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APPENDIX C – LOCAL PLAN ALLOCATIONS SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Appendix C

International/European:

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
New York Sustainable Development Summit, 2015		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production patterns, • Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production – 10 year framework of programmes of action, • Reverse trend in loss of natural resources, • Renewable energy and energy efficiency, • Urgently and substantially increase (global) share of renewable energy, • Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. 	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency, • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management, • Waste reduction and producer responsibility, • Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement, • The need to limit global temperatures rising no more than 2c. <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and efficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technology development, • Push on energy efficiency, • Low-carbon programmes, • Reduced impacts on biodiversity. 	<p>The Allocations Document could encourage greater efficiency of resources including encouraging renewable energy.</p> <p>The SA process for the Allocations document will need protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>
EC Habitats Directive, 1992		
<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</p>	<p>The SA will need to consider the impact of development on biodiversity, habitats and species in relation to SAC’s.</p>

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	Interest). SSSIs were set up under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.	
UN Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992		
<p>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>	<p>At the convention it was agreed that member states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirm that the conservation of biological diversity is a common concern for humankind; • Concern that biological diversity is being significantly reduced by certain human activities; • Note that it is vital to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity at source; • 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; • 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. 	<p>The SA will need to ensure that biodiversity, habitats and species are addressed.</p>
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2002/3/EC)		
<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"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets or indicators. • Includes thresholds for pollutants. 	<p>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.</p>
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		

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<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; • 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; • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution; • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	<p>The achievement of “good status” for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.</p>	<p>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 about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.</p>
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; • Preventing further such pollution. 	<p>Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		
<p>Provides for the quality of drinking water.</p>	<p>Standards are legally binding.</p>	<p>SA should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include priorities to protect the resources.</p>
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)		

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<p>Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas.</p> <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>Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of protected areas; • Upkeep and management; • Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. 	<p>SA should seek to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs.</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"> • Simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; • Provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European Protected Species (EPS); • Toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; • Ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit. 	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>SA process and therefore the Allocations Document 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"> • 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. 	<p>SA process and therefore the Allocations Document should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020. 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. 	
EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)		
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.	Allocation Document should consider landfilling with respect to environmental factors. Note: relationship to Regional Guidance Staffordshire and Stoke-on –Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026.
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (2015/720/EC; 94/62/EC)		
The Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste, reducing the final disposal of such waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 50-65% by weight of packaging waste will be recycled. 25-45% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material. 	Allocations Document must adhere to the relevant national legislation. Note: relationship to Regional Guidance Staffordshire and Stoke-on–Trent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2010-2026.
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)		
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Climate change and clean energy,	The overall objectives in the Strategy are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">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	Allocation Document should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable transport, • Sustainable consumption and production, • Conservation and management of natural resources, • Public health, • Social inclusion, demography and migration, • Global poverty. 	<p>and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. 	
UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC		
<p>The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)		
<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"> • To propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; 	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated effect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • To consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environmental concerns; • 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. 		
<p>European Structural and Investment Funds Growth Programme 2014-2020 (July)</p>		
<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"> • 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. • European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) supports research and innovation, small to medium sized enterprises and creation of a low carbon economy. • European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) supports rural 	<p>A need to recognise of the direction of the strategy in terms of facilitating sustainable economic growth.</p>

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	businesses to grow and expand, improve knowledge and skills and get started.	
The UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)		
The Convention aims at the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value.	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, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.	Allocations Document could influence the historic environment in several ways, including protecting and conserving historic structures and features, as well as reducing carbon dioxide emissions.
European Strategy for Sustainable Development (2009)		
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"> • 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. • Limiting the adverse effects of transport and reducing regional disparities and do more to develop transport that is environmentally friendly and conducive to health. • To promote more sustainable modes of production and consumption with attention paid to how much ecosystems can tolerate. • 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, 	These issues need to be incorporated into the SA appraisal process.

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	<p>and make sure that aspects associated with the seas and oceans are duly taken into account. Recycling and re-use must also be supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting major threats to public health. • Social exclusion and poverty and mitigate the effects of an ageing society. • The fight against global poverty. 	
Our Life Insurance, Our Natural Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)		
<p>This strategy is aimed at reversing biodiversity loss and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy.</p>	<p>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 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>	<p>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.</p>
Energy Efficiency Plan (2011)		
<p>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.</p>	<p>The European Union has set itself a target for 2020 of saving 20% of its primary energy consumption compared to projections.</p>	<p>The need to ensure that energy efficiency forms part of the mitigation strategy to reduce the impact of climate change upon the environment.</p>
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)		
<p>The principal aims of the Conservation are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II of the Convention), to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the</p>	<p>At the Convention it was agreed that Member States would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that wild flora and fauna constitute a natural heritage of aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational, economic and intrinsic value that 	<p>Ensure that habitats and species are addressed through the SA.</p>

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<p>exploitation of those species (including migratory species) listed in Appendix 3 of the Convention. To this end the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p>	<p>needs to be preserved and handed on to future generations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the essential role played by will for flora and fauna in maintaining biological balances; • Note that numerous species of wild flora and fauna are being seriously depleted and that some of them are threatened with extinction; • Be aware that conservation of natural habitats is a vital component of the protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna; • Recognise that the conservation of wild flora and fauna should be taken into consideration by the governments in their national goals and programmes, and that international co-operation should be established to protect migratory species in particular. 	
EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme of the European Community		
<p>Identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy • to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing 	<p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better implementation of legislation • better information by improving the knowledge base • more and wiser investment for environment and climate policy • full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies <p>Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to make the Union's cities more sustainable to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. 	<p>Ensure that the Allocations SA takes into account the objectives.</p>
UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972		

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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.	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. Strategic Objectives the five Cs Credibility Conservation Capacity –building Communication Communities.	Ensure that the Allocations SA takes into account the objectives
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention)		
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 Allocations SA takes into account the objectives
The convention for the protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)		
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 Allocations SA takes into account the objectives
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)		
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 Allocations SA takes into account the objectives

National:

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Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development (2005)		
<p>The Strategy has 5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly <p>4 Strategic Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Natural resource protections • Environmental enhancement • Sustainable communities 	<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"> • Greenhouse gas emissions • Road freight (CO2 emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP) • Household waste (a) rising (b) recycled or composted • Local environmental quality 	<p>Consider how the Allocations Documents can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategies Objectives.</p>
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)		
<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"> • Protection of wildlife • Notification and confirmation of SSSIs • Protection of Habitats 	<p>Ensure that the SA addresses biodiversity, and nature conservation sites including SSSIs.</p>
Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000)		
<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 management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act provides a new right of public access on foot to areas of open land. • The Act also provides safeguards which take into account the needs of landowners and occupiers, and of other interests, including wildlife. • The Act improves the rights of way legislation by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying uncertainties about existing rights. • The Act places a duty on Government Departments and the National Assembly for Wales 	<p>Ensure that countryside issues are addressed in within the Allocations Document.</p>

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	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.	
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)		
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.
Rural Strategy (DEFRA, 2004)		
The Government's three priorities for rural policy are: 1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on the economic success of the majority of the rural areas. • Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions. 2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services are affordable • In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs 	No targets or indicators.	Ensure support is given to the overarching themes contained within the Rural Strategy.

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<p>3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</p>		
<p>Environment Agency (2009) 'Water for people and the environment' – Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales</p>		
<p>Strategy sets out how resources in England and Wales should be managed and provides a plan of how to use them in a sustainable way, now and in the future. The Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change; • Allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate; • Reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use; • Encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty; • Better protect vital water supply infrastructure; • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use; • Improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change. 	<p>Target set for England, that the average amount of water used per person in the home is reduced to 130 litres each day by 2030.</p>	<p>Ensure broad objectives within the Strategy are taken on board.</p>
<p>Sustainable Energy Act (2008)</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.</p>	<p>The Act requires the encouragement and reporting on the UK's attempts to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use.</p>
<p>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) DEFRA</p>		
<p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; • Sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; 	<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out objectives for a range of pollutants that have not been reproduced here due to space constraints.</p>	<p>Allocation Document should take account of the Strategy where there are likely to be issues relating to air quality.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, Identifies potential new national policy measures which could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. 		
The Planning Act (2008)		
<p>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.</p>	No key targets.	Should take into account any relevant National Policy Statements when published.
The Climate Change Act (2008)		
<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; 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. 	<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>	Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990		
In addition to normal planning framework set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990:	Protecting and enhancing the <u>historic environment</u>	Policies relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 provides specific protection for scheduled monuments 		<p>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>
National Heritage Protection Plan		
<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 Allocations documents through the SA should seek to contribute towards the protection and improving access to cultural heritage.</p>
England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaption Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing World (2008)		
<p>The document includes a number of board principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve existing biodiversity Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate Maintain existing ecological networks Create buffer zones around high quality habitats Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures 	<p>No specific relevant targets identified</p>	<p>The Allocations document should seek to comply with the principles identified within the strategy.</p>
Government forestry and Woodlands Statement		

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>Seeks to maximise the environmental, economic and social benefits of trees and woodlands forests, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that trees, woods and forest are resilient to and mitigate the impacts of climate change • Protecting and enhancing the environmental resources of water, soil, air biodiversity and landscapes. • Protecting and enhancing the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland • Increasing the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life. • Improving the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products. 	No specific relevant targets identified	The Allocations document should seek to ensure that new developments contribute towards the protection of existing, and the delivery of new woodland trees.
Biodiversity Duty: Public authority duty to have regard to conserving biodiversity (2014)		
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.	<p>A shared purpose in tackling the loss and restoration of biodiversity.</p> <p>The guiding principles that we will follow to achieve it.</p> <p>Our priorities for action in the UK and internationally.</p> <p>Indicators to monitor the key issues on a UK basis.</p>	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)		

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 white paper sets out the UK's first ever comprehensive low carbon transition plan to 2020.</p>	<p>This plan will deliver emissions cuts of 18% on 2008 levels by 2020 (and over a one third reduction on 1990 levels).</p> <p>All major UK Government departments have been allocated their own carbon budget and must produce their own plan.</p> <p>Getting 40% of our electricity from low carbon sources by 2020 with policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce around 30% of our electricity from renewables by 2020 by substantially increasing the requirement for electricity suppliers to sell renewable electricity. 	<p>Consideration of GHG and climate change in SA.</p>
<p>Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)</p>		
<p>This strategy shows how the UK will transition to an energy supply that incorporates renewable technologies.</p>	<p>Goal of 15% of energy from renewables by 2020.</p>	<p>Consideration of GHG and climate change in SA.</p>
<p>Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)</p>		
<p>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>	<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>	<p>Ensure that noise is adequately captured in SA.</p>
<p>National Infrastructure Plan (2010)</p>		
<p>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</p>	<p>The plan sets out the Government’s vision for major infrastructure investment in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising the potential of existing road and rail networks; • Transforming energy and transport systems to deliver a low carbon economy; • Transforming the UK’s strategic rail infrastructure; 	<p>Infrastructure forms an important part of the evidence base that will support the delivery of the Allocations Document.</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>we need and how it can remove barriers to mobilise both private and public sector resources to maintain our world class infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting future challenges in providing sustainable access to water for everyone; • Protecting the economy from the current and growing risk of floods and coastal erosion; • Reducing waste and improving the way it is treated; • Providing the best superfast broadband in Europe; • Ensuring that the UK remains a world leader in science, research and innovation. 	
<p>The White Paper “Water for Life” (2011)</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the long-term we will introduce a reformed water abstraction regime, as signalled in the Natural Environment White Paper earlier this year; • We set out changes we can make now to deal with the legacy of over-abstraction of our rivers; • We re-affirm our new catchment approach to dealing with water quality and wider environmental issues; • We will remove barriers to the greater trading of abstraction licenses and bulk supplies of water to make our supply system more flexible; • With the Environment Agency and Ofwat we will provide clearer guidance to water companies on planning for the long-term, and keeping demand down; • We will consult on the introduction of national standards and a new planning approval system for sustainable drainage; • We will encourage water companies to introduce social tariffs to support vulnerable customers; • We will introduce a package of reforms to extend competition in the water sector by increasing choice for business customers and public sector 	<p>Water management 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
	<p>bodies and by making the market more attractive to new entrants;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
The Flood and Water Management Act (2010)		
<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"> • 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. • Lead local authorities must establish and maintain a register of structures which have an effect on flood risk management in their areas. • The Act introduces a requirement to improve the flood resistance of existing buildings by amending the Building Act 1984. • The Act introduces the requirements for developers of property to construct Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS). • Local authorities have a duty to adopt these SUDS once completed. By adoption, the Act means become responsible for maintaining the systems. 	<p>Importance of SUDS in mitigation of the effects of flood risk needs to be addressed in SA.</p>
White Paper – The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)		
<p>Outlines the Government’s vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, backed up with practical action to deliver the ambition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joined-up action at local and national level to create an ecological network resilient to changing pressures. • Growing a green economy and recognising that protected natural areas can yield returns many times higher than their protection. 	<p>The importance of nature not just for species but for people too needs to be considered in the 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"> 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. 	
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services		
<p>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>	<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"> 'By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people'. '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...' <p>In March 2010, the EU agreed to an EU vision and 2020 mission for biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<p>The importance of biodiversity and the need to incorporate the impact of development upon it in needs to be considered in the 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
	<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"> 1. Conserving and restoring nature, 2. Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services, 3. Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 4. Combating invasive alien species, 5. Addressing the global biodiversity crisis. 	
Healthy Lives, healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England (DOH 2010)		
<p>The strategy has the following aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the population from serious health threats • Helping people live longer • Healthier and more fulfilling lives • Improving the health of the poorest fastest 	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>The Allocations document should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.</p>
Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy (2011)		
<p>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>	<p>The Government's vision is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow the economy sustainably and for the long term; • Use natural resources efficiently; • Be more resilient (use of fossil fuels). 	<p>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.</p>
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)		
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales.</p>	<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</p>	<p>Ensure that biodiversity and nature conservation issues 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
	exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.	
Localism Act (2011)		
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"> • Abolition of regional strategies • Duty to cooperate • Neighbourhood Planning • Community Right to Build 	Ensure that evidence collected to support the SA and Allocations Document is locally derived where applicable.
National Planning Policy Framework		
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 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.	The entire document presents the Government's approach to development in respect of social, economic and environmental issues.	Allocations Document needs to be in conformity with the NPPF.
A Better Quality of Life – Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999)		
<p>Strategy for sustainable development has four main aims. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; • effective protection of the environment; • prudent use of natural resources; and • maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. 	<p>For the UK, priorities for the future are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy; • reducing the level of social exclusion; • promoting a transport system which provides choice, and also minimises environmental harm and reduces congestion; • improving the larger towns and cities to make them better places to live and work; • directing development and promoting agricultural practices to protect and enhance the countryside and wildlife; • improving energy efficiency and tackling waste; 	Ensure that SA and Allocations Document 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"> working with others to achieve sustainable development internationally. 	
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)		
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.	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 suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure etc.	Ensure that traveller sites are addressed in SA.
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.	Allocations Document 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.

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
Housing & Planning Act (2016)		
<p>A Bill to make provision about housing, estate agents, rentcharges, planning and compulsory purchase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • place a duty on local planning authorities to actively promote the development of Starter Homes and embed them in the planning system • unlock brownfield land to provide homes faster, requiring local authorities to prepare, maintain and publish local registers of specified land • support the doubling of the number of custom-built and self-built homes to 20,000 by 2020 • ensure that every area has a Local Plan • reform the compulsory purchase process to make it clearer, fairer and faster • simplify and speed up neighbourhood planning 	Policies will need to take account of this Act.	Allocations Document needs to take into account this Act.
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)		
<p>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.</p>	Policies will need to take account of this Act.	Allocations Document needs to take into account this Act.
Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations (2012)		
<p>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.</p>	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.
Water Act (2014)		

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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.	AAAllocations Document needs to take into account this Act.
High Speed Rail (London-West Midlands) Bill 2013/14 to 2015/16		
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 Allocations Document.
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)		
The Plan sets out a long-term program of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. The Plan includes not just a significant increase in resources and major reforms of housing and planning, but a new approach to how we build and what we build.	Document sets out a number of targets	SA needs to ensure sustainable communities issues are addressed.
Planning Our Electric Futures: A white Paper for a secure, affordable and low carbon electricity		
The primary objectives of Electricity Market Reform area are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the future security of electricity suppliers • Drive the decarbonisation of our electricity generation • Minimise costs to the consumer 	No specific Targets	The Allocations document should seek to ensure that it reflects the objectives.
The Carbon Plan: Delivering Our Carbon Future		
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 Allocations Document should seek to support the delivery of low carbon energy generation infrastructure.
Energy Efficiency 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
<p>Sets out the justification for improving energy efficiency by the following actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting the finance market • energy efficiency innovation • strengthen the evidence base • controls and information 	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% between 1990 and 2050.	Allocations document should support the delivery of development that is efficient in energy use.
Energy Security Strategy		
<p>The document includes a range of ambitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience measures • Energy efficiency • Maximising economic production • Working to improve the reliability of global energy markets • Reliable networks • Decarbonising supplies 		A number of the indicators identified within the documents will be used as indicators for the SA Framework.
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 Allocations document should seek to ensure that it reflects the objectives.
National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)		
The national Planning Practice Guidance provides technical guidance in topic areas in order to support policies set out within the NPPF.	It aims to allow for sustainable development as guided by the NPPF	The Allocations document should seek to ensure that it reflects the objectives.

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
Strategic Plan 2013 - 2018 Leading for a connected Staffordshire, Staffordshire County Council		
Staffordshire County Councils Strategic Plan sets out values and priorities for 2014-2018. The Strategic Plan outlines a vision, to create a connected Staffordshire,	Relevant Operating Principles Evolve our relationship with residents	Regard should be given to the 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
<p>where everyone has the opportunity to prosper, be healthy and happy. As a result of this vision the strategic plan outlines three priority outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to access more good jobs and feel the benefits of economic growth • Be healthier and more independent • Feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. <p>Staffordshire County Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Staffordshire as the place to invest, live, learn and visit. • Be the passionate advocate for Staffordshire locally, nationally and internationally, seeking to deal with only the things that matter to our residents. <p>How we work: Get more joined up, locally and corporately, so we can work with residents, communities and partners to meet local needs more effectively.</p>	
Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2011		
<p>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>	<p>Supporting Growth and Regeneration Relevant Policies: 1.1-1.6 and 1.8 Relevant Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the overall employment rate from a 2009 baseline. <p>Making Transport Systems Easier to use and Places Easier to Get to Relevant Policies: 3.1-3.4 Relevant Targets</p>	<p>Policies identified need to be considered through SA process. Targets identified should be aligned with SA indicators.</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"> • Increase bus patronage levels 2008/09. • Improve access to town centres 2010 baseline • Decrease inaccessibility levels from a Dec 2010 baseline <p>Improving Safety and Security Relevant Policies: 4.1 and 4.4</p> <p>Reducing Road Transport Emissions and Their Effects on the Highway Network Relevant Policies: 5.1.5.2, 5.4 Relevant Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce per capita road transport emissions (CO2) from a 2008 baseline. <p>Improving Health and Quality of Life Relevant Policies: 6.1-6.6</p> <p>Respect the Environment Relevant Policies: 7.1-7.8 Relevant Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce per capita road transport emissions (CO2) from 2008 Baseline. 	
The National Forest Strategy 2014-2024 (2014)		
<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"> • Sensitive achievement of the landscape change, with increased targeting to get the greatest benefits. • Making the most of forest sites (woodlands and other habitats, attractions, connections and views). • Increasing engagement, enjoyment and well-being by the widest range of people. 	<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>

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"> • Effective partnerships taking the forest to the next stage. • Bringing in new income and investment. • The national exemplar role, research and being a centre of excellence • Securing a sustainable lead body into the future based on a balanced funding model and the reputation of the National Forest Company (NFC) 		
Central Rivers Initiative (CRI)		
<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>
Staffordshire Declaration		
<p>The Declaration acknowledges that evidence shows climate change is occurring and that climate change 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.</p>	<p>The Staffordshire Declaration commits Staffordshire to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage all sectors in our local community to take the opportunity to adapt to the impacts of climate change. • Encourage residents to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions. • Make public their commitment to action. • Help local communities to develop their own renewable energy projects, or to obtain community benefits from such projects in their area. 	<p>Allocations SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p>
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Climate Change Risk Register		

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
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.
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Minerals Local Plan 1994-2006		
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.	New plan emerging, with saved policies currently in place. Currently consulting on Main Modifications.	The Allocations document will be in line with the Minerals Local Plan and the emerging document.
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026, 2013		
<p>Four strategic objectives summarised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • To encourage appropriate siting and modern design standards and provide opportunities to enhance existing waste management facilities. • 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. 	<p>Policy 1: Waste as a resources</p> <p>Policy 2: Targets and broad locations for waste management facilities</p> <p>Policy 3: Criteria for the location of new and enhanced waste management facilities</p> <p>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>Allocations SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p> <p>SA indicators should be reflective of identified performance indicators.</p>
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) 2010-2026 (2013)		

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>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 & Contracts, Municipal Waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • To achieve efficiency savings across SWP, thus reducing the total budget for waste management below the rate of inflation. • To ensure the maximisation of resource value from collected materials, as a commodity or as energy provision. • 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. • To provide and support appropriate infrastructure with suitable contracts that ensure value for money, by developing procurement policies to maximise efficiency and sustainability. • To provide efficient and cost effective waste services to local residents and businesses. 	<p>Allocations SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p>
<p>Safer, Fairer, United Communities for Staffordshire 2013-18</p>		
<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"> • Early intervention • Supporting victims and witnesses 	<p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing feelings of safety • Support vulnerable members of the community • Target high crime areas including businesses • Reduce the impact of the misuse of alcohol and other substances • Maximise impact of 'buildings resilient families and communities' • Reducing re – offending 	<p>Consideration of the priority of the document will need to be given. A relationship between SA indicators should be forged.</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"> Managing offenders Public confidence 	Note Shared Priorities with Local document.	
Sustainable Community Strategy (Staffordshire) 2008-2023		
<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 well-being and a protected, enhanced and respected environment.</p>	<p>A number of themes have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving basic skills; Reducing the number of young people who are not in employment, education or training; Raising the high level skills base and retaining skilled workforce; Encouraging graduate retention; Maximising opportunities presented by Staffordshire Universities and associated networks; Increasing levels of enterprise and ensuring higher value added sector business start-ups; Raising aspirations of our children and young people; Reducing worklessness, increasing the employment rate and improving access to employment opportunities; Embracing and investing in new environmental technologies; Attracting sustainable, quality public and private investment in the County; and Developing housing which is decent, affordable and sustainable. 	<p>Allocations SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p>
Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan (SBAP)		
<p>The SBAP identifies priority habitats and species, sets targets for their conservation and outlines the mechanisms for achieving these targets.</p>	<p>14 Ecosystem Action Plans and 1 River Action Plan are identified. The following of which are relevant to Lichfield District. Cannock Heath Central Farmlands River Gravels</p>	<p>Inclusion in SA Framework to ensure targets are supported resulting in compliance with identified UK and European target requirements.</p>
Staffordshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015)		

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 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>	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a strategic understanding of flood risk from all sources, • Promote effective management of drainage and flood defence systems, • Support communities to understand flood risk and become more resilient to flooding, • Manage local flood risk and new development in a sustainable manner, • Achieve results through partnership and collaboration, • Be better prepared for flood events, • Secure and manage funding for flood risk management in a challenging financial climate. 	<p>Allocations SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p>
<p>Shaping the Future of Staffordshire 2005-2020: The Sustainable Strategy for the County</p>		
<p>The Strategy focuses on six key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the voice and profile of Staffordshire within the West Midlands region as well as nationally, within Europe and internationally • 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 • Integrating and sustaining transport • Improving health and social care • Supporting the growth of the local economy and encouraging prosperity (including learning and skills) for the benefit of individuals, employers and communities • Sharing data and information to underpin the strategic priorities of the Strategy 	<p>Various targets set within this document however end date 2010.</p>	<p>Allocations 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>
<p>Staffordshire County Council, A Strategy for School Organisation 2012-2017</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
The strategy will offer increased opportunities for parental choice and promote fair access to schools for all children and support our duty to intervene when standards in schools are a cause for concern.	No specific targets	Allocations SA will need to take account of this strategy.
Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2014-19		
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>Relevant High level objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area. • 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 habitats within the AONB and surrounding landscape. • Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life. • Support a balance between a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure upon natural resources is diminished. • Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation and maintaining ecosystems that contribute positively to physical and mental well-being. 	Allocations will need to take account of this strategy.
Cannock Chase SAC Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Measures (SAMMM)		
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.
Greater Birmingham & Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan 2014		

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>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"> •Growing Business – supporting the provision of activity to enable the formation, growth, attraction and retention of businesses across Greater Birmingham. •Enhancing the Regional Economic Hub – strengthening Birmingham City Centre as the regional hub for economic activity •UK Central, the Enterprise Belt and the wider Birmingham area – unlocking long-term growth potential on a national scale and targeting early investment to create housing and jobs •Enhancing our Growth Sectors – supporting delivery of key sites , infrastructure, skills and innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional 50, 000 jobs (on top of the 100,000 to which we have already committed); • 14, 315 new homes; • 1.7sqm of commercial floorspace; • £2.3bn GVA over ten years; and • £1,100m private sector leverage 	<p>Allocations will need to take account of this strategy.</p> <p>NB Strategic Economic Plan 2016-2030 A greater Birmingham For a Greater Britain is currently out to consultation.</p>
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 Core UK City.</p> <p>A Connected County 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>Powerhouse Central: Stoke on Trent & Staffordshire internationally recognised as an investment destination and centre of expertise for indigenous energy.</p>	<p>Allocations 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
	An internationally renowned Applied Materials Technology Centre for advanced research and innovation building on the expertise of Lucide on (formerly Ceram) and its ties to University and industry.	
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.	Allocations 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 existing abstraction is regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction.	No specific targets.	Allocations will need to take account of this strategy.
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.	Allocations 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.
Southern Staffordshire Outline Water Cycle Study (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
<p>Assesses the constraints and requirements that will arise from the scale of the proposed growth on the water infrastructure of southern Staffordshire.</p>	<p>Recommendations Lichfield Water Supply Summary Consultation with SSW ahead of progression of any potential development site, 14 sites named. (Curborough Settlement named in individual bullet). SSW required notification in advance regarding details of development plans. Council should inform SSW of any high water demand developments as early as possible.</p> <p>Recommendations Lichfield Water Resources Summary Consultation must be held with STWL ahead of the progression of any potential developments sites-particularly important for 19 site identified (Curborough Settlement named in individual bullet)</p> <p>Recommendations Lichfield Wastewater Treatment Summary Restrictions in the short term in 3 areas until capacity issues are resolved. Early warning requirement for Burntwood. Further consultation in regard to two identified sites.</p> <p>Recommendations Lichfield Water Quality and Environment Summary Requirement to improve water quality most of the watercourses in the District. Due to the vast number of environmentally significant sites within the District policies must be emplaced to ensure threat development does not have an adverse impact on any of them.</p>	<p>Allocations will have to take into account the findings from this study.</p>
<p>South Staffordshire Water PLC Water Resources Plan 2015-40</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>There is no supply demand deficit forecast within the next 25 years therefore major resource development</p>	<p>Allocations will have to take into account the findings from this Resource Plan.</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>or demand management measures are not required to meet a shortfall.</p> <p>The key policies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising the impact on the environment. • Contribute to biodiversity • Catchment scale management activities to provide a sustainable alternative using less chemicals and energy for treatment • Optimisation of existing operations. • Maintain its water supply levels of service • Continue with successful metering policies • Promotion of water efficiency • Continue with effective leakages policy to levels to achieve the sustainable economic level of leakage. 	
Severn Trent Water PLC Water Resources Plan 2015-40		
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Allocations Document 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</p>
Humber River Basin Management Plan 2015		
<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"> • to prevent water bodies deteriorating, 	<p>Aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies 2021 or 2027;</p>	<p>The Allocations Document 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.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to highlight the areas of land and bodies of water that have specific uses that need special protection, to provide binding objectives regarding quality to provide a framework for action and future regulation. 		
Strategy for the A5		
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the A5 is fit for purpose in terms of its capacity and safety, both now and in the future; 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; 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 To reduce, where possible, the impact of the A5 on communities along the route. 	<p>Allocations should ensure that identified needs and key priorities have been considered.</p>
CAMS: Staffordshire Trent Valley Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Environment Agency (2013)		
<p>The strategy sets out how the EA will manage water resources in the Staffordshire Trent Valley catchment. It provides information on how existing abstraction is regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction. The strategy also details how it protects EA requirements under the Water Framework Directive, ensuring no ecological deterioration to EA rivers.</p>	<p>Overarching principles that EA follow when determining water abstraction licenses.</p>	<p>Allocations will need to take account of this strategy.</p>
Tame Valley Wetlands Landscape Partnership Scheme Landscape Conservation Action Plan		
<p>Landscape scale approach to restoring conserving and reconnecting the physical and cultural landscape of the Tame Valley.</p>		<p>Allocations within the identified wetland area should consider the key priorities of the vision.</p>

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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"> • Provides descriptions of the character of Staffordshire Landscapes. • Sets Landscape Policy Zones in Staffordshire identifying distinct types of landscape. • Identifies Regional Character Areas in and around Staffordshire • Indicates the areas that area preferred for targeting resources for woodland initiatives 	No targets identified.	The document need to be considered in regard to the assessment of effect on both biodiversity and landscape character.
Local Landscape Character Assessments		

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
Lichfield District Local Plan Strategy 2008-2029 (2015) and accompanying Infrastructure Delivery Plan		
<p>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, to be prepared in line with the timescales set in the Local Development Scheme.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Allocations document will need to be in conformity with the Local Plan Strategy (2015).</p>

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	<p>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. 30,000m² 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.</p>	
Biodiversity & Development Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2016)		
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.
Developer Contributions SPD (2016)		
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.
Historic Environment SPD (2015)		
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.
Rural Development SPD (2015)		
The document provides further detail to the policies relating to development within the rural areas of the	No specific targets.	The guidance on assessment of the relationship between services/ facilities and sustainability will help

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District and those areas which also lie within the Green Belt.		shape the detailed questions that will be considered during the SA process.
Sustainable Design SPD (2015)		
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.
Trees, Landscaping & Development SPD (2016)		
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.
Little Aston Neighbourhood Plan (2016)		
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.
Stonnall Neighbourhood Plan (2016)		
The Stonnall Neighbourhood Plan will set 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.
Conservation Area Appraisals		
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.
Lichfield District Strategic Partnership's Carbon Reduction Plan 2012/13 (2013)		

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<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing CO2 emissions from buildings, vehicles, services and activities throughout the district, starting with our own. • Ensure that all buildings and services are resilient to changing climate impacts over coming decades. • 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. • Acting as a community lead to advise and support local residents, businesses and other partners in contributing to the above. 	<p>SA through the site specific questions will need to ensure the reduction of CO2 is encouraged.</p>
<p>Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy 2013-2028 (2013)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffordshire is a place where people can easily and safely access everyday facilities and activities through the highways and transport networks • Staffordshire's economy prospers and grows, together with the jobs, skills, qualifications and aspirations to support it • Staffordshire's communities proactively tackle climate change, gaining financial benefit and reducing carbon emissions 	<p>Short term targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Bus access improvements on route 765 Lichfield to Tamworth • Lichfield Southern Bypass Phase 3 detailed design work for section across the railway line • Route signage from Lichfield to Tamworth • Electric charging points • A5(T) Wall Island junction improvement • Potential designated area for coach parking • Engagement with local communities on HS2 and exploring opportunities to improve existing rail services 	<p>Allocations should ensure that identified needs and key priorities have been considered.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

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
Lichfield District Housing Strategy 2013-2017 (2013)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve housing choice and access to a wide range of affordable homes; • Prevent and reduce homelessness; • Ensure warm, healthy, well maintained homes, reduce fuel poverty and cut carbon emissions; • Support older and vulnerable people to live as independently and healthily as possible. 	<p>To achieve the four objectives, the following aims have been set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the provision of new affordable housing • Ensure new housing developments include a mix of homes to meet identified housing needs • Ensure best use is made of the housing stock in the District • Improve the housing options for people in need • Continue with a proactive approach to preventing homelessness • Improve the housing options for people in need • Reduce the use of temporary accommodation • Increase the provision of new affordable housing • Ensure new housing developments include a mix of homes to meet identified housing needs • Reduce the percentage of the population living in fuel poverty • Increase the energy efficiency of the housing stock and cut carbon emissions • Understand the impact of poor housing on health and life expectancy inequalities across the District • Continue with a proactive approach to preventing homelessness • Improve the housing options for people in need • Reduce the use of temporary accommodation • Increase the provision of new affordable housing • Ensure new housing developments include a mix of homes to meet identified housing needs 	<p>Allocations 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.</p>	<p>Assessment has identified one location outside the existing AQMA where concentrations of nitrogen dioxide exceeded the annual objective. The District</p>	<p>Allocations and the impact on the two established Air Quality Management Zones will need to be considered.</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
It also considers any changes that may have an impact on air quality	<p>now has two AQMA, A5 Muckley Corner and A38 Wall Island to Alrewas.</p> <p>Proposed actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue NO2 diffusion tube monitoring in the district to identify future changes in pollutant concentrations; • Continue NO2 diffusion tube monitoring at site A38-2A/B at Fradley; • Proceed to a dispersion modelling based Detailed Assessment for the north section of the A38 from the District boundary to the A38/A5127 junction; • Finalise the Lichfield Air Quality Action Plan; • Proceed to a Progress Report in 2016. 	Consideration will need to be given in relation to CO2 figures.
Lichfield District Council Economic Development Strategy 2016-2020 (2016)		
<p>Key Strategic Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a suitable range and mix of employment opportunities to boost jobs • Increase the number of new business start-ups and overall business survival rates • Provide an appropriate balance between jobs and housing • Encourage increased levels of investment and spending by the public, private and voluntary sectors in to the District • Deliver enhanced levels of prosperity to all communities 	<p>Place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friarsgate Lichfield • Lichfield City Centre Development Strategy • Burntwood Town Centre • Suitable Employment Land • Transport Infrastructure Investment • Sustainable Housing • Strategic Investment in the West Midlands Conurbation • Broadband and Mobile Phone Network provision <p>Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications • Local programme delivery • Sector specific support • Optimizing the use of available economic assets for business <p>People</p>	Allocations 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.

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"> Helping local residents access skills training and the jobs market 	
Lichfield District Council Community Infrastructure Levy, Regulation 123 List (2016)		
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.
Lichfield District Community Safety Delivery Plan 2015/18		
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.	<p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing feelings of safety Support vulnerable members of the community Target high crime areas including businesses Reduce the impact of the misuse of alcohol and other substances Maximise impact of 'building resilient families and communities' Reducing re – offending 	Consideration of the priorities identified within the document will need to be given. A relationship between SA indicators should be forged.
Lichfield City Centre Development Strategy & Action Plan 2016-2020 (2016)		
<p>Strategic Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an attractive, multi-faceted yet coherent city centre, which encourages visitors to linger and explore 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 Improve access to and within the city and facilitate orientation and exploration Raise awareness of Lichfield and its individual assets and facilities as a leading heritage and events city in central England 	<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>Allocations 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>
Lichfield District Council Strategic Plan 2016-2020 (2016)		

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>By 2020: Vibrant & prosperous economy: Healthy & safe communities: Clean, green & welcoming places to live:</p>	<p>By 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More local jobs and more people in employment. • More new businesses locate in our district. • More businesses succeed. • A regenerated Lichfield City centre and an improved retail offer in Burntwood. • More people will be active and healthy. • Fewer people and families will be homeless. • More people will feel safer and less worried about crime and anti-social behaviour. • More people will be living independently at home. • More affordable homes in the district. • Our heritage and open spaces will be well maintained or enhanced. • More people will use parks and open spaces <p>New homes, office, retail and manufacturing spaces will be built or developed in line with our Local Plan and planning guidance.</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>
River Mease Restoration Plan (2012)		
<p>This document outlines the strategy to restore the River Mease to achieve SAC conservation and Water Framework directive targets.</p>	<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"> • Determine the impact of physical modification. • Provide an outline restoration plan for the river on a reach-by-reach basis. <p>Identify potential delivery mechanisms.</p>	<p>The document will shape the assessment of significant effect.</p>
River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) management Plan 2011		
<p>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</p>	<p>Reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l</p>	<p>Ensure that the Allocations Plan does not lead to an increase in phosphate within the River though point and diffuse source pollution.</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>objective of this plan is that the combined actions will result in a reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l, and this will be achieved by 2027.</p>		
<p>River Mease Diffuse Water Pollution Plan</p>		
<p>This plan identifies the pressures on the River Mease from diffuse pollution and measures required to address these issues.</p>	<p>Reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l</p>	<p>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.</p>

