Greater Birmingham &amp; Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan 2016-2030</b>		
<p>Strategic Economic Plan which draws on the the strategic pillars of Business, People and Place, through a series of programmes that have either a thematic or spatial focus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase business and workforce productivity and competitiveness – particularly by raising skills levels and stimulating demand – led innovation</li> <li>• Increase private sector investment, including overseas investment</li> <li>• Increase exports particularly amongst Small and Medium Sized Enterprises</li> <li>• Enable more inclusive growth that delivers benefits more widely and reduces unemployment – particularly in parts of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create 250,000 jobs by 2030 and be the leading Core City LEP for private sector job creation</li> <li>• Grow our economy by £29bn (GVA) by 2030 and be leading Core City LEP for output per head</li> <li>• Increase % of the working age population qualified to NVQ3+ to the national average by 2025</li> <li>• Increase our labour productivity (GVA per capita) to the national average by 2030</li> <li>• Decrease our unemployment rate to the national average by 2020 and have the lowest unemployment amongst the LEP Core Cities by 2030</li> </ul>	The Local Plan Review will need to take account of this strategy.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
Birmingham and North Solihull with high rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be recognised as the leading Core City LEP for Quality of Life by 2030</li> </ul>	
Stoke-on-Trent & Staffordshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan Part 1 – Strategy 2014-2030 (2014)		
<p>Strategic Economic Plan with the ambition to sustainably drive:</p> <p>rapid growth in Stoke-on-Trent and its contribution to the county and national economy</p> <p>development of the peri-urban areas along the County's key transport corridors that provide a strong, agile and competitive offer locally and nationally</p>	<p>Measure progress and success over the next 20 years: The City of Stoke On Trent rapidly grows into a <b>Core UK City</b>.</p> <p>A <b>Connected County</b> the aim is "super connectivity", maximising the benefit of existing road, rail and air connections and future strategic infrastructure investments, including HS2 and other strategic rail investment, to benefit the whole area and maximise opportunities across the County's key transport corridors.</p> <p><b>Powerhouse Central:</b> Stoke on Trent &amp; Staffordshire internationally recognised as an investment destination and centre of expertise for indigenous energy.</p> <p>An internationally renowned <b>Applied Materials Technology Centre</b> for advanced research and innovation building on the expertise of Lucide on (formerly Ceram) and its ties to University and industry.</p>	Local Plan Review will need to take account of this strategy.
Staffordshire County Council, Lichfield Historic Character Assessment (2011)		
The aim of the HLC was to produce a broad assessment of the historic and archaeological dimensions of the county's landscape as it exists today.	No specific targets.	Local Plan Review will need to take account of the finding of this assessment in particular when assessing significant effects through the SA process.
CAMS: Tame, Anker & Mease Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Environment Agency (2013)		
This catchment abstraction management strategy (CAMS) sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the Tame, Anker and Mease catchments. It provides information on how	No specific targets.	Local Plan Review will need to take account of this strategy.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
existing abstraction is regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction.		
CAMS: Staffordshire Trent Valley Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Environment Agency (2013)		
This catchment abstraction management strategy (CAMS) sets out how water resources will be managed in the Staffordshire Trent Valley catchment. It provides information on how existing abstraction is regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction.	No specific targets.	Local Plan Review will need to take account of this strategy.
Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Staffordshire 2013-2018		
Sets out the Staffordshire Health and Wellbeing Boards vision, principles, values, priorities and enablers to improve health and wellbeing of the people of Staffordshire.	Twelve areas of action are identified under the following five themes. Starting well Growing well Living well Aging well Ending well The focus for 2013/14: Parenting, alcohol use and supporting the frail elderly.	Key for baseline information. In particular Supporting the frail elderly should be considered as part of the SA. The measuring success element of the document should inform the SA indicators.
South Staffordshire Water PLC Water Resources Plan 2015-40		
The Water Resources Management Plan sets out the water resources and demand projections for the South Staffs region of supply for the next 25 years.	There is no supply demand deficit forecast within the next 25 years therefore major resource development or demand management measures are not required to meet a shortfall. The key policies are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimising the impact on the environment.</li> <li>• Contribute to biodiversity</li> <li>• Catchment scale management activities to provide a sustainable alternative using less chemicals and energy for treatment</li> <li>• Optimisation of existing operations.</li> <li>• Maintain its water supply levels of service</li> <li>• Continue with successful metering policies</li> <li>• Promotion of water efficiency</li> </ul>	The Local Plan Review will have to take into account the findings from this Resource Plan.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue with effective leakages policy to levels to achieve the sustainable economic level of leakage.</li> </ul>	
<b>Severn Trent Water PLC Water Resources Plan 2015-40</b>		
The Water Resources Management Plan sets out the water resources and demand projections for the Severn Trent region of supply for the next 25 years.	Seeks to reduce the overall demand for water and to make the best use of existing water resources through a more flexible and sustainable supply system. The Plan seeks to address environmentally unsustainable levels of water abstraction by reducing the amount of water taken from the environment, by providing alternative sources of water supply where necessary.	The Local Plan Review should seek to improve water quality by ensuring that policies are included in the Plan to support the objectives of this and other water quality management plans
<b>Humber River Basin Management Plan 2015</b>		
<p>A River Basin District covers an entire river system, including river, lake, groundwater, estuarine and coastal water bodies. The River Basin District River Basin Management Plans are designed to protect and improve the quality of our water environment.</p> <p>The main purposes of this plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to prevent water bodies deteriorating,</li> <li>to highlight the areas of land and bodies of water that have specific uses that need special protection,</li> <li>to provide binding objectives regarding quality</li> <li>to provide a framework for action and future regulation.</li> </ul>	Aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies 2021 or 2027;	The Local Plan Review should seek to improve water quality by ensuring that policies are included in the Plan to support the objectives of this and other water quality management plans. Specifically the Plan should support the delivery of SUDS within new development and include appropriate climate change and flooding policies.
<b>A5 Sustainable Transport Strategy 2016-2026</b>		
The strategy looks at issues of capacity, economic activity and growth, access to leisure and tourism, priority improvements and reduction of the impact of traffic on communities along the A5 route.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that the A5 is fit for purpose in terms of its capacity and safety, both now and in the future;</li> <li>To allow the A5 to play its full and proper role in supporting and facilitating economic activity and growth at a national and local level;</li> </ul>	The Local Plan Review should ensure that identified needs and key priorities have been considered.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote and encourage improvements to sustainable transport (walking, cycling, public transport and behavioural change measures) in order to help reduce congestion on the A5, improve air quality and deliver a lower carbon transport system; and</li> <li>To reduce, where possible, the impact of the A5 on communities along the route.</li> </ul>	
Tame Valley Wetlands Landscape Partnership Scheme Landscape Conservation Action Plan		
Landscape scale approach to restoring conserving and reconnecting the physical and cultural landscape of the Tame Valley.		Any site allocations within the identified wetland area should consider the key priorities of the vision.
Staffordshire County Council Planning for Landscape Change SPD		
<p>Guidance to inform policy and practice in terms of the conservation, enhancement and regeneration of the rural landscapes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides descriptions of the character of Staffordshire Landscapes.</li> <li>Sets Landscape Policy Zones in Staffordshire identifying distinct types of landscape.</li> <li>Identifies Regional Character Areas in and around Staffordshire</li> <li>Indicates the areas that area preferred for targeting resources for woodland initiatives</li> </ul>	No targets identified.	The document need to be considered in regard to the assessment of effect on both biodiversity and landscape character.
Historic England's Regional Streetscape Manuals West Midlands		
Sets out principals of good practice for street design which is reflective of regional historic character	Offer guidance on the way in which the public realm is managed promoting a co-ordinated approach to creating a safe and enjoyable environment appropriate to its surroundings.	The Local Plan Review should seek to ensure that it reflects the objectives.

## Local

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<b>Lichfield District Local Plan Strategy 2008-2029 (2015) and emerging Local Plan Allocations Document</b>		
It is a Development Plan Document produced to help shape the way in which the physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of Lichfield District will change between 2008 and 2029. It sets the strategic context, and will be complemented by the Local Plan Allocations Document which is being prepared in line with the timescales set in the Local Development Scheme.	10,030 dwellings over the plan period. Settlement hierarchy identified, Lichfield Burntwood and five key rural settlements Alrewas, Armitage with Handsacre, Fazeley, Shenstone and Whittington. 6 Strategic Development Allocations and 1 Board Development Location. 70% on previously development land until 2018 and then 50% thereafter. Affordable Housing based on qualifying sites, target of 40%, dynamic viability model in place. Minimum of 14 residential pitches and 5 transit pitches to meet the needs of Gypsies, Traveller and travelling show people to 2028. Between 7,310 - 9000 additional jobs to achieve a job balance ratio of 85%. 79.1 hectares of land to be allocated for employment use. Extra 10 hectares to be defined at Allocations stage. 30,000m <sup>2</sup> gross of Office Floorspace advocated focused in Lichfield City to 2029. Development for retail, leisure, office and cultural facilities will be focused within the commercial centres of Burntwood and Lichfield City. Key Rural Centres will be protected and enhanced to provide shops, services, employment and community facilities to meet the need of local communities and as a focus for those living and working in nearby smaller outlying villages.	The Local Plan Review will need to have regard to the aims and objectives of the Local Plan Strategy (2015).
<b>Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2017</b>		
The Infrastructure Delivery Plan identifies the District's infrastructure requirements including social, physical and green infrastructure. It provides an update on the delivery of required infrastructure to date.	Sets out the key strategic physical infrastructure improvements needed arising either directly, indirectly or cumulatively as a result of development impacts; the key strategic social & community infrastructure improvements needed arising either directly, indirectly or cumulatively as a result of development impacts and	Inform infrastructure requirements.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	the key strategic green infrastructure improvements needed as well as local infrastructure needs.	
<b>Biodiversity &amp; Development Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2016)</b>		
The document provides guidance to developers in terms of biodiversity protection and mitigation.	No specific targets.	Ensure that protection and mitigation of biodiversity is considered by the SA. The document will shape the detailed questions that will be considered during the SA process.
<b>Developer Contributions SPD (2016)</b>		
The SPD sets out the Council's approach to planning obligations.	No specific targets.	Inform general infrastructure requirements. In detail provides guidance on Air Quality and Affordable housing requirements which will shape the detailed questions that will be considered during the SA process.
<b>Historic Environment SPD (2015)</b>		
The document provides information on aspects which should be considered when undertaking works that may affect the historic environment.	No specific targets.	Ensure the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. Detailed guidance on achieving quality design, local distinctiveness will help shape the detailed questions that will be considered during the SA process. Also support the requirement for protection of historic assets as part of the SA.
<b>Rural Development SPD (2015)</b>		
The document provides further detail to the policies relating to development within the rural areas of the District and those areas which also lie within the Green Belt.	No specific targets.	The guidance on assessment of the relationship between services/ facilities and sustainability will help shape the detailed questions that will be considered during the SA process.
<b>Sustainable Design SPD (2015)</b>		
The SPD provides guidance on how sustainable development can be achieved through connectivity and integration, in terms of how places and sustainability connect by transport linkages and through patterns of development.	No specific targets.	Guidance will be used to ensure that detailed questions within the SA will ascertain the impact on design, and connectivity and promote good design.
<b>Trees, Landscaping &amp; Development SPD (2016)</b>		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
The SPD provides guidance on the retention, protection, incorporation and introduction of trees, hedgerows and woodlands as a part of sustainable development.	No specific targets.	Guidance will be used to shape the detailed questions stage of the SA.
<b>Little Aston Neighbourhood Plan (2016)</b>		
Establishes a vision for the future of the neighbourhood area and to sets out how that vision will be realised through planning and controlling land use and development change over the plan period 2015 to 2029.	No specific targets.	Where relevant the Neighbourhood Plan will be considered at the detailed questions stage of the SA.
<b>Stonall Neighbourhood Plan (2016)</b>		
The Stonall Neighbourhood Plan sets out a vision for the future of the village and its hinterland, providing a strategy and land-use planning framework to guide development within the Neighbourhood Plan area for the next 15 years.	No specific targets.	Where relevant the Neighbourhood Plan will be considered at the detailed questions stage of the SA.
<b>Shenstone Neighbourhood Plan (2016)</b>		
Establishes a vision for the future of the neighbourhood area and to sets out how that vision will be realised through planning and controlling land use and development change over the plan period 2015 to 2029.	Allocates 2.4ha of land for mixed use development comprising of 50 dwellings and 1,000m2 of B1 office / light industrial floorspace.	Where relevant the Neighbourhood Plan will be considered at the detailed questions stage of the SA
<b>Wiggington, Hopwas &amp; Comberford Neighbourhood Plan (2016)</b>		
The Neighbourhood Plan sets out a vision for the future of the neighbourhood plan area, providing a strategy to guide development up to 2029.	No specific targets	Where relevant the Neighbourhood Plan will be considered at the detailed questions stage of the SA
<b>Conservation Area Appraisals</b>		
Lichfield District has 21 Conservation Areas, one of which covers sections of the Trent and Mersey Canal, one covers the historic core of Lichfield City, and 19 further Conservation Areas within rural villages.	No specific targets.	The consideration of this evidence based will ensure that protection and enhancement of important historic assets.
<b>Lichfield District Strategic Partnership's Carbon Reduction Plan 2012/13 (2013)</b>		



Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
The main objective of this document is to work towards a District which, whilst it is prosperous, also works to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels and to reduce its carbon emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing CO2 emissions from buildings, vehicles, services and activities throughout the district, starting with our own.</li> <li>Ensure that all buildings and services are resilient to changing climate impacts over coming decades.</li> <li>Encouraging developers to design and build new developments to minimise carbon emissions and reliance on fossil fuels and take into account other aspects of changing climate such as extreme weather and flooding.</li> <li>Acting as a community lead to advise and support local residents, businesses and other partners in contributing to the above.</li> </ul>	SA through the site specific questions will need to ensure the reduction of CO2 is encouraged.
<b>Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy 2013-2028 (2013)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staffordshire is a place where people can easily and safely access everyday facilities and activities through the highways and transport networks</li> <li>Staffordshire's economy prospers and grows, together with the jobs, skills, qualifications and aspirations to support it</li> <li>Staffordshire's communities proactively tackle climate change, gaining financial benefit and reducing carbon emissions</li> </ul>	<p>Short term targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lichfield City Centre Local Transport Package: new bus station closer to Lichfield City rail station, pedestrian facilities, car park management, traffic management on St John Street and further pedestrianisation of the City centre, urban traffic control and junction improvements on A5127</li> <li>Bus access improvements on route 765 Lichfield to Tamworth</li> <li>Lichfield Southern Bypass Phase 3 detailed design work for section across the railway line</li> <li>Route signage from Lichfield to Tamworth</li> <li>Electric charging points</li> <li>A5(T) Wall Island junction improvement</li> <li>Potential designated area for coach parking</li> <li>Engagement with local communities on HS2 and exploring opportunities to improve existing rail services</li> </ul>	The Local Plan Review should ensure that identified needs and key priorities have been considered.
<b>Lichfield District Housing Strategy 2013-2017 (2013)</b>		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve housing choice and access to a wide range of affordable homes;</li> <li>• Prevent and reduce homelessness;</li> <li>• Ensure warm, healthy, well maintained homes, reduce fuel poverty and cut carbon emissions;</li> <li>• Support older and vulnerable people to live as independently and healthily as possible.</li> </ul>	<p>To achieve the four objectives, the following aims have been set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the provision of new affordable housing</li> <li>• Ensure new housing developments include a mix of homes to meet identified housing needs</li> <li>• Ensure best use is made of the housing stock in the District</li> <li>• Improve the housing options for people in need</li> <li>• Continue with a proactive approach to preventing homelessness</li> <li>• Improve the housing options for people in need</li> <li>• Reduce the use of temporary accommodation</li> <li>• Increase the provision of new affordable housing</li> <li>• Ensure new housing developments include a mix of homes to meet identified housing needs</li> <li>• Reduce the percentage of the population living in fuel poverty</li> <li>• Increase the energy efficiency of the housing stock and cut carbon emissions</li> <li>• Understand the impact of poor housing on health and life expectancy inequalities across the District</li> <li>• Continue with a proactive approach to preventing homelessness</li> <li>• Improve the housing options for people in need</li> <li>• Reduce the use of temporary accommodation</li> <li>• Increase the provision of new affordable housing</li> <li>• Ensure new housing developments include a mix of homes to meet identified housing needs</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan Review should ensure that identified need and key priorities have been considered. At a detailed level site specific questions regarding housing need will be developed to support aims.</p>
Lichfield District Council AQMA Updating & Screening Assessment (2015)		
<p>Considers all new monitoring data and assesses the data against the Air Quality Strategy (AQS) objectives. It also considers any changes that may have an impact on air quality</p>	<p>Assessment has identified one location outside the existing AQMA where concentrations of nitrogen dioxide exceeded the annual objective. The District now has two AQMA, A5 Muckley Corner and A38 Wall Island to Alrewas.</p>	<p>The impact of the plan on the two established Air Quality Management Zones will need to be considered. Consideration will need to be given in relation to CO2 figures.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<p>Proposed actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue NO2 diffusion tube monitoring in the district to identify future changes in pollutant concentrations;</li> <li>• Continue NO2 diffusion tube monitoring at site A38-2A/B at Fradley;</li> <li>• Proceed to a dispersion modelling based Detailed Assessment for the north section of the A38 from the District boundary to the A38/A5127 junction;</li> <li>• Finalise the Lichfield Air Quality Action Plan;</li> <li>• Proceed to a Progress Report in 2016.</li> </ul>	
<b>Lichfield District Council Economic Development Strategy 2016-2020 (2016)</b>		
<p><b>Key Strategic Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a suitable range and mix of employment opportunities to boost jobs</li> <li>• Increase the number of new business start-ups and overall business survival rates</li> <li>• Provide an appropriate balance between jobs and housing</li> <li>• Encourage increased levels of investment and spending by the public, private and voluntary sectors in to the District</li> <li>• Deliver enhanced levels of prosperity to all communities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Place</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Friarsgate Lichfield</li> <li>• Lichfield City Centre Development Strategy</li> <li>• Burntwood Town Centre</li> <li>• Suitable Employment Land</li> <li>• Transport Infrastructure Investment</li> <li>• Sustainable Housing</li> <li>• Strategic Investment in the West Midlands Conurbation</li> <li>• Broadband and Mobile Phone Network provision</li> </ul> <p><b>Business</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communications</li> <li>• Local programme delivery</li> <li>• Sector specific support</li> <li>• Optimizing the use of available economic assets for business</li> </ul> <p><b>People</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helping local residents access skills training and the jobs market</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan Review can contribute to a number of the key objectives, ambitions and targets through the delivery of development across the District. At a detailed level the strategy will help shape clear site specific questions that focus on the three pillars of Place, Business and People and also provide clear indicators to measure sustainable economic growth.</p>
<b>Lichfield District Council Community Infrastructure Levy, Updated Regulation 123 List (2017)</b>		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
The list sets out those infrastructure projects that Lichfield District Council currently intends may be wholly or partly funded by CIL, together with clarification notes and S106 requirements.	Clear Identified Infrastructure need.	Influence the baseline in relation to infrastructure need.
<b>Lichfield District Community Safety Delivery Plan 2015/18</b>		
The aim of the 'Lichfield District Community Safety Assessment' is to provide the Community Safety Partnership and the OPCC with an understanding of current trends in community safety across Lichfield District and Staffordshire as a whole, identifying current priority areas of need and highlighting any emerging threats.	<b>Priorities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing feelings of safety</li> <li>• Support vulnerable members of the community</li> <li>• Target high crime areas including businesses</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of the misuse of alcohol and other substances</li> <li>• Maximise impact of 'building resilient families and communities'</li> <li>• Reducing re – offending</li> </ul>	Consideration of the priorities identified within the document will need to be given. A relationship between SA indicators should be forged.
<b>Lichfield City Centre Development Strategy &amp; Action Plan 2016-2020 (2016)</b>		
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create an attractive, multi-faceted yet coherent city centre, which encourages visitors to linger and explore</li> <li>• Improve the quantity, quality and appeal of the city's attractions and facilities, to attract and cater for a year round increase in visitors and spending</li> <li>• Improve access to and within the city and facilitate orientation and exploration</li> <li>• Raise awareness of Lichfield and its individual assets and facilities as a leading heritage and events city in central England</li> </ul>	<p>The document contains a detailed timeline and project aims over the following timescales:</p> <p>Delivery Year 1 Delivery Year 2-3 Delivery Year 3-7</p> <p>A number of projects identified in the project directory will supported existing need identified through the baseline assessment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review can contribute to a number of the key objectives, ambitions and targets through the delivery of development within Lichfield City.</p> <p>A number of projects identified in the project directory will supported existing need identified through the baseline assessment and leading a positive effect on indicators.</p>
<b>Lichfield District Council Strategic Plan 2016-2020 (2016)</b>		
<b>By 2020:</b> Vibrant & prosperous economy: Healthy & safe communities:	<b>By 2020</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More local jobs and more people in employment.</li> <li>• More new businesses locate in our district.</li> </ul>	The document spans fundamental aspects of sustainable development and therefore consideration of the strategic drivers of this document will need to be

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
Clean, green & welcoming places to live:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More businesses succeed.</li> <li>• A regenerated Lichfield City centre and an improved retail offer in Burntwood.</li> <li>• More people will be active and healthy.</li> <li>• Fewer people and families will be homeless.</li> <li>• More people will feel safer and less worried about crime and anti-social behaviour.</li> <li>• More people will be living independently at home.</li> <li>• More affordable homes in the district.</li> <li>• Our heritage and open spaces will be well maintained or enhanced.</li> <li>• More people will use parks and open spaces</li> </ul> <p>New homes, office, retail and manufacturing spaces will be built or developed in line with our Local Plan and planning guidance.</p>	considered at the baseline stage, the development of SA indicators and also during the development of site specific questions.
<b>River Mease SSSI / SAC Restoration Plan (2012)</b>		
This document outlines the strategy to restore the River Mease to achieve SAC conservation and Water Framework directive targets.	<p>In the short term, mitigation includes the construction of silt traps to remove phosphorus arising from development which would otherwise harm water quality in the SAC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine the impact of physical modification.</li> <li>• Provide an outline restoration plan for the river on a reach-by-reach basis.</li> </ul> <p>Identify potential delivery mechanisms.</p>	The document will shape the assessment of significant effect.
<b>River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan 2011</b>		
The primary purpose of this Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) is to reduce the levels of phosphate within the River Mease SAC, to enable the Conservation Objectives for the SAC to be met, and an adverse effect upon the SAC avoided. The primary objective of this plan is that the combined actions will result in a reduction in phosphate in the River Mease	Reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l	Ensure that the Local Plan Review does not lead to an increase in phosphate within the River through point and diffuse source pollution.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
to no more than 0.06mg/l, and this will be achieved by 2027.		
River Mease Diffuse Water Pollution Plan		
This plan identifies the pressures on the River Mease from diffuse pollution and measures required to address these issues.	Reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l	Ensure that the Plan does not lead to an increase in phosphate within the River including through diffuse pollution sources associated with urban development and farming.

## Appendix B

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source															
Demographics																				
Population growth	<b>Lichfield</b> 100,900 (mid 2010) 103,100 (mid 2016)	<b>West Midlands</b> 5,608,700 (mid 2010) 5,800,700 (mid 2016)  <b>Great Britain</b> 60,954,600 (mid 2010) 63,785,900 (mid 2016)	2.18% increase in population within the District.	Lichfield District’s population has increased by 2.1% compared to increases of 3.4 % and 4.6% in the West Midlands and Great Britain respectively. The population in Lichfield District is growing at a slower rate when compared to West Midlands & Great Britain.	Mid-year population estimates ONS 2011 and 2016															
Population age structure	0-14: 15.9% 15-64: 60.9% 65+: 23.2% <b>Lone Pensioner Households 2011</b> <table><tr><th></th><th>Number</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>Lichfield</td><td>5,032</td><td>12.2</td></tr><tr><td>Staffordshire</td><td>44,771</td><td>12.6</td></tr><tr><td>West Midlands</td><td>289,571</td><td>12.6</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>2,725,596</td><td>12.4</td></tr></table>		Number	%	Lichfield	5,032	12.2	Staffordshire	44,771	12.6	West Midlands	289,571	12.6	England	2,725,596	12.4	<b>Staffordshire</b> 0-14: 17.3% 15-64: 61.9% 65+: 20.8%  <b>England</b> 0-15: 17.5% 16-64: 64.6% 65+: 17.8%	Four wards in Lichfield have high proportions of households with lone pensioners – Boney Hay (15.1%), Chasetown (16.4%), Leomansley (15.9%) and Stowe (17.6%). Of these lone pensioners 59.5% (2,992) have a long term health problem or disability - this is similar to the national average of 59.6%. The percentage of lone pensioners with a long term health problem or disability is significantly higher than England in two wards; Burntwood Central (67.9%) and Chasetown (72.1%).	Compared to regional and national statistics, Lichfield District has a higher elderly population with almost one quarter of the population being over the age of 65, 5% higher than the national figure.  The number of people living in Lichfield aged 65 and over has already exceeded the number of children under the age of 16; projections suggest Lichfield will continue to get older and bigger.	Mid year population statistics ONS 2015  Lone pensioner statistics Census 2011.
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Components of population change	2011 - 2015 Change due to live births 4.85% Change due to deaths 4.94% Change due to net internal migration 1.46%		The largest population influence is death.	The amount of deaths within the District outstrips the number of births. As	Mid year population statistics 2014 to 2015															

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	Change due to net international migration 0.58% Change due to 'Other' factors 0.31%			such the changes to the population numbers is largely through internal and international migration.	
Population ethnicity	White British: 94.6% White Irish/Other: 2.1% Mixed: 1.0% Asian British: 1.6% Black British: 0.5% Arab: 0.0% Traveller: 0.0% Other: 0.1%	<b>Staffordshire</b> White British: 93.6% White Irish/Other: 2.0% Mixed: 1.1% Asian British: 2.4% Black British: 0.6% Arab: 0.1% Traveller: 0.1% Other: 0.1%  <b>West Midlands</b> White British: 79.2% White Irish/Other: 3.5% Mixed: 2.4% Asian British: 10.8% Black British: 3.3% Arab: 0.3% Traveller: 0.1% Other: 0.6%  <b>England</b> White British: 79.8% White Irish/Other: 5.6% Mixed: 2.3% Asian British: 7.8% Black British: 3.5% Arab: 0.4% Traveller: 0.1% Other: 0.6%		Lichfield and Staffordshire County are relatively similar with regard to ethnic mix, with a high proportion of white British with 94.6% white British compared to 79.2% and 79.8% respectively for the West Midlands and England	2011 census/ONS
Projections	The sub national Population Projections from 2016 to 2039 for Lichfield District show an increase in population of 6.8% with an additional 8,000 people predicted to reside within Lichfield District by 2039.		The net decrease of 7,800 through natural change reflects the death rate being markedly higher than the birth rate. This points to the ageing population within the District and as reflected in the age structure breakdown above.	There is a net decrease (-7,800) in population through natural change i.e. births and deaths, with the increase in population attributable to net internal migration with an increase of around 16,300 people.	ONS population Projections Unit.
<b>Housing</b>					
Dwelling stock by tenure	<b>2011 Total dwelling stock: 43,170</b> LA dwelling stock: 0% Registered Social Landlord: 13.1%	<b>2011 England Total dwelling stock: 22,976,000</b> LA dwelling stock: 7.5%	Household projections published by the DCLG can be used as an	Compared to the national average for England, Lichfield	ONS and DCLG

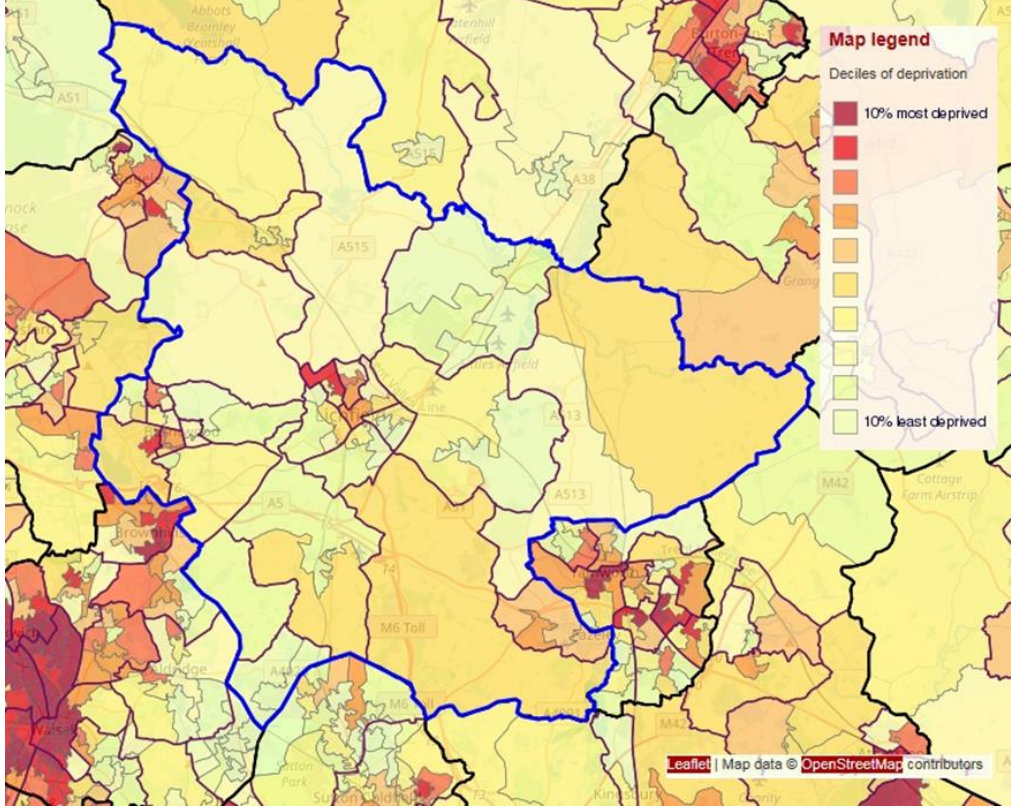


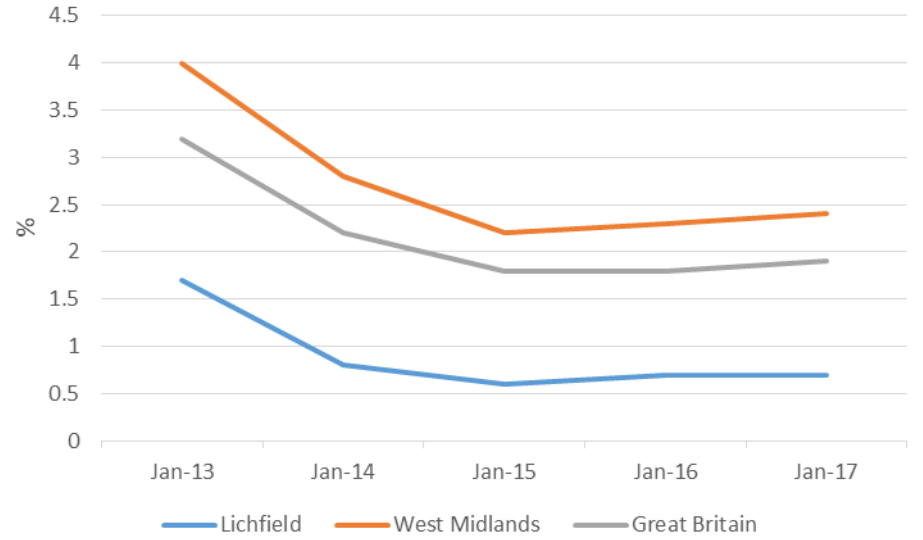
Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	Other public: 0.4% Owned & privately rented: 86.5%	Registered Social Landlord: 10.1% Other public: 0.3% Owned & privately rented: 82.1%	estimate of overall housing need. Lichfield had 42,300 households in 2014 which is projected to rise to 48,700 by 2035.	District has a 3% higher proportion of Registered Social Landlords than nationally.	
Household types	Detached: 41.1% Semi detached: 36.2% Terraced: 14.5% Flats - Purpose built: 6.8% Flat - converted or shared house: 0.6% Flat – commercial building: 0.4% Caravan or other temporary structure: 0.4%	<b>Staffordshire</b> Detached: 36.1% Semi detached: 39.6% Terraced: 17.2% Flats - Purpose built: 5.6% Flat - converted or shared house: 0.6% Flat – commercial building: 0.5% Caravan or other temporary structure: 0.4%  <b>West Midlands</b> Detached: 25.7% Semi detached: 39.6% Terraced: 24.1% Flats - Purpose built: 8.5% Flat - converted or shared house: 1.1% Flat – commercial building: 0.7% Caravan or other temporary structure: 0.3%  <b>England</b> Detached: 24.3% Semi detached: 33.6% Terraced: 25.7% Flats - Purpose built: 12.1% Flat - converted or shared house: 2.9% Flat – commercial building: 0.8% Caravan or other temporary structure: 0.3%		Lichfield District has significantly higher proportion of detached dwellings than Staffordshire and over 15% more than either the West Midlands or England.  In comparison, the District has a much lower percentage of terraced properties and flats than the regional or national average.	Census 2011
House prices	Average property price Lichfield District February 2017: £282,453	Average property price February 2017: West Midlands: £214,877	West Midlands average house prices are almost £70,000 lower than Lichfield District's average house prices.	Property values in Lichfield District are higher than most of the neighbouring authorities, and are significantly higher than the West Midlands average. Lichfield District is	ONS and Land Registry DCLG

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																																										
				seen as an attractive commuter area for Birmingham and the larger salaries associated with these jobs. The house prices in the District are particularly high due to the historic character of the city and attractive nature of its villages and countryside.																																											
	<div><div><div>Average house prices 2009-2017</div><table><caption>Average house prices 2009-2017 (Estimated values)</caption><thead><tr><th>Date</th><th>Lichfield District (£)</th><th>West Midlands (£)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Jun-09</td><td>205,000</td><td>160,000</td></tr><tr><td>Jun-10</td><td>258,000</td><td>175,000</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>210,000</td><td>168,000</td></tr><tr><td>Jul-12</td><td>235,000</td><td>180,000</td></tr><tr><td>Jul-13</td><td>230,000</td><td>185,000</td></tr><tr><td>Aug-14</td><td>245,000</td><td>190,000</td></tr><tr><td>Aug-15</td><td>270,000</td><td>200,000</td></tr><tr><td>Feb-17</td><td>285,000</td><td>215,000</td></tr></tbody></table></div></div>					Date	Lichfield District (£)	West Midlands (£)	Jun-09	205,000	160,000	Jun-10	258,000	175,000	2011	210,000	168,000	Jul-12	235,000	180,000	Jul-13	230,000	185,000	Aug-14	245,000	190,000	Aug-15	270,000	200,000	Feb-17	285,000	215,000															
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Housing affordability	<div>The lowest quartile house price was 6.72 times the lowest quartile income</div> <table><tr><td></td><td>2012</td><td>2013</td><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td></tr><tr><td>Lichfield</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.41</td><td>7.28</td><td>7.03</td><td>6.72</td></tr><tr><td>Staffordshire</td><td>6</td><td>5.99</td><td>6.26</td><td>6.53</td><td>6.33</td></tr><tr><td>West Midlands</td><td>5.97</td><td>6.05</td><td>6.36</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.54</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>6.77</td><td>6.76</td><td>7.09</td><td>7.53</td><td>7.72</td></tr></table> <div>Amount of affordable housing completions</div> <table><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>2012/13</td><td>2013/14</td><td>2014/15</td><td>2015/16</td><td>2016/17</td></tr><tr><td>14</td><td>40</td><td>16</td><td>26</td><td>44</td><td>33</td></tr></table>			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Lichfield	6.5	6.41	7.28	7.03	6.72	Staffordshire	6	5.99	6.26	6.53	6.33	West Midlands	5.97	6.05	6.36	6.5	6.54	England	6.77	6.76	7.09	7.53	7.72	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	14	40	16	26	44	33	<div>The lowest quartile house price was 6.72 times the lowest quartile income which is higher than the averages for Staffordshire (6.33) and the West Midlands (6.54). They are lower than the lower quartile house range for the whole of England (7.72). These rates highlight possible affordability issues in Lichfield when compared to the rest</div>		<div>ONS - Ratio of house price to residence-based earnings (lower quartile and median) March 2017</div> <div>Authority Monitoring Report, Lichfield District Council</div>
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Indicator	Lichfield District						Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																																																			
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Net Housing completions since 2008	2008/9: 273 2009/10: 102 2010/11: 306 2011/12: 201 2012/13: 239 2013/14: 324 2014/15: 226 2015/16: 200 2016/17: 322						N/A	The level of house building reached its peak in 2005/6 with 647 being delivered and the supply of housing sites was not constrained. However since the recession the rate of house building have declined.	As development has started on Strategic Development Allocation sites across the District this is reflect in the 2016/17 net housing completions.	Authority Monitoring Report 2017																																																			
Household projections	<table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Average household size</th><th>Projected number of households</th></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>2.37</td><td>42,000</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>2.33</td><td>44,000</td></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td>2.30</td><td>45,000</td></tr><tr><td>2029</td><td>2.27</td><td>46,000</td></tr><tr><td>2034</td><td>2.25</td><td>47,000</td></tr><tr><td>2039</td><td>2.24</td><td>48,000</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="3">Number of projected households by Age</th></tr><tr><th>Age</th><th>2014</th><th>2039</th></tr><tr><td>Under 25</td><td>750</td><td>740</td></tr><tr><td>25-34</td><td>3,700</td><td>2,830</td></tr><tr><td>35-44</td><td>6,810</td><td>6,320</td></tr><tr><td>45-54</td><td>8,760</td><td>8,780</td></tr><tr><td>55-64</td><td>7,350</td><td>7,180</td></tr><tr><td>65-74</td><td>8,160</td><td>8,100</td></tr><tr><td>75-84</td><td>5,010</td><td>8,730</td></tr><tr><td>85+</td><td>1,730</td><td>5,480</td></tr></table>						Year	Average household size	Projected number of households	2014	2.37	42,000	2019	2.33	44,000	2024	2.30	45,000	2029	2.27	46,000	2034	2.25	47,000	2039	2.24	48,000	Number of projected households by Age			Age	2014	2039	Under 25	750	740	25-34	3,700	2,830	35-44	6,810	6,320	45-54	8,760	8,780	55-64	7,350	7,180	65-74	8,160	8,100	75-84	5,010	8,730	85+	1,730	5,480		Between 2014 and 2039 there is a projected fall in household size within Lichfield District from 2.37 to 2.24 persons per household.  The Local Plan Strategy seeks to provide a minimum of 10,030 new dwellings between 2008 and 2029 of which 1000 are to accommodate the growth of neighbouring authorities.	Household projections are trend-based and indicate the number of additional households that would form if recent demographic trends continue.  The projected fall in household size reflects the general ageing of the population evidenced by the projected household growth by age which shows that between 2014 and 2039 there is a large growth in the number of households within the 75+ age category. The age groups for the remaining categories remain largely similar between 2014 and 2039.	ONS Household Projections – Published Tables (2014 base)
Year	Average household size	Projected number of households																																																											
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Brownfield completions and land	There is 172.6 hectares of brownfield land available for residential development.  Brownfield completions									Brownfield Register Part 1, Lichfield District Council																																																			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16																																																							
	76%	77%	82%	65%	84%	88%																																																							

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
					Authority Monitoring Report, Lichfield District Council
<b>Deprivation</b>					
Deprivation	IMD Average Rank – 252 Employment – 202 Education Skills & Training – 243 Health Deprivation & Disability - 206 Crime – 287 Barriers – 160 Living Environment – 248 Income deprivation affecting children – 229 Income deprivation affecting older people - 240  <a href="http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html">http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html</a>	<b>Local authority districts</b> include lower-tier non-metropolitan districts, London boroughs, unitary authorities and metropolitan districts. At the time of publication, there were 326 local authority districts in England with the local authority district with a rank of 1 being the most deprived, and the area ranked 326 the least deprived.	Since 2010 there has been an increase from 1 to 2 LSOAs falling within the bottom 20% of most deprived areas. The average IDM rank for Lichfield District in 2004 was 259 followed by 237 in 2010 and 247 in 2015, showing a dip during and immediately post the recession with recovery now underway.	The Indices of Deprivation 2015 is the relative measure of deprivation published by the government. The data is published for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas, or LSOAs) across England. At a District Level with regard to the IMD average rank, Lichfield is within the top 30% nationally.  However there are pockets of deprivation within Lichfield District. Two lower super output areas fall within IMD's 20% of most deprived areas nationally. These are found within the wards of Chadsmead and Chasetown.	DCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2015

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
					
Obesity	<p>Within the District two thirds of adults are either obese or overweight which is similar to the national average, with 1 in 4 being obese. This trend can also be seen in children with around 23% of 4-5 year olds having excess weight (either overweight or obese) which carries on into school age children with 31% of children aged 10-11 having excess weight. Just over 50% of adults within the District meet the recommended levels of physical activity, which is similar to the national figures.</p>				Staffordshire Observatory, Lichfield Locality Profile, 2016
Crime	<p>Lichfield 45 crimes per 1,000 residents.</p> <p>Crime in the District has increased by 16.1% (4044-4696) compared to the previous 12 months (Jan 2016 – Jan 2017). Burglary of dwellings has increased by 45.3% (181- 263) with the main concern being car key burglaries. Other theft has increased by 15.5% (1015- 1172), 'Other violence against the person' has increased by 36.3% (663-904). There has also been an increase in Public Order offences of 55.1% (118-183).</p>		<p>Anti-social behaviour has decreased by 4.13% over the last year. Overall there has been a reduction over the past 6 years from 2262 incidents in 2010-11 to 1951 in 2016-17, showing a 13.7% reduction.</p>	<p>Crime in the District has increased by 16.1% (4044-4696) compared to the previous 12 months (Jan 2016 – Jan 2017). Burglary of dwellings has increased by 45.3% (181- 263) with the main concern being car key burglaries. Other theft has increased by 15.5% (1015- 1172), 'Other violence against the</p>	Lichfield District Community Safety Delivery Plan 2017-2020

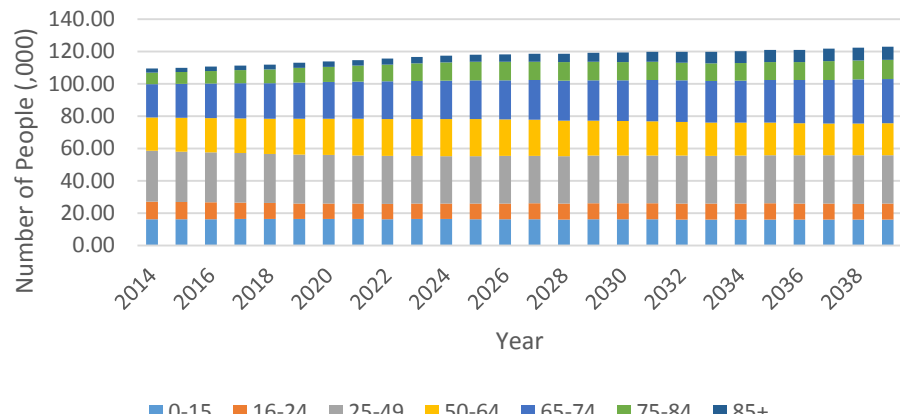
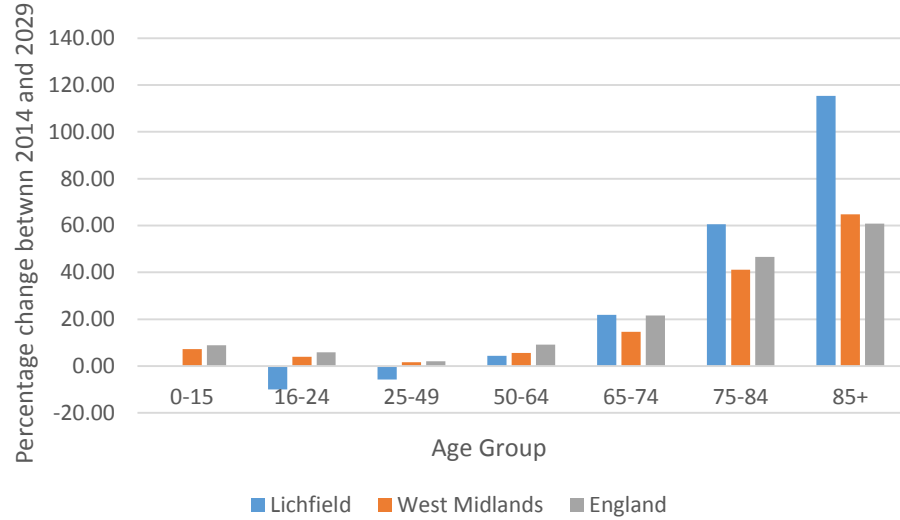
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Unemployment Job seekers allowance claimants	 <table><caption>Unemployment Job seekers allowance claimants (%)</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Lichfield</th><th>West Midlands</th><th>Great Britain</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Jan-13</td><td>1.7</td><td>4.0</td><td>3.2</td></tr><tr><td>Jan-14</td><td>0.8</td><td>2.8</td><td>2.2</td></tr><tr><td>Jan-15</td><td>0.6</td><td>2.2</td><td>1.8</td></tr><tr><td>Jan-16</td><td>0.7</td><td>2.3</td><td>1.8</td></tr><tr><td>Jan-17</td><td>0.7</td><td>2.4</td><td>1.9</td></tr></tbody></table>		Year	Lichfield	West Midlands	Great Britain	Jan-13	1.7	4.0	3.2	Jan-14	0.8	2.8	2.2	Jan-15	0.6	2.2	1.8	Jan-16	0.7	2.3	1.8	Jan-17	0.7	2.4	1.9	Benefit claimants for Lichfield remains below the national and regional averages.	Benefit claimants has been variable in Lichfield over the last ten years, however this trend has broadly followed national and regional averages.	ONS claimant count by sex and age, 2017				
Year	Lichfield	West Midlands	Great Britain																														
Jan-13	1.7	4.0	3.2																														
Jan-14	0.8	2.8	2.2																														
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Jan-16	0.7	2.3	1.8																														
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Economic activity rate	<b>Economic Inactivity 16-64 year olds</b> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Lichfield (%)</th><th>West Midlands (%)</th><th>Great Britain (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Apr 10-Mar 11</td><td>20.3</td><td>25.8</td><td>23.9</td></tr><tr><td>Apr 11-Mar 12</td><td>22.1</td><td>25.7</td><td>23.7</td></tr><tr><td>Apr 12-Mar 13</td><td>15.8</td><td>24.9</td><td>23.1</td></tr><tr><td>Apr 13-Mar 14</td><td>22.1</td><td>24.5</td><td>22.8</td></tr><tr><td>Apr 14-Mar 15</td><td>15.8</td><td>24.8</td><td>22.6</td></tr><tr><td>Apr 15-Mar 16</td><td>19.1</td><td>25.2</td><td>22.2</td></tr></tbody></table>			Lichfield (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)	Apr 10-Mar 11	20.3	25.8	23.9	Apr 11-Mar 12	22.1	25.7	23.7	Apr 12-Mar 13	15.8	24.9	23.1	Apr 13-Mar 14	22.1	24.5	22.8	Apr 14-Mar 15	15.8	24.8	22.6	Apr 15-Mar 16	19.1	25.2	22.2		Economic inactivity in Lichfield is significantly lower than both the national and regional indicator and consistently so.	ONS annual population survey
	Lichfield (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)																														
Apr 10-Mar 11	20.3	25.8	23.9																														
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Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
Net additional floorspace provided	In the monitoring year 2016/17 7000m <sup>2</sup> net additional floorspace was provided through 5 developments. 6376m <sup>2</sup> of B8 was completed and 624m <sup>2</sup> of B1a/c. The majority of the employment completed has taken place on previously developed land with only two small developments that were completed on greenfield sites.			In the monitoring year 2016/17 7000m <sup>2</sup> net additional floorspace was provided through 5 developments. 6376m <sup>2</sup> of B8 was completed and 624m <sup>2</sup> of B1a/c. The majority of the employment completed has taken place on previously developed land with only two small developments that were completed on greenfield sites.	Authority Monitoring report 2017 Lichfield District Council
Employment land available	Lichfield District has 113.44ha of employment land available for employment development. This is available across a range of sites which can provide for all types of employment development.	N/A		Lichfield District maintains a large portfolio of sites which are available for employment development. 25.27ha is currently under construction and 45.45 with planning permission.	Authority Monitoring Report 2017 Lichfield District Council
Retail performance	<p>Lichfield District has a City Centre, Lichfield and a Town Centre, Burntwood.</p> <p>Since January 2009 vacancy rates for Lichfield City Centre have fluxed between a high of 10.5% in August 2009 to a low of 7.0% in July 2014. In December 2016 vacancy rates stood at 6.39% representing 19 of the available 302 retail premises available in the City Centre.</p> <p>In terms of Burntwood vacancy rates were recorded at 9.85% in July 2014 and fall to 4.47% in December 2016, representing 3 vacant premises of the total 67 available.</p>	N/A			Authority Monitoring Report 2017 Lichfield District Council

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
<b>Education</b>					
Qualification of residents	11% of the working age population (16-64 years) in Lichfield have no qualifications, which is slightly higher than the England average of 9%. Those achieving 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C including Maths and English is 60.5% which is higher than the results for Staffordshire (54.7%) and England (53.5%). In terms of qualifications, Lichfield District has a lower proportion of working age population qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above when compared to the rest of the West Midlands and Great Britain as a whole. 55.9% of the population is educated to NVQ Level 3 and above, which whilst being higher than the rest of the West Midlands (49.7%) is lower than the national average of 56.9%.				ONS Annual Population Survey and Staffordshire Observatory, Lichfield Locality Profile 2016
GCSE Results	2014-15 Staffordshire: % pupils achieving 5+ GCSE grades A*-C: 64.9% Average A' Level Scores per candidate: 698.4	2014-15: England % pupils achieving 5+ GCSE grades A*-C: 64.2% Average A' Level Scores per candidate: 700.3	Staffordshire's results has decreased with regard to GCSEs from 2009 when 70.4% achieved grades A*-C. This level of achievement was in line with the national figure of 70%. There has also been a slight reduction in the average A Level scores per candidate achieving 707.6 in 2009 with the average for England being 739.1 substantially higher than Staffordshire's results.	Staffordshire's results are similar to the national picture.	Department for Education
<b>Health</b>					
Life expectancy			The population is projected to see a significant growth in people aged 65 and	Overall life expectancy at birth continues to increase both	ONS: Healthy life expectancy at birth and age



Indicator	Lichfield District		Comparators			Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
		Male Life Expectancy	Male Healthy Life Expectancy	Female Life Expectancy	Female Healthy Life Expectancy	<p>over and in particular those aged 85 and over.</p> <p>The rate of increase in the number of older people in Lichfield is faster than both the West Midlands and England and by 2029 equates to a 60% increase in 75-84 year olds and a 115% increase in the amount of residents aged 85.</p>	<p>nationally and locally. Overall life expectancy at birth in Lichfield is 79.9 years for men and 83.1 years for women, similar to the national average. However men and women living in the most deprived areas of Lichfield live five and 10 years less than those living in less deprived areas.</p> <p>For men the difference in life expectancy between the ward with the lowest life expectancy and the ward with the highest life expectancy in the district is over six years (varying between 76 years in Chadsmead and 83 years in Burntwood Central).</p> <p>For women the difference in life expectancy between the ward with the lowest life expectancy and the ward with the highest life expectancy in the district is over 12 years (varying between 79 years in Chasetown and 91 years in St John's).</p>	65 by upper tier local authority and area deprivation: England, 2012 to 2014 and Staffordshire Observatory, Lichfield Locality Profile 2016.
	Lichfield District	79.9	65	83.1	67			
	West Midlands	78.9	62.4	82.9	62.5			
	England	79.5	63.4	83.2	64			

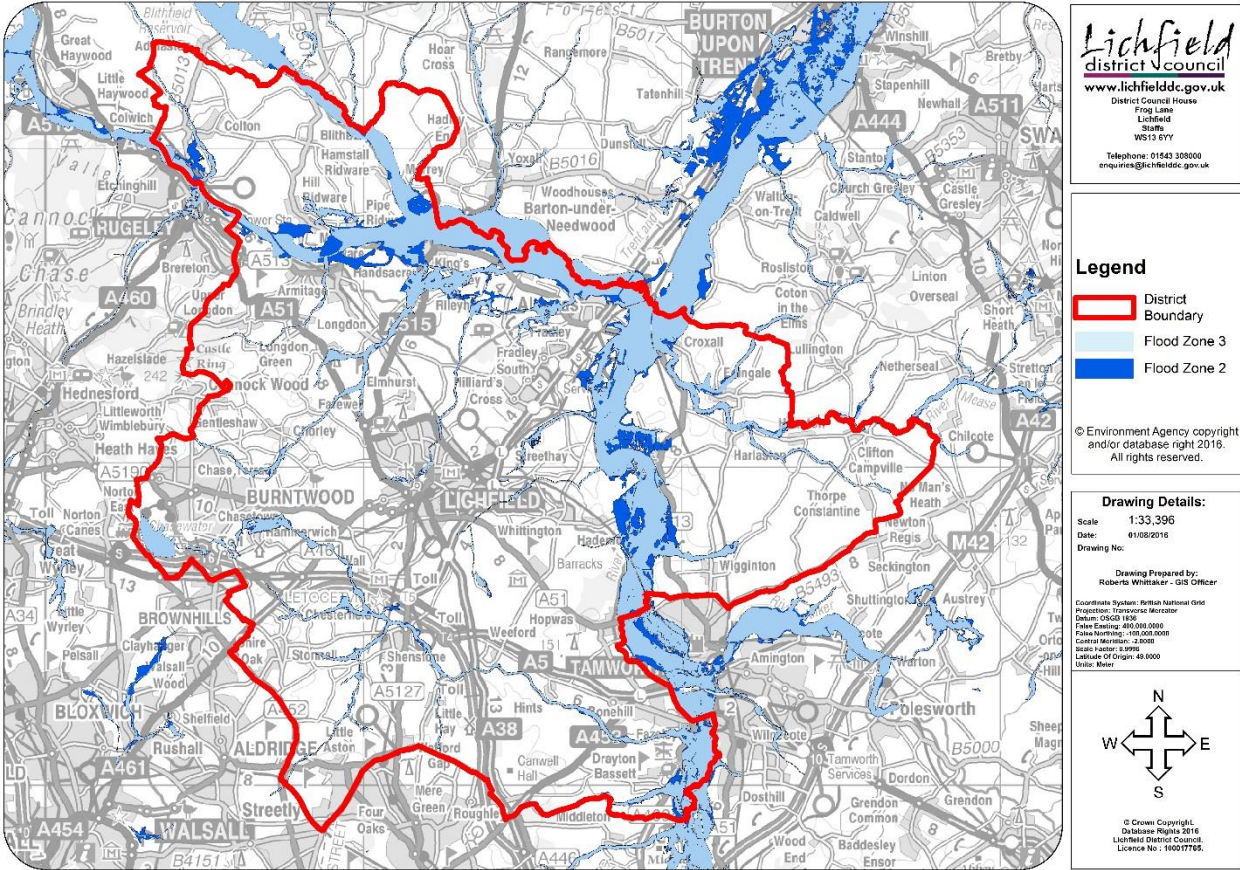
Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																					
Ageing population	<div>Population Projections for Lichfield District 2014 - 2039</div> 			Most wards (22 out of 26) have higher proportions of older people aged 65+ than England. Armitage with Handsacre, Boley Park, Chasetown, Fazeley, King's Bromley, Leomansley, Little Aston, Shenstone and Stowe also have higher proportions of people aged 85 or over. Only three wards, Alrewas and Fradley, Chadsmead and Summerfield have high proportions of children under 16.	ONS Population Estimates 2014 - 2039																					
	<div>Projected population change between 2014 and 2029</div>  <p>The dependency ratio for older people in Lichfield (measures the number of people aged over 65 who depend on people of working age (16-64)) is 38 older people for every 100 people of working age. This is higher than the England average.</p>																									
Benefit claimants	<table><tr><td></td><td>June 2013</td><td>June 2014</td><td>June 2015</td><td>June 2016</td></tr><tr><td>Lichfield</td><td>2.3%</td><td>1.3%</td><td>0.6%</td><td>0.7%</td></tr><tr><td>West Midlands</td><td>5.5%</td><td>4.0%</td><td>2.9%</td><td>2.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Great Britain</td><td>4.4%</td><td>3.1%</td><td>2.6%</td><td>2.2%</td></tr></table>				June 2013	June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	Lichfield	2.3%	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	West Midlands	5.5%	4.0%	2.9%	2.9%	Great Britain	4.4%	3.1%	2.6%	2.2%	As the District has recovered from the recession, the amount of benefit claimants has reduced.	These figures show the number of claimants as a percentage of economically active residents 16-64. The figures for Lichfield District shows that its claimants’ rate is substantially lower	NOMIS (June 2016)
	June 2013	June 2014	June 2015	June 2016																						
Lichfield	2.3%	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%																						
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Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
				than the West Midlands and Great Britain.	
Health deprivation and disability	<p>Lichfield District is ranked as 206 out of 326 local authorities (i.e. in top 40%) where 1 is the most deprived.</p> <p>The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or 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.</p>	Staffordshire is ranked 91 <sup>st</sup> out of 152 i.e. in the top 40%.		<p>The 2011 Census found that 18.1% (18,300 people) had a limiting long-term illness (LLTI) in Lichfield. This is higher than the England average of 17.6%. The proportion of people who have a LLTI also increases with age: around 48% (9,400) of people with 65 and over and 67% (5,100) of people aged 75 and over have a LLTI.</p> <p>In Lichfield 12 of 26 wards also have higher proportions of people with LLTI than the England average.</p>	DCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2015



Indicator	Lichfield District		Comparators		Local Trend		Commentary	Data Source	
Homes built on previously developed land	<b>Table 3.3: New &amp; Converted dwellings on Brownfield sites</b>						2013-14 28% Garden Land. Due to Laurel House, Fazeley development which is considered to be garden land	Authority Monitoring Report 2017 Lichfield District Council	
	Source: Lichfield District Council Authority Monitoring Report 2017								
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16			2016/17
	76%	77%	82%	65%	84%	88%			73%
EU Habitats sites	Within 20km of LDC: River Mease SAC – 23.03 ha Cannock Chase SAC – 1244.2 ha Cannock Extension Canal SAC – 5 ha Pasturefields Salt Marsh – 7.8 ha West Midlands Mosses – 184.62 ha Fens Pool – 20 ha Ensor’s Pool – 3.86 ha			N/A			It has been determined by the HRA of the Local Plan that the only 2 European Sites on which the Local Plan could cause significant harm are the Cannock Chase SAC and the River Mease SAC.	HRA, Lichfield District and Tamworth Borough	
Nature conservation sites	Cannock Chase SSSI - 1279.1 ha Chasewater and Southern Staffordshire Coalfields Heath SSSI - 530.23 ha Gentleshaw Common SSSI - 80.47 ha Stowe Pool and Walkmill Claypit SSSI - 8.38 ha River Mease SSSI - 21.86 ha  78 SBIs (Sites of Biological Importance) within Lichfield District  Local Nature Reserves: Christian Fields, Lichfield			N/A					
Biodiversity	The Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan identifies habitats of importance for the county and includes plans for their conservation and management.  There are 78 Sites of Biological Interest within Lichfield District: However the total number of sites changes periodically. Up to date information on these sites and their boundaries is provided by Staffordshire Ecological Record.  Lichfield District contains a wide variety of species which are defined by and received protection under domestic or European Legislation. Particular protected species that have been encountered within Lichfield District include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Bats Birds</li><li>Great created newts</li></ul>			N\A					

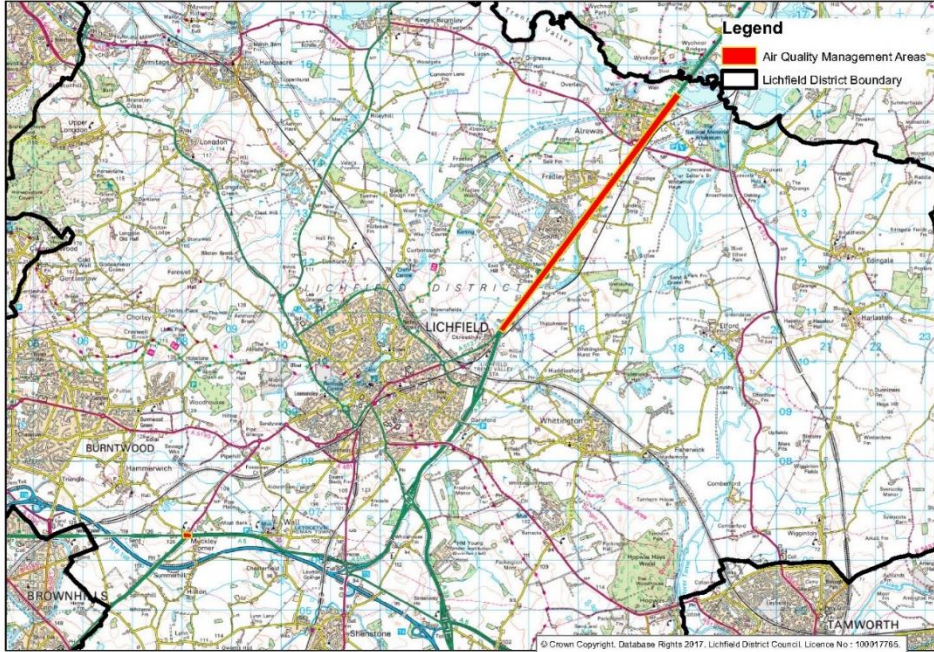


Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>White clawed crayfish</li> <li>Water voles</li> <li>Otters</li> <li>Badgers</li> <li>Invertebrates</li> <li>Reptiles</li> <li>Plant species</li> </ul>				
Landscape Character	Cannock Chase AONB Cannock Chase AONB – 68 sq km (a small proportion falls within the west of the District.	N/A			
Fluvial Flood Risk				<p>The main rivers located in the Lichfield District are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Tame.</li> <li>River Trent.</li> <li>River Mease.</li> <li>Moreton Brook.</li> <li>River Blithe</li> </ul> <p>The River Tame and River Trent are the main rivers that flow through the Lichfield District Council area. These rivers carry large volumes of water and have wide floodplains. The EA Flood Zone maps for the River Trent and River Tame indicate fluvial risk occurs predominantly into rural agricultural land where there is currently little proposed development.</p>	Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)
Other Flood Risk	<b>Pluvial Risk</b> - Pluvial flooding poses a risk to the District, due to the lack of drainage capacity during high flows. Blockages of drains and watercourses in urban areas have been attributed to the pluvial flooding incidents in Lichfield District. Throughout Lichfield District there have been a large number of pluvial flooding occurrences which have been identified as highways flooding. Fazeley is the area	N/A	N/A	Should development take place in these areas, further work should be carried out to investigate the nature and scale of the risk posed, so	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (June 2014)

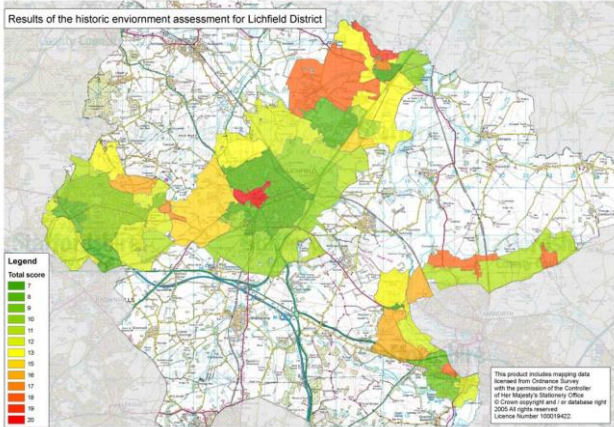
Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	<p>most at risk of pluvial flooding as detailed in the SWMP Phase 2. Historic records indicate that Fazeley suffers from recurring fluvial and pluvial flood events.</p> <p><b>Flood Risk from Sewers</b> - Records provided by Severn Trent Water indicate within Lichfield Council area there are 15 postcode areas identified as at risk of flooding from artificial drainage systems and surface water runoff. The number of properties at risk of flooding from sewer flooding. Further detail is contained within the SFRA.</p> <p><b>Groundwater Flooding</b> - Existing studies (WCS Report, 2010) indicate that there are no known problems with groundwater flooding within the Lichfield District Council area.</p> <p><b>Other Sources of Flood Risk</b> - Little Aston Pool, Chasewater, Stowe Pool, Shustoke Lower, Blithfield and Chasewater reservoirs pose a risk of flooding. Inundation maps indicating the areas that would be inundated should the reservoir fail are contained within the SFRA 2014. Although the consequence of reservoir breach and or failure is high, the probability of breach is considered very low.</p> <p>There are a number of canals located within Lichfield Council area: the Trent and Mersey Canal, Coventry Canal and the Birmingham and Fazeley Canal and part of the Wyrley and Essington Canal Anglesey Branch to the south of Chasewater. Liaison with the Canal and Rivers Trust indicated that there are no recorded incidents of breaches or any other flood risk instances associated with these canals.</p>			that mitigation can be put in place and the areas can be targeted through appropriate policies for reducing flood risk.	
Water Demand and Supply	<p>The Southern Staffordshire Outline Water Cycle Study (WCS) (July 2010) was undertaken in light of the proposed growth requirements relating to the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS) Phase 2 revision i.e. 8,000 homes, 99 hectares of general employment land and 30,000m<sup>2</sup> of office for Lichfield District. Whilst the WMRSS has since been abolished, the message from the WCS is that, in principle, and subject to careful phasing of development, there are no 'show stoppers' for the level of growth identified.</p> <p>In response to previous consultation stages of the Local Plan Strategy, South Staffordshire Water (SSW) has advised that there are no problems with supply.</p>				Lichfield District Council Infrastructure Delivery Plan August 2015

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																				
	<p>However the WCS indicates a need for infrastructure investment and the action which South Staffordshire Water needs to take, working directly with developers, is as follows.</p> <p><b>Water Resource Infrastructure Needs (defined by the Water Cycle Study)</b></p> <p><b>Water supply</b> SSW can supply water to all developments, but some may require additional investment, which is achieved by the developer working directly with the supplier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Major upgrades will be required for all sites in Burntwood, and sites which link to the Brownhills network, including supply mains.</li><li>Minor infrastructure upgrades will be needed for:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fradley Airfield;</li><li>North Streethay;</li><li>Fazeley; and</li><li>South Lichfield.</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>Water abstraction</b> Any developments requiring the abstraction of water should consider the information contained within the Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS).</p>																								
Water Quality	<p>There are several rivers and water courses within the District including a number of smaller rivers and tributaries, along with three major canals. The Environment Agency publishes data in line with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, and is monitors the quality of river catchments over a long time frame. Data suggests that many of the Districts watercourses are suffering from low water quality, which under the WFD must not deteriorate. A number of watercourses reached their 2015 targets set by the Environment Agency.</p>				Environment Agency & Authority Monitoring Report 2017, Lichfield District Council																				
Air Quality	<p><b>Mortality attributable to air pollution (adults aged 30 and over)</b></p> <table><tr><th>Area</th><th>2011 (%)</th><th>2012 (%)</th><th>2013 (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Lichfield</td><td>5.1</td><td>5.0</td><td>5.1</td></tr><tr><td>Staffordshire</td><td>4.9</td><td>4.7</td><td>5.0</td></tr><tr><td>West Midlands</td><td>5.3</td><td>5.1</td><td>5.4</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>5.4</td><td>5.1</td><td>5.3</td></tr></table>		Area	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	Lichfield	5.1	5.0	5.1	Staffordshire	4.9	4.7	5.0	West Midlands	5.3	5.1	5.4	England	5.4	5.1	5.3	<p>The table displays the fraction of annual all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic (human-made) particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate</p>	<p>Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. The burden of particulate air pollution in the UK in 2008 was estimated to be equivalent to nearly</p>	Public Health Outcomes Framework
Area	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)																						
Lichfield	5.1	5.0	5.1																						
Staffordshire	4.9	4.7	5.0																						
West Midlands	5.3	5.1	5.4																						
England	5.4	5.1	5.3																						



Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																																				
	<p>There are currently two Air Quality Monitoring Areas (AQMAS) in the District. The first is located in Muckley Corner and the second on the A38 Wall Island to Alrewas which was designated in November 2015 and came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2016. The AQMA at Muckley Corner continues to exceed the annual mean NO<sup>2</sup> objective.</p> 		<p>matter, PM2.5). This suggests that around 5% of Lichfield’s mortality is attributable to air pollution which is similar to the regional and national picture.</p>	<p>29,000 deaths at typical ages and an associated loss of population life of 340,000 life years lost.</p> <p>Inclusion of this indicator in the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) will enable local health and wellbeing groups to prioritise action on air quality in their area to help reduce the health burden from air pollution.</p>																																					
Per capita emissions in LA Area	<table><tr><td></td><td>Lichfield</td><td>Staffordshire</td><td>England</td></tr><tr><td>2005</td><td>8.8</td><td>9.8</td><td>8.5</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>8.9</td><td>9.8</td><td>8.5</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>8.9</td><td>9.6</td><td>8.2</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>8.3</td><td>9.1</td><td>7.9</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>7.5</td><td>8.3</td><td>7.1</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>7.8</td><td>8.7</td><td>7.3</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>7.3</td><td>8.2</td><td>6.7</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>7.6</td><td>8.3</td><td>7.0</td></tr></table>		Lichfield	Staffordshire	England	2005	8.8	9.8	8.5	2006	8.9	9.8	8.5	2007	8.9	9.6	8.2	2008	8.3	9.1	7.9	2009	7.5	8.3	7.1	2010	7.8	8.7	7.3	2011	7.3	8.2	6.7	2012	7.6	8.3	7.0		<p>13.6% reduction per capita in Lichfield District since 2005.</p>	<p>Lichfield has a lower per capita emissions than its county comparators. However despite an overall reduction it still remains higher than national figures.</p> <p>There are currently two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) within Lichfield District Located at Muckley Corner and Wall Island. Wall Island was designated July 2016. The latest report 2016 shows the AQMA at Muckley Corner still exceeds the annual</p>	<p>Department of Energy and Climate Change</p>
	Lichfield	Staffordshire	England																																						
2005	8.8	9.8	8.5																																						
2006	8.9	9.8	8.5																																						
2007	8.9	9.6	8.2																																						
2008	8.3	9.1	7.9																																						
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2011	7.3	8.2	6.7																																						
2012	7.6	8.3	7.0																																						

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
				mean NO2 objective set.	
Tree Protections Orders	There are 392 Tree Preservation Orders within Lichfield District Council.				Authority Monitoring Report 2017 Lichfield District Council
National Forest, Forest of Mercia and the Central Rivers Initiative	<p>There are a number of regional initiatives affecting parts of the District that aim to achieve enhancements to existing landscapes and create valuable new habitats that can play a part in increasing biodiversity value within the District. In particular these include the National Forest, the Forest of Mercia and the Central Rivers Initiative,</p> <p>The <b>National Forest</b> for the Midlands was originally a Countryside Commission initiative. The Forest area is located principally within Derbyshire, Leicestershire and East Staffordshire District. A small area to the north of the District which includes the National Memorial Arboretum and Alrewas fall within the National Forest. The District Council currently supports the principle of establishment for the National Forest through saved policy EA.16 Lichfield District Local Plan June 1998.</p> <p>The <b>Forest of Mercia</b>, originally sponsored by the Countryside Commission and Forestry Authority, includes part of South Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, Lichfield District and Walsall Metropolitan Borough which are partners in the project. In Lichfield District the Forest areas encircle Burntwood, with its eastern fringes reaching the northern and western edge of Lichfield.</p> <p>The <b>Central Rivers Initiative (CRI)</b> is a broadly based partnership which the District council is part working together to shape and guide the progressive restoration and revitalisation of the river valley between Burton, Lichfield and Tamworth - an area of central England that covers over 50 square km. The initiative area within the district is focused on a belt that runs from Alrewas southwards to the border with Tamworth.</p>	N/A	N/A	<p>The Forest of Mercia and the National Forest are both landscape ordinated initiatives that seek to fundamentally change the character of parts of the District to redress the major loss of woodland the area has suffered whilst enhancing the District's biodiversity and playing an important role in providing for recreation and tourism.</p> <p>The National Forest, Forest of Mercia and Central Rivers Initiative are supported through Core Policy 1 &amp; 13 of the Local Plan Strategy 2008-2029.</p> <p>In addition the principle of the National Forest and Forest of Mercia features as saved policies from the Lichfield District Local Plan June 1998 and will be subject of a review through the development of the Allocations Document.</p>	Lichfield District Local Plan June 1998

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
Archaeology					
Landscape character	<p>There are three main historic landscapes character areas in the district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burntwood and the South West</li> <li>Lichfield and its surroundings</li> <li>River Valleys</li> </ul> <p>The Historic Landscape Character Assessment identifies 13 sub Historic Environmental Character Areas which fall wholly or partly within Lichfield District which were identified by their earliest discoverable landscapes.</p>  <p>The areas to the west of Lichfield City and to the north and west of Alrewas scored highly and any developments in these zones would require consideration of this historic environment.</p>		N/A	<p>The location and scale of development will need to take into account the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment assets within the District.</p>	<p>Historic Environment Character Assessment Final report for Lichfield District Council Feb 2009</p> <p>Lichfield District Council Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document</p>
Historic Farmsteads	<p>High rates of survival with 78.8% of historic farmstead sites retaining some working buildings (36.1% with all or over 50% of their historic footprint).</p>	<p>Between 1980's and 1999 the 2006 study of aerial photographs (University of Gloucestershire study for EH 2009) shows listed working farms buildings with evidence for residential reuse:</p> <p>Lichfield: 33.3%</p> <p>West Midlands: 27%</p> <p>England: 30%</p>	<p>A higher proportion of farmsteads are in residential use than is typical of the region as a whole.</p>	<p>However in 2013 the Government extended permitted development rights and within certain parameters, redundant agricultural buildings can be converted to residential units without having to apply for planning permission if the plans meet the approval of the local authority. This may have increased the rate at which conversions have been brought forwards although no corroborating data is available</p>	<p>Historic Farmsteads &amp; Landscape Character in Staffordshire (SCC and EH) 2012</p>

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source	
Historic Environment	The Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document which was adopted in 2015 captures the range of elements to the Historic Environment via a SWOT, which is summarised below.				Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document	
	Historic Environment SWOT Analysis Strategy Elements					
	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses			Threats
	Historic City with medieval street pattern intact and well preserved historic core	Consolidate local character	Loss of industrial heritage			HS2
	Historic Villages	Channel development pressure positively to regenerate	Some characterless suburbs			Wind Turbine Proposals
	Varied attractive landscapes	Raise designs of Design	Lack of high quality contemporary architecture: tendency towards a default position of pastiche or “safe” design			Growth pressures favours fast growing urban extensions, making organic growth difficult
	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Retain character of historic cores whilst regenerating underused sites to attract new investment				Gentrification of villages resulting in a change of character
	Five spires skyline provides strong city identity	Environmental improvements to key spaces				Out of town retail undermining historic core
	Strong local distinctiveness	Promote visitor attraction				Recreation and visitor Pressure
	Trent and Mersey and Coventry Canals and their environs	Heritage base tourism				
	River Trent, Mease and Tame valleys	Continued expansion of the canal network through the Lichfield Canal and the Lichfield and Hatherton Canal Restoration Trust				
	Rural Areas in demand.					
	Conservation Areas	The historic environment of the District is significant.	N/A			N/A
Listed Buildings	Scheduled ancient monuments: 5 <b>Listings</b> Grade I 12 Listings Grade II* 63 Listings Grade II 687 Listings Scheduled Monuments: 16 Registered Historic Parks and Garden: 1			<a href="https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list">https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list</a>		

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	<p>Conservation Areas: 21 Over 430 buildings or structures which are recorded on the List of Locally Important Buildings.</p> <p><b>At Risk Register:</b> Grade II Listed Buildings at Risk: 4 Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings at Risk: 13</p>			remains of paramount importance.	
<b>Minerals</b>					
Sand and Gravel Resources	<p>The New Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire (2015-2030). Our Vision and Strategic Objectives 1, recognise the importance of aggregate minerals to support sustainable economic development taking into account the need to achieve an acceptable balance with the impact of mineral operations on local communities and the environment.</p> <p>Policy 1: Provision for Sand and Gravel Provision will be made to maintain permitted reserves with production capacity of up to 5.0 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum. This will be achieved initially from existing permitted reserves and by granting planning permission to extend a number of sites.</p> <p>The following falls within Lichfield District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alrewas</li> </ul> <p>In addition Policy 1 Provision of Sand and Gravel goes on to identify proposals for new sand and gravel sites with the area of search and these include to the west of the A38 shown on the Policies and Proposals Map where they accord with Plan policies including Policy 4.</p>	N/A	N/A	The Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire (2015-2030) was adopted by Staffordshire County Council on the 16 <sup>th</sup> February 2017. Land to the west of the A38 within Alrewas Parish has been identified as a potential new sand and gravel site within Policy 1: Provision for Sand and Gravel.	The New Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire (2015-2030)
<b>Waste</b>					
<b>Waste and Recycling</b>	Household Waste – 2015/16, 50.65% recycled, composted or reused.			Lichfield District is above and in advance of the EU target of 50% of waster being recycled by 2020.	Data.gov.uk  Local Authority Collected and Household Waste Statistics 2015/16, England
<b>Transport Issues</b>					
Commuter Trips	In terms of travel to work, 3% of employed residents commute by rail which is the highest level in	N/A	N/A	The District sees a considerable	Lichfield District

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	<p>Staffordshire, but at the same time, Lichfield has one of the highest levels of car drivers, at 75%. Lichfield District has four rail stations Lichfield City, Lichfield Trent Valley, Rugeley Trent Valley and Shenstone. There are also a number of community transport services operating within the District.</p> <p>49.1% of employees which live within the District commute out of the District to work.</p> <p>In Lichfield City 83% of households are within 350 metres of a half-hourly or better weekday bus service, achieved through the commercial network.</p>			proportion of its higher skilled workers commute to jobs elsewhere in the West Midlands conurbation on a daily basis.	Integrated Transport Strategy 2015-2029
Traffic congestion	<p>The District is well served by local routes such the A51, A515 and A5127 and has excellent connections to the national transport network including the M6 Toll, A38 (T), A5148 (T) and A5 (T). However enhanced connectivity in the District will need to focus on these routes to ensure traffic levels are managed.</p> <p>The improvements listed include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvements to safety and capacity are required at a number of junctions within Lichfield City Centre to accommodate proposed growth (para 5.15 Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy).</li> <li>• Bus/ rail integration will be provided as part of the Friarsgate Development.</li> <li>• Bus access improvements and frequency in Burntwood to support an enhanced town centre and new housing.</li> <li>• Connectivity improvements between the Strategic Development Allocations (SDA) in south Lichfield and the City Centre.</li> <li>• Completion of final stage (London Road to Birmingham Road) of Lichfield Southern bypass to link A5206 London Road to A461 Walsall Road.</li> <li>• Improvements to mitigate development to the east of Lichfield SDA.</li> <li>• Substandard junction layouts at Hillards Cross and Fradley South located along the A38.</li> <li>• Lichfield Trent Valley rail station disabled access improvements to allow access to London bound platform.</li> <li>• New bus services from Fradley SDA to Lichfield city.</li> <li>• Manage routing of Heavy Commercial Vehicles and consider provision of lorry park at Fradley.</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	Phase 3 of the Lichfield southern Bypass will reduce traffic in the City Centre on A5127 and A51, protecting the historic core.	Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy 2015-2029



Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
Bus and Rail	<p><b>Bus</b></p> <p>In Lichfield City 83% of households are within 350 metres of a half-hourly or better weekday bus service, achieved through the commercial network.</p> <p>For the rural north west of the District which have either a less regular or non existent bus service the County Council provide the 'Needwood Forest Connect' bookable bus service where the route is plotted on a daily basis from telephone bookings enabling it to only run where there are passengers which require its services. This service is provided between 8am and 6pm Monday to Saturday.</p> <p><b>Rail</b></p> <p>Lichfield District has four rail stations Lichfield City, Lichfield Trent Valley, Rugeley Trent Valley and Shenstone. 3% of employed residents commute by rail which is the highest level in Staffordshire. Lichfield Trent Valley, Lichfield City, Shenstone, Blake Street and Four Oaks stations are served by the Cross City North line which forms part of the busiest local rail corridors in the West Midlands.</p> <p>In recent years a regular service on the West Coast Mainline between Crewe and London calling at Lichfield Trent Valley and Rugeley Trent Valley has been introduced which has significantly improved connectivity between key locations on this line.</p> <p>Possible rail enhancements which would benefit the District include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lichfield Trent Valley rail station disabled access improvements are required to allow access to London bound platform.</li> <li>• Reopening the Lichfield Walsall line</li> <li>• Electrification of the Rugeley to Walsall line and Lichfield Trent Valley to Wychnor to improve line speed and allow more frequent services and reduce environmental impacts.</li> <li>• Provision of passenger service from Lichfield to Derby with a new station at Alrewas to serve the village and National Memorial Arboretum.</li> <li>• Development of a Strategic Freight Corridor from Stourbridge to Lichfield via Walsall to offer capacity relief.</li> </ul> <p><b>HS2</b></p>		<p>60% of the District's households are within Lichfield and Burntwood with a further 20% within the key rural settlements. Therefore it intimates that current bus services predominantly serve the main centres and key rural settlements.</p> <p>Some settlements are limited to just 1-2 services a week (Drayton Bassett, Colton, Longdon and Upper Longdon), whilst Hamstall Ridware and Hill Ridware have no scheduled bus services at all.</p>	<p>The level of demand for rail travel is expected to increase significantly. Network Rail's Market Study for Regional Urban Centres, published in October 2013, suggests growth of between 8% and 49% for travel into both Birmingham and Manchester by 2023, rising to between 24% and 114% by 2043. This confirms the increasingly important role the rail network will play in the future and demonstrates the need for continued investment in rail services and the associated network.</p>	<p>Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy 2015-2029</p> <p>Staffordshire Rail Strategy May 2015.</p>

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source													
	HS2 passes through the District and will impact on communities, however there are no stations proposed.																	
	<div><b>Access to private transport: proportion of residents who have no car or van by age (2011)</b></div> <div><table><caption>Proportion of residents with no cars or vans by age group (2011)</caption><thead><tr><th>Age group</th><th>Proportion with no cars (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Under 65</td><td>~7%</td></tr><tr><td>65-69</td><td>~7%</td></tr><tr><td>70-74</td><td>~13%</td></tr><tr><td>75-79</td><td>~19%</td></tr><tr><td>80-84</td><td>~33%</td></tr><tr><td>85+</td><td>~55%</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Age group	Proportion with no cars (%)	Under 65	~7%	65-69	~7%	70-74	~13%	75-79	~19%	80-84	~33%	85+	~55%		In Lichfield around 18% of people aged 65 and over have no private transport (i.e. access to a car). This increases to 55% of people aged 85 and over. Using 2014 mid-year population figures for Lichfield it has been estimated that around 500 residents aged 65+ are at risk of loneliness and a lack of transport increases the sense of isolation and loneliness.	Census 2011
Age group	Proportion with no cars (%)																	
Under 65	~7%																	
65-69	~7%																	
70-74	~13%																	
75-79	~19%																	
80-84	~33%																	
85+	~55%																	
High Quality Design and Sustainability Issues																		
Trees, Landscape and Development	<div>The NNPF places great importance to the design of the built environment. Lichfield District Council is committed to good design standards in all development.</div> <div>The final section of the SPD deals with the provision of new trees, hedgerows, woodlands and shrub planting as part of the design of a development and its landscaping scheme.</div>			Lichfield District Council recently adopted a raft of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) that support the delivery of the Local Plan Strategy. Each SPD focus on the concept of design in relation to their particular features specialism.	Lichfield District Council Trees, Landscape and Development Supplementary Planning Document													
Biodiversity & Development	The NNPF places great importance to the design of the built environment. Lichfield District Council is committed to good design standards in all development.			Lichfield District Council recently adopted a raft of Supplementary Planning Documents	Lichfield District Council Biodiversity & Development													



Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	The findings of ecological surveys should be taken into careful consideration at the earliest design stage of a development. Possible conflicts can be addressed by having the information available at the right stage and by taking an imaginative approach to site design to avoid harm.			(SPD) that support the delivery of the Local Plan Strategy. Each SPD focus on the concept of design in relation to their particular features specialism.	Development Supplementary Planning Document
Rural Development	<p>The NNPF places great importance to the design of the built environment. Lichfield District Council is committed to good design standards in all development.</p> <p>Recognises the rural housing residential developments will be expected to incorporate high quality design. Appendix B of the document is dedicated to providing design standards for the reuse of Rural Building.</p>			Lichfield District Council recently adopted a raft of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) that support the delivery of the Local Plan Strategy. Each SPD focus on the concept of design in relation to their particular features specialism.	Lichfield District Council Rural Development Supplementary Planning Document
Historic Environment	<p>The NNPF places great importance to the design of the built environment. Lichfield District Council is committed to good design standards in all development.</p> <p>Design should be informed by an understanding of the overall character of an area, particularly the elements that contribute to local distinctiveness, and also an understanding of the significance of heritage assets of all types and the importance of their setting in order to secure good quality , well designed and sustainable places.</p>			Lichfield District Council recently adopted a raft of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) that support the delivery of the Local Plan Strategy. Each SPD focus on the concept of design in relation to their particular features specialism.	Lichfield District Council Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document
Sustainable Design	<p>The NNPF places great importance to the design of the built environment. Lichfield District Council is committed to good design standards in all development.</p> <p>The Sustainable Design Supplementary Planning Document seeks to give guidance on how sustainable development can be achieved through connectivity and integration, in terms of how places are sustainably connected by transport linkages and through patterns of development. It then considers how the layout and density can assist in creating sustainable development, through green infrastructure, standards for parking and spaces around</p>			Lichfield District Council recently adopted a raft of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) that support the delivery of the Local Plan Strategy. Each SPD focus on the concept of design in relation to their particular features specialism.	Lichfield District Council Sustainable Design Supplementary Planning Document

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	<p>dwelling, utilising sustainable drainage systems, creating walkable communities and energy efficient layouts.</p> <p>Appendix C – of the document is dedicated to providing and explain the objectives of good design.</p>				

## Local Plan Review Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Sheet

Comment	Response
<b>Statutory Organisation: Historic England</b>	
<p>We welcome the reference to the up to date National Heritage List for England on page 18 and would also recommend that you refer to the latest Heritage at Risk Register, 2017, to ensure that all of the baseline data is up to date.</p> <p>I enclose a link to the recent West Midlands document, below:  <a href="https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2017-registers/wm-har-register2017.pdf/">https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2017-registers/wm-har-register2017.pdf/</a></p>	<p>Duly Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b>  Insert “There are a number of entries for Lichfield on the 2017 Heritage at Risk Register including 4 scheduled monuments, 3 Grade II* Listed Buildings and a Conservation Area” in the Townscape and Historic Environment section in the Baseline Data Section.</p>
<p>On page 25 within the table discussing baseline information, do you have any detail about local list heritage assets, likely non designated archaeology resource across the Borough?</p>	<p>Duly Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b>  Information on local list heritage assets and likely non-designated archaeology resource within the District will be added to the baseline information section of the Scoping Report.</p>
<p>We welcome the inclusion of a specific indicator for cultural heritage on page 30 and are pleased to see the inclusion of protection and enhancement, as the overall aspirations for the Plan. May we enquire as to why only Grade II are referenced in the monitoring objectives? Is it because development that will harm Grade II* and Grade I will be wholly resisted by the Council? What about harm to their setting aswell? How will you positively reduce risk to the 13 Grade II* and Grade I assets on the register currently?</p>	<p>Duly Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b>  Delete ‘Grade II’ from the sentence ‘Number of <del>Grade II</del> Buildings considered to be buildings at risk’ and replace with the word ‘Listed’ in Table 5.1, Section 12 ‘Likely Evolution without a Plan’ column.</p> <p>The number of Grade II and II* are currently incorrect due to a typographical error in Appendix B. The sentence should be amended to reflect that the District has 4 Grade I and Grade II* assets and 13 Grade II assets in the Historic Environment Indicator in Appendix B.</p>
<p>We would further recommend the inclusion of targets for the monitoring indicators – for example at risk buildings we would want to see a % reduction in at risk buildings as a result of the Local Plan and a no net increase of damage to the historic environment but a % decrease in damage, for example.</p>	<p>Duly Noted</p> <p>The monitoring indicators for all Objectives do not include percentage gains. It would be difficult to set a meaningful percentage improvement or decline figure at this point. Further, the ability of the Local Plan to directly influence % ‘damage’ caused to the historic environment is restricted.</p>

	<b>Recommendation</b> None
We support the inclusion of an objective on historic landscape on page 30.	Duly Noted <b>Recommendation</b> None
Page 60, within the table, suggest delete the term 'important' and instead protect heritage assets.	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Delete the word 'important' from the sentence 'The Local Plan Review should develop policy that protects <del>important</del> heritage assets' in Appendix A under 'Historic England Corporate Plan 2016- 2019'.
Within the SWOT analysis on page 104, will development pressure also be a threat for the medieval core or is there no development planned in this area?  Also what about building heights which could threaten the setting of Lichfield Cathedral and other heritage assets?	Duly Noted The information requested in regards to buildings heights and the setting of Lichfield Cathedral is mentioned within Paragraph 2.69 of the Historic Environment SPD from which the SWOT Analysis is summarised from, which states that 'the layout of new development should be designed to... protect local views'. <b>Recommendation</b> Remove the SWOT Analysis table from the Historic Environment Section of Appendix B to avoid confusion.
We are interested to work with the Council on their planning policies to address the issues identified on page 104.	Duly Noted <b>Recommendation</b> None
We would further recommend listing the three Good Practice Advice Notes and our range of Historic Environment Advice Notes within the section on relevant plans, as these advice documents will assist in the delivery of the local plan review. Please see our website for further details.	Duly Noted <b>Recommendation</b> The following documents will be included in the review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies: GPA1 – Local Plan Making Historic England Advice Note 3 – The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans. Historic England Advice Note 8 – Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environment Assessment.

<p>Additionally, please find enclosed a link to an Historic England advice note for Strategic Environmental Assessment and the historic environment.  <a href="https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/heag036-sustainability-appraisal-strategic-environmental-assessment.pdf/">https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/heag036-sustainability-appraisal-strategic-environmental-assessment.pdf/</a></p>	<p>Duly Noted  <b>Recommendation</b>  See above.</p>
<p><b>Statutory Organisation: Natural England</b></p>	
<p>We acknowledge the context for this consultation i.e the benefits of early review of the district's local plan strategy in terms of the planning challenge posed in relation to housing supply for the Greater Birmingham Housing Market Area.</p>	<p>Duly Noted  <b>Recommendation</b>  None</p>
<p><u>Biodiversity</u>  We welcome the report's coverage of biodiversity themes and issues.</p> <p>We note that the entry regarding European Sites in Appendix B1 links to previous Habitats Regulations assessment (HRA) of the existing local plan strategy and the conclusion that only Cannock Chase SAC and the River Mease SAC require measures to avoid and mitigate adverse effects on their integrity. With regard to the assessment during local plan making of road traffic impacts upon air quality Natural England draws your attention to the High Court judgement in March last year dealing with the methodology for assessment of air quality impacts on statutory nature conservation sites. Referred to as the 'Wealden Judgement' this case law affects Local Planning Authorities' approach to the assessment of 'cross border' and in combination effects due to road traffic generated by planned new development.</p>	<p>Duly noted and consideration will be given to the Wealden Judgement during the site and policy assessment stage in particular at cumulative effects section, additionally the Judgement will also be considered via the updated Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA).</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b>  Add '<i>Potential risk from cumulative impacts including from cross border upon European and nationally designated sites</i>' in Table 4.1 - Sustainability Issues in the Landscape and Ecology section.</p> <p>Further include the following text to the Baseline Information taken from - Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 Sites Site Improvement Plan, River Mease, October 2014 and Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 Sites: Site Improvement Plan, Cannock Chase, October 2014:</p> <p><i>"Both sites currently are in unfavourable condition with pressures including drainage, air pollution, invasive species, hydrological changes, visitors, water abstraction, siltation and water pollution"</i></p> <p>After 'There are 7 Special Areas of Conservation... and the River Mease SAC' in the Landscape and Ecology section in the Baseline Data.</p>

<p>We note the scoping report's inclusion of two Air Quality Management Areas at the A38 between Lichfield and Alrewas and at Muckley Corner on the A5. In terms of European and nationally designated sites further consideration in relation to the Wealden Judgement may be needed. Natural England will liaise with the Council accordingly during the review of the local plan strategy.</p>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Please see comments above regarding the Wealden Judgement.</p>
<p><u>Geodiversity</u> We note that the appendices appear to omit any reference to geodiversity and local geological sites. This should be addressed as the SA process moves on to the next stage.</p>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> A geodiversity section to be included in Appendix B, and the inclusion of a LoG site at Barrack Lane Quarry in Hammerwich to be added within the section.</p>
<p><u>Landscape</u> Wider landscapes and landscape character - We note that the district includes the following National Character Assessment<sup>3</sup> (NCA) areas: Needwood &amp; South Derbyshire Claylands Cannock Chase to Cank Wood Trent Valley Washlands Mease/Sence lowlands  In order to understand and characterise likely trends we advise that the strategic environmental objectives (SEOs) for each NCA area are considered and relevant material from these SEO reflected in the SA process. This approach would reflect NPPF para 156 (i.e. Seeking to protect and enhance locally valued landscapes).</p>	<p>Duly Noted <b>Recommendation</b> Add '<i>and 4 National Character Assessment (NCA) areas.</i>' to the end of sentence 'Lichfield supports a variety of wildlife rich habitats...78 sites of Biological Interest' in Table 4.1 in the Landscape and Ecology section Add '<i>Needwood &amp; South Derbyshire Claylands Cannock Chase to Cank Wood Trent Valley Washlands Mease/Sence lowlands</i>' to Appendix B under Landscape Character on page 109</p>
<p>Given the Greater Birmingham Housing Market Area issue you may also wish to consider commissioning a landscape sensitivity and capacity assessment in order to objectively assess the effects of new development in the context of the district's various landscape settings. The following link provides information: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/landscape-and-seascape-character-assessments">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/landscape-and-seascape-character-assessments</a></p>	<p>Duly Noted <b>Recommendation</b> Historic Environment Landscape Character Assessment and a Landscape Character assessment are identified as key studies/subject areas that the Council consider necessary to support the Local Plan Review.</p>
<p><u>Soils and agricultural land quality</u> We welcome the scoping report's reference to this subject on the map in figure 3.8 of the report</p>	<p>Duly Noted <b>Recommendation</b> None</p>

<p><u>Proposed Objective 4</u></p> <p>4. 'Maximise the use of previously developed land/ buildings and encourage the efficient use of land'. We acknowledge the main thrust of this objective but would also emphasise the synergies that can exist between long-standing brownfield/previously developed land and biodiversity value. The proposed % metric would present a more refined message if a corresponding % metric was used to express the proportion of previously developed sites retained and managed as an asset for biodiversity and/or green/open space.</p>	<p>Duly Noted</p> <p>Policy NR3: Biodiversity, Protected Species and their Habitats currently uses this methodology. The policy review element of this will consider how any future policies within the Local Plan Review should incorporate a % metric method.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>None</p>
<p><u>Proposed Objective 7</u></p> <p>7. 'To reduce water and air pollution'. Acknowledging the linkages between this objective and the subsequent objectives 9 and 11 it would appear logical to amend the text of no.7 to read 'to reduce and manage water and air pollution'</p>	<p>Duly Noted</p> <p>Please see comment from Environment Agency below. Objective 7 reworded to <i>"To manage availability of water resources, and to reduce water and air pollution"</i>.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>None</p>
<p><u>Indicators</u></p> <p>A significant number of the proposed sustainability objectives may be achieved by means of creating, restoring and enhancing areas of green (and blue) infrastructure and providing for their subsequent management. The indicators presented so far do not appear to include metrics that recognise or measure this synergy. A variety of metrics may be appropriate to reflect the multi-functional benefits of green infrastructure resources, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extent of open/greenspace created restored or enhanced.</li> <li>- Sustainable transport links created (footpaths, cycleways).</li> <li>- SUDS incorporated into the design of new developments</li> </ul>	<p>Duly Noted</p> <p>Whilst this is something that we support, the creation of additional indicators with monitoring requirements has resource implications. The SUDS Indicator is already captured and the following will be incorporated.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>Add <i>'Extent of open/ greenspace created, restored or enhanced'</i> to the Indicator section for Proposed Objective 7 in Table 5.1.</p> <p>Add <i>'Sustainable transport links created (footpaths, cycleways)'</i> to Proposed Objective 14 in Table 5.1.</p>
<p><b>Statutory Consultee: Environment Agency</b></p>	
<p><u>Chapter 2 Relevant policies and programmes</u></p> <p>The following documents should be added for consideration within the SEA/SA process:</p> <p>Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments (PFRAs) were originally published in 2011 under the Floods Directive and are in the process of being revised for publication in December 2017. The 2011 PFRA for Staffordshire can be viewed here:  <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328094437/http://www.environment">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328094437/http://www.environment</a></p>	<p>Duly noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>The following documents will be included in the review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments (PFRAs), 2011</li> <li>• Humber Flood Risk Management Plan 2016</li> </ul>

<p><a href="http://ent-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/135526.aspx#">ent-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/135526.aspx#</a></p> <p>The <a href="#">Humber Flood Risk Management Plan 2016</a> should be included in the list of relevant plans and Appendix A. This is a different plan from the Humber RBMP and just covers flood risk. Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) highlight the hazards and risks of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs, and set out how Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) work together with communities to manage flood risk.</p> <p>Your Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) should be included, although this will require updating to support the Local Plan Review.</p>	
<p><u>Chapter 3 Baseline Information</u>  <u>Population, Housing &amp; Communities</u></p> <p>Some of the key existing rural settlements identified for housing growth currently have flood risk issues which need to be taken into account when identifying locations for new development. Comments on specific locations have already been provided as part of the Local Plan Allocations 2008 - 2029 Consultation in 2017, but please see a summary below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Armitage with Handsacre:</b> Villages are adjacent to the River Trent floodplain. Existing Environment Agency maintained flood defences help to reduce flood risk in some locations. Parts of the villages are also covered by Environment Agency Flood Warning Areas.</li> <li>• <b>Alrewas:</b> Alrewas is located at the confluence of the Rivers Trent and Tame and the Curborough Brook and is surrounded by Flood Zone 3 and 2 on two sides of the village. Parts of the village are covered by Environment Agency Flood Warning Areas. Any new development should avoid these areas.</li> <li>• <b>Shenstone:</b> The Fotherley Brook at Shenstone has areas of Flood Zones 3 and 2 associated with it. Any new development should avoid these areas.</li> <li>• <b>Fazeley Mile Oak &amp; Bonehill:</b> Parts of Fazeley are at risk of flooding from the River Tame / Bourne Brook. Environment Agency maintained flood defences reduce food risk to some areas and Environment Agency Flood Warning areas also cover some locations.</li> </ul>	<p>Duly noted, consideration will be given to the information provided during the policy and site assessment stage.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> None</p>



<p><u>Landscape &amp; Ecology</u></p> <p>Although flood risk is not widespread throughout the plan area, flooding in the more rural communities often affects a relatively small number of properties and can be caused by complex flooding mechanisms. It is important for these communities to take measures to improve their preparedness by working closely with organisations such as the Environment Agency, district and county councils and the National Flood Forum.</p> <p>The impacts of climate change are likely to increase flood risk and flooding incidents. We recommend this section references the climate change allowances for flood risk available as part of the NPPG here (<a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances</a>). Table 1 identifies how high vulnerability development such as housing will need an additional 30% added to allow for the impacts of climate change on flood levels in the Humber district. Impacts will vary according to the type of development proposed and its projected lifespan, however climate change allowances are generally higher than that used under previous guidance. This links to the Climate, Energy and Waste section.</p>	<p>Duly noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>The sentence “<i>The impacts of climate change are likely to increase flood risk and flooding incidents. As a result of this climate change allowances in regards to flood risk will need an additional 30% added for high vulnerability developments such as housing to allow for the impacts of climate change on flood levels in the Humber district . This increased risk of flooding in turn creates water pollution issues</i>” has been added to the ‘Climate, Energy and Waste’ section of the Baseline Data.</p>
<p>A sustainable approach to flood risk management should consider the natural functions of rivers and reduce long term dependence on raised flood defences. This includes identifying opportunities to better utilise areas of natural floodplain to store flood waters and to attenuate rainwater that will reduce flood risk within the plan area and further downstream. Natural Flood Management measures could play an important role in managing overall flood risk and should be encouraged wherever possible. Your Authority should work with other bodies and landowners encourage and promote implementation of natural flood risk management measures which will contribute towards delivering a reduction in local and catchment-wide flood risk and impacts of climate change as well as achieving wider environmental benefits. This should be linked in with the wider objectives of the Humber River Basin Management Plan under Water Framework Directive (WFD).</p> <p>Further advice on how your SFRA should be updated can be found at the bottom of this letter.</p>	<p>Duly Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>None</p>

<p>As referenced within the Humber RBMP and CAMS documents, there are number of the waterbodies within Lichfield District are under pressure with regards to water availability with the Lichfield and Shenstone GWMU and Bourne/Black Brook being classified as currently 'over abstracted'. The development implications of this is considered further within your 2010 Water Cycle Study, which needs to be updated to support the Local Plan Review.</p>	<p>Duly Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>Following text to added to the Baseline Information, Landscape ecology</p> <p><i>"As referenced within the Humber RBMP and CAMS documents, there are number of the waterbodies within Lichfield District are under pressure with regards to water availability with the Lichfield and Shenstone GWMU and Bourne/Black Brook being classified as currently 'over abstracted'"</i></p> <p>Further a Water Cycle Study has been identified as a key study to support the Local Plan Review.</p>
<p><u>Climate, Energy and Waste</u></p> <p>This section should reference the impacts of climate change on flood risk (as detailed above) and correspondingly the impacts of increased flooding on water pollution issues and correspondingly Water Framework Directive failure.</p>	<p>Duly noted</p> <p>Please see above comment on Landscape and Ecology regarding climate change and increased climate change allowances.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>None</p>
<p><u>Chapter 4 Identifying Sustainability Issues</u></p> <p><u>Key Sustainability Issues</u></p> <p>Table 4.1, Landscape and Ecology – Climate change is likely to increase the risk of flooding and this should be acknowledged on page 25.</p>	<p>Duly noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>The sentence '<i>Climate change is likely to increase the risk of flooding</i>' has been added to Table 4.1 within the Landscape and Ecology section.</p>
<p>Page 26 under Climate, Energy and Waste should be reworded to reflect the wider remit of the Water Framework in improving the ecology of watercourses, not just the water quality. This is in line with the RBMP objectives (not Environment Agency objectives) which all Authorities have a legal duty to support in operating their functions. This should be reworded to state:</p> <p><i>Bring water bodies up to Good Status in line with the objectives of the Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP).</i></p>	<p>Duly noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>The sentence 'Bring up water to a 'good quality' standard rating in line with Environment Agency objectives' has been reworded to '<i>Bring water bodies up to Good Status in line with the objectives of the Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)</i>' in Table 4.1 on page 28.</p>

As advised above in the Baseline Data section, there are areas of Lichfield that suffer from low water resources and as such restrictions are in place to protect availability. Growth will need to take this into account, and early consultation with utility providers will be even more important to inform development proposals. The Local Plan Review will need to be supported by an up to date Water Cycle Study to further assess this.	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Reference to low water resources and its influence on growth has been included in the Landscape and Ecology section of the Baseline Data section.
<u>Chapter 5 Sustainability Objectives</u> We welcome objectives 7 and 9 in relation to flooding and pollution. We support the indicators relating to corresponding planning decisions contrary to our advice, and can provide data in relation to this here ( <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-agency-objections-to-planning-on-the-basis-of-flood-risk">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-agency-objections-to-planning-on-the-basis-of-flood-risk</a> ).	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> None
We recommend that Objective 7 is revised however to reflect pressure on availability of water resources. This should read <i>"To manage availability of water resources, and to reduce water and air pollution"</i> .	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Objective 7 has been revised to read <i>'To manage availability of water resources, and to reduce water and air pollution'</i> .
<u>Appendix A</u> Page 53, Flood & Water Management Act 2010 (5 <sup>th</sup> bullet point) – This is factually incorrect as Schedule 3 of the FWMA has not been commenced. Instead the government has focussed on using the planning system for increasing the installation of SuDS in new developments. The <a href="#">DCLG ministerial statement released in December 2014</a> states that the Local Planning Authority (LPA) should "ensure that through the use of planning conditions or planning obligations that there are clear arrangements in place for ongoing maintenance over the lifetime of the development." Defra has also published non-statutory technical standards for the design, maintenance and operation of SuDS to drain surface water.	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> The fifth bullet point has been deleted and replaced by the sentence <i>'Local authority should ensure that through the use of planning consideration or planning obligations that there are clear arrangements in place for ongoing maintenance over the lifetime of the development'</i> in Appendix A under the 'Flood & Water Management Act 2010'.
The Humber <u>Flood Risk Management Plan 2016</u> should be included in the list of relevant plans	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> The following documents will be included in the review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Humber Flood Risk Management Plan 2016</li> </ul>
<u>Appendix B</u> Page 98, Fluvial Flood Risk - The Bourne Brook, Fotherley Brook, Mare Brook and Curborough Brook should be added to the list of rivers.	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> The following have been added to the list of rivers in the Fluvial Flood Risk Section in Appendix B: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bourne Brook</li> <li>• Fotherley Brook</li> <li>• Mare Brook</li> <li>• Curborough Brook</li> </ul>
<b>Cannock Chase AONB Joint Committee</b>	
1 - The inclusion of the AONB Management Plan (2014-19) in the consideration of relevant policies, plans and programmes (section 2) is very welcome. You should note that this is to be reviewed over the next year or so.	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> None
2 – The brief reference to the AONB (and the Cannock Chase SAC) on page 19 under Landscape and Ecology is acknowledged, but I wonder if the importance of the AONB as a nationally designated landscape is understated? In addition, it would be helpful to see a map showing the AONB boundary included.	Duly noted. The Landscape ecology section of the Baseline section of the report does not provide a visual identification of the geographical location of any of the Districts natural assets, it would be difficult to provide a full and comprehensive picture at a readable scale. The AONB features within the Baseline data presented with the Scoping Report. <b>Recommendation</b> None
3 – In Section 4 (Sustainability Issues), reference could be made (under Landscape & Ecology) to the unique character of the AONB in terms of the extent of the built-up areas around it and the pressures that this brings.	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Add the following to Table 4.1 in the Landscape and Ecology section in the Likely evolution without the plan column <i>“Unmitigated impact on the unique character of the AONB”</i> .
4 – In Section 5 (SA framework), the need to protect the landscape, scenic beauty and quiet enjoyment of the AONB (as specified in the NPPF and the CROW act) could be included as an additional sustainability objective with specific indicators included under Landscape on page 30.	Duly noted Objective 11 and in particular Objective 13 will enable such an assessment to be considered. <b>Recommendation</b> None

Taking into account the above, I am satisfied that the process for the remaining stages and intended consultation, as described on pages 32, 33 and 34 are comprehensive and robust.	
5 – In terms of the Appendices, we welcome the reference to the CRoW Act and the AONB on page 46 but I feel that a specific reference to the recognition of the importance of AONBs (and National Parks in the NPPF – paras. 115/116) could be included in the section on page 55/56. We welcome the reference to the current AONB Management Plan and the SAC Access Management Measures on pages 68 & 69.	Duly Noted The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is included within the Relevant policies, plans and programmes section of the Scoping Report and is considered as a whole document. <b>Recommendation</b> None
<b>Birmingham City Council</b>	
Thank you for consulting Birmingham City Council on the Lichfield District Council Local Plan Review Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.  We have no comments to make on the report.	Duly Noted <b>Recommendation</b> None
<b>Harborough District Council</b>	
Many thanks for your recent email. I confirm that Harborough District Council does not have any comments to make on Lichfield District Council Local Plan Review SA/SEA Scoping Report. For future reference correspondence concerning planning policy matters can be sent directly to the Council's Strategic Planning Team using the following email address <a href="mailto:planningpolicy@harborough.gov.uk">planningpolicy@harborough.gov.uk</a> .	Duly Noted <b>Recommendation</b> None
<b>Highways England</b>	
Section 2 defines all relevant documents which will or have informed the SA process. It is important to recognise that Circular 02/2013 'The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development' is highly material, as this sets out the Government's approach to new development impacting on the SRN and how the network will be safeguarded and protected, in order to deliver sustainable economic growth.  It also includes guidance on when new accesses to the SRN will be acceptable, the implications of traffic growth for plan making and policies for specific activities, including roadside facilities. Given the relevance of these policies to development	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> The following documents will be included in the review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development.</li> </ul>

plan decisions in Lichfield, it is therefore recommended that this is a key policy document which should be referenced in section 2.	
Section 3 considers baseline transport conditions, but does not acknowledge that there are existing issues of highway safety and capacity in the District. It is recommended that the SA acknowledges the extant issues (for example at the A5 Muckley Corner, A38 Wall Island, A38 Swinfen, A38 Hilliard's Cross and A38 Fradley junctions) and gives a commitment to considering the impact of development scenarios on key congestion points and the opportunities to mitigate and manage these effectively (drawing on robust transport evidence). This is a key consideration in the assessment of sustainable development.	Duly noted. Consideration will be given to the impact on referenced junctions as part of the assessment of Sites and policies. Further, Transport studies will inform the Local Plan Strategy review and be considered where necessary by the District during the review. The Local Plan review will be supported by an Infrastructure Development Plan <b>Recommendation</b> Section 3 Baseline Information will be amended to include reference to the Strategic Road Network located within in the District including the junctions identified within the representation.
Section 4 considers the key sustainability issues for the District. Under the 'transport and movement' section, it is important to recognise the inherent links between traffic congestion and not attaining sustainable economic growth and for this to be recorded as a risk. In the absence of a Plan and an associated strategy for infrastructure delivery, there is a real risk to business growth and productivity in the District arising from an inefficient or congested road network.	Duly noted. These effects will be captured through Sustainability Objective 6. <b>Recommendation</b> None
Section 5 defines a range of mechanisms for measuring and reviewing development options and scenarios against development plan objectives. It is recommended that robust transport modelling also be cited as an appropriate means (e.g. up to date traffic modelling) of testing performance against these objectives and that this is expected to be an integral part of the Local Plan review process.	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> None
<b>National Grid</b>	
We have reviewed the above consultation document and can confirm that National Grid has no comments to make in response to this consultation.	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> None
<b>Wardell Armstrong on behalf of the Leavesley Group</b>	
The Report in its introduction correctly avers to 'assisting with the Greater Birmingham HMA shortfall'. In this context the Scoping Report should encompass all the evidence being brought forward through relevant reports as part of this process,	Duly noted Evidence that informs cumulative effects will be considered as part of the assessment of effect.

<p>in that whilst they may be wider based than the Lichfield District they are setting the context for 'cross boundary matters' (fourth bullet point of Review considerations).</p> <p>It is suggested that this Scope, as well as quantum and location should also include type of development in that Governmental priorities included specific provision of housing for the elderly and custom and self-build.</p>	<p>Further, Sustainability Objective 1 will be used to assess housing and local need.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> None</p>
<p>It is noted that there is only passing reference to Green Belt at page 9, and also the matter of rural growth restraint. There is however no reference to baseline studies that were undertaken to form the basis of the Local Plan Strategy 2015. These include Green Belt Studies (two reports); Landscape character / capacity, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and housing studies including the SHMA and SHLAA. It is recommended that these are relevant to the Plan Review.</p>	<p>Duly noted The evidence base of the Local Plan Strategy will be reviewed as part of the Local Plan Review.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> None</p>
<p>Section 5 infers that the Sustainability objectives are fixed. It is conversely recommended that these be reviewed to include broader consideration of housing provision, including for the elderly, and custom and self-build.</p> <p>There is also a lack of an objective related to the provision of suitable facilities to serve local needs in accessible locations.</p>	<p>Duly noted Further, Sustainability Objective 1 will be used to assess housing and local need.</p> <p>Sustainability Objectives 13 and 14 feature townscape and accessibility.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> None</p>
<b>Staffordshire County Council</b>	
<p><u>Ecology and Landscape</u> <i>Section 2 Relevant policies, plans and programmes</i> Consideration could be given to referring to the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping carried out for the District by Natural England. In addition there is work being carried out in regard of Cannock Chase to Sutton Park and Connecting Cannock Chase related to mapping and analysis of opportunities for heathland and other habitat creation to enhance connectivity.</p>	<p>Duly noted Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping is carried out by the District Council which is referred to in the Biodiversity and Development SPD, Dec 2016 as well as in Policy NR3: Biodiversity Protected Species and their Habitats</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Include reference to the Connecting Cannock Chase – Lowland Heath Project and the Cannock Chase to Sutton Park Biodiversity Enhancement Area within Section 2- Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies and Appendix B.</p>
<i>Section 3. Baseline Information</i>	Duly noted

<p>In listing landscape scale initiatives for biodiversity enhancement the Landscape and Ecology section could refer to the Transforming the Trent Valley Partnership project which recently achieved Heritage Lottery funding see <a href="http://www.staffs-wildlife.org.uk/TTTV">http://www.staffs-wildlife.org.uk/TTTV</a> .</p>	<p><b>Recommendation</b> Include reference to Transforming the Trent Valley Partnership project within the Landscape and Ecology section of the Baseline Information.</p>
<p>In regard of the Staffordshire Minerals Plan Land to the west of the A38 within Alrewas Parish has been identified as an area of search rather than as a potential new sand and gravel site.</p>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Amend sentence on page 19 to read '<i>Land to the West of the A38 within Alrewas Parish has been identified as an areas of search within Policy 1: Provision for Sand and Gravel</i>'.</p>
<p>There is a typographical error – wildlife sites of County importance are Sites of Biological <u>Importance</u> (not Interest).</p> <p>You might wish to refer to Ancient Woodland area especially as this will be impacted by HS2.</p>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Amend typographical error on page 19 to read '<i>Sites of Biological Importance</i>'.</p> <p>Reference to Ancient Woodland has been included within the Landscape and Ecology section of the Baseline Information.</p>
<p><i>Section 4. Identifying Sustainability Issues</i> Table 4.1 Clarity is needed under Landscape and Ecology: Natural England has designated Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), 'to conserve and enhance its natural beauty'. Although factors such as ecology and natural heritage contribute to the decision to designate the area an AONB, landscape and scenic quality are of prime importance in order that it meets the 'natural beauty criterion'. The Local Authority needs to ensure that all decisions have regard for the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONB, and decisions and activities must consider the potential effect both within the AONB and on the setting of the AONB.</p>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> None, see comment from the AONB Joint Committee regarding Section 4 of the report.</p>
<p>In regard of Table 4.1 Likely Evolution without the Plan, impacts could be adverse effects on the integrity of Cannock Chase SAC and of the River Mease SAC due to unmitigated development.</p>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> '<i>Adverse effects on the integrity of Cannock Chase SAC and of the River Mease SAC due to unmitigated development</i>' has been</p>



	added within Table 4.1 in the Likely Evolution without a Plan related to Landscape and Ecology.
<p><i>Section 5. Sustainability Appraisal Framework</i></p> <p>Table 5.1</p> <p>It is suggested that for objective 11, to promote biodiversity protection enhancement and management of species and habitats, an indicator could <i>condition of internationally/ nationally designated sites</i>. Rather than <i>number and type of internationally/ nationally designated sites</i>, which the Local Plan cannot influence, but Plan policies can influence the suggested indicator.</p>	<p>Duly noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>Amend Indicator to read '<i>Condition of internationally/ nationally designated sites</i>'.</p>
<p>Number of species relevant to the District which have achieved BAP is not a meaningful indicator. In regard of species, any indicator needs to be related to Plan policies. Measuring and monitoring species indicators can be challenging and resource intensive. A meaningful and measurable indicator could be % of planning consents that include enhancement for species.</p>	<p>Duly noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>Remove indicator 'Number of species relevant to the District which have achieved BAP' and replace with:</p> <p><i>'Number of planning permission granted where no net gain in biodiversity was able to be achieved'.</i></p>
<p>It is suggested under Objective 13 reference is made to the need to conserve and enhance the AONB and its setting.</p>	<p>Duly noted</p> <p>Objective 13 is inclusive of all landscape and townscapes and therefore specific reference to sites are not necessary.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>None</p>
<p><u>Historic Environment</u></p> <p><i>Section 2 Relevant policies, plans and programmes</i></p> <p>Consideration could also be given to including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) and the three Extensive Urban Surveys (EUS) undertaken for Lichfield, Alrewas and Colton within the SEA. The three EUS studies were chosen as having originated as medieval market towns and include an assessment of the significance of their historic character and heritage assets.</p>	<p>Duly noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>The following documents will be included in the review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)</li> <li>• Extensive Urban Surveys (EUS) for Lichfield, Alrewas and Colton</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/environment/eLand/planners-developers/HistoricEnvironment/Extensive-Urban-Survey/Staffordshire-Extensive-Urban-Survey-Project.aspx">https://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/environment/eLand/planners-developers/HistoricEnvironment/Extensive-Urban-Survey/Staffordshire-Extensive-Urban-Survey-Project.aspx</a></p>

<p><i>Section 3 Baseline Information: Townscape and Historic Environment</i></p> <p>The paragraph does not make any reference to the wealth of undesigned heritage assets present within the District, which includes archaeological sites and monuments, unlisted buildings, historic farmsteads and the historic landscape character. It is noted that under the Landscape and Ecology section there is a passing reference to the depth of history within the District (first paragraph; second and third sentences). This could also be reflected within the Townscape and Historic Environment paragraph. Archaeological sites within the District include Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial landscapes, particularly within the Trent Valley; Roman military activity as well as late Prehistoric, Roman and later evidence for settlement, agriculture and infrastructure.</p>	<p><b>Duly noted</b> Please see comment above from Historic England</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Information on local list heritage assets and likely non-designated archaeology resource within the District will be added to the baseline information section of the Scoping Report.</p>
<p><i>Section 4 Identifying Sustainability Issues: Table 4.1 Townscape and Historic Environment</i></p> <p><i>Sustainability Issues Column:</i> The table could consider referencing the undesigned heritage assets as noted above. There are isolated historic farmsteads and smaller settlements which also contribute to the historic landscape of the District alongside the villages noted within the table.</p>	<p>Duly noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Reference to historic farmsteads will be included within the Townscape and Historic Environment section of the Baseline Section of the Scoping Report and in Table 4.1 within the Townscape and Historic Landscape section.</p>
<p><i>Likely evolution without the plan column:</i> For clarity the first section may wish to include 'harm to...' as well as 'loss of' heritage assets.</p> <p>There is inevitably a degree of cross-over between the Historic Environment and Townscape section and the Landscape and Ecology section. To identify the specific issues within the Historic Environment and Townscape section it may be beneficial to specify that the harm to character specifically relates to historic landscape and townscape.</p>	<p>Duly noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Amend sentence to read '<i>Harm to and loss of heritage assets due to a less co-ordinated approach to housing and delivery</i>'.</p>

<p><i>Section 5: Sustainability Appraisal Framework: Table 5.1 SEA Directive Topic (k) Cultural Heritage 12. To ensure the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and its setting</i></p> <p>Indicator: there is no reference to Scheduled Monuments or the Registered Park and Garden within the table. It is further advised that the 'Number, or % or area of historic buildings, sites and areas and their settings (both designated and non-designated) damaged' include reference to archaeological sites.</p>	<p>Duly noted Objective 12 is fully inclusive of all historic environments, therefore no mention of a specific site is necessary. <b>Recommendation</b> Indicator 'Number, or % or area of historic buildings, sites and areas and their settings (both designated and non-designated) damaged' to be removed as it is not something that the Council monitors.</p>
<p><u>Rights of Way</u> Whilst we understand that rights of way are not one of the key topics, they do provide linkages into a number of the specified areas namely human health, landscape, population and cultural heritage. As such it is suggested that consideration for their inclusion in the report is given.</p>	<p>Duly noted The Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) is included within the Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies section in Section 2 and can be found in Appendix A. <b>Recommendation</b> None</p>
<p><u>Health and Care</u> Sustainability Objective 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is recommended the indicators specifically refer to older people's needs within the housing mix in order to demonstrate it meets the needs of the largest growing population group in terms of numbers of lifetime homes / retirement housing accommodation completions.</li> </ul>	<p>Duly noted Older peoples housing needs within the District is addressed in Sustainability Objective 1 as it is fully inclusive of all needs within the community <b>Recommendation</b> Number of lifetime homes/ retirement housing accommodation completions to be added as an indicator within Sustainability Objective 1.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specialist housing provision rather than just extra care needs to be included in the indicator (to include care homes and both short term and long term supported housing accommodation supporting vulnerable people).</li> </ul>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Amend indicator to read 'Number of extra care homes <u>and supported housing accommodation for vulnerable people</u> delivered in the District annually.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both affordable and social housing completions are recommended to be included on the indicator here.</li> </ul>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Amend indicator to read 'Net affordable <u>and social</u> housing completions.</p>
<p>Sustainability Objective 3</p>	<p>Duly noted</p>

<p>It is suggested that the indicators need more specificity to encompass safe and independent accessibility. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wheelchair access</li> <li>• Access for mobility impaired individuals into and around sites on foot (considering lighting, quality of footpaths / pavements and road crossings etc.).</li> <li>• Access using public transport (based on reasonable distance assessments) to the site</li> <li>• Availability of subsidised public transport to the site</li> <li>• Co-location of complementary services / facilities to facilitate easier access (e.g. GP surgeries and pharmacies) and proximity to existing complementary services / facilities</li> </ul> <p>It is also recommended consideration of access to green space, leisure facilities etc. are also considered here. In addition indicators reflecting social cohesion are considered: creation of mixed-use and socially mixed areas – and sufficient provision of vibrant public spaces that facilitate inter-ethnic and intergenerational encounters.</p>	<p>Detailed design is addressed through policy. The policy review will address such matters.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> None</p>
<p><b>Sustainability Objective 4</b> The indicators need to extend beyond a working population to consider the wider mobile and mobility impaired population (as per row above).</p>	<p>Duly noted Sustainability Objective 5 is fully inclusive of the working age mobile and mobility impaired population.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> None</p>
<p><b>Lichfield District Housing Strategy (p77-78)</b> It is recommended some of the key messages, indicators, targets etc. are better reflected in the objectives for this document (these link well with statements we have made above).e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the housing options for people in need</li> <li>• Ensure new housing developments include a mix of homes to meet identified housing needs</li> </ul>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b></p>
<p><b>Community Safety Delivery Plan (p80)</b></p>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b></p>

<p>It is recommended some of the key messages, indicators, targets etc. are better reflected in the objectives for this document (these link well with statements made above) e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing feelings of safety</li> <li>• Support vulnerable members of the community</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Lichfield District Council Strategic Plan (p80-81)</b></p> <p>It is recommended some of the key messages, indicators, targets etc. are better reflected in the objectives for this document (these link well with statements made above) e.g. More people will be living independently at home.</p>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b></p>
<p><u>Transport</u></p> <p>Pg. 20 Table 3.8 and accompanying text relating to 2011 Census method of travel to work. It is not very helpful to include population classed as 'not in employment' within the analysis as it is inconsistent with the text analysis taken from Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy.</p>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> The Not in Employment section of Table 3.8 has been removed.</p>
<p>Pg. 20 para. 4 – Service changes since this figure was produced now mean that only 75% of address points in Lichfield City are within 350m of a half hourly or better weekday service (November 2017 data). Also, since the information was produced Colton, Longdon and Upper Longdon have no scheduled bus service at all as well as the Ridwares, their only service is now the Lichfield and Rugeley Village Connect (Longdon and Upper Longdon) or Needwood Forest Connect (Colton).</p> <p>Note that in all cases of % households within 350m of a half hourly or better weekday service this could change again in April 2018 pending the outcome of the subsidised local service review.</p>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Amend sentence to reflect the loss of scheduled bus services to Colton, Longdon and Upper Longdon and their only service available to the settlements.</p>
<p>Pg. 21 – the map is no longer up to date based on changes to services in 2017, and will change further in 2018 based on the outcome of the review of subsidised local bus services.</p>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Remove Map.</p>
<p>Pg. 26 Table 4.1 Transport and Movement – change 83% of households to 75%.</p>	<p>Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Change 83% to 75%.</p>

Pg. 77 Plans and policies – the latest Lichfield district Integrated Transport Strategy 2015 to 2029 should be referenced and summarised (Please note we are likely to refresh this document in the next 12 months)	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> The following documents will be included in the review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lichfield district Integrated Transport Strategy 2015- 2029</li> </ul>
Pg. 106 Appendix B Transport Issues – in Commuter Trips, change 83% of households to 75%.	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Change 83% to 75%.
Pg. 106 Appendix B Transport Issues – sentence relating to Burntwood enhanced bus services to support housing. Keep this under review as SAD focused changes consultation proposes the removal of two residential sites in Burntwood.	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> None
Pg. 106 Appendix B Transport Issues – in Traffic Congestion to amend rail section to say ‘Lichfield Trent Valley rail station disabled access to allow access to Cross City platform and London bound platform’.	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Amend sentence to read ‘Lichfield Trent Valley rail station disabled access to allow access to Cross City platform and London bound platform’.
Pg. 107 Appendix B Bus and Rail – amend 83% of households to 75%. Description of Lichfield and Rugeley Village Connect is required following the description of Needwood Forest Connect as this service has replaced a number of infrequent local services. Colton, Longdon and Upper Longdon now have no scheduled bus services so amend the text in the local trend column. In the rail text amend to say ‘Lichfield Trent Valley rail station disabled access improvements are required to allow access to the Cross City and London bound platforms’.	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Change 83% to 75%.  Add a description of the Lichfield and Rugeley Connect service to be added to Appendix B: Bus and Rail  Amend sentence to read ‘Lichfield Trent Valley rail station disabled access to allow access to Cross City platform and London bound platform’.
Under the Floods and Water Management Act entry on page 53, your last paragraph states that local authorities have a duty to adopt Sustainable Drainage systems, once completed. In fact this part of the Act has never been empowered so I would remove that last paragraph.	Duly noted <b>Recommendation</b> Please see comment from the Environment Agency above.  The following documents will be included in the review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies:

You may also want to refer to SCC's Suds Handbook which gives specific advice to developers on the kind of Sustainable Drainage systems we would like to see. Follow the link below to access this. We are asking LPA's whether they would like to adopt the Handbook as a Supplementary Planning Document within their Local Plans. We have already consulted the public on the Handbook. Good quality Sustainable Drainage also feeds into many of the other issues you are looking to address such as water quality and reducing flooding.

<https://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/environment/Flood-Risk-Management/Information-for-Planners-and-Developers.aspx>

- Staffordshire County Councils SUDs Handbook