



Lichfield  
district council  
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# Scoping Report for the SEA (Core Strategy) September 07



## List of Addendum at July 2009

### Chapter 3 Sustainability Issues in Lichfield District

Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

P.10 Addition of Planning Policy Statement : Planning and Climate Change. Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 to list of documents

P.15 Addition of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to list of documents

Characterisation of Lichfield District and Sustainability Issues

Para 4.26 Amendment to add a further RIG's site.

Para 4.40 Amendment to add acknowledgement to receipt of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

### Chapter 4 SA/SEA Framework

Proposed Framework of Sustainable Development Objectives

Changes to Scoring system: Addition of ++ and - -.

Scoring system now as follows:

<b>++</b>	<b>Clear and strong positive effect in response to criterion</b>
<b>+</b>	Positive effect in response to criterion
<b>- -</b>	Clear and strong negative effect in response to criterion
<b>-</b>	Negative effect in response to criterion
<b>+/-</b>	Mixed effect in response to criterion
<b>0</b>	No effect in response to criterion
<b>?</b>	Effects impossible to determine from information in Strategy

Table .1

Sustainability Framework Objective. Detailed Criteria. Suggested Targets or Indicators

Addition to Question 8 ( including veteran trees)

Addition to suggested targets - Veteran trees, Ancient Woodland

Deletion of Question 16

Deletion of Question 18

Deletion of Question 24

Amendment to question 32 to delete "green" from "green travel plans"

Deletion of question 45

Deletions are due to duplication of questions

#### **Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes**

Addition of Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change. Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

#### **Appendix 2 Lichfield District SA/SEA Baseline Trends and Indicators**

Sustainability Objective D Indicators and Targets: Reduction in CO2 emissions per capita - target out of date.

(A revision of the entire monitoring section will be undertaken within the Draft Final Sustainability Report which will accompany the Draft Core Strategy.)

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Objectives & Structure of Scoping Report

**1.1** This Scoping Report sets out the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD).

**1.2** The report and its consultation represent the first major stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process (Stage A 'baseline' – see **Table 2.1**).

**1.3** The Report takes account of the aims and requirements of Sustainability Appraisal and the SEA Directive <sup>(i)</sup> and sets out a proposed framework of objectives to be applied to Local Development Documents developed as part of the Lichfield District Local Development Framework (LDF).

**1.4** The Scoping Report follows a draft scoping report upon which an initial consultation with relevant stakeholders and Lichfield District Council was undertaken in June 2007, in order to gain feedback on the framework for the appraisal process; various representations were made to the draft and subsequently changes have been incorporated within this document for further consultation.

**1.5** The report is structured into the following sections:

- **Section 2** provides an overview of the SA/SEA process and how this can be integrated with Development Plan Documents prepared as part of the Lichfield District Local Development Framework.
- **Section 3** provides a characterisation of Lichfield District including key sustainable development issues. The review of relevant plans, policy guidance and strategies, and the collection of baseline information and indicators are also discussed.
- **Section 4** sets out the proposed SA/SEA Framework for Lichfield District LDF and describes the development of the sustainable development objectives it contains.
- **Section 5** provides an explanation of subsequent stages and tasks of the SEA/SA process.

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i The SEA Directive : European Directive 2001/42/EC (EC,2001)

## 2 Integrating SA/SEA with Lichfield District Local Development Framework

### 2.1 Overview of Sustainability Appraisal & the SEA Directive

**2.1** The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development through the better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. It should be viewed as an integral part of good plan making involving ongoing iterations to identify and report on significant effects of the plan and the extent to which sustainable development is likely to be achieved.

**2.2** Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal is mandatory for Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS), Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). It should also be noted that Section 39 of the Act requires local planning authorities to prepare Local Development Documents with the objective of contributing to sustainable development.

**2.3** The objective of Strategic Environmental Assessment, as defined in the Government's guidance on strategic environmental assessment <sup>(ii)</sup> is 'to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans....with a view to promoting sustainable development'.

**2.4** The ODPM guidance on Sustainability Appraisal <sup>(iii)</sup> (which supersedes the ODPM SEA guidance) explains the difference between environmental assessments required under the SEA Directive and Sustainability Appraisal of development plans as required by the UK Government <sup>(iv)</sup>. There are many parallels but also some differences, and the guidance clearly shows how assessment to comply with the SEA Directive can be integrated with current practice on Sustainability Appraisal. Simply put, Sustainability Appraisal includes a wider range of considerations, extending to social and economic impacts of plans, whereas SEA is more focused on environmental impacts. The SA guidance describes how it is possible to satisfy both requirements through a single appraisal process undertaking a joint SA/SEA.

### 2.2 Stages & Tasks in SA/SEA

**2.5** The SA guidance introduces the SEA/SA process and explains how to carry out SEA/SA as an integral part of the plan-making process. **Table 2.1** sets out the main stages of the plan making process and shows how these link to the SEA/SA process.

Generic Stages of Plan-Making	Stages & Tasks	Purpose
Information Gathering	Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
Identify Issues & Options		

ii The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities. ODPM, October 2003.  
 iii Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks. ODPM, 2005.  
 iv Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

## 2 Integrating SA/SEA with Lichfield District Local Development Framework

Identify Preferred Options	A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes, and sustainability objectives	To document how the plan is affected by outside factors and suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed.
	A2: Collecting baseline information	To provide an evidence base for sustainability issues, effects prediction and monitoring.
	A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems	To help focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis, setting of the SA Framework, prediction of effects and monitoring
	A4: Developing the SA Framework	To provide a means by which the sustainability of the plan can be appraised
	A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA	To consult with statutory bodies with social, environmental, or economic responsibilities to ensure the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects		
	B1: Testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives	
	B2: Developing the plan options	To consult with the public and statutory bodies on the SA of emerging options to ensure the SA covers all the reasonable options and key sustainability issues.
	B3. Predicting the effects of the plan, including options	To predict the significant effects of the plan and it's plan options
	B4. Evaluating the effects of the plan, including options	To evaluate the significance of the predicted effects of the plan and plan options and assist in the refinement of the plan
	B5. Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximizing beneficial effects	To ensure all potential mitigation measures and measures for maximising beneficial effects are considered and as a result residual effects identified



	B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of the plan's preparation	To detail the means by which the sustainability performance of the plan can be assessed
Prepare the Plan/Strategy for Formal Consultation Stage	Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	
	C1: Preparing the SA Report	To provide a detailed account of the SA process, including the findings of the appraisal and how it influenced the development of the plan, in a format suitable for public consultation and decision-makers
Full public consultation/ participation on plan/strategy	Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan and SA Report	
	D1: Consulting on the draft plan and the SA Report	To provide the public and statutory bodies with an effective opportunity to express their opinions on the SA Report and to use it as a reference point in commenting on the plan
Examination		
Finalise & Adopt Plan/Strategy	D2: Appraising significant changes	To ensure that any significant changes to the plan are assessed for their sustainability implications and influence the revision of the plan
	D3: Decision making and providing information	To provide information on how the SA Report and consultees' opinions were taken into account in preparing the plan
Publish Adopted Plan/Strategy	Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the plan	
	E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring	To measure the sustainability performance of the plan in order to determine whether its effects are as anticipated, and thereby inform future revisions
	E2: Responding to adverse effects	Ensure that the adverse effects can be identified and appropriate responses developed

Table 2.1 Corresponding Stages in Plan Making and SEA/SA

From SA Guidance, ODPM 2004

### 2.3 Lichfield District Local Development Framework (LDF)

**2.6** The programme in the submitted Local Development Scheme (LDS) for the Lichfield District Core Strategy is summarised in **Table 2.2**. This also highlights stages A to E of the Sustainability Appraisal process as they will apply to the development of the Core Strategy DPD. A full version of the LDS is available on the [District Council's website](#).

Document Title	Brief Description	Start	Public Participation on Preferred Options	Submit to SofS Meeting	Review Meeting	Examination	Adoption Start
<b>LDD02</b>	A statement of vision, a spatial strategy and core policies to 2026 that:	Mar 07	Apr 08 – Jun 08	Dec 08	May 09	Jul 09	Jan 10
<b>Lichfield District Core Strategy DPD</b>	Reflects the most current planning policy;						
	Contains strategic policies to guide spatial planning						
	Enables delivery of the housing and other spatial strategies;						
	Guides effective determination of planning applications.						
<b>Sustainability Appraisal</b>	<b>Stage</b>						
<b>Scoping Report Preparation</b>	<b>A1 – A4</b>	Dec 06 – June 07					
<b>Scoping Report Consultation</b>	<b>A5</b>	June 07 – July 07					
<b>Developing Options</b>	<b>B1 – B3</b>	July 07 – Oct 07					

<b>Consultation on SAB1 – B3 of Options</b>		Nov 07 – Dec 07	
<b>Refining Options B4 - B6</b>		Jan 08 – Apr 08	
<b>Consultation on SAB4 – B6 of Preferred Options</b>		Apr 08 – May 08	
<b>Sustainability Report</b>	<b>C1</b>		May 08 – Nov 08
<b>Consultation on Submission</b>	<b>D1</b>		Dec 08 – Jan 09
<b>Appraising Significant Changes</b>	<b>D2</b>		May 09 – Jul 09 – Aug - 09 Aug 09
<b>Decision making</b>	<b>D3</b>		Jan 10
<b>Monitoring</b>	<b>E1 – E2</b>		Jan 10 Onwards

Table 2.2 Core Strategy & the Sustainability Appraisal - Local Development Scheme

**2.7** Lichfield District LDF will contain a series of Local Development Documents, including a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). All DPDs and SPDs will be subject to Sustainability Appraisal. The production of the LDF runs alongside the partial review of the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) which is also subject to SA. Lichfield District LDF will need to be in conformity with the RSS.

**2.8** Three Development Plan Documents are to be developed, each of which are currently at the pre-production stage:

- Core Strategy DPD
- Allocations DPD
- Development Control Policies DPD

**2.9** Separate Scoping Reports will be prepared for these at the appropriate time.

**Core Strategy DPD**

**2.10** The Core Strategy DPD will set out the overall strategy for the LDF and key policies against which development proposals will be assessed. Other DPDs produced will therefore be in conformity with the Core Strategy and be supportive of its vision, objectives and spatial strategy.

**2.4 Work Undertaken for Stage A 'Baseline'**

**2.11** The work undertaken to date satisfies the requirements of the first 4 tasks of Stage A of the SA process (including requirements of the SEA Directive) as shown in **Table 2.1**. There has, however, been a need to update the list of relevant plans, programmes and

sources of baseline information and undertake further reviews of new and updated plans where necessary. This information has been used to update and further develop the characterisation/key sustainability issues and framework of sustainability objectives. The vision, spatial strategy and objectives of the Core Strategy DPD will need to be appraised as they emerge.

**2.12** There is a need for the contents of this Scoping Report to be consulted on to ensure the SA will be comprehensive and robust enough to support the DPD during the later stages of full public consultation and examination. It is recommended that the Scoping Report is sent to the 'consultation bodies' (i.e. English Heritage, Natural England, Environment Agency), and that others included on the Local Development Framework database are made aware of the availability of the document for comment.

**2.13** An initial consultation exercise on the draft Scoping Report was undertaken in June 2007. The subsequent representations have resulted in a number of improvements to the scope of the SA/SEA:-

- additions and updating of relevant plans/programmes, in particular in relation to European context and environmental framework at the national level
- little disagreement on the characterisation of the district and sustainability issues, but some useful additions, particularly in relation to the role of open space, provision of health and contribution to climate change and biodiversity issues, and the heritage and cultural landscape context in relation to consideration of sustainable development and development locations.
- no criticism of the sustainability objectives, but some valuable additions to detailed criteria and targets/indicators against which policies and proposals can be measured.
- one or two additions to the baseline information and some useful additional targets, but note that most targets are short term in relation to the Core Strategy timescale.
- there is a need to develop baseline information, particularly in relation to the historic environment (built and natural) and assess further the sustainability issues that arise
- there is a need to broaden the scope of interests involved in the SA/SEA group if possible to ensure that wider interests of historic environment and leisure/health are fully taken into account

**2.14** The representations and the specific responses to each of them are available to view through our online consultation centre <http://consultation.limehouse.co.uk/lichfielddc>.

**2.15** Work to be undertaken within stages B, C, D and E of the SA process is discussed in section 5 of this report.

### 2.5 Difficulties Encountered

**2.16** Difficulties encountered will be recorded as the SA process is undertaken. The main difficulties encountered to date are:

- It has not been possible at this stage to test the framework of sustainability objectives against emerging objectives of the DPD

- There are currently some gaps in baseline data that have been highlighted in this Report with the aim of filling them as the SA process takes place.
- The need for the ongoing scoping of relevant Plans and Programmes

### 3 Sustainability Issues in Lichfield District

#### 3.1 Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes & Policy Objectives

**3.1** A full list of plans, programmes and sustainability policy objectives reviewed is provided in **Tables 3.1 - 3.4**. The likely relevance of each plan or programme to the Core Strategy DPD is measured as either: Context (provides background guidance); Strategic (strategic influence on DPD); or Direct (direct influence on content of DPD).

Topic	Document Title
General	Water Framework Directive
	European Spatial Development Perspective
	European Landscape Convention
	EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna
	Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife & Natural Habitats (1979)
	EC Council Directive 79/409/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)
	EC Council Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive (2000)

Table 3.1 Reviewed International Plans, Programmes & Sustainability Objectives

Topic	Document Title
General	Planning for a Sustainable Future - White Paper 2007
	Strong & Prosperous Communities: The Local Government White Paper (Oct 2006)
	Securing the Future: UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005)
	Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (Feb 2005)
	Planning Policy Statement : Planning and Climate Change. Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1. (Dec 2006)
	Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (Aug 2004)
	Rural Strategy 2004 (DEFRA)
	Heritage Protection White Paper (Mar 2007)
Social	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (Nov 2006)
	Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport & Recreation (July 2002)
	Education Skills Delivering Results (DFES 2002)

Topic	Document Title
	Choosing Health White Paper (DoH 2003)
	Tackling Health Inequalities (DoH 2003)
	Housing Corporation Sustainability Action Plan (DCMS 2001)
	The biGPicture: Social Housing & Sustainability (Housing Corporation 2000)
	Choosing Health - Choosing Activity Action Plan, (DoH 2005)
<b>Economic</b>	Planning Policy Guidance 4: Industrial, Commercial Development & Small Firms (Nov 1992)
	Planning Policy Guidance 8: Telecommunications (Aug 2001)
	Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (March 2005)
<b>Environment</b>	Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belt 1995 (Amended 2001)
	Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation (Aug 2005)
	Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (Sept 2004)
	Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology & Planning (Nov 2000)
	Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (Aug 2004)
	Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning & Pollution Control (Nov 2004)
	Planning Policy Statement 25: Development & Flood Risk (Dec 2006)
	Biodiversity The UK Action Plan 1994
	Waterways & Development Plans 2003
	Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards in Towns & Cities (English Nature 1995)
	The Pollution Prevention & Control (England & Wales) Regulations 2000
	Part IV (Air Quality) Environmental Protection Act 1990
	Energy White Paper - Our Energy Future (DTI 2003)
	UK Climate Change Programme (DETR 2000)
	Water Act (2003)
	National Air Quality Strategy
	Working the Grain of Nature (DEFRA 2002)
	The Historic Environment - A Force of our Future (DCMS 2001)
	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Topic	Document Title
	PAS 2010 Planning to Halt the Loss of Biodiversity. Biodiversity Conservation Standards for Planning in the UK - Code of Practice
	Making Space for Water ( March 2005)
	MPS1 Planning and Minerals (Nov 2006)
<b>Transport</b>	Planning Policy Statement 13: Transport (March 2001)
	The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 (DfT 2004)
	Transport Ten Year Plan (DfT 2000)
	Transport 2010: Meeting the Local Transport Challenge (DfT 2005)

Table 3.2 Reviewed National Plans, Programmes & Sustainability Objectives

Topic	Document Title
<b>General</b>	A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands. Regional Sustainable Development Framework Version 2 (July 2006) (designed to support the regional delivery of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy 'Securing the Future')
<b>Social</b>	Sign up for Sport (Sport England 2005)
	West Midlands Regional Housing Strategy 2005, Regional Housing Board (June 2005)
	The West Midlands Language Strategy, Advantage West Midlands (Oct 2003)
	Cultural Life in the West Midlands: A Call for Action, West Midlands Life
	Valuing People & Places: Priorities for Action, Culture West Midlands (June 2005)
	West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy 2004, WMRA
<b>Economic</b>	West Midlands Regional Economic Strategy: Delivering Advantage 2004-2010, AWM
	The West Midlands ICT Cluster Strategy 2005, West Midlands ICT Cluster Opportunity Group
	International Trade Strategic Plan for the West Midlands, AWM/Trade Partners UK
	The West Midlands Visitor Economy Strategy, AWM (2004)
	Priorities Action Plan, West Midlands Regional Skills Partnership
	Rural Renaissance: Advantage West Midlands' Rural Framework (Feb 2005)
	West Midlands Regional Concordat, WMRA & partners. Third Edition (July 2006)



Topic	Document Title
Environment	A Regional Food & Drink Cluster Strategy for Sustainable Farming & Food West Midlands Regional Innovation Strategy Action Plan 2004-10, AWM
	Restoring the Region's Wildlife: The Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands, Final Draft (Jan 2005)
	A Water Resources Strategy for the West Midlands, Environment Agency
	Enriching our Region: An Environmental Manifesto for the West Midlands, West Midlands Regional Sustainability Forum (2005)
	West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy, WMRA, AWM & GOWM (Nov 2004)
	West Midlands Regional Forestry Framework 2004 & Delivery Plan 2005/6, Forestry Commission West Midlands Conservancy
	The Potential Impacts of Climate Change in the West Midlands, Sustainability West Midlands (2004)
Transport	Draft West Midlands Regional Waste Planning Strategy, WMLGA (2001)
	West Midlands Green Infrastructure Prospectus, Forestry Commission (2007)
Health	West Midlands Local Transport Plan, 2006
	Healthy Choices, You Decide (WM Regional Health Partnership 2007)

Table 3.3 Reviewed Regional Plans, Programmes & Sustainability Objectives

Topic	Document Title
General	Staffordshire Structure Plan, SCC (2001)
	Lichfield District Local Delivery Plan, LDC (2007)
	A Sustainable Community Strategy for the District of Lichfield 2006-2021, Lichfield District Strategic Partnership
Social	Cultural Strategy, Lichfield District Council, 2003-8
	Play Development Strategy, Lichfield District Council, 2002-7
	Policing Staffordshire 2007-2008, Staffordshire Police Authority
	Strategic Plan for Lichfield District, Lichfield District Council, 2004-8
	Staffordshire Local Area Agreements
	Quality of Life in Staffordshire, SCC, 2004
	Staffordshire Children's Trust, Children and Young Persons Plan, 2006-2009
Quality Housing Homes for Life: A Draft Housing Strategy 2005-2008, LDC	

Topic	Document Title
	Bromford Housing Group Corporate Plan (Bromford HA, 2006)
	Draft Open Space, Sport & Recreation SPD, LDC (2005)
	Arts Strategy 2002-2005 for Lichfield District, LDC (March 2002)
	Community Safety Strategy, LDC, 2005-2008. Lichfield District Safer Community Partnership
	Lichfield District Local Plan, LDC (June 1998)
	Lichfield District's Strategic Plan, LDC, 2004-2008
	Agenda 21 Strategy Achieving the Charter for Sustainability, LDC, 1998-2003
	Draft Homelessness Strategy, LDC (2003)
	Affordable Warmth Strategy 2005
	Leisure Strategy – Park and Open Spaces, LDC, 2000 – 2005
	Sport and Recreation Strategy 2002-2007, LDC
	Lichfield District Housing Need Survey, LDC, 2003
	Birmingham Road Redevelopment: Urban Design Framework, LDC (June 2001)
	Trent Valley Division Policing Plan 2004/5
	Lichfield Initiative Action Plan 2003-4
	Supporting People Strategy 2005-2010, SCC
	A Playing Pitch Strategy, LDC (2006)
	Draft Shaping the Future of Staffordshire 2006-2021, SCC (2006)
	Clifton Campville, Haunton, Statfold and Thorpe Constantine Parish Plan 2003
<b>Economic</b>	Tourism and Economic Development Strategy 2000-3, Lichfield District Council
	Staffordshire Economic Review, SCC (2001)
	Staffordshire Rural Economic Forum Action Plan, SREF (Oct 2002)
	An Economic Development Strategy for Lichfield District 2003-2006, LDC (2003)
	Lichfield City Centre Strategy, LDC (2003)
	Southern Staffordshire Tomorrow!, Southern Staffordshire Partnership (Oct 2006)
	Economic Regeneration Strategy, Staffordshire County Council (June 2006)

Topic	Document Title
	Local Plan Employment Strategy, LDC (2003)
	Southern Staffordshire Hotel Study (2005)
<b>Environmental</b>	Staffordshire Waste Core Strategy, Issues & Options, SCC (2007)
	Biodiversity Action Plan, The National Forest, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition (2004)
	The Strategy 2004-2014, The National Forest (2004)
	The Forest Of Mercia Strategy & Forest Plan Review, Forest Of Mercia, (2006)
	Staffordshire Bio-Diversity Action Plan , 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition, SBAP Steering Group/SWT (Nov 2001)
	All Conservation Area Documents, LDC (1970-2000)
	Biodiversity Strategy for Lichfield District 2003 – 2013, LDC (2003)
	Chasewater Management Plan, LDC (2000)
	Cannock Chase AONB Management Plan 2004-2009
	Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, LDC (June 2001)
	Staffordshire & Stoke On Trent Waste Local Plan 1998 to 2011, SCC (Feb 2003)
	Staffordshire and Stoke On Trent Mineral Local Plan, SCC, 1994 – 2006
	Planning for Landscape Change Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Structure Plan, SCC, 1996 – 2011
	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Lichfield District Council Level 1, (Jan 2008)
<b>Transport</b>	Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 & relevant daughter documents, SCC (2006)
	Lichfield Transport and Development Strategy, Atkins (2003)
<b>Health</b>	Changing Lives, SCC (2006)
	Draft Health Inequalities Strategy, PCT (2006)

Table 3.4 Reviewed Local Plans, Programmes & Sustainability Objectives

**3.2** Relevant International and National plans, programmes and sustainability objectives recently reviewed are set out in **Appendix 1**.

### 3.2 Baseline Data & Indicators

**3.3 Purpose of Baseline Information** - The requirement of the SEA Directive (Annex 1b) is to provide information on “*the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme*”. Collation of existing environmental and sustainability data has helped to identify the sustainability

issues that are facing Lichfield District (set out in the Characterisation, paragraphs 3.8-3.48), and set the context for the appraisal of the Core Strategy DPD. Data has been presented in terms of social, economic and environmental issues in Lichfield District, although it is recognised that many issues are cross-cutting.

**3.4** It should be noted that the data sources in **Tables 3.1 to 3.4** will be revisited during subsequent stages of the appraisal to check for updated and new information against which to predict and assess effects of the Lichfield District Core Strategy DPD. The baseline information, trends and indicators are set out in **Appendix 2** and will be referred to when assessing the DPDs.

**3.5 Data Sources** - Much of the baseline information collected has been taken from the plans and programmes that have been reviewed, although a number of other sources (not listed in **Tables 3.1 - 3.4**) have been used as shown in **Table 3.5**.

#### **Document**

Annual Monitoring Report Dec 2006 – Lichfield District Council

Lichfield District Local Delivery Plan March 2007

Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2 2006-2011 - Staffordshire County Council

West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Review SA

**Table 3.5 Sources of Baseline Data**

**3.6 Data Gaps** - With reference to the table in **Appendix 2**, each objective has some information on the baseline related to the overall objective. However, there are some gaps such as the current provision of broadband in the District, what the current levels of community involvement are and qualitative data on the historic environment. Every objective has at least one existing indicator, although many do not have any trends recorded. Baseline information collection is an on-going process and a more comprehensive set of baseline information will greatly improve the quality of the SA. Gaps identified will need to be filled as the SA process develops.

**3.7** More specific recommendations on how to fill significant gaps will be developed during the remainder of the SA process.

### **3.3 Characterisation of Lichfield District & Sustainability Issues**

#### **Introduction**

**3.8** This characterisation of Lichfield District should be read in conjunction with the baseline information described in more detail in **Appendix 2** and the sustainability framework set out in Section 4. Key issues described within the characterisation are reflected within the framework, which will be used to appraise DPDs of the Lichfield District Local Development Framework.

**3.9** The SEA Directive requires the characteristics of areas likely to be affected by the DPD to be described. At this stage it has not been determined which areas are most likely to be affected by the DPD. The following characterisation provides an account for the District as a whole which it is believed will be sufficient for the subsequent SA work.

## Overview

**3.10** Lichfield District has a population of 95,500 (2005) and is situated in south-eastern Staffordshire. The cathedral city of Lichfield is the administrative centre of the district and a heritage town of regional significance. Burntwood, close to the boundaries with Cannock Chase and Brownhills, is the other urban centre in the district. However, almost 40% of the population lives in rural communities.

**3.11** Lichfield is the least deprived district in Staffordshire. Quality of life is good, with generally high levels of educational attainment, low rates of crime and good levels of health.

**3.12** ECOTEC Research and Consulting were appointed by Lichfield District Council in August 2005 to prepare a socio-economic baseline assessment of Lichfield District. The following is extracted from this report and assesses the district by benchmarking and profiling against comparator areas and analysing key performance indicators to assess intra-district variations.

## Economic Profile

**3.13** The following sets out the economic profile of Lichfield District:

- Despite Lichfield District being a comparatively small economy overall (in terms of resident population and employment), the district has experienced strong economic growth performance in terms of employment and businesses in recent years. This presents a strong picture for the District, and in many respects it can be said that Lichfield is 'punching above its weight' against a number of key economic criteria.
- However, it should be equally clear that there exists considerable scope for further enhancement of the district's economic profile and performance in a number of key areas.
- In terms of the industrial structure of the economy, recent growth has been concentrated in Finance and Business Service sectors, together with a number of Consumer Services sectors (notably hotels and restaurants and retail). Significantly, Lichfield District's share of employment in Finance and Business Services is now above average compared to both Staffordshire and the West Midlands overall. Manufacturing, though subject to decline in many sub-sectors, remains an important employer locally.
- Lichfield District's enterprise profile is comparatively well developed – as reflected in high rates of business formation and density. The business base for the district is disproportionately composed of micro businesses, and is likely to reflect in part the occupational and skills characteristics of the resident population, notably the concentration of Knowledge Workers.
- There is significant intra-district variation in terms of the economic profile of individual wards and groupings of wards within the district.

## Social Profile

**3.14** The following sets out the social profile of Lichfield District:

- In terms of demographics, the size of Lichfield District's population has remained relatively static over the ten years between the 1991 and 2001 Census. This has changed somewhat in recent years with the high levels of dwelling completions. Significantly, the district has an ageing population profile and this is forecast to continue in future years. Older people represent a much larger proportion of the population profile than national and regional comparators. Migration, both into and out of the district, is particularly localised. The majority of people have moved in from, or move out to, surrounding districts in Staffordshire and the West Midlands.
- Overall deprivation indicators show that, on the whole, Lichfield District has few problems. Whilst Lichfield is ranked as the 259th most deprived local/ unitary authority in England, the district does contain some pockets of relatively severe deprivation. These are located primarily in the urban areas of Lichfield City, Burntwood and parts of Fazeley. Of all the SOAs in Lichfield District, two are ranked within the 30 per cent most deprived in England, and nine are within the 50 per cent most deprived. There are some pockets of deprivation in the more rural areas of the district in relation to barriers to housing and services.
- Lichfield District has a high proportion of owner occupied properties, but has a relatively small private rented sector. Social rented homes are managed by 14 Registered Social Landlords and the Council works in partnership with them to provide affordable rented accommodation within the District. There are low levels of unfitness across all tenures. However there are clear issues within the District in terms of affordability in relation to local wages and house prices which means that many people cannot afford to live in the District.
- Statistical evidence implies that Lichfield District has relatively poor public transport facilities, especially in relation to bus services. There is a particularly high proportion of car ownership in the district, and fewer people use sustainable modes of travel to work than they used to (especially buses). Residents tend to travel further to work than comparator areas, which could imply that there are fewer localised employment opportunities that match resident skills. However, data relating to commuting flows shows that commuting is localised, with residents working in surrounding Staffordshire and West Midlands districts.
- Lichfield District has a strong skills and education profile. Schools in Lichfield District have good performance profiles at both primary and secondary levels. Adult skills levels are also strong as indicated by basic skills and NVQ Levels. Although, pockets of poor skills levels and educational performance exist within the district.
- It is clear that there are significant intra-district variations in the social profile of individual wards. Wards with relatively disadvantaged social profiles include Chadsmead, Chasetown, Fazeley, and Leomansley, which also have higher levels of deprivation as indicated by the IMD analysis.

### Conclusions & Recommendations

**3.15 Economic Performance** - A fundamental challenge facing policy makers relates to the development of high value-added sectors and industrial activities – in essence growing the local Knowledge Economy. Although there has been appreciable growth in certain Knowledge Economy sectors during recent years (notably professional services and IT sectors), it nevertheless remains important for policy makers in Lichfield District to support the continued development of these high growth sectors and to provide support to key existing sectors which are in decline. Therefore, a balanced diversification and modernisation approach is required which recognises wealth creation opportunities in a range of industry sectors. Sector policy should support businesses in local 'traditional' or long standing sectors, which are adjusting or shrinking, including many areas of the manufacturing economy. Businesses in these sectors may be able to move into higher value-added and/or niche areas in order to maintain or improve their competitive position.

**3.16 Workforce Skills** - The skills profile of Lichfield District's workforce is relatively strong as indicated by a high proportion qualified to degree level and a high proportion of knowledge workers. However, a major issue for the district relates to an aging population profile and the high area turnover, which have obvious implications for future composition of the resident workforce. Specifically, it will be important to ensure that highly skilled individuals (especially amongst younger age groups) are retained locally and can contribute to the entrepreneurial development of the local economy. Similarly, Lichfield District will need to retain its capacity to attract skilled workers, ensuring that the future skills and knowledge base available within the district's workforce remains high.

**3.17 Demographics** - Interventions are needed to stem the flow of people leaving the district, and in particular the younger population. The likely areas for reversing this trend would include the need to tackle issues of deprivation, housing affordability, health facilities, and public transport facilities.

**3.18** The aging population profile has implications in terms of a number of public service issues, as clearly the elderly have different priorities to a younger population profile. The elderly tend to be more reliant on public transport, require better health facilities, better local amenities and community facilities, and require different types of housing.

**3.19 Housing & Affordability** - The housing profile within the District indicates that there is a high proportion of owner occupied housing but there is also a clear issue regarding the affordability within the District and local people are being forced out of the area due to low wages in comparison to high house prices. The social rented sector and the small private rented sector need assistance to ensure that the housing needs of all households are met within the District. Interventions are needed to improve the range and quality of housing on offer at a range of price levels and tenures. Particular attention should be directed at the provision for young professionals and the increasing elderly population, as well as for families.

**3.20 Transport & Travel** - Statistics show there is a high dependency on car use within the district. Lichfield District has a particularly high proportion of households with more than one car, and a large majority of residents use the car to get to work. This has implications in terms of access to employment and local services, especially for those households with no access to a car.

**3.21** Interventions are ideally needed to improve the public transport system in Lichfield District, and to encourage better take up and use. A good transport system can promote a degree of social inclusion, and affects access to key services for residents.

**3.22 Health** - The health profile of Lichfield's population is relatively good, however, there is room for improvement of the health facilities. This is particularly true due to the aging population profile of the district, which clearly has obvious needs for a good health service. Poor health also has implications in terms of increasing levels of hidden unemployment whilst reducing the labour supply. There is potential to encourage more healthy lifestyles by increasing levels of physical activity.

**3.23 Intra-District Variations: Areas of Specific Needs** - There are significant intra-district variations in the economic and social profile of Lichfield, and this is an area that would benefit from further research. Wards with particularly disadvantaged socio-economic profiles include Chadsmead, Chasetown and Fazeley. Initiatives are required to support the development of services and amenities in these more highly deprived areas – including access to employment, housing, health facilities and educational facilities.

**3.24 Environment** - Environmental information that has been collected in Lichfield District is very wide ranging. It covers issues such as landscape, nature conservation and pollution.

**3.25** Environmental information is often more complex than other data collected about the District. Data tends to be gathered at certain points rather than collected across a whole area, For example, air quality is measured from specific locations, whereas in the case of employment figures they are collected for villages, wards and towns.

**3.26** The landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity of Lichfield District is very varied. There is one AONB that crosses into Cannock Chase District, 6 Sites of Special Scientific Interest and a SAC. Part of the District also lies within the National Forest area. There are two RIG's sites ~~is one RIG-site~~ at Hammerwich and. In addition to these national sites there are many locally important sites. In 2004 a second survey of County Sites of Biological Interest was completed for the District, building upon the first survey of 1995. One of the main general findings of the survey is that there has been a loss in the number of sites of County Grade 1 status, a reflection of land use pressures of many forms.

**3.27** Between 1979 and 2000, Lichfield District lost a significant proportion of its broadleaved woodland and County Sites of Biological Importance. 60% have been lost to agriculture or re-planting. 10% to development and 30% to neglect or contamination. Approximately 15% of heathland Sites of Special Scientific Interest was recently lost to the Birmingham Northern Relief Road, along with Sites of Biological Importance as yet unquantified. Since 1940 nearly all the flower rich meadows have been destroyed. The water vole has suffered a rapid decline and if the current rate continues it will become extinct in Lichfield District in the next few years. Such reductions in habitats and species are of great concern. It is however hoped that the Biodiversity Strategy recently published by this Council will help to ensure that actions undertaken by this Council will help to protect and enhance biodiversity.



**3.28** Monitoring of biodiversity sites is necessary to assess the impact of policies to manage and protect them. This is sometimes difficult and expensive, but the Districts lowland heathland sites and Crayfish populations of Stowe Pool SSSI will be monitored by English Nature. Monitoring results are fed into indicators of the state of the Districts SSSI's.

**3.29** Work is being undertaken to identify local standards for open space within the District, open space has a role in mitigating the impacts of climate change, safeguarding biodiversity and promoting health by providing opportunities for active lifestyles and providing a quality environment.

**3.30** Detailed surveys of the District's landscapes contributed to the preparation of landscape supplementary planning guidance for Staffordshire and these are relevant to identifying the distinctive qualities of our varying landscapes and priorities for their protection or regeneration, not just that which arises from the biodiversity but from the cultural influences upon the landscape identified within the Historic Landscape Characterisation project. The impact upon the landscape character and quality due to changing farming practices or land management practices and the identification of degraded landscape and townscape areas will need further work in addition the identification of areas where development could result in the significant impact upon landscape/townscape character or quality including historic views or significant impact upon the historic environment or people's enjoyment of it will need further work.

**3.31** It is also hoped that adverse effects on landscape and biodiversity can be limited by increasing the amount of development on brownfield land. There is a national target of 60% of new housing development to be located on previously developed land and this coupled with an increase in the density of development helps to reduce the pressure on greenfield sites, which may well have a high landscape and biodiversity value. However, there have been instances where brownfield sites are home to important plant and animal species.

**3.32 Historic Environment** - Lichfield District has a rich and varied heritage. Throughout history, settlers have made their mark on Lichfield from the buildings they created, to the wars they fought, to the roads they laid. Features from across the centuries are still evident, including Roman roads (Ryknild Street, A38 or Watling Street, A5) and Victorian shops. The village of Wall is famous for being a military base and still today Roman remains can be seen there.

**3.33** The importance of many of these sites has been recognised, for example, 15 archaeological sites have been given legal protection as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. In addition to these sites 750 buildings have been designated as listed buildings, and 23 Conservation Areas are designated for their 'special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.' The Cathedral Close and Linear Park is the only Registered Park and Garden within the District.

**3.34** The historical and built heritage of the District is finite, and pressure for development and change in the District has the potential to provide for heritage led regeneration, contribute to a high quality environment, improve the management and maintenance of our historic assets, provide for better access and understanding of the historic environment yet it could also easily adversely affect archaeological sites, or the features and character of historical buildings and areas. This Council is keen to ensure that the effects of development on the

District's heritage and its setting are adequately assessed, create a positive outcome, or else minimised or where necessary mitigated, this includes as of yet unrecorded archeological interest, other nationally important archeological remains, non-designated archeological remains, parks and gardens and other feature of local historic interest.

**3.35 Pollution** - Pollution is a wide ranging topic, covering issues such as air pollution, noise, water quality and contamination. In general, pollution levels in the District are low, although information about some topics is currently limited, there may be a future need to assess the impact of air /noise pollution upon the historic environment. For example relatively little is known about the extent of contaminated land, but following legislation which came into force in 2000, the Council has outlined and is undertaking an inspection strategy to identify contaminated land in the District. Lichfield District Council also has limited information on issues such as water quality, although this data is held by other organisations in Staffordshire and initial information indicates that the water quality in the area has generally met its targets. Further information will however need to be gathered for the full sustainability appraisal.

**3.36** Noise (defined as unwanted sound) levels are also generally low in the District. During 2001, a large proportion of the total noise complaints received by Lichfield's Environmental Health Department involved noise from residential properties, specifically from neighbours and dogs.

**3.37** The assessment of air quality in the District is required by the Environment Act 1995. Assessment and modelling of a wide range of air pollutants in the District showed that concentrations were unlikely to exceed specified threshold levels at which damage to health is considered likely. However in the case of nitrogen dioxide concentrations are predicted to exceed the annual mean objective close to the A5 and A38 and a detailed assessment of nitrogen oxide is being undertaken. Lichfield District Council does not need to declare any Air Quality Management Areas to deal with any air quality problems at the current time. There is, however, the potential for the air quality of the District to decline in future years, particularly if the amount of traffic continues to rise.

**3.38 Flood Risk** - Several major watercourses run through the Lichfield District, each having their own associated floodplain areas. Adding to this the potential for climate change to aggravate flooding issues in the future, new development (wherever possible) should be steered away from areas that are liable to flood.

**3.39** In an effort to adapt to flooding issues and future climate change, the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) will be supported within all new development in order to ensure that space is made for water.

**3.40** Detailed flooding information ~~will be made~~ is available in the form of a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the District.

**3.41 Resource Use / Waste & Recycling** - At the current time around 46% of the household waste produced in Lichfield District is recycled. The rest of the waste is mainly disposed of in landfill sites. This high recycling rate puts the District as one of the top 2 performing councils nationally

**3.42** Although the amount of waste being recycled is increasing, there is always a certain amount of waste that has to be disposed of permanently. Most of this waste currently goes to landfill sites but alternatives to this may have to be found in the future; as the number of available landfill sites is decreasing. There is currently less than 16 years of landfill space available in southern and eastern Staffordshire. The adopted Waste Local Plan takes account of the need to change the existing pattern of waste management, to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy and develop new waste treatment facilities. These objectives will be reviewed beyond 2011 as part of the Staffordshire Waste LDF.

**3.43** This Council currently has limited data on water quality, supply and flooding issues for Lichfield District, and will liaise with the Environment Agency to ensure that this information is collected for the full sustainability appraisal. Lichfield District Council will be carrying out a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in partnership with other authorities which will be used to measure the sustainability of the Core Strategy. Data is also required on energy use and in the future the amount of energy generated from renewable sources. The level of water use could lead to problems with water shortages, particularly given the pressure for development in the area, and the possibility of hotter drier summers connected with the changing climate.

**3.44** The role of re-use of buildings, especially those of an historic nature and the embodied energy they contain will need to be assessed if it needs to be a factor in assessing the carbon footprint of buildings and their sustainable reuse.

**3.45** **Climate Change** - Climate change is an issue which has the potential to affect the economic, social and environmental aspects of life in Lichfield District.

**3.46** Although the precise nature of the changes that are likely to occur to the environment as a result of climate change is not fully understood, it is currently thought that summers in the UK are likely to become longer, warmer and drier, whilst winters will become shorter and wetter. This may lead to drought and to increased flooding events. Current predictions are that average annual temperatures likely to rise between 1.5 and 2.0 degrees, by 2050, although the degree that the climate will change depends on how much levels of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane are reduced from current emission levels.

**3.47** External organisations, such as the Environment Agency will need to advise on the implications of climate change for developing policies locally, particularly because some of the effects may not be felt for many years.

**3.48** Climate change is also likely to have an effect on social issues. For example, leisure activities may change with people spending more time out of doors in summer. This could perhaps lead to increased problems in terms of noise impact on neighbours. Climate change could also affect health, with more episodes of heat stroke. Concern has also been raised by some that a warmer climate could mean diseases from warmer climates may reach the United Kingdom. Lichfield's current level of household CO<sub>2</sub> emissions has been identified as the 16th worst of 386 local authorities.

**3.49** As climate change is now to a certain extent inevitable, future development will need to adapt to a changed climate, as well as incorporating measures to ensure that the amount of greenhouse gases that are produced are reduced. Mitigation as well as adaption measures

will be necessary, e.g. buildings will need to be built to withstand warmer summers and more severe weather events. Measures to reduce the production of greenhouse gases will require better energy efficiency, reduced travel and energy generated from renewable sources.

#### **3.4 Likely Evolution of the Issues Without the DPD**

**3.50** The likely evolution of these issues should the DPD not be put in place will be considered at the issues and options stage of the SA process. A 'Do Nothing' option will be appraised alongside other alternatives considered.

## 4 SA/SEA Framework

### 4.1 Proposed Framework of Sustainable Development Objectives

**4.1** Development of SEA/SA objectives is a recognised way in which environmental and sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. <sup>(v)</sup>

**4.2** In February 2007 a multi-disciplinary working group was re-established, involving Lichfield District Council officers and representatives from Staffordshire County Council, Environment Agency, Housing Associations and PCT. The Group has been established to give wider consideration to sustainability issues in the District to help develop the characterisation and develop the sustainability objectives, which will be used for the SEA/SA of the Local Development Framework. Participants were invited from the organisations set out in below.

- Environment Agency
- Homezone
- Burntwood, Lichfield & Tamworth Primary Care Trust
- Staffordshire Wildlife Trust
- Staffordshire County Council (including representatives from Sustainability, Planning, Transportation, & Public Health)
- Lichfield District Council (including representatives from Development Services, Housing, Environmental Services, Health & Community)

**4.3** Although not all of the invitees attended all of the meetings, most interest groups were represented in some way. Correspondence was also made available electronically for input and comment.

**4.4** In April 2007 a specific meeting of the working group was arranged to discuss draft SEA/SA objectives drawing from the Staffordshire Local Area Agreement and the Lichfield District Local Delivery Plan and the principles of sustainable development as embodied in national and regional planning guidance. The objectives and criteria were then agreed and refined through wider consultation with key stakeholders.

**4.5** The framework of sustainability objectives was modified to produce an appraisal template. This involved placing the objectives and criteria alongside a scoring system, to enable assessment to be consistent.

<b>+ ±</b>	Clear and <u>strong</u> <del>substantive</del> positive effect in response to criterion
<b>+</b>	<u>Positive effect in response to criterion</u>
<b>- ±</b>	Clear and <del>substantive</del> <u>strong</u> negative effect in response to criterion
<b>-</b>	<u>Negative effect in response to criterion</u>
<b>+/-</b>	Mixed effect in response to criterion
<b>0</b>	No effect in response to criterion

v The ODPM SA guidance recommends that objectives be developed with input from key stakeholders.

? Effects impossible to determine from information in Strategy

**Table 4.1 Scoring System Used for Appraisals**

**4.6** The draft set of objectives are set out below, showing their relationship with the topics listed in Annex 1(f) of the SEA Directive. The proposed Framework of Sustainable Objectives including criteria to be used in the SA assessment is set out in **Table 4.3**. Each of the objectives will be scored using the system set out above. One score will be allocated to each objective, taking each of the criteria into account. Commentary will be provided to explain the reasoning for the scores given.

<b>Sustainability Framework Objectives</b>		<b>SEA Directive Topics</b>
Objective A	To maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Material assets</li> <li>● Cultural heritage</li> <li>● Landscape</li> </ul>
Objective B	To promote biodiversity and geodiversity through protection, enhancement and management of species and habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Biodiversity</li> <li>● Fauna</li> <li>● Flora</li> </ul>
Objective C	To protect and enhance buildings, features and areas of archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Material assets</li> <li>● Cultural heritage</li> </ul>
Objective D	To mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Climatic factors</li> </ul>
Objective E	To encourage prudent use of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Soil</li> <li>● Water</li> <li>● Air</li> </ul>
Objective F	To reduce flood risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Water</li> <li>● Climatic factors</li> </ul>
Objective G	To improve availability of sustainable transport options to jobs and services.	
Objective H	To encourage sustainable distribution and communication systems.	

Objective I	To create mixed and balanced communities.	• Population
Objective J	To promote safe communities, reduce crime and fear of crime.	
Objective K	To improve the health of the population.	• Human health
Objective L	To enable improved community participation.	

Table 4.2 Draft Objectives & SEA Directive Topics

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Criteria	Suggested Targets or Indicators
A. To maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality	1. Will it promote and maintain an attractive and diverse landscape?	• Landscape character and townscape quality
	2. Will it protect areas of highest landscape quality?	• loss or damage to historic view lines and vistas
	3. Will it improve areas of lower landscape quality?	• loss of historic landscape features, erosion of character and distinctiveness (HLC)
	4. Will it preserve and enhance conservation areas including their settings?	• extent and use of detailed characterisation studies informing development proposals (HLC)
	5. Will it achieve high quality and sustainable design for buildings, spaces and the public realm sensitive to the locality?	• improvements in the quality of the townscape, e.g. delivery of street/public realm audits, improvement works, de-cluttering works both in urban and rural areas
	6. Does it value and protect diverse and locally distinctive settlement and townscape character?	• whether development meets design standards
B. To promote biodiversity and geodiversity through protection, enhancement and management of species and habitats.	6a. Does it safeguard historic views and valuable skylines of settlements.	
	7. What affect will there be on priority habitats?	• Amount of priority habitat created/recreated - Lowland Heathland
	8. What affect will there be on national and local sites, <u>including veteran trees</u> ?	• Amount of priority habitat created/recreated - Wet Grassland
	9. What affect will there be on green corridors/water courses <u>will it reduce/eliminate fragmentation/wildlife connectivity?</u>	• Amount of priority habitat created/recreated - Rich Flower Grassland • Number of hectares of Local Nature Reserves

	<p>10. Will it improve the number and diversity of sites and habitats of nature conservation value in the District?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of internationally/nationally designated sites.</li> </ul>
	<p>10a What affect will there be on the RIGS site?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Species relevant to the district which have achieved SBAP targets e.g otter and snipe</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Veteran trees, ancient woodland</li> </ul>
<p>C. To protect and enhance buildings, features and areas of archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings.</p>	<p>11. Will it safeguard sites of archaeological importance (scheduled or unscheduled) and their settings?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal and a published Management Plan</li> </ul>
	<p>12. Will it preserve and enhance buildings and structures and their settings which contribute to the District's heritage?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of sites subject to development where archaeology is preserved in situ compared with those scientifically recorded</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of listed buildings on the 'Historic Buildings at Risk' register</li> </ul>
	<p>13. Will it improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage, historic sites, areas and buildings?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of Grade II Buildings considered to be of building at risk standard</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of buildings of historic or architectural interest brought back into active use</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of historic and archeological sites, features and areas with improved management</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of historic assets providing greater understanding, enjoyment and access</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number or % or area of historic buildings, sites and areas and their settings (both designated and non designated) damaged</li> </ul>



D. To mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.	14. Will it encourage prudent and efficient use of energy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO2 emissions per capita</li> <li>• Energy consumption</li> <li>• Average energy efficiency of housing stock</li> </ul>
	15. Does it enable opportunities for renewable energy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20% of electricity produced from renewable sources</li> </ul>
	<del>16. Will it maximise water efficiency in development?</del>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDS)</li> </ul>
	17. Will it result in a reduction in the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal?	
E. To encourage prudent use of natural resources.	<del>18. Will it provide opportunities to reduce the number of car-borne trips?</del>	
	19. Will it improve air quality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator for air quality</li> </ul>
	20. Will it protect controlled waters?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator for water quality</li> <li>• Sand and gravel</li> <li>• Crushed rock</li> </ul>
	21. Will it use water efficiently and with care?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National waste targets</li> <li>• Lichfield recycling targets</li> </ul>
	22. Will it encourage greater use of alternatives to primary resources?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the % of municipal waste recycled</li> </ul>
	23. Will it prevent sterilisation of mineral resources?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in the % of municipal waste landfilled</li> <li>• Target from renewables</li> </ul>
	<del>24. Will it result in a reduction in the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal?</del>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO2 emissions</li> </ul>
F. To reduce flood risk.	25. Will it encourage a move towards alternative methods of waste re-use and recovery e.g. energy?	
	26. Will there be an opportunity for flood risk reduction?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and types of flooding incidents</li> <li>• Number of residential units granted permission contrary to an EA objection</li> <li>• % developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDS)</li> </ul>

G. To improve availability of sustainable transport options to jobs and services.	27. Will it provide opportunities to reduce trips by car?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic levels (million vehicle kilometres) on the local road network</li> </ul>
	27a. Will it provide increased opportunities/facilities for walking and cycling?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to bus services</li> <li>• increased opportunities for walking and cycling</li> </ul>
	28. Will it provide access to new developments for those without access to a car?	
H. To encourage sustainable distribution and communication systems.	29. Will it reduce the overall impact of traffic sensitive areas?	
	30. Will it encourage an increase in the provision and use of e-business?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce Workplace Travel Plans in x% of companies by 20xx</li> </ul>
	31. Will it encourage local supply chains?	
	32. Will it encourage business to use more sustainable forms of transport (e.g. Green Travel Plans)?	
I. To create mixed and balanced communities.	33. Will it encourage distribution and warehousing to be close to main transport networks?	
	34. Will it encourage higher skilled economic sectors in the District (e.g. R&D, high technology)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of VAT registrations per 1,000 populations</li> </ul>
	35. Will it encourage new employment that is consistent with local needs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Working Age Population with NVQ Level 4 and above</li> </ul>
	36. Will it encourage the growth of indigenous businesses?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Working Age Population with NVQ Level 2 and above</li> </ul>
	37. Will it encourage micro and small businesses?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of leavers achieving a skills for life qualification Entry Level 3 and above</li> </ul>
	38. Will it provide for affordable housing for local people in need of a home?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Success rates for further education</li> </ul>
	39. Will it provide housing that meets the needs of the young, elderly, those on limited incomes including within the rural areas and those with special	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Success rate for Work Based Learning (WBL)</li> <li>• % of 18-59 year olds attending Higher Education Institutions</li> </ul>

	accommodation requirements such as Gypsies and Travellers and disabled people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of new retail floorspace development in centres and on the edge of centres</li> </ul>
	40. Will it improve levels of housing consistent with local employment opportunities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of new housing that is affordable</li> </ul>
	41. Will it encourage home-based businesses?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment rate</li> <li>• Mean household income attained in Targeted Wards</li> </ul>
	42. Will it improve service provision for the young, elderly and disabled, in particular transport?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase numbers of businesses registered with Think Local in Lichfield District</li> </ul>
	43. Will it address the sport and recreational needs of children and under represented groups like girls/women, the disabled, the elderly?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of children and young people with good access to high quality leisure, cultural and sport experiences</li> </ul>
	44. Will it provide for local retail needs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase from 35.2% the % of the population within 20 mins travel time of a range of 3 different sports facilities one of which is quality assured</li> </ul>
	<del>45. Will it improve public access to information and services?</del>	
	46. Will it encourage cultural activity?	
	<del>47. Will it improve public access to information and services?</del>	
	48. Will it improve transport provision and accessibility?	
	49. Will it improve choice of transport mode?	
J. To promote safe communities, reduce crime and fear of crime.	50. Will it encourage crime-sensitive design?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in overall British Crime Survey comparator recorded crime - Lichfield District</li> </ul>
	51. Will it target, reduce and sustain a reduction of burglary?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of residents who say that they feel 'very' or 'fairly' safe when outside in Staffordshire during the day</li> </ul>
	52. Will it reduce the likelihood of violence and antisocial behaviour?	
	53. Will it help to ensure safe journeys and reduce road casualties?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of residents who say that they feel 'very' or</li> </ul>

K. To improve the health of the population.	54. Will it improve the standard of healthcare, particularly for the elderly?	'fairly' safe when outside in Staffordshire after dark
	55. Will it support healthy lifestyles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public perceptions of high levels of Anti-Social Behaviour</li> </ul>
	56. Will it help to reduce the use of drugs and alcohol?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in health inequalities between population of most deprived super output areas and least deprived areas by narrowing the gap in all age, all cause mortality (age standardised rate per 1,000)</li> </ul>
	56a Will it help to reduce health inequalities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of adults aged 18-64 with physical disabilities helped to live at home, per 1,000 population</li> <li>Life expectancy</li> <li>Increase the level of physical activity from 22.4% of the population taking 3x30mins of moderate exercise a week (Active Peoples Survey)</li> </ul>
L. To enable improved community participation.	57. Will it empower all sections of the community to participate in decision-making and the impacts of those decisions?	
	58. Will it improve community capacity to enable engagement in community enterprise?	
	59. Is there a framework for engagement with communities, including novel approaches to reach particular groups/sectors?	

Table 4.3 Proposed Framework of Sustainability Objectives

## 5 Subsequent Stages & Tasks of the SA/SEA Process

**5.1** In order to achieve an appropriate balance between the need for independent review during the SA process and effective integration with the LDF preparation, it has been agreed that subsequent stages and tasks of the SA will be undertaken by the established multi-disciplinary SEA Working Group. This Scoping Report and its consultation represent the first stage of the SA process. The proposed framework of objectives provides a tool to be consistently applied to all DPDs and SPDs as they are prepared as part of the Lichfield District LDF.

**5.2** Following a five week consultation on this SA Scoping Report, it is likely that changes will need to be made to incorporate stakeholder feedback, which may require objectives of the SA framework to be modified. Stages B (Developing and Refining Options) and C (Appraising the Effects of the Plan) of the SA will then run alongside the DPD preparation, leading to its statutory six week public consultation (Stage D). These subsequent stages will be carried out in accordance with the ODPM SA guidance. The types of tasks to be undertaken within Stages B-E are explained below.

### 5.1 Stage B: Developing & Refining Options & Assessing Effects

**5.3** Issues and options for the Core Strategy DPD are currently being prepared by Lichfield District Council and are expected to be published for consultation with stakeholders in Autumn 2007. Issues and options will need to be appraised alongside their preparation. The appraisal will take account of alternatives considered and recommend improvements where necessary as to how options could be made more sustainable.

**5.4** Preferred options for the Core Strategy will be prepared by Lichfield District Council taking into account stakeholder comments on issues and options and the accompanying SA work. A more detailed appraisal of the preferred options will then be undertaken, using the framework of objectives and scoring system set out in section 4 of this report. In order to do this, the effects of the Plan will need to be predicted and assessed, using baseline data to qualify and quantify effects wherever possible. Consideration will be given to measures that could be introduced to mitigate any adverse effects on sustainability and maximise benefits.

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

**5.5** A final SA report will be produced which details the process undertaken and results of the appraisal. A draft format for this report is set out in **Table 5.1**.

#### 1. Summary & Outcomes

Non-technical summary

Statement on the difference the process has made

How to comment on the report

#### 2. Introduction

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

Aims and structure of the report

Background to Lichfield District Local Development Framework

### **3. Methodology**

Approach to SA

Stages and tasks undertaken

Consultation

Limitations

### **4. Sustainability Issues & Character of Lichfield District**

Links to other plans and programmes

Social, environmental and economic issues

Baseline data and indicators

SA appraisal framework

### **5. Issues and Options**

Alternative options considered

Assessment of effects

Choice of preferred option

Mitigation and maximising benefits

### **6. Appraisal of Core Strategy DPD**

Assessment of effects

How effects were considered in developing policies and proposals

Mitigation and maximising benefits

### **7. Implementation**

### **8. Monitoring Proposals**

Table 5.1 Draft Format for Final SA Report

### 5.3 Stage D: Consulting on the Draft Plan & Final SA

5.6 The final SA report will be consulted on alongside the statutory six-week pre-submission public participation stage of the DPD, expected to take place in April 2008. Consultation will need to comply with the Statement of Community Involvement and requirements of the SEA Directive. Should any significant changes be made to the DPD as a result of public consultation, additional appraisal work will need to be carried out and the final SA report amended to reflect the results.

### 5.4 Stage E: Monitoring & Implementation of the DPD

5.7 The final SA Report will set out recommendations for monitoring the sustainability effects of the DPDs. Recommendations for a process for dealing with adverse or unexpected effects will also be included in the SA report.

# Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes

## Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes

Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy	Key Targets & Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy & SA	Implications for the Core Strategy
<b>EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EC)</b>		
Addresses long term conservation of all wild birds. Applies to birds, nests, eggs and habitats.	No specific targets identified	Ensure conservation of all wild bird species, and within the District there are sites of significance for migratory birds. Of relevance in considering site specific policies and development control issues.  Relevant provisions of these directives are incorporated into national strategy and planning policy.
<b>EC Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC and Bern Convention 1979</b>		
Aims to conserve and protect flora, fauna and their natural habitats	Some species and habitats specifically protected by this legislation are within the District	Relevant provisions of these directives are incorporated into national strategy and planning policy.
<b>EC Directive Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>		
To limit waste. Promote and prevention, recycling and conversion of wastes with a view to their re-use. Without endangering human health or the environment in particular water, air, soil, plants and animals. Nuisance through noise or odours , without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest	No specific targets identified	Should consider throughout all documents the minimisation of waste and effects on communities.  Relevant provisions of these directives are incorporated into national strategy and planning policy.
<b><u>European Landscape Convention</u></b>		
Aims to encourage policies for protecting, managing and planning landscapes. "Landscape" is defined as an area, as	No specific targets identified	



<p>perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors. The convention applies this to urban and rural areas, outstanding and ordinary landscapes, to degraded as well as well-preserved places. This is well reflected in EH national programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation.</p>		
<p><b>European Spatial Development Perspective</b>                  Para (17) defines balanced spatial development as "reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with the areas ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at a larger scale territorial development". The "conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage" is identified as a fundamental goal of European policy (18). This translates into three policy guidelines for spatial development (19) of which "sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage" is the key environmental objective for promoting sustainable development. This is set in the context of the recognition that "Natural and cultural heritage in the EU is endangered by economic and social modernisation processes. European cultural landscapes, cities and towns, as well as a variety of natural and historic monuments are part of the European heritage. Its fostering should be an important task for modern architecture, urban and landscape planning.</p>	<p>No specific targets identified</p>	

Table 1.1 Scoping of Key European Directives

Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy	Key Targets & Indicators Relevant to Core Strategy & SA	Implications for the Core Strategy
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM, Feb 2005)</b></p>		

## Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes

# Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes

<p>Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive urban and rural development by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life;</li> <li>contributing to sustainable economic development;</li> <li>protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities;</li> <li>ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and,</li> <li>ensuring that development supports good access to key services for all members of the community.</li> </ul> <p>Reduce energy use, reduce emissions, promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development.</p> <p>Plan policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure that the impact of development on the social fabric of communities is considered and taken into account;</li> <li>seek to reduce social inequalities;</li> <li>address accessibility to community facilities</li> <li>increase levels of physical activity through walking/cycling, quality design, open space, sport and recreation provision</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets</p>	<p>The policies set out in this PPS will need to be taken into account by the Local Authority in the preparation of the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy provides the framework for delivering sustainable development in the District. PPS1 specifies that in preparing spatial plans, planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set a clear vision for the future pattern of development, with clear objectives for achieving that vision and strategies for delivery and implementation.</li> <li>Planning should lead and focus on outcomes. Plan policies must be set out clearly, with indicators against which progress can be measured. Plans should guide patterns of development and seek to manage changes to the areas they cover.</li> <li>Consider the needs and problems of the communities in their areas and how they interact, and relate them to the use and development of land. They should deal not only with what can be built where and in what circumstances, but should set out also how social, economic and</li> </ul>
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<p>Planning policies should seek to protect and enhance the quality, character and amenity value of the countryside and urban areas as a whole. A high level of protection should be given to most valued townscapes and landscapes, wildlife habitats and natural resources. Promotion of design which is appropriate for its context, reinforcement of local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Development plan policies should take account of environmental issues such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the use of renewable energy; air quality and pollution; land contamination; the protection of groundwater from contamination; and noise and light pollution;</li> <li>● the protection of the wider countryside and the impact of development on landscape quality; the conservation and enhancement of wildlife species and habitats and the promotion of biodiversity; the need to improve the built and natural environment in and around urban areas and rural settlements, including the provision of good quality open space; the conservation of soil quality; and the preservation and enhancement of built and archaeological heritage;</li> <li>● avoiding new development in areas at risk of flooding and sea-level rise, and as far as possible, by accommodating natural hazards and the impacts of climate change; and,</li> <li>● the management of waste in ways that protect the environment and human health, including producing less waste and using it as a resource wherever possible.</li> </ul> <p>Development plan policies should seek to minimise the need to consume new resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● environmental objectives will be achieved through plan policies. Seek to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration. Plans should take full account of other relevant strategies and programmes and, where possible, be drawn up in collaboration with those responsible for them. The aim should be to co-ordinate urban and rural regeneration strategies, regional economic and housing strategies, community development and local transport plans with development plans. Planning authorities should consult closely with the bodies responsible for those strategies to ensure a coherent and consistent approach.</li> </ul>
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## Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes

# Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes

<p>Local authorities should promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p> <p>Planning authorities should seek to support efficient, competitive and innovative business.</p> <p>In preparing development plans, planning authorities should seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● support efficient, competitive and innovative business, commercial and industrial sectors.</li> <li>● bring forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in appropriate locations to meet the expected needs for industrial development, taking into account issues such as accessibility and sustainable transport needs, the provision of essential infrastructure, including for sustainable waste management, and the need to avoid flood risk and other natural hazards.</li> </ul> <p>Reduce the need to travel</p> <p>Bring vacant and underused previously developed land and buildings back into beneficial use.</p>		<p><b>Planning Policy Statement : Planning and Climate Change. Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1. (Dec 2006)</b></p> <p>Sets out how planning should help shape places to achieve lower carbon emissions and to be resilient to climate change</p> <p>Identifies target of 10% reduction on developments over 1,000sqm until local policy in place.</p> <p>Core Strategy will incorporate policies on climate change and spatial strategy will need to consider implications of climate change.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belt 1995 (Amended 2001)</b></p>		

<p>The use of land in the Green Belt has a positive role to play in fulfilling the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● to provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population;</li> <li>● to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas;</li> <li>● to retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near to where people live;</li> <li>● to improve damaged and derelict land around towns;</li> <li>● to secure nature conservation interest; and</li> <li>● to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses.</li> </ul> <p>The essential characteristic of Green Belts is their permanence. Their protection must be maintained as far as can be seen ahead.</p> <p>There will be a presumption against inappropriate development unless very special circumstances are proved.</p> <p>The visual amenity of Green Belt should not be injured by proposals for development.</p> <p>In addition to the above main objectives, more detailed policy is set out in relation to specific types of development.</p>	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>Core Strategy sets the framework for Green Belt policy and settlement policy within the District, including the direction of long-term development. Core Strategy should therefore be consistent with PPG2 wherever relevant, both in terms of general Green Belt policy and policy on specific types of development within the Green Belt.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing Nov 2006</b></p>		

## Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes

# Policies & Programmes

## Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans,

<p>Sets out the Government's planning policy guidance for the provision of housing. Housing policy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community;</li> <li>To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need;</li> <li>To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing;</li> <li>To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural.</li> <li>the importance of respecting local character</li> </ul>	<p>60% of new housing should be provided on previously developed land nationally.</p> <p>National indicative minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare.</p> <p>Incorporates a requirement for the identification of a 15 year land supply with a continuous five year supply of deliverable sites being maintained.</p>	<p>Principles within this will need to be followed within the LDF. The LDF should set out a strategy for the planned location of new housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms 1992</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage industrial and commercial development while maintaining and improving environmental quality.</li> <li>Encourage new development in locations that can be served by more energy efficient modes of transport.</li> <li>Locate new development on sites which will not add to traffic congestion.</li> <li>To make optimum use of urban land.</li> </ul> <p>Policies must take account of the locational needs of economic development and at the same time seek to control the emissions of greenhouse gases which lead to global warming by maximising the potential use of transport infrastructure other than roads. In particular, development plans offer the opportunity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>encourage new development in locations which minimise the length and number of trips, especially by motor vehicles;</li> <li>encourage new development in locations that can be served by more</li> </ul>		

		<p>energy efficient modes of transport (this is particularly important in the case of offices, light industrial development, and campus style developments such as science and business parks likely to have large numbers of employees);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>discourage new development where it would be likely to add unacceptably to congestion;</li> <li>locate development requiring access mainly to local roads away from trunk roads, to avoid unnecessary congestion on roads designed for longer distance movement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres March 2005</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>planning for the growth and development of existing centres</li> <li>promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres</li> <li>encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.</li> <li>enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community and particularly socially-excluded groups;</li> <li>supporting efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors, with improving productivity;</li> <li>improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the amount of completed retail, office and leisure development</li> <li>the percentage of completed office, retail and leisure development in town centres</li> <li>the network and hierarchy of centres</li> <li>the need for further development</li> <li>the vitality and viability of centres</li> </ul>	<p>Core Strategies should implement the Government's objectives for town centres, by planning positively for their growth and development. They should therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop a hierarchy and network of centres;</li> <li>assess the need for further main town centre uses and ensure there is the capacity to accommodate them;</li> <li>focus development in, and plan for the expansion of, existing centres as appropriate, and at the local level</li> <li>identify appropriate sites in development plan documents;</li> </ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to promote social inclusion, ensuring that communities have access to a range of main town centre uses, and that deficiencies in provision in areas with poor access to facilities are remedied;</li> <li>to encourage investment to regenerate deprived areas, creating additional employment opportunities and an improved physical environment;</li> <li>to promote economic growth of regional, sub-regional and local economies;</li> <li>to deliver more sustainable patterns of development, ensuring that locations are fully exploited through high-density, mixed-use development and promoting sustainable transport choices, including reducing the need to travel and providing alternatives to car use;</li> <li>to promote high quality and inclusive design, improve the quality of the public realm and open spaces, protect and enhance the architectural and historic heritage of centres, provide a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity and ensure that town centres provide an attractive, accessible</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promote town centre management, creating partnerships to develop, improve and maintain the town centre, and manage the evening and nighttime economy; and</li> <li>regularly monitor and review the impact and effectiveness of their policies for promoting vital and viable town centres.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas 2002</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas</li> <li>Promote more sustainable patterns of development</li> <li>Improve the economic performance of English regions</li> <li>Focus most new development in or near to local service centres</li> <li>Identify suitable buildings and development sites for community services and facilities, particularly small-scale</li> <li>Protect best agricultural land</li> <li>Give favourable consideration to proposals for diversification in Green Belts where the development preserves the openness of the Green Belt</li> </ul>		<p>Planning authorities have an important role to play in delivering the Government's objectives for rural areas.</p> <p>The policies and objectives set out in PPS7 will need to be taken into account by local planning authorities in the preparation of Core Strategies. Planning policies in Core Strategies should facilitate</p>



<p>Seeks a commitment to good design that makes an important contribution to local identity and regional diversity. It supports the re-use of existing buildings in the countryside where this would meet sustainable development objectives and the need to preserve buildings of historic or architectural importance. It identifies that the historic environment has a role in the economics of the region through tourism and leisure.</p>	<p>and promote sustainable patterns of development and sustainable communities in rural areas.</p> <p>This should include policies to sustain, enhance and, where appropriate, revitalise country towns and villages (including through the provision of affordable housing) and for strong, diverse, economic activity, whilst maintaining local character and a high quality environment. To ensure these policies are relevant and effective, planning authorities should be aware of the circumstances, needs and priorities of the rural communities and businesses in their area, and of the interdependence between urban and rural areas.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation 2005</b></p>	
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● to promote sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development,</li> <li>● to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites, the natural physical processes on which they depend and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support.</li> <li>● to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and ensuring that</li> </ul>	<p>The planning system has a significant part to play in meeting the Government's international commitments and domestic policies for habitats, species and ecosystems.</p> <p>Taking full account of biodiversity will be particularly important in developing a spatial strategy to accommodate growth</p>

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<p>developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● maintain Networks of Natural Habitats</li> </ul> <p><b>Principles:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas.</li> <li>● Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests</li> <li>● Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features, both individually and in combination, make to conserving these resources.</li> <li>● Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport 2001</b></p> <p>Promotes sustainable transport through policies that seek:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● More sustainable choices for both people and moving freight.</li> <li>● Accessibility to services by public transport, walking and cycling.</li> <li>● Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</li> </ul>		<p>The Core Strategy will have a key role in integrating transportation planning into the spatial. By shaping the pattern of development and influencing the location, scale, density, design and mix of land uses, planning can help to reduce the need to travel, reduce the length of journeys and make it safer and easier for</p>

	<p>people to access jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking, and cycling.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment 1994</b></p> <p>Provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It is fundamental to the Government's policies for environmental stewardship that there should be effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment and enhancement. The objective of planning processes should be to reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the natural and historic environment and consider the capacity of the historic environment to accommodate change, the relationship to good design, setting considerations.</p>	
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning 1990</b></p> <p>Archaeological remains must not be needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. There should be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not.</p>	
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space Sport and Recreation 2002</b></p> <p>Open spaces, sports and recreational facilities that are of high quality or of particular value to a local community should be recognised and given protection.</p> <p>With any development, consideration should be made to avoid any erosion of recreational function and maintain or enhance the character of open spaces; their contribution to the quality of the surrounding area; ensure open spaces do not suffer from increased over looking, traffic flows or other encroachment; protect and enhance the public rights of way network; and</p>	
	<p>Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology.</p>
	<p>The policies set out PPG17 will need to be taken into account by local authorities in the preparation of Core Strategies.</p> <p>In particular, to ensure effective planning for open space, sport and recreation it is essential that the needs of communities are known. Assessments will need to be undertaken at district level.</p>

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consider the impact of any development on biodiversity and nature conservation provides for local assessment of needs and the development of local standards for provision.		
<b>Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy 2004</b>		
Renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated throughout England in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily. This includes specific reference to World Heritage Sites, SAC, SPA, RAMSAR, SSSI's, National Nature Reserves, AONB, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Battlefields and Registered Parks and Gardens		The policies set out in this statement will need to be taken into account by Local Authorities in the preparation of Core Strategies.
Development proposals should demonstrate any environmental, economic and social benefits as well as how any environmental and social impacts have been minimised through careful consideration of location, scale, design and other measures.		
<b>Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control 2004</b>		
Protecting and improving the natural environment, public health and safety, and amenity.		The policies in PPS23 and the advice in the accompanying Annexes should be taken into account by Local Authorities in preparing Core Strategies.
Urban and rural regeneration and the redevelopment of previously developed sites.		
<b>Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk Dec 2006</b>		
Built development within the flood plain is considered to be wholly exceptional and limited to essential transportation and utilities infrastructure.	Does not contain any targets	Preparation of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will need to be undertaken to inform the LDF and SA
A risk based approach should be adopted for proposals in and affecting flood risk areas taking account of areas likely to flood.		

<p>Further development should ensure it avoids areas of highest risks unless it can be demonstrated no reasonable options are available in lower risk categories.</p> <p>Redevelopment on previously developed land should avoid interference with floodplain flows.</p> <p>Surface water runoff should be controlled as near to the source as possible by encouraging sustainable drainage systems</p> <p>Individual authorities should consider catchment wide issues when preparing plans and determining applications</p>	
<p><b>Strong and Prosperous Communities- The Local Government White Paper Oct 2006</b></p> <p>Place-making is at the heart of the White Paper – recognising that the plans, strategies and actions of all stakeholders in an area should be working towards defining what a locality should be.</p> <p>Key objectives of the place-making agenda include building prosperous and cohesive sustainable communities where people want to live and work and businesses want to invest. Economic Development is a key driver of community prosperity and well-being.</p> <p>Spatial plans must take their lead from the Community Strategy and the needs and aspirations of the local community as communicated in different ways eg. through LAA's.</p> <p>No targets identified</p> <p>The LDF is seen in the White Paper as a major tool in recognising the need for and delivering sustainable, prosperous and cohesive communities. It should represent a spatial expression of the Sustainable Community Strategy and link appropriately with other plans and policies to define a place.</p>	

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<p>Partnership working and integration are the keys to delivering on policies and plans. Plans and proposals contained in the LDF must have synergy in terms of what they are seeking to realise and in terms of delivery, implementation will and should be dependent upon different disciplines coming together eg. housing, planning, education, waste, environmental health, transport etc.</p>		
<p><b>Planning for a Sustainable Future – White Paper May 2007</b></p> <p>The Planning White Paper provides for a package of reforms intended to consolidate and further improve upon means of delivering sustainable communities and sustainable development. It specifically recognises the importance of infrastructure provision as a key component of planning for and achieving sustainable development. Furthermore it seeks to put a stronger emphasis on economic development and growth as a factor in providing for local prosperity and well-being. The White Paper however does acknowledge that in taking forward plans attention needs to be paid to the issue of climate change and as such a careful balance between the objectives of social and economic development, and environmental impact.</p>	<p>No specific targets identified</p>	<p>The LDF will need to consider issues such as sustainable economic development and infrastructure planning and delivery at the local level. However, in doing so the wider issue of environmental impact and the effects of plans and proposals in terms of climate change will have to be carefully assessed.</p>
<p><b>Securing the Future- UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy March 2005</b></p> <p>The strategy identifies principles for sustainable development and shared priorities agreed across the UK.</p>	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>Take account of UK principles for sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>● Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>● Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>● Promoting good governance; and</li> <li>● Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Energy White Paper – Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy DTI 2003</b></p>		

<p>Renewable energy will play an important part in reducing carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p>The future energy system will require greater involvement from English regions and from local communities, complemented by a planning system that is more helpful to investment in infrastructure and new electricity generation, particularly renewables.</p> <p>Government will continue to emphasise the benefits of CHP and community heating whenever Planning Policy Guidance, Regional Planning Guidance or Sustainable Development Guidance is introduced or reviewed.</p> <p>Regional bodies are encouraged to examine strategically the resources and opportunities for renewable projects within their areas and what they can do to develop them in their region.</p>	<p>Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2050.</p> <p>Renewables to supply 10% of UK electricity in 2010, subject to the costs being acceptable to the consumer.</p> <p>Doubling renewables' share of electricity generation in the decade after that.</p> <p>To hit the 10% target the UK will need to install approximately 10,000MW of renewables capacity by 2010, an annual build rate of over 1250MW.</p>	<p>Principles in the energy white paper have been incorporated into draft supplement to PPS1 on Climate Change</p>
<p><b>Transport White Paper The Future of Transport – A Network for 2030 DoT 2004</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life.</li> <li>● Keeping the environmental impacts of new and existing transport infrastructure to a minimum.</li> <li>● Deliver carbon savings and reduce the impact of other emissions which pollute the environment.</li> <li>● Reducing the impact of all forms of transport.</li> </ul>	<p>Reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40% and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50% by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98.</p>	<p>Transport policies within the Core Strategy should be aligned with the objectives in the White Paper.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ensuring that the noise impacts of transport are reduced and mitigated.</li> <li>● Reducing the impact of freight on congestion and the environment.</li> </ul> <p>Encourage freight traffic to be shifted from road to rail or water where this makes sense.</p>		
<p><b>Rural Strategy 2004 DEFRA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Providing thriving economies and communities in rural areas and a countryside for all to enjoy</li> <li>● Ensure that our economic and social strategies are consistent with our aim of protecting and enhancing all aspects of our natural heritage for this and future generations.</li> <li>● Increasing need to take action to prevent damage to and improve the quality of natural resources in the countryside.</li> <li>● Ensuring that the potential of delivery through social enterprises is recognised and exploited. Defra will support development of social enterprise both as a regeneration tool in disadvantaged areas and as a means of sustaining services in more prosperous areas for which the commercial market is weak.</li> <li>● Fair access to public services</li> <li>● Improve the sustainable management of soils</li> <li>● Provide better access to the countryside and to enable more people from a wider range of backgrounds to enjoy its benefits.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>UK Climate Change Programme DETR 2000</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cut congestion.</li> <li>● Reduce pollution.</li> <li>● Changes to the planning system will influence development patterns and reduce the need to travel.</li> </ul>		
<p>Cut the UK's emissions of carbon dioxide by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.</p>		<p>The Core Strategy should aim to ensure that all policies contribute to supporting the objectives of the Programme.</p>



	<p>Electricity suppliers will be obliged to increase the proportion of electricity provided by renewable sources to 10% by 2010, subject to the cost to consumers being acceptable.</p>	
<p><b>Water Act 2003</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The sustainable use of water resources.</li> <li>● The promotion of water conservation.</li> <li>● Places a duty on the Secretary of State to take appropriate steps to encourage water conservation.</li> <li>● Places a duty on public authorities to take into account the desirability of conserving water supplies to premises.</li> </ul>		<p>The Core Strategy should ensure that policies support the conservation and sustainable use of water as prescribed by the Act.</p>
<p><b>National Air Quality Strategy</b></p>		
<p>Contains a range of air quality standards including for the following key pollutants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Nitrogen dioxide</li> <li>● Particulates</li> <li>● Sulphur dioxide</li> </ul>	<p>Nitrogen dioxide: 40 µgm-3 PM10: 40 µgm-3 Sulphur dioxide: 20 µgm-3</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should take account of national air quality standards and the potential effects of future development on air quality across the District.</p>
<p><b>Working the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England DEFRA 2002</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy.</li> <li>● Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands.</li> </ul>	<p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● populations of wild birds</li> <li>● condition of SSSIs</li> <li>● progress with Biodiversity Action Plans</li> </ul>	<p>Local and regional action for biodiversity has been vital to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan since its inception. In particular, the Strategy aims for integration of biodiversity objectives into local plans, policies and programmes. It also seeks local activity at appropriate and</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Woodland: with the management and extension of woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life.</li> <li>● Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● area of land under agrienvironment agreement</li> <li>● biological quality of rivers</li> <li>● progress with Local Biodiversity Action Plans</li> <li>● public attitudes to biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>A large number of more specific core indicators are also identified.</p>	<p>complementary geographical scales to make a tangible contribution to national plans and programmes.</p> <p>The Core Strategy should make an effective contribution wherever relevant to the strategy's aims and objectives for agriculture, woodland and forestry, water and wetlands and urban areas.</p>
<p><b>Education Skills Delivering Results – A Strategy to 2006 DFES 2002</b></p>		
<p><b>Aim:</b></p> <p>To help build a competitive economy and inclusive society by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Creating opportunities for everyone to develop their learning.</li> <li>● Releasing potential in people to make the most of themselves.</li> <li>● Achieving excellence in standards of education and levels of skills.</li> </ul> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Give children an excellent start in education so that they have a better foundation for future learning.</li> </ul>		<p>The Core Strategy should aim to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the strategy wherever relevant.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Enable all young people to develop and to equip themselves with the skills, knowledge and personal qualities needed for life and work.</li> <li>● Encourage and enable adults to learn, improve their skills and enrich their lives.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Choosing Health White Paper DoH 2004</b></p> <p>To create a society where more people, particularly those in disadvantaged groups or areas, are encouraged and enabled to make healthier choices. In order to close the gap, we must ensure that the most marginalised and excluded groups and areas in society see faster improvements in health.</p> <p><b>Principles:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● supporting informed choice for all</li> <li>● building information, support and services around people's lives and ensuring that they have equal access to them</li> <li>● working in partnership to make health everybody's business</li> </ul> <p>Physical Activity Action Plan 2005 highlights the importance of increasing physical activity levels to contribute to improved health (e.g 3x30 mins can halve the risk of heart attacks and strokes)</p>		
<p><b>Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action DoH 2003</b></p> <p><b>Themes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● supporting families, mothers and children – to ensure the best possible start in life and break the inter-generational cycle of health.</li> <li>● engaging communities and individuals – to ensure relevance, responsiveness and sustainability.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>By 2010 to reduce the inequalities in health outcomes by 10 per cent as measured by infant mortality, life expectancy at birth, spatial and social differences.</p> <p>A range of policy issues covered by the Core Strategy are directly relevant to health and health inequalities e.g. housing, transport, planning, employment, education and skills, environment, rural affairs. Furthermore, health inequality often has</p>		

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – making certain that the NHS provides leadership and makes the contribution to reducing inequalities that is expected of it.</li> <li>addressing the underlying determinants of health – dealing with the longterm underlying causes of health inequalities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Principles:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preventing health inequalities getting worse by reducing exposure to risks and addressing the underlying causes of ill health.</li> <li>working through the mainstream by making services more responsive to the needs of disadvantaged populations.</li> <li>targeting specific interventions through new ways of meeting need, particularly in areas resistant to change.</li> <li>supporting action from the centre and through the regions by clear policies effectively managed.</li> <li>delivering at a local level and meeting national standards through diversity of provision.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Death rates from cancer and heart disease.</li> <li>Teenage conception rate.</li> <li>Road accident casualty rates in disadvantaged communities.</li> <li>Numbers of primary care professionals.</li> <li>Uptake of flu vaccinations.</li> <li>Smoking among manual groups and among pregnant women.</li> <li>Educational attainment</li> <li>Consumption of fruit and Vegetables.</li> <li>Proportion in non-decent housing.</li> <li>PE and school sport.</li> <li>Children in poverty.</li> <li>Homeless families living in temporary accommodation.</li> </ul>	<p>a spatial element. The Core Strategy should consider its potential impacts on health and health inequalities and also where opportunities exist for promoting better health for all.</p>
<p><b>Transport Ten Year Plan, DfT 2000</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a modern, high quality public transport, both locally and nationally. People will have more choice about how they travel, and more will use public transport</li> <li>more light rail systems and attractive bus services that are fully accessible and integrated with other types of transport</li> </ul>	<p>Includes a variety of targets including:</p> <p>10% increase in bus passenger journeys;</p>	<p>Safeguard routes and make provision for transport within new developments, incorporate the objectives of the Staffordshire LTP.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● high quality park and ride schemes so that people do not have to drive into congested town centres</li> <li>● easier access to jobs and services through improved transport links to regeneration areas and better land use planning</li> <li>● a modern train fleet, with reliable and more frequent services, and faster trains cutting intercity journey times</li> <li>● a well-maintained road network with real-time driver information for strategic routes and reduced congestion</li> <li>● fully integrated public transport information, booking and ticketing systems, with a single ticket or card covering the whole journey</li> <li>● safer and more secure transport accessible to all</li> <li>● a transport system that makes less impact on the environment.</li> </ul>	<p>more park and ride schemes;</p> <p>safer walking and cycling routes, more 20mph area and Home Zones for safer roads particularly around schools</p> <p>Rail: 50% increase in use; 80% increase in rail freight; better integration with cars, buses, taxis, bicycles and better links to airports.</p> <p>Roads: 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents</p>	<p>Need to consider how spatial strategy can contribute to promoting greater use of public transport.</p>
<p><b>The Historic Environment – A Force for Our Future DCMS 2001</b></p>		
<p>The headline messages of the document are that Government looks to a future in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies;</li> <li>● the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised;</li> <li>● the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage;</li> </ul>		<p>The Core Strategy should aim to support and encourage the achievement of these objectives wherever relevant.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations;</li> <li>the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed.</li> </ul> <p>Policy commitments include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government looks to local authorities to adopt a positive approach to the management of the historic environment within their area and monitoring its condition. It urges them to appoint champions for the historic environment within their management structures and to ensure that elected members have access to training in respect of the historic environment wherever it is needed.</li> <li>The Government wants to ensure that local policy-making on the historic environment takes proper account of the value a community places on particular aspects of its immediate environment.</li> <li>The Government commends character assessment to local authorities both as a useful tool in itself and as a way of encouraging greater involvement by local communities in conservation issues.</li> <li>The Government encourages local authorities and Local Strategic Partnerships, in preparing their community strategies, to consider the role of the historic environment in promoting economic, employment and educational opportunities within the locality.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Transport 2010 Meeting the Local Transport Challenge DT 2005</b></p>		
<p>How the settlement will help to implement the Governments Vision of a modern local transport system</p>	<p>Various outputs identified – such as km of cycle routes to be built, pedestrian and footway improvements etc.</p>	<p>The LDF will need to consider the issues raised, most of which have been translated into the Staffordshire Local Transport Plan</p>
<p><b>Housing Corporation Sustainability Action Plan, Housing Corporation, 2003 and Annual Report 2005</b></p>		

Sets out the Housing Corporation approach to sustainability and how it relates to its future programmes	Target for decent homes standard and all new build to be min of EcoHomes “good” standard	Relevance to affordable housing policy
<b>the bigPicture : Social Housing and Sustainability, Housing Corporation, 2000</b>		
Supports the importance of sustainability in achieving better quality housing, more cohesive communities and a sustainable natural environment.	Identifies the national sustainable development indicators related to housing and communities	Sets context for much of sustainability issues as relevant to housing
<b>Part IV Air Quality Environmental protection Act 1990</b>		
Requirement to produce air quality strategy		Air Quality Strategy being prepared and will need to inform LDF
<b>The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulation 2000</b>		
Industrial Air Pollution Control		LDF will need to consider impacts as there are industrial polluters within the district and land use implications have arisen
<b>Accessible Natural Green Space Standards In Towns and Cities 1995</b>		
Aims to provide accessible greenspaces within urban areas so as to improve quality of life and quality of the environment.	Sets out preferred standards for accessibility to greenspaces to work towards. Encourages LA's to determine themselves the most appropriate policy response. Open Space SPD and Assessment 2005 provide useful input into this process.	Ensure that existing greenspaces are protected and in exceptional circumstances where they are to be lost development to ensure that suitable and acceptable replacement facilities are provided. Encourage the creation of new greenspaces an areas identified as deficient.
<b>Waterways and Development Plans 2003 BW</b>		

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Suggests numerous policies for waterways for inclusion in development plans.	No targets identified	<p>Numerous canals cross through the district as well as a disused canal where attempts are being made to reinstate it. Important to the local natural and built environment and local economy.</p> <p>Develop tourism related benefits to the district.</p> <p>To promote the new Lichfield Canal</p>
<b>Biodiversity – UK Action Plan 1994</b>		
The UK BAP was published in response to the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	UK BAP targets have been translated into Staffordshire BAP	LDF will need to assess its impact upon these targets and to increase biodiversity throughout the district.
<b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</b>		
Places a duty on public authorities to have regard to biodiversity in exercising their function		
<b>Heritage Protection White Paper March 2007</b>		
Proposes changes to the heritage protection system. Listed buildings will be called "designated buildings" and sites and recorded in a combined register with archeology. Designations of grade I, grade II* and grade II will be extended to all national assets, including Scheduled Monuments. The Register will include marine historic sites and sites of early human activity without structures in addition to historic buildings, archeological sites, parks, gardens, battlefields and World Heritage Sites. Historic Asset Consent will replace Listed Building Consent and Scheduled Monument Consent. Other changes are proposed but are subject to further consultation.	No targets are identified	LDF will need to reflect new terminology and changes to that included in the Register.
<b>Making Space for Water March 2005</b>		



<p>Promotes a holistic approach to managing flood and coastal erosion risks in England. Seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure adaptability to climate change becomes integral part of flood decisions</li> <li>expand flood warning and flood awareness and encourage measures to improve resistance and resilience to flooding</li> <li>encourage inclusion of flood risk assessments at all levels of the planning process</li> <li>make greater use of rural land solutions, creation of wetlands and washlands</li> <li>integrated urban drainage management</li> <li>coastal issues</li> </ul>	<p>No relevant targets</p>	<p>LDF will need to be informed by the SFRA and consider the impact of other principles on land use within the district</p>
<p><b>Draft MPS 1 Planning and Minerals</b></p>		
<p>Annex 3 Natural building and roofing stone provision. Seeks protection of existing sources of stone and roofing materials used in historic buildings and to safeguard them for reuse when required in order to repair and enhance the historic environment.</p>	<p>No targets are identified</p>	<p>LDF will need to consider.</p>
<p><b>PAS 2010:2006 Planning to Halt the loss of Biodiversity. Biodiversity conservation standards for planning in the United Kingdom. Code of Practice</b></p>		

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<p>Provides recommendations and information on tasks to be undertaken to ensure lawful compliance and good practice.</p> <p>key planning responsibilities that should incorporate biodiversity conservation</p> <p>a consistent framework for incorporating biodiversity into both forward planning and development control and management functions</p>	<p>No targets are identified</p>	<p>LDF will need to consider biodiversity impacts and its responsibilities as local authority</p>
<p>Table 1.2 Scoping of National Plans, Policies &amp; Programmes</p>		
<p><b>Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Key Targets &amp; Indicators Relevant to the Core Strategy &amp; SA</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for the Core Strategy</b></p>
<p><b>A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands. Regional Sustainable Development Framework version 2 July 2006</b></p> <p>Develop thriving sustainable communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provide opportunities for communities to participate in and contribute to the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life</li> <li>● Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</li> <li>● Improve health and reduce health inequalities</li> <li>● Tackle poverty and disadvantage</li> <li>● Promote and improve access to services and opportunity</li> <li>● Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural and recreational activities</li> <li>● Provide decent and affordable housing for all</li> <li>● Enhance and protect the environment:</li> <li>● Value, enhance and protect the region's environmental assets</li> <li>● Value, enhance and protect biodiversity</li> </ul>		<p>Defines the meaning of sustainable development for the West Midlands region, and sets out the objectives which need to be achieved in order to implement development which is sustainable. The Core Strategy and the SA must take account of these objectives.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Encourage development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings and creates high quality built environments incorporating high quality green space and encouraging biodiversity</li> <li>● Encourage urban development that improves the quality of the urban environment as a whole</li> <li>● Encourage local stewardship of local environments</li> <li>● Minimise air, water and soil pollution levels</li> <li>● Minimise the Region's contribution to the causes of climate change while implementing a managed response to its unavoidable impacts</li> <li>● Ensure prudent and efficient use of natural resources:</li> <li>● Reduce overall energy use through increasing energy efficiency, and increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources</li> <li>● Conserve use of natural resources such as water and minerals</li> <li>● Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings</li> <li>● Ensure the location of development makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and helps reduce need to travel, especially by private car</li> <li>● Reduce the production of pollutants and congestion from transport while creating good accessibility for all people in the Region</li> <li>● Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery</li> <li>● Encourage local sourcing of goods and materials</li> <li>● Develop a flourishing, diverse and stable regional economy</li> <li>● Achieve sustainable economic growth and prosperity for the benefit of all</li> </ul>		
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Create high quality employment opportunities suited to the changing needs of the local workforce, whilst recognising the value and contribution of unpaid work</li> <li>● Promote investment in future prosperity</li> <li>● Encourage ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development</li> <li>● Encourage a culture of enterprise and innovation</li> <li>● Promote and support the development of new technologies, especially those with high value and low impact</li> <li>● Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility</li> </ul>		
<p><b>West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy June 2004</b></p> <p><b>Strategic objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● to make the major urban areas of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest;</li> <li>● to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region;</li> <li>● to create a joined-up multi-centred Regional structure where all areas/centres have distinct roles to play;</li> <li>● to retain the Green Belt, but to allow an adjustment of boundaries where this is necessary to support urban regeneration;</li> <li>● to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and subregional development needs;</li> <li>● to support the diversification and modernisation of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion;</li> </ul> <p>A large number of targets are set.</p> <p>RPG11 is part of the Development Plan and also provides the starting point for the RSS revisions Phases 1-3. Major revisions to the objectives and policies are not anticipated, but development and refinement of the policies to address some specific issues in the revision particularly relating to growth requirements considered in the Phase 2 review.</p> <p>The potential scale of housing growth within the Region is likely to have significant implications for the Core Strategy as the RSS review will set housing growth requirements at a District level.</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region;</li> <li>● to improve significantly the Region's transport systems;</li> <li>● to promote the development of a network of strategic centres across the Region; and</li> <li>● to promote Birmingham as a world city</li> <li>● to secure greenspace as a network of interconnected (protected sites, nature reserves) and green spaces which are linked across a wider area including nearby rural areas so they hang together ecologically and socially in terms of functionality.</li> </ul>		<p>Core Strategies will need to take account of the overall policy framework and strategic objectives in formulating specific policies and must be in general conformity with the RSS.</p> <p>Need to consider how to integrate waste issues within the spatial strategy</p>
<p><b>Guiding principles:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To secure more sustainable patterns of development throughout the Region</li> <li>● To encourage a better balance between jobs, houses and services within each part of the Region in order to create more sustainable and stable communities</li> <li>● To encourage economic growth and increased prosperity throughout the RPG period which serves the broad sustainable development needs of the Region</li> <li>● To ensure that regional inequalities in education, employment, health, environment, and social and cultural potential are narrowed</li> <li>● To facilitate appropriate development in rural communities where job and service needs exist</li> <li>● To protect and enhance the quality of the environment, strengthening the interrelationship with economic and social progress and health and wellbeing</li> <li>● To ensure that the Region's economic and social potential is not undermined by congestion and inaccessibility, but</li> </ul>		

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<p>is supported through the provision of a better balanced and improved transport system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that every part of the West Midlands has a positive role to play in achieving a wider regional vision, and to have full regard to the linkages and relationships that exist between the West Midlands and adjacent areas.</li> </ul> <p>Main Policy Themes</p> <p>Urban renaissance, rural renaissance, communities for all, prosperity for all, quality of environment, energy policies, minerals policies, waste policies, transport and accessibility</p>		
<p><b>West Midlands Regional Housing Strategy 2005, Regional Housing Board, June 2005</b></p> <p>Prioritises the housing needs for the region to allow decisions to be taken on how housing resources should be allocated. View on housing needs, investment priorities and affordable housing targets. Provides regional context for local authorities in drawings up their own strategies</p>		
<p><b>Valuing People and Places: Priorities for Action, Culture West Midlands, June 2005</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The identification of a select number of key opportunities for further large scale cultural developments that could achieve iconic national significance and international recognition</li> <li>Improved management and promotion of nationally and internationally significant cultural destinations, for example SSSIs and AONBs</li> <li>Improvements in the quality of the public realm, townscapes, green spaces and parks, creating places that build on local distinctiveness, value the historic environment and improve Quality of Place for communities</li> <li>Inclusion, especially in Local Development Frameworks, of imaginative proposals to enable the improvement and</li> </ul>		<p>The Core Strategy should aim to support the objectives of the cultural strategy wherever relevant and recognise the importance of the role of culture in quality of life.</p>

<p>further development of high quality cultural facilities and opportunities including innovative uses of community buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A strong cross-cutting approach to cultural development in support of Local Authority Shared Priorities and in local Community Plans</li> <li>● Encouraging partnership working aimed at improving the development and delivery of cultural opportunities, at neighbourhood, local, sub-regional and regional level</li> <li>● Further development of joint-working with local services and community groups to improve cultural opportunities in disadvantaged urban and rural areas</li> <li>● New ways to promote cultural uses, events, good design and regeneration investment to enliven and animate neglected public spaces, parks, town centres and brownfield sites</li> <li>● Support those cultural facilities which have the potential to deliver benefits beyond the local area either because they are unique, of high quality or particularly accessible to the wider region</li> <li>● More engagement at a sub-regional level in joint planning to align cultural priorities with the priorities of Regeneration Zones and Neighbourhood Renewal programmes, for example improving the historic environment to kickstart town centre regeneration</li> </ul>	<p><b>A Regional Food and Drink Cluster Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food</b></p> <p>Strategy sets out the Government's vision for the future for the farming and food industries and charges the regions with the task of developing the national framework into regional implementation plans that deliver real change at a local level. Advantage West Midlands developed the Regional Food and Drink Cluster Strategy that sets out a vision for the food and</p>
	<p>Agriculture is a key industry within the district and large land use thus having key visual impact throughout the area.</p>

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<p>drink industry in the region. This was followed by the regional Delivery Plan that takes forward the combined proposals of both the Regional Food and Drink Cluster Strategy and those elements of the Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food that can be delivered regionally.</p> <p><b>Delivering Advantage: The West Midlands Economic Strategy and Action Plan 2004-2010, Advantage West Midlands and West Midlands Regional Assembly, 2004</b></p>		
<p>Pillar One: Developing a diverse and dynamic business base – supporting enterprise and innovation and securing inward investment to establish, retain and grow more businesses in the West Midlands.</p> <p>Pillar Two: Promoting a learning and skilful region - raising skills levels to ensure our workforce meets the needs of present and potential employers in the region.</p> <p>Pillar Three: Creating the conditions for growth - securing improvements to the region's transport, communication and property infrastructure to support the development of a diverse and dynamic business base.</p> <p>Pillar Four: Regenerating communities in the West Midlands – focusing resources in places of greatest need to ensure that all our communities enjoy a better quality of life.</p>	<p>to ensure that all businesses [and 97% of households] have broadband access and use it to maximum effect.</p>	<p>Location of employment sites is important and there is a need to balance between the need to allocate land and the protection of the environment. The Regional Economic Strategy is currently being revised and its outcomes will need to be taken account of in the Core Strategy.</p>
<p><b>Cultural Life in the West Midlands – A Call for Action, West Midlands Life 2001</b></p>		
<p><b>Principles:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To promote excellence and innovation</li> <li>● To ensure diversity, access and equity</li> <li>● To increase investment, sustainability and effectiveness</li> </ul> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p>		<p>Ensure that culture is embedded into the strategic planning process, with an understanding of the priorities and themes within the Regional Cultural Strategy, particularly in relation to the built and archaeological heritage, sport and physical recreation and tourism.</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To ensure that the West Midlands is recognised as one of the foremost regions for cultural activity both nationally and internationally</li> <li>● To encourage people to visit because of the wealth of cultural and creative activities</li> <li>● To ensure that distinctive sub-regional and local cultural identity is celebrated</li> <li>● To ensure that the best is preserved and renewed and to encourage new cultural work to be created and provide opportunities for innovation and experimentation.</li> <li>● To ensure access to the very best in cultural education and experiences, throughout school and beyond.</li> <li>● To ensure that new cultural choices are created where there are strategic gaps or new demands.</li> <li>● To ensure that all residents and visitors have access to the very best range of cultural activities.</li> <li>● To ensure that the Cultural Strategy is fully recognised in all other strategic development plans.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>West Midlands Visitor Economy Strategy, AWM 2004</b></p>	
<p><b>Strategic aims:</b></p> <p>Add value to the West Midlands visitor economy by attracting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● more visitors from outside the region</li> <li>● more overnight visitors</li> <li>● more business and high-value leisure visitors</li> <li>● more private sector tourism investment.</li> </ul> <p>Enhance the West Midlands for residents and visitors by creating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 'liveable' and 'visitabile' places</li> </ul>	<p>Need to ensure balance of other environmental issues related to more trips by car and accessibility of existing attractions</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● world-class cultural/sport/leisure facilities</li> <li>● high standards of quality</li> <li>● avenues for learning, business support and careers</li> <li>● jobs and economic benefit</li> <li>● sustainable development (environmentally, socially, economically)</li> <li>● local and regional pride.</li> </ul> <p>Support local businesses and cultural life by enhancing and promoting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the quality and quantity of authentic local products</li> <li>● what is distinctive and unique about the region/sub-regions</li> <li>● the multicultural experience of the region.</li> </ul> <p>This is important to Lichfield as is to be aware of the research of others and how we fit into the regions strategy. LDC key to achieving the strategy locally. Lichfield identified as a focus for destination infrastructure and services.</p>		
<b>West Midlands Regional Innovation Strategy Action Plan 2004-2010, AWM</b>		
<p>Mainly concerned with resource, knowledge and company development. Potential to improve the skills base within the local workforce by working with partners from both public and private sectors.</p>		Need to consider how strategy can contribute to improving local skills base
<b>West Midlands Language Strategy AWM October 2003</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Support and assistance to small companies and those trying to break into new export markets.</li> <li>● Support for inward investment by improving language skills in the workforce.</li> </ul>		Consider opportunities to support sector in support for learning and skills.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing the number of modern language graduates and those with combined honours with languages.</li> <li>Increasing social inclusion through improved English language skills and provision for deaf people.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>West Midlands Local Transport Plan, 2006, WM Joint Committee</b></p>		
<p>Sets out the highway authority's policies, strategies, objectives and targets for improving transport in the West Midlands</p>	<p>Targets are included which are translated into SCC plans</p>	<p>The district has strategic transport links within it which are important within the Region.</p>
<p><b>The West Midlands ICT Cluster Strategy 2005, West Midlands ICT Cluster Opportunity Group</b></p>		
<p>Strategic directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating a well networked sector.</li> <li>Growing a small number of niche sub-sectors.</li> <li>Research, collaboration and spin-out activities to exploit innovation.</li> <li>Strategic Enablers:</li> <li>Infrastructure provision, including knowledge, facilities, infrastructure, people, business expertise and finance.</li> <li>Providing the full range of skills required now and in the future.</li> <li>Providing data &amp; Intelligence to underpin strategy and decision making.</li> </ul>	<p>Jobs created and safeguarded</p> <p>Skills including training accreditation</p>	<p>Consider opportunities to support sector in infrastructure development and support for learning and skills.</p>
<p><b>International Trade Strategic Plan for the West Midlands, AWM/Trade Partners UK</b></p>		
<p>To better prepare businesses to take part in international trade by developing a workforce with international trade skills for the future</p>	<p>Jobs created and safeguarded</p> <p>Skills including training accreditation</p>	<p>Consider opportunities to support sector in infrastructure development and support for learning and skills.</p>
<p><b>Priorities Action Plan, West Midlands Regional Skills Partnership</b></p>		

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<p>Key priorities for the employer offer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Integrate skills support with business development support to raise demand for skills and encourage enterprise within organisations</li> <li>● Develop the skills of the workforce – particularly to expand training for basic skills, level 2 and level 3 qualifications</li> <li>● Develop higher level skills for higher value products and services</li> <li>● Recruit and retain employees (and support progression)</li> <li>● Key priorities for the individual offer:</li> <li>● Develop management and leadership skills</li> <li>● Improve employability and encourage progression</li> <li>● Widen access and progression to FE and HE</li> <li>● Build skills for enterprise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gross Value Added</li> <li>● Levels of employment (including employment rate)</li> <li>● Levels of worklessness</li> <li>● Skills levels across those of working age</li> <li>● Percentage of employment in K1 and K2 knowledge intensive sectors</li> <li>● Numbers of organisations employing graduates</li> <li>● Total entrepreneurial activity</li> <li>● Percentage of employers reporting skills gaps</li> <li>● Wages</li> </ul>	<p>In addressing the spatial dimension of learning and skills development, the Core Strategy should be aware of opportunities to support the priorities set out in the Action Plan.</p>
<p><b>Rural Renaissance: Advantage West Midlands Rural Framework. Feb 2005</b></p>		
<p>Sets out the strategy for implementing the West Midlands Economic Strategy in the rural West Midlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To foster the sustainable development and diversification of the rural economy of the West Midlands. To work with partners to develop the business clusters with greatest potential and reach, with a particular focus in the least well performing areas of the region.</li> <li>● To raise skills levels and improve access to skills development opportunities in rural areas, in support of the ten business clusters.</li> <li>● To support restructuring in the West Midlands rural economy through development of an accessible, modern,</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets identified</p>	<p>Rural Renaissance sets out AWM's integrated approach to rural development, demonstrating its role and strategy for implementing the West Midlands Economic Strategy in the rural West Midlands.</p> <p>LDF strategy and policies should reflect aims and objectives.</p>

<p>social and economic infrastructure and the environmental conditions appropriate to the growth needs of rural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To address the region's most significant rural regeneration needs through a locally targeted approach, which improves social infrastructure and capacity; through improving access to opportunity.</li> <li>To be an effective champion for the rural West Midlands at regional, national and international levels, ensuring that the West Midlands makes the most of all opportunities.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>West Midlands Regional Concordat, WMRA and partners. Third Edition. July 2006</b></p>	
<p>Identifies a commitment to work together as a region and Lichfield is an indirect partner organisation. Priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>equality of access and opportunity in all aspects of life for all the region's inhabitants;</li> <li>valuing the diversity of the region's population and taking full account of diverse groups in the development of policy</li> <li>ensuring targeted activity to help disadvantaged or underachieving communities and social groups</li> <li>sensitivity to the use, protection and enhancement of the natural and built environments;</li> <li>ensure the development and maintenance of pleasant and healthy natural and built environments throughout the region;</li> <li>conserve biological and environmental diversity.</li> <li>regenerating rural areas by strengthening and diversifying rural economies;</li> <li>promoting the renaissance of county and market towns;</li> <li>strengthening transport links in rural areas including public transport;</li> <li>encouraging urban dwelling to reduce the strain on rural areas whilst also providing affordable housing to meet local needs;</li> </ul>	<p>Identifies economic, social and environmental principles for development and conservation on a regional basis.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● improving provision of and access to services and facilities;</li> <li>● providing mechanisms for the involvement of rural communities in making decisions that affect them.</li> <li>● promoting improved public health</li> <li>● ensuring more cultural opportunities in all parts of the region;</li> <li>● sustainable economic development across all areas of the region;</li> <li>● securing region-wide economic prosperity by creating wealth through enterprise;</li> <li>● encourage and facilitate the use of innovation and technology;</li> <li>● encourage and aid the development of high value added industry;</li> <li>● encourage and aid increased networking both within industry and between business and other sectors including education and skills.</li> <li>● provision of the highest standards in education at all ages;</li> <li>● increased educational attainment, skill levels and lifelong learning</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Restoring the Regions Wildlife: The Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands, Final Draft, January 2005</b></p> <p>Maintaining and improving the condition of habitats, species and ecosystems</p> <p>Developing an area based approach to restoring wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Further develop a coordinated and integrated spatial framework, incorporating other aspects such as landscape and historic elements as appropriate</li> <li>● Establish spatial biodiversity objectives for the region, linking to the habitat targets.</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets identified</p>	<p>The Core Strategy must place importance on the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and landscape in developing spatial strategies and management policies.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monitoring the condition of habitats, species and ecosystems</li> <li>● Develop coordinated monitoring between key agencies</li> <li>● Link data to key issues e.g. Indicators, Regional Spatial Strategy and climate change</li> <li>● Re-connecting and integrating action for biodiversity with other environmental, social and economic activity</li> <li>● Develop relationships with other sectors, for example exploring brownfield issues with the business sector</li> <li>● Explore economic issues for effective land management</li> <li>● Identify data (and gaps) which can be used to demonstrate examples of reconnecting biodiversity with other activities.</li> <li>● Investigate extent to which greenspace standards (such as English Nature's) are being applied and develop the application of this and other access standards</li> </ul>		
<p><b>A Water Resources Strategy for the West Midlands, Environment Agency</b></p>		
<p>Underpinning principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● prudent and sustainable use of natural resources.</li> <li>● to seek the efficient use of water while bringing forward timely proposals for resource development (the 'twin-track' approach).</li> <li>● the need for the strategy to be robust to uncertainty and change.</li> <li>● where there is uncertainty about the consequences of a proposal, decisions taken should ensure that the environment is protected (the 'precautionary principle').</li> </ul> <p>Water abstraction cut-backs are necessary in some areas to improve the environment.</p>	<p>Estimates of reductions in groundwater licences required to achieve sustainable levels and incorporate efficiency measures and of abstraction amount to up to 100Ml/d region-wide.</p> <p>By 2025, the Agency expects to see water savings of up to 140Ml/d compared to the highest growth scenario, in addition to water savings through maintaining current active leakage control targets and water harvesting, water abstraction, treatment and supply, and water disposal (sewerage and sustainable urban drainage systems).</p>	<p>Future developments in the District should recognise the limited availability of water and incorporate efficiency measures and sustainable drainage systems at the planning stage.</p> <p>The timing and location of new development must respect water resources and environmental constraints. Planners should seek to ensure that development is sustainable, both in terms of water demand (water efficient devices and rainwater harvesting), water abstraction, treatment and supply, and water disposal (sewerage and sustainable urban drainage systems).</p>

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<p>Water resource options that are flexible to the possible impacts of climate change are preferred.</p>		
<p><b>Enriching Our Region: An Environmental Manifesto for the West Midlands, West Midlands Regional Sustainability Forum, 2005</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Action required to achieve the vision for 2025:</li> <li>● replace GDP by ISEW</li> <li>● reduce consumption of natural resources</li> <li>● creative management of waste material</li> <li>● universal recognition of need for recycling</li> <li>● West Midlands to become a leader in energy efficiency</li> <li>● Exploration of new economic sectors</li> <li>● Promoting consumption of local raw materials</li> <li>● Improvement of the public realm</li> <li>● More mixed development</li> <li>● Tackling social problems</li> <li>● Equitable protection from effects of development</li> <li>● Reclamation of derelict and disused land</li> <li>● Sustainable new and refurbished homes</li> <li>● Greater use of design guidance</li> <li>● Right of appeal against planning decisions</li> <li>● Increase proportion of affordable homes</li> <li>● Minimum standards of access to open, recreational and community space</li> <li>● Encourage new ways of working</li> <li>● Amended food policy in favour of local producers</li> <li>● Concentrating housing and economic development in urban areas</li> <li>● Designing car-free communities</li> <li>● Better use of brownfield land</li> <li>● No large development in rural areas</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets identified</p>	<p>Sets out a desired direction of change for a number of policy areas of relevance to the</p> <p>RSS. The Core Strategy and SA should take account of the manifesto in assessing potential opportunities for making a contribution to achieving the vision, where consistent with regional planning policies.</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sensitive planning</li> <li>● National road charging scheme</li> <li>● Improved local facilities and services</li> <li>● Better public transport</li> <li>● No overall increase in road capacity</li> <li>● More effective use of existing airport capacity</li> <li>● Greater care of natural assets</li> <li>● Planning policies to recognise and provide for quality, diversity and distinctiveness of landscapes</li> <li>● Radical improvement in air quality</li> <li>● Recovery of threatened wildlife species</li> <li>● Expansion of important habitats</li> <li>● Introduce water conservation measures</li> </ul>		
<p><b>West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy, West Midlands Regional Assembly, AWM and GOWM, Nov 2004</b></p> <p>Climate change not solely a global issue; it impacts at all levels and can be driven by local influences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● need to improve energy efficiency;</li> <li>● increase the use of renewable energy resources;</li> <li>● maximise uptake of business opportunities;</li> <li>● ensure focused and integrated delivery and implementation</li> </ul> <p>Targets have been set, some local development frameworks should recognise and reflect the benefits of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● security of supply issues</li> <li>● community heating and CHP</li> <li>● building integration of renewables</li> <li>● actions to address climate change mitigation measures</li> </ul> <p>Core Strategies can also place emphasis on the creation of high quality built and natural environments, including promoting energy efficiency and renewables and sustainable transport patterns.</p> <p>Industry: reduce CO2 emissions by 18% by 2010 and an additional 32% by 2020; Commercial and public sector: reduce emissions by 36% by 2010 and an additional 26% by 2020; domestic: reduce emissions by 19% by 2010 and an additional 29% by 2020; transport: stabilise emissions by 2010 and reduce by 7% by 2020; heat from renewable sources providing 0.3% of consumption by 2010 and 1% by 2020.</p>		

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	by 2020; production of 460GWh of liquid biofuels per year (2% of current diesel sales by 2010)	
<b>West Midlands Regional Forestry Framework 2004 and Delivery Plan 2005/6, Forestry Commission West Midlands Conservancy</b>	No specific targets	Core Strategy and SA needs to address landscape issues
<b>The Potential Impacts of Climate Change in the WM – Sustainability WM 2004</b>	No targets identified	Supports adaptation rather than mitigation as a principle to follow. Core Strategy needs to consider implications of forecast changes
<b>Healthy Choices? You Decide, West Midlands Regional Health Partnership, 2007</b>	Many trends and targets. eg. Achieve a 1% year on year increase in physical activity levels and reduce the number doing no physical activity	Consultation document which identifies the most up to date issues within the region and which are considered the most up to date for the LDF strategy and policy preparation and for the SA  Translate to creating sustainable for new housing and employment, green travel plans and incorporating cycle pedestrian routes within new developments, new open space/recreation/play areas and community facilities, environmental improvements within existing developments, designing out crime and energy efficiency within new housing.
<b>Sign up for Sport – A Regional Plan for Sport in the West Midlands, Sport England, 2005</b>		

<p>To significantly increase participation in sport in all age and social groups, leading to improvements in health and other social and economic benefits and providing the basis for progression into higher levels of performance for those with talent and desire to progress</p>	<p>Numerous targets.</p>	<p>LDF needs to give consideration to the aims of the document and how its strategy can contribute to relevant targets. To be reviewed 2007/8</p>
<p><b>West Midlands Green Infrastructure Prospectus, Forestry Commission, March 2007</b></p>		
<p>A 20 year plan to create a high quality environment to help make the region vibrant, prosperous and sustainable. Seeks to reverse environmental decline, enhance existing green assets. Cool urban areas, reduce the impact of noise and air pollution and reduce the risk of flooding.</p>		

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<p><b>Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Key Targets &amp; Indicators Relevant to the Core Strategy &amp; SA</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for the Core Strategy</b></p>
<p><b>GENERAL</b></p>		
<p><b>Lichfield District Delivery Plan, LDC, March 2007</b></p>		
<p>Ensuring that the gap between areas of deprivation and the rest of the District does not widen – <i>closing the gap</i>.  Addressing the problem of housing affordability particularly for young people and particularly in light of population growth which is likely to accentuate the problem in coming years.  Growing our already internationally renowned visitor economy.  Building upon the District's emerging professional service and knowledge economy sectors.  Further engaging the voluntary and community sectors in public service delivery.</p>		<p>The Core Strategy and SA will have regard to the principles. Principles are being translated into specific targets which will be relevant to the monitoring of the effectiveness of the issues</p>

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<p>Maintaining our strong educational achievement whilst also recognising and addressing areas of weakness.</p> <p>Addressing perception of crime, particularly anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Providing positive activities for children and young people.</p>		
<p><b>Staffordshire Structure Plan, SCC, 2001</b></p>		
<p>Key overarching policies and principles which have previously not been incorporated at local level will need to be considered and this provides a useful background. Some of the policies may be saved.</p>	<p>No targets are included</p>	<p>The remaining Structure Plan policies will be superseded by RSS revisions, however the LDF will need to consider issues addressed within the document</p>
<p><b>Staffordshire Waste Core Strategy Issues and Options 2007</b></p>		
<p>Identifies issues and options to be considered across the County and Stoke for Waste. Currently at consultation and their potential influences</p>	<p>No targets within the district identified</p>	<p>Issues and Options non site specific to Lichfield.</p>
<p><b>SOCIAL</b></p>		
<p><b>Draft Shaping the future of Staffordshire 2006-2021, SCC, 2006</b></p>		
<p>Five priorities</p> <p>improving quality of life for children and young people</p> <p>creating healthier communities and giving old people greater control over their own lives</p> <p>developing safer and stronger communities</p> <p>facilitating the growth of the local economy and encouraging enterprise</p> <p>sustaining communities through improved transport, enhancing local environment, reducing waste and providing sustainable local development</p>	<p>To be delivered through the Local Area Agreement</p>	<p>Priorities relevant to the LDF. Core Strategy needs to ensure District level spatial strategy contributes to Staffordshire priorities and targets in the Local Area Agreement</p>

<p><b>Quality of Life in Staffordshire, SCC, 2004</b></p>		
Statistical evidence on the Quality of Life Indicators in Staffordshire	Forms the background resource to many targets	Data and offers positioning evidence and comparisons within the county and nationally
<p><b>Staffordshire Children's Trust, Children and Young Persons Plan, 2006-2009</b></p>		
Within each district deliver positive outcomes for each district in	Targets are incorporated	Overarching principles need to be incorporated into policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Decent Homes Standard, prevent homelessness, cultural, leisure, learning and community opportunities are provided – holiday clubs open spaces theatres etc,</li> <li>● develop road safety schemes and ensure new developments are child friendly,</li> <li>● access to health and social facilities</li> <li>● educate for hygiene and nutrition. promote clean neighbourhoods</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Policing Staffordshire 2007-8 incorporating a Safer Staffordshire Strategy Plan 2006-9 and Performance, Policing and Efficiency Plan 2007/08, Staffordshire Police Authority</b></p>		
Seeks to promote delivery of tailored policing services	Reduce the risk of personal crime to BCS respondents to 6% etc.	LDF can help contribute to attainment of these objectives through design and policy formulation
Citizen Focus, Reducing Crime, Investigating Crime, promote public safety, providing assistance, local policing	Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured to under 406 in 30 days. Reduce worry of burglary to 11%, anti social behaviour to 13% and drug use to 26%	
<p><b>Trent Valley Division Policing Plan 2004/5</b></p>		
Sets out objectives on promoting safety and order, reduce crime and fear of crime and to deliver justice whilst maintaining public confidence.		Needs to include objectives that consider issues of designing out crime

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<b>North Lichfield Initiative Action Plan 2003-4 2003</b>		
Considers land/community within north Lichfield for regeneration	community for regeneration	No targets identified
Consideration will need to be given to the need for regeneration policy assisting this area		
<b>Supporting People Strategy 2005-2010, SCC,</b>		
To ensure good quality housing related to support services are available for vulnerable people in Staffordshire, to help them to live independently, and be part of the local community	are	No relevant targets identified
Relevant to review and consideration of affordable housing and specialist housing need within the district		
<b>Cultural Strategy, Lichfield District Council 2003-8</b>		
Sets out a shared vision of what people want and expect from living and working in the district. LDF process can aid in this.	from	No targets identified
Four themes are identified: access, quality, equality and sustainability. LDF policies and proposals can contribute under these headings by considering the need for new and improved facilities, the location and accessibility of facilities. Specifics can be incorporated such as the need to broaden the night time economy of the two urban centres and develop the economic benefits of the cultural sector		
<b>Play Development Strategy, Lichfield District Council, 2002-7</b>		
Strategy seeks to provide equality of opportunity for all the children and young people of the district to participate in play and recreational activities		
<b>Strategic Plan for Lichfield District, Lichfield District Council, 2004-8</b>		
Sets out 12 priorities for the council for the plan period. Those of direct relevance are:	This document is currently being reviewed. There are many targets within this which are relevant to the LDF	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Carrying out work on the main two urban areas including provision for employment, retail and leisure facilities.</li> <li>● Improving quality of life in our villages.</li> <li>● Tackling deprivation and health inequalities.</li> </ul>		Need to consider how the themes of the strategy can be taken account of in developing future spatial strategy, including location of new development. Developing policies and proposals that work towards these objectives whilst still ensuring that the effects on historical and environmental assets are positive.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Balancing the housing market.</li> <li>Putting customers first.</li> </ul> <p>To be achieved through a joint approach.</p>		<p>Implications include town centre improvements and leisure facilities at Burntwood, car parking and city centre shopping improvements in Lichfield City. Revitalise urban parks in Lichfield City. Increase number of affordable homes</p>
<p><b>Staffordshire Local Area Agreements</b></p> <p>Identifies many issues facing the county and identifies ways in which these are being addressed across wide variety of organisations</p>		
	<p>Many targets within this document which have been translated into the Lichfield District Delivery Plan.</p>	<p>Relevant throughout the LDF and there are many implications from many sources and action plans. The LDF documents will be commented upon by many of these organisations.</p>
<p><b>Arts Strategy 2002-5 for Lichfield District, March 2002</b></p> <p>To raise the profile of the arts, through the Council's role as leader, enabler and facilitator.</p> <p>To support community regeneration and promote social inclusion through opportunities for people to take part in creative arts activities</p> <p>To work towards a long term goal of encouraging the growth of a flourishing independent professional arts sector</p>		
	<p>Seeks to include provision for Art into LDF. Seeks possible provision for Art space in Lichfield and Burntwood</p>	<p>Possible policy implications in provision for Art into LDF and may be land use implications.</p>
<p><b>Lichfield District Local Plan June '98</b></p> <p>It is the currently adopted Local Plan that will be updated through the LDF process.</p>		
		<p>Need to review issues and politics addressed in local plan and the extent to which the plan has been implemented</p>
<p><b>Agenda 21 Strategy Achieving the Charter for Sustainability LDC, 1998-2003</b></p> <p>Sets out the council policy on sustainability and includes how the council will seek to improve its own environmental performance. Sets out charter for sustainability.</p>		
		<p>SA will ensure policies and proposals are achieving the sustainability objectives.</p>
<p><b>Leisure Strategy, Parks and Open Spaces, LDC, 2000-5</b></p>		

## Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes

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The strategy aims to provide opportunities for the safe enjoyment of the Districts parks and open space as well as identifying deficiencies and addressing needs.	Targets identified within Open Spaces SPD	Need to ensure that we have robust open space, sport and recreation policies that allow for developer contributions to be maximised. Emphasis should not be quantity as in the past but quality, access and value.
<b>Sport and Recreation Strategy 2002-7, LDC</b>		
Uses research from to identify district wide sporting needs		Seeks funding from development for positive futures scheme. Identifies target sports for enhancement – Athletics, badminton, Basketball, Girls and Women Football, Hockey, Swimming, Table Tennis (will be part superseded by SPD). Strategy review needs to be integrated with Core Strategy
<b>Birmingham Road Redevelopment: Urban Design Framework, LDC, June 2001</b>		
Sets a framework for redevelopment of part of the city centre	No targets within the document	Principles relevant to preparation of policy and direction of the City Centre
<b>Community Safety Strategy 2005-8 (Lichfield Community Safety Partnership )</b>		
Aims to reduce crime and the fear of crime in the District	Targets are set within this document	Some land use implications and town centre use implications
<b>Draft Open Space, Sport &amp; Recreation SPD, LDC, 2004</b>		
Preparation of open space standards and identification of deficiencies and quality	Targets identified	Directly relevant to the policies. Strategy needs to address deficiencies in quality, quantity and access
<b>Cil ifton Campville, Haunton, Staffold and Thorpe Constance Parish Plan 2003</b>		
Sought opinions upon issues relating to the provision of new housing, car parking, traffic management, maintenance of highways, etc culminating in a Design Statement and an Action Plan	None relevant	Issues of supporting local facilities such as the mobile library, and identifies need for local doctor surgery and support for new shops and post office.
<b>A Playing Pitch Strategy for Lichfield District– PMP 2006</b>		



Background research to the identification of the open space standards and deficiencies in sport etc within the district	Targets identified	Directly relevant to the LDF. Identifies type and scale of existing and forecast needs by sub-area
<b>ECONOMIC</b>		
<b>Economic Regeneration Strategy, SCC, June 2006</b>		
Focuses on improving skills, achieving greater economic diversification, modernising the economy and looking to long term sustainable growth	No targets identified	General principles to follow
<b>Staffordshire Economic Review, SCC 2001</b>		
Baseline information and amalgamation of policies informing economic regeneration in Staffordshire	No targets identified	Identifies trends, mostly superseded by other strategies useful background information
<b>Southern Staffordshire Tomorrow! Southern Staffordshire Partnership, Oct 2006</b>		
4 Key objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● support entrepreneurship, innovation and economic diversification</li> <li>● raise educational and skill levels and improve access to jobs for all</li> <li>● develop competitive locations for investment in quality jobs</li> <li>● create a sustainable, lower carbon economy and environment</li> </ul>	No specific targets identified works towards the LAA targets	Objectives are relevant to strategy and SA
<b>Southern Staffordshire Hotel Study 2005</b>		
Assesses the potential for new hotel development within the market in Staffordshire and considers sites and number of beds	None	Relevant to the formulation of town centre policies
<b>Tourism and Economic Development Strategy 2001 2000-3, LDC</b>		
Sets a vision for the realisation of economic and tourism potential and sets how this vision can be achieved	No targets identified	Devising policies that allow for economic growth against the need for environmental protection
Seeks the provision of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A range of employment opportunities</li> <li>● stimulation of further investment</li> </ul>		

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● provision of a skilled workforce</li> <li>● a diverse range and mix of business activities</li> <li>● a healthy rural economy</li> <li>● focusing of regeneration activity</li> <li>● good community participation in decision making</li> <li>● vibrant town centres</li> <li>● high quality visitor attraction, accommodation services and information facilities</li> <li>● a high quality environment</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Staffordshire Rural Economic Forum Action Plan, SREF, Jan 2006</b></p>		
<p>Rural Staffordshire will become a sustainable, healthier, safer and more economically diverse.</p>	<p>Improve sustainable access to services for rural communities by 2010</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and SA can contribute to the targets</p>
<p>The tourism and food sectors will be dynamic and profitable</p>		
<p>Rural Staffordshire will have a modern business infrastructure (including broadband access, a skilled and motivated workforce and an accessible, responsive business support service)</p>	<p>Agree 5 new Parish Plans each year up to 2020</p> <p>Extend the Market Towns initiative by 5 new Market Towns by 2015</p>	
<p>Rural communities will be strong and sustainable</p>		
<p>The natural environment will be better appreciated, protected and managed</p>	<p>Increase number of affordable housing in rural areas by 2020</p>	
<p>Improved projects for young people linked to 'Every Child Matters'</p>		
<p>Sustainable access to services for rural communities is improved</p>		
<p><b>An Economic Development Strategy for Lichfield District 2003-6, 2003</b></p>		
<p>Sets out a framework for business investment and support. Builds on work carried out by the Economic Forum and other agencies</p>		<p>Economic growth may be in conflict with sustainability objectives and this needs consideration</p>

<p><b>Local Plan Employment Strategy, LDC, Mar 2003</b></p>	<p>Background work to the review of the adopted Local Plan. Identifies the needs arising from the RSS, Structure Plan and national, regional and local economic strategies and employment guidance</p>	<p>Need to review needs identified against revised evidence base.</p> <p>Priorities were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Diversifying employment opportunities at Burntwood</li> <li>● Providing for a mix of uses on large sites</li> <li>● Developing sites within Lichfield city</li> <li>● Allowing for the refurbishment and improvement of existing employment buildings and areas</li> </ul> <p>Supporting the regeneration of underused sites</p>
<p><b>Lichfield City Centre Strategy 2003</b></p>	<p>Sets out future for city centre and specific redevelopment sites</p>	<p>No targets within this document</p> <p>Relevant to policy for town centres and district.</p>
<p><b>HEALTH</b></p>		
<p><b>Changing Lives, SCC, June 2006</b></p>	<p>Older people and people with disabilities to live in an ordinary house in an ordinary street</p> <p>Move away from segregated day centres</p>	<p>Strategy Implications and SA implications potentially on housing numbers, provision of health care and land availability with the possible closure of County facilities. Document is currently under consideration</p>
<p><b>Draft Health Inequalities Strategy – PCT, 2006</b></p>		
<p>Key areas supporting families</p>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>Incorporate objectives within Core Strategy and SA and consider need for specific policies.</p>

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<p>engaging communities</p> <p>preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care</p> <p>addressing underlying determinants of health</p> <p>Improve open space and encourage greater use by families and children, potentially identify areas to promote environmental enhancements to promote building safer communities initiative</p> <p>promotion of Decent Homes Standard and Health, Housing and Safety Rating System</p> <p>Address accident hotspots, promotion of walking, cycling and using public transport</p>		
<b>HOUSING</b>		
<b>Quality Housing, Homes for Life. A Draft Housing Strategy 2005-8. LDC</b>		
<p>Objectives are</p> <p>delivering affordable housing</p> <p>raising housing standards</p> <p>promoting access and choice</p> <p>protecting homeless people</p> <p>supporting vulnerable people</p>	<p>Increase proportion of affordable housing.</p> <p>Targets for new dwellings to be built to lifetime home standards</p>	<p>Implications for housing need and affordability issues within policy, quality and sustainability of housing stock to be considered.</p>
<b>Bromford Housing Group Corporate Plan 2006, Bromford HA</b>		
<p>To maximise our role in creating new homes and supporting communities</p>	<p>No. of new homes to be built across the group – but this is lead not broken down to Lichfield Area</p>	<p>Continue to work in partnership with our RSL to deliver affordable housing and address housing need across the district</p>

<b>Affordable Warmth Strategy 2005, LDC</b>			
Integrate energy efficiency considerations into the work of other council departments.	Implement a system that includes energy efficiency to minimum standard.	Possible implications for affordable housing. Consider energy efficiency as a topic within spatial strategy and policies.	
Encourage high level of support and involvement in the Strategy.	Provide energy efficiency information at all Building Services and Development Control events		
Links to other Council strategies			
<b>Lichfield District Housing Need Survey, LDC, 2003</b>			
Findings and policy relating to Housing need across the district	Targets within		Needs to be reviewed through a Strategic Housing Market Assessment to Provide LDF targets. Implications for delivery of Affordable Housing
<b>Draft Homelessness Strategy 2003, LDC</b>			
Increasing provision of accommodation, both temporary and permanent.	Number of families with children in B&B		
Improving access to and choice of accommodation.	Estimated number of rough sleepers		
	Reduction in level of repeat homelessness		
	Reduction in level of homelessness against main causes		
<b>TRANSPORT</b>			

## Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes

# Policies & Programmes

## Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans,

<p><b>Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2006-11 – 2006 (incorporating A Policy Framework for the Countryside and Inland Waterways, SCC 2002. A Policy Framework for the Environment, SCC 2002. A Policy Framework for Telematics SCC 2000, A Framework for Sustainable Mobility 2000, SCC. A Policy for Walking 2002, SCC. A Policy for Sustainable Distribution SCC, 2002. County Cycling Strategy 1999, SCC.)</b></p>	<p>Better Accessibility – to improve access to everyday facilities for all, particularly for those without access to a car</p> <p>access to town centres by walking, cycling and public transport</p> <p>access to hospitals</p> <p>access to employment sites, particularly those away from town centres</p> <p>ensure that accessibility issues are considered from an early stage in land use planning</p> <p>enabling higher levels of walking and cycling for shorter journeys through additional infrastructure improvements</p> <p>Creating safer roads – to ensure safe journeys and reduce road casualties</p> <p>main issues relate to speed, children, young adults and motorcyclists</p> <p>Reducing the Impact of Traffic reduce the impact of congestion in strategic centres and inter-urban roads, and to reduce the overall impact of traffic in sensitive areas of the County</p> <p>Use LTADS to improve highway network whilst giving more priority to sustainable modes of transport which will facilitate protection of the historic core from extraneous traffic and regenerate the local economy</p>	<p>increase bus journeys by 5% by 2010/11</p> <p>increase bus passenger satisfaction to 58% by 2009/10</p> <p>No reduction in cycling levels from 2003/4 to 2010/11</p> <p>90% of the population in major settlements within 350m of a bus stop with a minimum provision of 30 mins to a major centre by 2010/11</p> <p>64% of households in rural areas within 800m of an hourly or better bus service to a major centre by 2007/8 and then maintained until 2010/11</p> <p>increase % of walking network defined as easy to use to 80% by 2008/9 and then maintain this until 2010/11</p>	<p>Implications applicable throughout the LDF. These objectives need to be addressed in the Core Strategy and in many general design as well as locational policies</p>
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	<p>increase proportion of pedestrian crossings with facilities for the disabled to 100% by 2010/11</p> <p>Reduce KSIs by 40% by 2007 compared to 1994-98 and a further 4% by 2010</p> <p>reduce KSIs by 50% by 2010/11 compared to 1994-98</p> <p>Reduce slight accidents by 12% by 2010 compared to 1994-98</p> <p>No increase in % of school journeys by single occupancy cars as a proportion of all modes</p> <p>restrain growth in area wide traffic mileage to 1.5% per annum</p> <p>By 2010/11 (5% of buses will depart timing points within 1 min early or 5 mins late</p> <p>reduce number of days temporary road controls or closures occur on traffic</p>	
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## Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes

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	sensitive roads caused by local authority road works per km to 1.3 by 2010/11	
<b>Lichfield Transport and Development Strategy – Atkins 2003</b>		
Identification of sustainable transport strategy schemes for Lichfield City and mechanism for implementation.		Identifies requirements for committed growth, but needs review to assess new requirements in relation to spatial strategy options. Implementation mechanism important for Core Strategy policy.
<b>A Sustainable Community Strategy for Lichfield District 2006-21 2006</b>		
Prepared by the LSP this represents the objectives of the LSP	Numerous targets	Implications for objectives and general direction of the LDF, town centre uses and land use
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>		
<b>Lichfield District Biodiversity Strategy 2004</b>		
An assessment of the district and areas for improvement	Numerous targets	Some land use implications and protection of biodiversity reinforced
<b>Biodiversity and Landscape SPD 2006</b>		
Translation of the Lichfield Biodiversity Strategy into planning policy	Monitoring of various targets of habitat and species	Will inform the preparation of the LDF
<b>All Conservation Area Documents 1970-2000</b>		
Define the boundaries of individual conservation areas and key characteristics of each requiring conservation measures		Identifies key characteristics of historic built environment to be taken account of in development and conservation strategy and policy.
<b>Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2001</b>		
Protect human health	No specific targets currently under review	Potential land use implications as well as other factors
Protect controlled waters		
Protect designated ecosystems		



Prevent damage to property			
Prevent further contamination of land			
Encourage voluntary remediation			
Encourage re-use of brownfield land			
<b>Planning for Landscape Change SPG</b>			
Influences landscape character across the district	No targets identified	Relevant to biodiversity and landscape character will need to be considered as part of LDF and included in the spatial strategy	
<b>The Forest of Mercia Strategy &amp; Forest Plan Review 2000-2005, FoM 2006</b>			
Core objectives: economic gains – encouraging enterprise, jobs, training and skills acquisition in areas with a challenged local economic complexion	Tree planting, woodland management, creation of public access to woodland sites, restoration upgrading of creation of woodland routes, management of creation of other (non-woodland) habitats with selective planting, and hedgerows, as well as securing of voluntary (community) support.	part of the Community Forest falls within the District. The principles need to be incorporated throughout the LDF and provision for financial provision to achieve the targets needs to be safeguarded	
Community benefits – involving communities and supporting participation in the process of improving landscapes and local environments, as well as helping to educate people in the natural world and providing them with enhanced leisure opportunities			
environmental improvements – facilitating the provision of better environments and supporting sustainability by maintaining and creating habitats for flora and fauna			
<b>Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition SBAP/SWT</b>			
Contains an assessment of the county wide biodiversity and translates national guidance into county wide level	Identifies species which are at risk and vulnerable within the county	Some of this has been translated into local policy within the Biodiversity Strategy, there are more up to date lists within this.	Monitoring tool
<b>Chasewater Management Plan 2000</b>			

# Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes

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Information as to how this asset is being managed and future use of the site, it is currently being reviewed.	No targets within	Maintenance of this asset will be a primary consideration within the LDF
<b>Cannock Chase AONB Management Plan 2004-2009</b>		
Sets out the delivery task to fulfil the statutory duty to conserve and enhance natural beauty of the designated AONB. A range of objectives cover four main themes relating to managing the landscape, managing visitors, quality of the area - including planning matters and education and awareness.	Improvement of heathland and woodland management, management of visitors and control of planning and transportation matters	Management plan is to be reviewed. Need to protect the area from inappropriate development, conserve its nature and improve its habitat and species.
<b>The National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 2004</b>		
Identifies habitat and species currently under threat within the national forest area, some of which lies within Lichfield District and goals and principles to maintain, enhance or safeguard the species at a sustainable level by 2010	Identifies targets for habitat and species and visitors	Relevant to policy formulation to safeguard species and contribute to targets
<b>Staffordshire Waste Plan, SCC, 2003</b>		
Guides planning decisions in relation to waste. Plans for self sufficiency of waste in the area and an appropriate share of the regional requirement, no new waste disposal sites. Seeks to encourage more sustainable methods of waste management.	No specific targets.	Incorporate policies to guide development including incineration plant etc.
<b>Staffordshire Minerals Plan, SCC, 2003</b>		
Identifies locations and levels of extraction of various minerals within the District.	Targets are monitored.	Current adopted plan currently being reviewed but at issues and options stage.
<b>The National Forest Strategy 2004-2014, 2004</b>		
The Southern tip of the forest lies within the district  Objectives are  to implement the forest strategy  convert land to woodland and other forest related purposes  encourage public access, sport and recreation  promote viable agriculture and rural enterprise	To produce a large forested landscape increasing tree cover from the present 6% to over 30% across its entire area (this extends beyond District boundary)	Positive Contribution to the natural environment through planting. Unknown implications from proposed developments in the area. Core Strategy can contribute to delivery of Forest Strategy.

<p>promote nature conservation and historic heritage</p> <p>stimulating economic regeneration and enhancement of built development through related landscaping</p> <p>encourage reclamation of mineral workings, derelict land and landfill sites</p> <p>promotion and marketing</p> <p>promotion of community participation</p> <p>ensure the forest is a test bed for sustainable development best practice</p>		
<p><b>Lichfield District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</b></p>		
<p>To assess and map all forms of flood risk from groundwater, surface water, sewer and river sources taking into account future risk areas. climate change predictions.</p>	<p>Identify high, medium and low risk areas.</p>	<p>Identify high, medium and low risk areas to avoid for strategic development within the Core Strategy.</p>

Table 1.4 Scoping of Local Plans, Policies & Programmes

## Appendix 1 Scoping of Relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes

# Appendix 2 Lichfield District SA/SEA Baseline Trends & Indicators

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Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Information	Trends	Indicators/ Targets	
A. To maintain and enhance landscape & townscape quality	AONB	increased % of tree cover in forest areas	level of access achieved	
	National Forest		number of trees planted	
	Forest of Mercia			
	<u>Historic Landscape Characterisation Project</u>			
B. To promote biodiversity and <u>geodiversity</u> through protection, enhancement and management of species and habitats.	6 SSSIs	slight improvement	To achieve and maintain favourable conditions for all SSSIs and SAC.	
	1 SAC	A significant proportion of County's Grade 1 sites have been lost	No net loss of SBAP Priority Habitat and Species. Targets within the Biodiversity Strategy will help protect and enhance.	
	Sites of Biological Importance			
	– County designation			
	212.7 Ha of Lowland Heathland- source LAA			
	33.9 Ha of Wet Grassland (Floodplain Grazing marsh) - source LAA			
	346.2Ha of Rich Flower Grassland			
	1 RIGS site			

Increase the amount of Wet Grassland (floodplain Grazing Marsh) to 57.9 Ha in 2009/10 - source LAA

Increase the amount of Rich Flower grassland to 352.2Ha in 2009/10 - source LAA

Number of Conservation Area character appraisals and a published management plan ODPM BVPI 2005/6

Reduce number of Buildings at Risk

Identify the number of Grade II Listed Buildings which are considered to be buildings at risk

No further loss of Parkland

Reduction in CO2 emissions per capita to 9.79 in 2010

Number of Renewable Energy installations

20% of electricity produced from renewable sources

3 draft character appraisals

3 draft character appraisals

3 draft character appraisals

3 draft character appraisals

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**C. To protect and enhance buildings, features and areas of archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings.** 15 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

750 Listed Buildings

23 Conservation Areas

6 Buildings at Risk

438 hectares Parkland in 1995

**D. To mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.** Defra experimental CO2 statistics for LAA Lichfield currently 10.41 tonnes per capita.

Increase number of developments with SUDS

Improve energy efficiency in new developments

sustainable development locations

# Trends & Indicators

## Appendix 2 Lichfield District SA/SEA Baseline

<b>E. To encourage prudent use of natural resources.</b>	River quality is generally good	Improve the water quality of Bi-annual water quality the districts rivers and canals assessment by EA
	46% of all municipal waste recycled in Lichfield In 2005/6	50 % of all municipal waste recycled by 2009/10
		higher density development
<b>F. To reduce flood risk</b>	2 applications granted contrary to advice from EA in 2005/6	Target is 0 applications granted contrary to advice from EA
<b>G. To promote sustainable modes of travel and slow the rate of road traffic growth</b>	4842 million vehicle kilometres in 2005/6 in Staffordshire	Less than 5473 million vehicle kilometres in 2009/10
	2005/6 ranges between 48.1% to 63.13%, except for employment where there is a 90.74% achievement	90% of all new residential development within 30mins public transport time of a GP, hospital, school, employment, sports facilities, and a major health centre
	<u>At 2004/5 65% of the population of Lichfield and 94% of the population of Burntwood urban areas are within 350metres of a bus stop with a minimum service provision of 30 minutes to a major centre.</u>	<u>90% of the population of the six major urban areas in Staffordshire LTP will be within 350metres of a bus stop with a minimum service provision of 30 minutes to a major centre by 2010/11</u>
<b>H. To encourage sustainable distribution and communication systems.</b>	Accessibility to Broadband	100% of major applications with accompanying Green Travel Plans
	increase amount/proportion of freight distributed by rail	

to ensure that all businesses [and 97% of households] have broadband access and use it to maximum effect.

<b>I. To create mixed and balanced communities.</b>	44.3% of VAT Registrations per 10,000 population in 2005/6	increase number of VAT Registrations	Target 47.5% per 10,000 population in 2009/10
	21.6% of working age population with NVQ Level 4 and above in Staffordshire	increase percentage of working age population with NVQ Level 4	Target 25.6% of working age population with NVQ Level 4 and above
	67.8% of working age population with NVQ Level 2 and above	increase percentage with NVQ Level 2 and above	84% success rates for further education in 2009/10
	78% in 2005/6 success rate for further education	increase success rate for further education	25% of affordable housing to be provided on qualifying sites
	25% of homes to be affordable on qualifying sites	Achieving 25% target of affordable homes built on qualifying sites	Target is 3200 businesses registered by 2009/10 with Think Local
	1400 businesses registered in 2006/7 with Think Local	Increase numbers of businesses registered with Think Local	Target 90% of children and young people in Staffordshire
	73% of children and young people in Staffordshire with good access to high quality leisure, cultural and sport experiences	increase percentage of children and young people with good access to high quality leisure, cultural and sport experiences	with good access to high quality leisure, cultural and sport experiences

## Trends & Indicators

### Appendix 2 Lichfield District SA/SEA Baseline

35.2% having access to a range of quality sports facilities of whole population	Reduce recorded crime <u>Reduce road casualties, especially for children, young adults and motorcyclists</u>	Target 3445 recorded crime in Lichfield District from the Overall British Crime Survey comparator.
<b>J. To promote safe communities, reduce crime and fear of crime.</b>	4050 recorded crimes in Lichfield District in 2003/4 <u>Between 1994-8 the annual average number of people killed and seriously injured (KSI) was 451 people.</u>	Reduce the risk of personal crime to BCS respondents to 6% etc.
	<u>Between 1994-8 the annual average number of children killed or seriously injured (KSI) was 49 children .</u>	Reduce worry of burglary to 11%, anti social behaviour to 13% and drug use to 26%
	<u>Between 1994-8 there were on average 4240 people slightly injured in road traffic collisions</u>	<u>Reduce KSI's by 40% by 2007 compared to 1994-8 and by a further 4% by 2010</u>
	<u>Source Staffs LTP exc. urban area of Newcastle</u>	<u>Reduce child KSI's by 50% by 2009/10 compared to 1994-8</u>
		<u>Reduce slight road casualties by 12% by 2010/11 compared to 1994-8</u>
		<u>Source Staffs LTP exc. urban area of Newcastle</u>



<p><b>K. To improve the health of the population</b></p>	<p>difference of 2.8 in Staffordshire most and least deprived super output areas in Staffordshire (most deprived quintile 7.7 per 1000 and least deprived is 4.9 per 1000)</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities between population of most deprived super output areas and least deprived super output areas by narrowing the gap in all-age, all-cause mortality (age standardised rate per 1000)</p> <p>Target is to reduce the difference to 2.4 between 2008/10</p> <p>25% of adults in Lichfield District to participate in 30mins exercise at least 3 times a week</p>
<p>22.4% of adults in Lichfield who participate in at least 30mins exercise at least 3 days a week</p>	<p><u>A greenspace of at least 2Ha .300m from home.</u></p>
<p><u>Figures to be calculated</u></p>	<p><u>A Local Nature Reserve provision at a minimum of 1Ha per thousand of population</u></p>
<p><b>L. To enable improved community participation</b></p>	<p>number of individuals and organisations on LDF database at April 2007 (2091)</p> <p>To increase the level of community involvement in the preparation stages of LDF documents</p> <p>Number of individuals/organisations responding to consultations</p>
	<p><u>At least one greenspace of 20Ha within 2km of home. one 100Ha site within 5km of home and one 500Ha site within 10km of home.</u></p>

Table 2.1 Baseline Trends & Indicators