

Lichfield District Council
– Local Plan Allocations
– Sustainability
Appraisal Scoping
Report

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Section 1: Introduction

This Scoping Report supports the preparation of Lichfield District Council's Local Plan Allocations Document¹. This Scoping Report proposes a framework (Sustainability Appraisal Framework) against which the Allocations Document can be assessed. The Scoping Report and subsequent Sustainability Appraisal (SA) will sit alongside plan preparation and inform the Allocations Document as it emerges.

This section of the Scoping Report describes the background to the Allocations Document, introduces the requirements for and the nature of the SA process and outlines how this Scoping Report fits into the overall Sustainability Appraisal process.

In addition the Scoping Report will also address the requirements for a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and a Health Impact Assessment (HIA).

Local Plan Strategy Scoping Report

The Local Plan Strategy (LPS) for Lichfield District was found sound in January 2015 and adopted on the 17th February 2015.

The Scoping Report attached to the LPS SA was first published in September 2007 and updated in July 2009. The Sustainability Appraisal: Proposed Submission Local Plan Strategy was published in July 2012.

The Inspectors final report relating to the LPS was issued on the 16th January 2015 and concluded that, provided the Council made the recommended Main Modifications to the submitted LPS (dated July 2012) it could be found Sound. In the Inspectors report considered the SA in detail, the Inspector commended that it is not a simple document and can be hard to understand but is 'necessarily complex'. He did however conclude that the Sustainability Appraisal is a reliable piece of evidence.

It is also recognised that the landscape in regard to baseline information and international, national, regional and local plans and programmes has changed since the development of the initial Scoping Report in 2007.

A number of documents that make up the evidence base that supported the LPS (2015) through examination have been identified as requiring review as the District Council moves towards taking forward its Allocations Document. A number of these evidence documents will help shape the SA process associated with the Allocations Document.

Taking into consideration the Inspectors comments, the time that has lapsed since the initial Scoping Report was developed and the ongoing review of the supporting evidence base it is considered prudent to commence the SA process associated with the Allocations document from Stage A: Scoping Report.

It is recognised at this point in the SA process that similar Sustainability Objectives may be identified within both Sustainability Appraisal Frameworks. If this is the case then indicators identified to monitor significant effect within the July 2012 SA will be retained. This will ensure effective monitoring and a coordinated response to the process of addressing adverse effects.

¹ Local Plan Strategy Site Allocations Documents, referred to in the remainder of the document as Allocations document.

Allocations Document

The LPS (2015) sets out in broad strategic terms where development will be located until 2029. It is a 'spatial' plan, meaning that it will help to deliver a vision for the area which takes account of the District's needs, ambitions and challenges. The LPS (2015) is and will be supported by a number of documents which are more locally specific such as the Allocations Document and Neighbourhood Plans where these have been 'Made'.

The Allocations Document will provide further detail in relation to the strategic policies contained with the adopted LPS (2015). The document will enable a number of requirements which are not wholly met by the allocations designated within the LPS (2015) document, these include, remaining housing requirements and an employment land portfolio to meet employment land requirements, review of the City and Town Centre office and retail requirements along with accompanying allocations, gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople allocations and a review of the remaining 1998 Saved policies. Once adopted, the Allocations Document will enable Lichfield District to determine planning applications and make interventions on sites in line with the allocations. The document will provide guidance for developers on the type of development expected and enable Lichfield District to shape proposals to speed delivery.

The development of the Allocations Document will be supported by an updated evidence base covering the following areas;

- Employment Land Availability Assessment
- Gypsy and Traveller Five Year Land Supply
- Habitats Regulations Assessment
- Infrastructure updates
- Rural Settlement Site Study
- Saved Policy Review
- Strategic Housing land Availability Assessment
- Sustainability Appraisal
- Town Centre Study
- Urban Capacity Assessment

The LPS (2015) commits the District Council to the consideration of a full or partial review of the Local Plan Strategy should it be identified that further provision of housing relating to the identified shortfall with the Greater Birmingham Housing Market Area (GBHMA) is required within Lichfield District. This commitment remains.

Requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

Under the regulations implementing the provision of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a Sustainability Appraisal is required for all Development Plan Documents (DPDS) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDS). The SA is an iterative process to assist in the formulation of allocation options. It appraises emerging options against the three elements of sustainability, social, environmental and economic. In doing so it assists in selecting preferred options deemed to be the most sustainable when assessed against all reasonable alternatives, including doing nothing.

The European Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive² places a mandatory requirement on European member states to carry out environmental assessment on the preparation of land use plans (e.g. Local Plans). In 2004 this directive was transposed into English law through The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (The SEA Regulations).

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

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

This SA incorporates the requirements of the SEA Regulations and fully considers the social, environmental and economic effects of the emerging Allocations Document. Where reference is made within this document to Sustainability Appraisal, it also implies where appropriate the Strategic Environmental Assessment regulations.

Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

An equality impact assessment (EqIA) is a tool for identifying the potential impact of a local authority's policies, services and functions on its residents and staff. It can help staff provide and deliver excellent services to residents by making sure that these reflect the needs of the community. By carrying out EqIA's, a local authority may also ensure that the services that it provides fulfil the requirements of anti-discrimination and equalities legislation. The EqIA is built into the sustainability objectives and therefore will be considered when the Allocations Document is assessed.

Health impact assessment (HIA) help inform policy development by predicting the health consequences when a plan and policy is implemented. In addition to assessing the health consequences it also produces recommendations as to how the good consequences it also produces recommendation as to how the good consequences for health could be enhanced and how the bad consequences could avoided or minimised. The principles and methods of an HIA can be used to assess health consequences as part of another impact assessment such as SEA or SA. The HIA is built into the sustainability objectives and therefore will be considered when the Allocations Document is assessed.

The sustainability objectives therefore include all issues that need to be addressed by the assessments above, turning the SA into an integrated assessment.

² Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

The Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna- the 'Habitats Directive' provides legal protection for habits and species of European importance. Article 2 of the Directive requires the maintenance of restoration of habitats and species of interest to the EU in a favourable condition. This is implemented through a network of protected areas referred to as Natura 2000 sites. Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive require an Appropriate Assessment of plans and projects likely to have a significant effect on a European site. The requirement for HRA in the UK is set down in the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & C) Regulations, 1994 in England and Wales, amended in 2007 and is consolidated into the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (SI No. 201/490).

This means that the effects of the Allocations Document on Natura 200 sites need to be assessed to ensure that the integrity of these sites is maintained.

The Allocations Document will sit alongside the adopted LPS (2015), providing sites and uses that are important to delivering the spatial strategy. A full HRA screening analysis was undertaken on the LPS (2015) including considering the effects of the spatial strategy.

Two European sites lie partly with Lichfield District Council, Cannock Chase SAC and the River Mease SAC. The screening assessment of the Local Plan Strategy identified significant adverse effects on these European sites and a appropriate assessment was completed, mitigation packages have been identified and are currently being implemented.

The Allocations Document will be developed in conformity with the LPS (2015) spatial strategy. It is therefore considered that accepted mitigation measures are sufficient to support the Allocations Document.

Government Guidance

Government guidance for planning authorities states that the purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of the new or revised Local Plan (referred to in legislations as Development Plan Documents or DPDs).

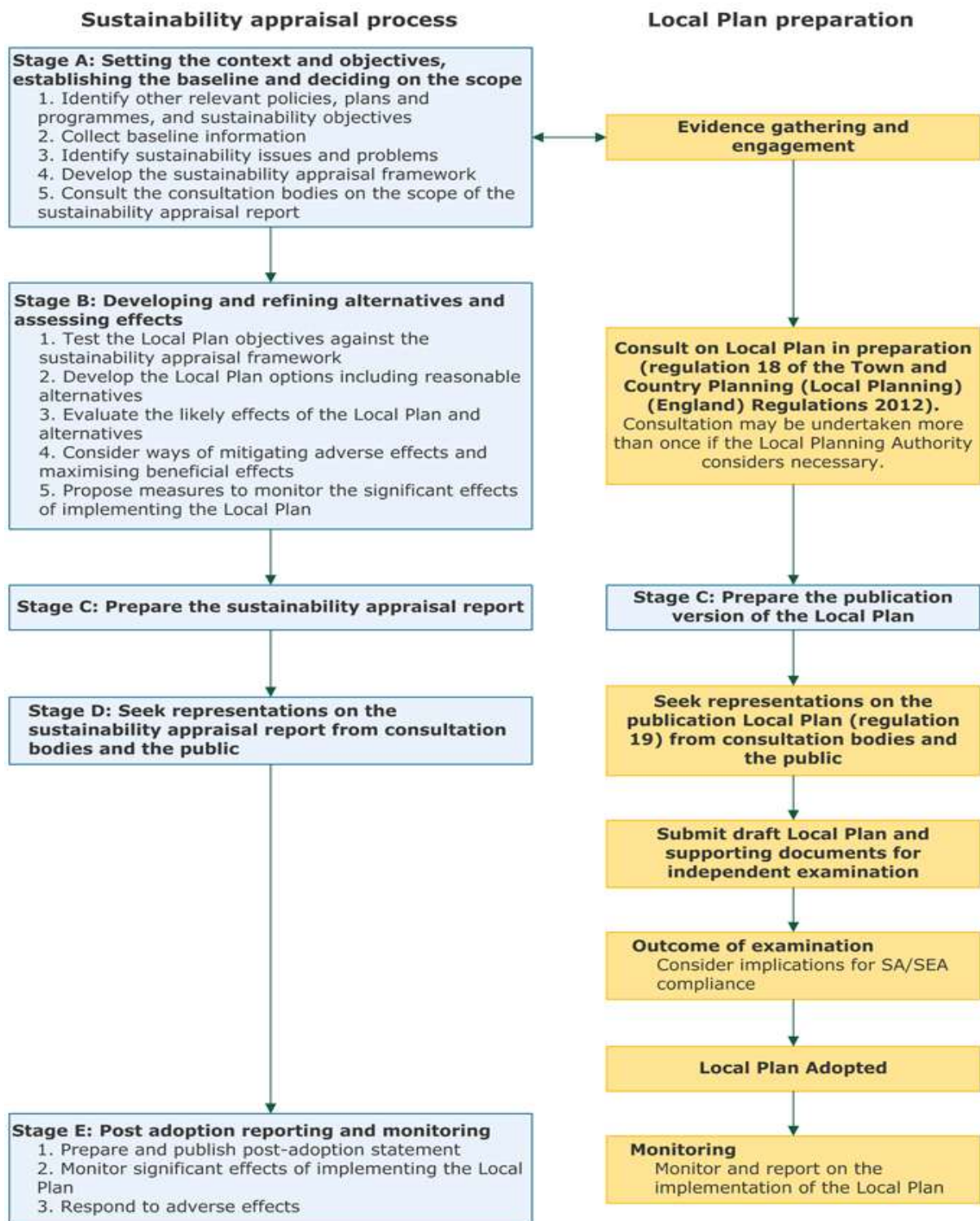
The Government's 'A better quality of life' – strategy for sustainable development also sets five guiding principles to help ensure that policy integrates and delivers sustainable development;

- Living within environmental limits – respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for generations;
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society – meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal well – being social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all;
- Achieving a sustainable economy – building a strong, stable and suitable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs a fall on those who impose them (polluter pays) and efficient resource use incentives
- Promoting good governance – actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy and diversity; and,
- Using sound science responsibility – ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.

Sustainability Appraisal Process

National Planning Practice Guidance shows the five different stages of the sustainability appraisal process. This Scoping Report presents the findings of Stage A of the SA process. The Scoping Report seeks to identify key issues of concern for the SEA and the future tasks relating to Stages B to E.

Figure 1: Sustainability Appraisal Process



Purpose of the Scoping Report

The scoping stage (STAGE A) is the first stage of the process. The scoping stage must identify the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the sustainability appraisal report. It should set out the context objectives and approach of the assessment and identify relevant environmental, economic and social issues and objectives. The Scoping Report consists of following stages:

- Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and understand their relevance to the local areas and the proposed Allocations Document,
- Collect baseline information on key sustainability (environmental, social and economic) characteristics,
- Identify sustainability issues that the Allocations Document will need to consider and respond to, to achieve sustainable development,
- Develop the sustainability appraisal framework to facilitate the future assessment and monitoring of the Allocations Document with regard to its ability to respond to local issues and achieve sustainable development, and
- Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report.
- Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives

A review was undertaken of international, national, regional and local plans and programmes which are relevant to the preparation of the Allocations Document and those which incorporate social, environmental and economic objectives which should be taken into account. Section 3 lists all relevant policies, plans and programs. Appendix A of this report includes a summary of plans and programs relevant to the different sustainability themes.

Collect Baseline Information

Baseline information about the current state of the social, economic and the environmental characteristics of Lichfield, as well as information on existing trends, has been gathered through an extensive review of currently available information (government agency websites, Census data, Office for National Statistics and local datasets) on the different topics associated with this SA.

A summary of the social, economic and environmental characteristics are set out within Section 4. A more detailed review of the baseline data is provided in Appendix B of this Scoping Report. This information will be used in the appraisal as the baseline against which the effect of the Allocations Documents will be assessed in order to identify any significant effects.

There are currently elements of the baseline data which will be updated as part of the review of the evidence base that will support the development of the Allocations Documents.

Identify sustainability issues and problems

The collection of baseline information and review of existing plans, policies and programs has helped to identify issues and opportunities facing Lichfield. Other more specific issues may be identified during the preparation of the Allocations Document and the subsequent SA process.

Develop the sustainability appraisal framework

A set of Sustainability objectives have been developed and are contained within Section 5 of this Scoping Report and will be used to assess the significant impact of the Allocations Document. Each site and policy will be assessed against the sustainability objectives and will be assigned a score using the framework outlined in the Sustainability Assessment Scoring Matrix. Each SA objective has been assessed in terms of compatibility to better understand how the objectives integrate within one

another and identify any potential conflict areas that may exist. Outcomes are captured in a Compatibility Matrix. .

[Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report](#)

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (regulation 4 (1)) defines certain organisations with environmental responsibilities as consultation bodies. These are:

- Historic England
- Natural England
- Environment Agency

The required time for consulting the above bodies is set in Regulation 12 (6) as a period of 5 weeks beginning with the date on which the consultation body receives the initiation to engage in the consultation.

The Council will take into account the representations received during each consultation process and public responses to the relevant documents by the next consultation stage. The Council will clearly state their response to each representation and how it has or has not affected the revisions of the document and reasons why.

Section 2: Description and Planning Context

Lichfield District is located in south-east Staffordshire, and abuts the West Midlands conurbation. The district has two main settlements, the cathedral City of Lichfield and the town of Burntwood, as well as many villages set within a varied and attractive rural area. Some of the rural settlements are physically connected to urban areas that lie within the administrative boundaries of other Local Authority areas, including Little Aston which adjoins Sutton Coldfield and Streetly, and Fazeley which adjoins Tamworth. The town of Rugeley, which lies within Cannock Chase District, sits on the north western boundary of Lichfield District.

Figure 2



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The availability of jobs, the history of in migration in the District and the regional pattern of larger town centres all contribute to a high level of travel by residents of the District. High car usage is supported by generally good road connections.

The City of Lichfield is an important historic Centre. Post war growth saw major housing estates developed through 'overspill' agreements mainly to the north of the City. More recent housing development from the 1980's at Boley Park and since 2000 at Darwin Park have seen further expansion of the City to the south-east and south-west respectively.

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

The rural landscapes forms the setting for our villages. Although parts have good quality agricultural land and remain productive, there is now relatively little employment in agriculture. Some of the larger rural settlements have a modern employment base with Fradley providing significant employment opportunities.

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

The District has 22 conservation areas in total and approximately 800 listed buildings. This indicates the wealth of historic and heritage assets which play a significant part in the character of Lichfield District. There remains evidence of former landscapes across the District.

Several areas of high landscape and nature conservation quality. Of greatest importance are the River Mease Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the eastern fringes of the Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), where there is a statutory obligation to protect and manage. There are also 6 designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within the District which need careful management and protection.

The nature of employment in the District has changed significantly over time with the decline of traditional engineering industries. There has been a substantial increase in distribution activities. The significance of Lichfield as a centre for administration and professional services has continued.

Tourism is a significant part of the local economy based on the heritage, character and environment of the areas, with the City being a particular focal point. There are a number of individual important visitor attractions within the District these include Drayton Manor Park, National Memorial Arboretum and at a sub-regional level Chasewater Country Park and Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Lichfield District is a member of the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP) and the Stoke and Staffordshire Local Enterprise Partnership (SSLEP).

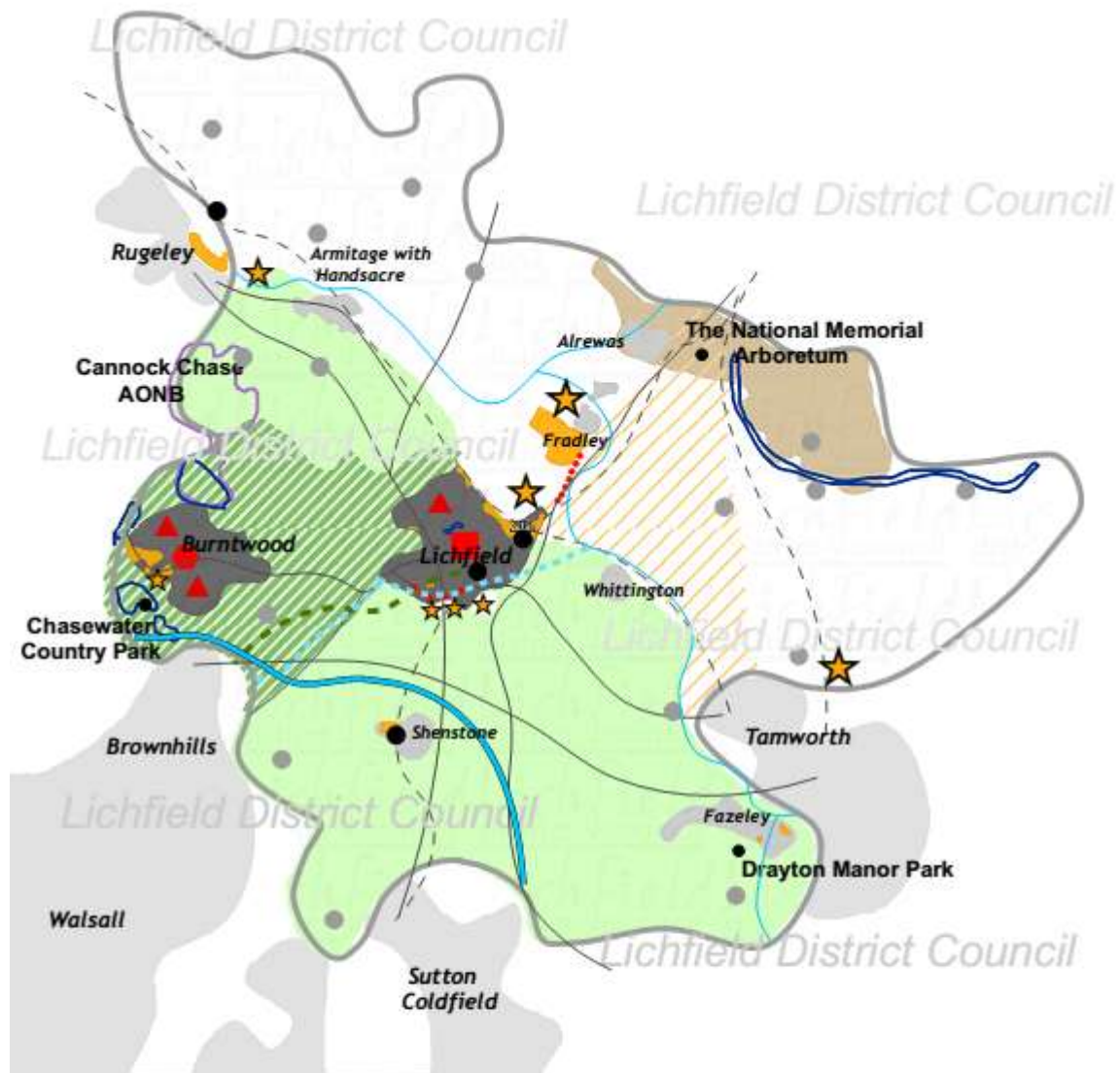
The LPS was adopted in February 2015. The vision for the District takes account of existing plans and strategies along with an extensive evidence base and the views of stakeholders and our local communities to set out what Lichfield District should look like in 2029.

The document identifies 15 Strategic Priorities that outline what will need to be achieved to deliver the Vision for the District and address the key issues that have identified across the District. The Strategic Priorities give direction to the emerging Spatial Strategy.

The Spatial Strategy sets out the overall approach toward providing for new homes, jobs, infrastructure and community facilities over the plan period and outlines the broad approach that will be followed towards managing development and change to 2029. It is consistent with the vision for the District and the strategic priorities needed to implement the vision and provides the link between those objectives and the policies that will guide the implementation of the Local Plan Strategy.

The Spatial Strategy directs development towards the most sustainable locations, as illustrated by the Lichfield District Key Diagram (Figure 3), and plans for making best use of, safeguarding and improving our existing facilities and infrastructure to create and maintain sustainable local communities.

Figure 3: Lichfield District Key Diagram



Key

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Key Urban Centre | National Forest | Safeguarded Rail Route |
| Key Rural Settlements | Forest of Mercia | Route for a Restored Lichfield Canal |
| Other Rural Settlements | Additional parking to serve Trent Valley | Highway Schemes |
| Green Belt | Strategic City Centre - Lichfield | Major Roads |
| AONB | Expanded Town Centre - Burntwood | Railway Lines |
| SSSI | Strategic Development Allocations & Broad Development Locations | Train Stations |
| M6 Toll | Employment Zones | Community Regeneration Areas |
| Central Rivers Initiative Area | | Canals |

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Section 3: Other Relevant Plans and Programmes

The SEA Directive requires local authorities to review other plans, policies and programmes in order to establish the environmental protection objectives at international and national level, which are relevant to the Local Plan review. The SA process should also set out how these objectives have been taken into account during the preparation of the document.

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

The list below sets out a summary list of plans, policies and programmes that have been reviewed as part of the SA scoping process. A detailed analysis of their objectives and how these might be incorporated into the SA Framework is included at Appendix A of this Scoping Report.

International:

- New York Sustainable Development Summit, 2015
- EC Habitats Directive, 1992
- UN Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992
- EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)
- EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
- EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
- Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)
- EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)
- EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) and subsequent amendments
- EU Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC)
- EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)
- EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (2015/720/EC)
- Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy, 2006
- UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC
- World Commission on Environment and Development, Brundtland Report, 1987
- European Structural and Investment Funds Growth Programme 2014-2020 (2015)
- UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972
- European Strategy for Sustainable Development, 2009
- Our Life Insurance, Our Natural Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, 2011
- Energy Efficiency Plan, 2011
- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979
- EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme of the European Community

National:

- Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development, 2005
- Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (2001)
- Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011
- Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981
- Countryside Rights of Way Act, 2000
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006
- DEFRA Rural Strategy, 2004
- EA Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales, 2009
- Sustainable Energy Act, 2008

- DEFRA Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland, 2007
- Planning Act, 2008
- Climate Change Act, 2008
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- National Heritage Protection Plan
- Biodiversity , The UK Action Plan
- England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaption Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing world (2008)
- Government Forestry and Woodlands Statement
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006: Biodiversity Duty, Public Authority Duty to have regard to Conserving Biodiversity, 2014
- Conserving Biodiversity, The UK Approach, 2007
- Safeguarding our Soils, A Strategy for England, 2009
- Low Carbon Transition Plan, 2009
- Renewable Energy Strategy, 2009
- Noise Policy Statement for England, 2010
- National Infrastructure Plan, 2010
- White Paper, Water for Life, 2011
- Flood and Water Management Act, 2010
- White Paper, The Natural Choice, Securing the Value of Nature, 2011
- Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services
- Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for public health in England (Department of Health 2010)
- Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy, 2011
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010
- Localism Act, 2011
- National Planning Policy Framework
- A Better Quality of Life, Strategy for Sustainable Development, 1999
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, 2012
- Circular 06/05: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation
- Infrastructure Act, 2015
- Living Places, Cleaner, Safer, Greener, 2002
- Housing & Planning Act, 2016
- Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004
- Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations, 2012
- Water Act, 2014
- High Speed Rail (London-West Midlands) Bill 2013-14 to 2015-16
- Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future, 2003
- Planning Our Electric Futures: A white Paper for a Secure, affordable and low carbon electricity
- The Carbon Plan: Delivering Our Low Carbon Future
- Energy Efficiency Strategy
- Energy Security Strategy

Regional:

- Leading for a connected Staffordshire, Strategic Plan 2013 - 2018, Staffordshire County Council
- Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2011
- National Forest Strategy 2014-2024, 2014
- Central Rivers Initiative
- Economic Regeneration Strategy, SCC, 2006

- Staffordshire Declaration
- Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Climate Change Risk Register
- Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Minerals Local Plan 1999-2006
- Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026, 2013
- Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2010-2026, 2013
- Safer, Fairer, United Communities for Staffordshire 2013-18
- Sustainable Community Strategy (Staffordshire) 2008-2023
- Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan
- Staffordshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2015
- Shaping the Future of Staffordshire 2005-2020: The Sustainable Strategy for the County
- Staffordshire County Council, A Strategy for School Organisation 2012-2017
- Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2014-19
- Cannock Chase SAC Strategic Access Management and Maintenance Measures (SAMM)
- Greater Birmingham & Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan 2014
- Stoke-on-Trent & Staffordshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan Part 1 – Strategy 2014-2030 (2014)
- Staffordshire County Council, Lichfield Historic Character Assessment, 2011
- CAMS: Tame, Anker & Mease Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Environment Agency, 2013
- CAMS: Staffordshire Trent Valley Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Environment Agency, 2013
- Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Staffordshire 2013-2018
- Southern Staffordshire Outline Water Cycle Study, 2010
- South Staffordshire Water PLC Water Resource Plan 2015-40
- Severn Trent Water PLC Water Resource Management Plan 2015-40
- Humber River Basin Management Plan 2015

Local:

- Lichfield District Local Plan Strategy 2008-2029, 2015
- Biodiversity & Development Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), 2016
- Developer Contributions SPD, 2016
- Historic Environment SPD, 2015
- Rural Development SPD, 2015
- Sustainable Design SPD, 2015
- Trees, Landscaping & Development SPD, 2016
- Little Aston Neighbourhood Plan, 2016
- Stonnall Neighbourhood Plan, 2016
- Conservation Area Appraisals
- Lichfield District Strategic Partnership's Carbon Reduction Plan 2012/13
- Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy 2013-2028
- Strategy for the A5
- Lichfield District Housing Strategy 2013-17
- Lichfield District Council AQMA Updating & Screening Assessment, 2015
- Lichfield District Council Economic Development Strategy 2016-2020, 2016
- Lichfield District Council Community Infrastructure Regulation 123 List, 2016
- Lichfield District Community Safety Delivery Plan 201/18
- Lichfield City Centre Development Strategy & Action Plan 2016-2020
- Lichfield District Council Strategic Plan 2016-2020
- Rural Settlements Sustainability Study, 2016
- River Mease Restoration Plan, 2012
- River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan 2011

- River Mease Diffuse Water Pollution Plan

Section 4: Baseline information

Summary of Baseline Information

The SEA Directive requires the collection of baseline information on social, economic and environmental characteristics of the area (Stage A2) and in order to provide the basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the policies within Local Planning Documents. The baseline information will also help to identify sustainability issues and potential ways of dealing with them.

The baseline data collected is set out in Appendix B It should be noted that not all information is currently available but the data will continue to be refined and updated as work on the Sustainability Appraisal report proceeds.

Population Trends

The population of Lichfield District has increased by 1.8% between 2011 and 2015 and is expected to increase by a further 8.5% between 2014 and 2039.

The largest population influence is death with a net decrease of 7,800 through natural change which reflects the death rate being markedly higher than the birth rate. This points to the ageing population within the District and as displayed in the age structure breakdown with 22.9% currently aged over 65 which is over 5% more than the national average. The population is projected to see a significant growth in people aged 65 and over and in particular those aged 85 and over.

Life expectancy within the District is similar to the regional and national average with males living to 80 years and females to 84 years. The population is projected to see a significant growth in people aged 65 and over and in particular those aged 85 and over. The rate of increase in the number of older people in Lichfield is faster than both the West Midlands and England and by 2029 equates to a 60% increase in 75-84 year olds and a 115% increase in the amount of residents aged 85. There are however discrepancies within the District with differences in life expectancy between the ward with the lowest life expectancy and the ward with the highest life expectancy which for men means the difference between 76 years and 83 years and for women between 79 and 91.

2011 Census found that 18.1% (18,300 people) had a limiting long-term illness in Lichfield. This is higher than the England average of 17.6% and reflects the ageing population within the District.

Between 2014 and 2039 there is a projected fall in household size within Lichfield District from 2.37 to 2.24 persons per household. The projected fall in household size reflects the general ageing of the population evidenced by the projected household growth by age which shows that between 2014 and 2039 there is a large growth in the number of households within the 75+ age category. The age groups for the remaining categories remain largely similar between 2014 and 2039.

The dependency ratio for older people in Lichfield (measures the number of people aged over 65 who depend on people of working age (16-64)) is 38 older people for every 100 people of working age. This is higher than the England average.

Social and Community Issues

Within Lichfield District 86.5% of the dwelling stock is either owned or privately rented with 41.1% of housing being detached, both significantly higher than the county, regional and national average.

Property prices are relatively high with the average house price in Lichfield District being £250, 675 significantly higher than neighbouring districts in which average house prices range from £164, 916 to £204, 361, and the Staffordshire average of £190, 214 (December 2015). Lichfield District is seen as an attractive commuter area for Birmingham and the larger salaries associated with these jobs. Housing affordability issues are highlighted by the lowest quartile house price being 7.1 times the lowest quartile income.

The majority of working aged (16-64) population in Lichfield District is in work, with economic inactivity being consistently significantly lower than both the national and regional indicator and benefit claimants for Lichfield also below the national and regional averages.

9.3% of Lichfield District residents aged 16 - 64 have no qualifications which is slightly higher than the national average (8.6%) but significantly lower than Staffordshire and the West Midlands figures. Within Staffordshire those achieving 5 GCSE's Grades A*-C is consistent with the national average at 64.9% and 64.2% respectively. In Lichfield District 31% of the population is educated to at least NVQ level 4 which also covers degree level qualifications however the proportion of the working age population qualified to 'NVQ Level 4 and above' is below the national average.

Health Inequalities

In 2012, 23.5% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of smoking related deaths was 229, better than the average for England. This represents 143 deaths per year. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads are better than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment, drug misuse, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are also better than average. The level of early death in men is declining and is below the national average with early death in women declining at a slower rate and reflecting the national average.

Levels of infant mortality are also declining and in Lichfield are significantly lower than both the County and National figures.

Deprivation

Lichfield District is ranked as 206 out of 326 local authorities (i.e. in top 40%) where 1 is the most deprived.

There are however pockets of deprivation within Lichfield District. Two lower super output areas fall within IMD's 20% of most deprived areas nationally. These are found within the wards of Chadsmead and Chasetown.

Four wards in Lichfield have high proportions of households with lone pensioners and of these lone pensioners 59.5% (2, 992) have a long term health problem or disability, similar to the national average of 59.6%. The percentage of lone pensioners with a long term health problem or disability is significantly higher than England in two wards; Burntwood Central (67.9%) and Chasetown (72.1%).

Using 2014 mid-year population figures for Lichfield it has been estimated that around 500 residents aged 65+ are at risk of loneliness. This is exacerbated by lack of transport, with around 18% of people aged over 65 having no private transport which increases to 55% of people aged 85 and over. Free bus passes for the over 65s goes some way to ameliorating this issue however the bus service needs to be accessible.

Crime

Crime within Lichfield District is relatively low with 36 crimes per 1,000 residents which is significantly lower than the Staffordshire average. The number of crimes recorded in the District decreased from 4, 308 crimes in 2010-11 to 3, 677 in 2014-15. Anti-social behaviour has increased by 6.2% over the last year but overall there has been a reduction over the past 5 years from 2, 262 incidents in 2010-11 to 2015 in 2014-15 although there was an increase in hate crimes during 2014/15, the majority motivated by race.

In terms of road traffic casualties, the proportion of casualties killed or seriously injured in 2014 was the lowest rate for 5 years, and lower than the Staffordshire rate. Staffordshire County recorded the 8th lowest casualty severity ratio of 153 local authorities across England and it can be inferred that the District's roads are some of the safest in the country.

Built and Natural Environment

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

The rich tapestry of historic development is reflected in the amount of protected historic landscapes and structures within the District. Virtually every settlement contains a conservation area with 21 throughout the District, with a wide variety of scheduled ancient monuments (16 in total), one registered historic park and garden and around 760 listed buildings. These important historic assets make this attractive rural and historic environment locally distinctive and make a substantial contribution to the local economy through tourism.

Environmental Issues

The number of developments on brownfield land as a percentage of all development has increased from 76% in 2010/ 11 to 88% in 2015/ 16. The percentage profile of homes built on previously

developed land will change in future years as greenfield releases will be required to deliver the housing requirements within the Local Plan Strategy 2008-2029.

Lichfield supports a variety of wildlife rich habitats and species which are protected under domestic or European legislation. There are 7 Special Areas of Conservation within a 20km radius of Lichfield District however the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Local Plan only identified two sites namely the Cannock Chase SAC and the River Mease SAC to which the Local Plan could cause significant harm. As such projects have been put in place to mitigate the effect of the development on these protected sites. There are also 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest and an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty along with 78 Sites of Biological Interest. In addition the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan identifies those habitats of importance for the county and includes plans for their conservation and management.

Trees and wooded habitats are important for nature conservation and landscape value within the District. There are 392 Tree Preservation Orders within Lichfield District which along with the Conservation Area legislation protect the trees which bring significant amenity benefit to the local area.

The River Tame and River Trent are the main rivers that flow through the Lichfield District Council area. These rivers carry large volumes of water and have wide floodplains. The EA Flood Zone maps for the River Trent and River Tame indicate fluvial risk occurs predominantly into rural agricultural land where there is currently little proposed development. Pluvial flooding poses a risk to the District due to the lack of drainage capacity during high flows. Blockages of drains and watercourses in urban areas have been attributed to the pluvial flooding incidents and have been identified as highways flooding. Fazeley suffers from recurring fluvial and pluvial flood events. There are a number of properties at risk of flooding from sewer flooding but no known problems with groundwater, reservoir or canal flooding.

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

Energy Usage

The average amount of electricity and gas used per capita in Lichfield District has decreased in line with the British average (2005-2014) however it remains at a high rate. Since 2005 the rate of gas usage in Lichfield District per consumer has reduced by 33% with the reduction in electricity usage of around 20%.

Transport

The District is well served by local routes such the A51, A515 and A5127 and has excellent connections to the national transport network including the M6 Toll, A38 (T), A5148 (T) and A5 (T). However Lichfield has one of the highest levels of car drivers, at 75% with 49.1% of residents commuting out of the District to work.

Lichfield District has four rail stations Lichfield City, Lichfield Trent Valley, Rugeley Trent Valley and Shenstone. 3% of employed residents commute by rail which is the highest level in Staffordshire. Lichfield Trent Valley, Lichfield City, Shenstone, Blake Street and Four Oaks stations are served by the Cross City North line which forms part of the busiest local rail corridors in the West Midlands.

In Lichfield City 83% of households are within 350 metres of a half-hourly or better weekday bus service, achieved through the commercial network. However around 80% of the District's households are within Lichfield and Burntwood and the key rural settlements which therefore intimates that current bus services predominantly serve the main centres and key rural settlements rather than the outlying rural areas.

For the rural north west of the District which have either a less regular or non existent bus service the County Council provide the 'Needwood Forest Connect' bookable bus service where route is plotted on a daily basis from telephone bookings enabling it to only run where there are passengers which require its services. This service is provided between 8am and 6pm Monday to Saturday

There are improvements proposed to the road and rail network for the benefit of the District.

Economy

Lichfield District has two a City Centre, Lichfield, and a Town Centre, Burntwood. Since January 2009 vacancy rates for Lichfield City Centre have fluctuated between a high of 10.5% in August 2009 to a low of 7.0% in July 2014. In December 2015 vacancy rates stood at 9.15% representing 28 of the available 306 retail premises available in the City Centre. In terms of Burntwood vacancy rates were recorded at 9.85 in July 2014 and fall to 4.55% in December 2015, representing 3 vacancy premises of the total 66 available.

Lichfield Direct maintains a large portfolio of sites which are available for employment development, 64.42 ha of land is under construction and/ or has secured planning permission for employment.

Minerals and Waste

Land to the west of the A38 within Alrewas Parish has been identified as a potential new sand and gravel site.

Lichfield District recycles, reuses or composts 54.5% of its waste, which is both above and well in advance of the EU target of 50% of waste being recycled by 2020.

Section 5: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

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

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

There may be a need to develop sub-objectives and indicators to provide a more detailed measurable assessment of sites and policies in regard to significant effects.

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

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

The sustainability objectives are as follows:

The sustainability objectives are as follows:

1. To promote biodiversity and through protection, enhancement and management of species and habitats.
2. To promote and enhance the rich diversity of the natural archaeological/geological assets, and landscape character of the District.
3. To protect and enhance buildings, features and areas of archaeological, cultural and historic value and their setting.
4. Create places, spaces and buildings that are well designed, integrate effectively with one another, respect significant views and vistas, and enhance the distinctiveness of the local character.
5. Maximise the use of previously developed land/buildings and the efficient use of land.
6. Reduce the need to travel to jobs and services through sustainable integrated patterns of development, efficient use of existing sustainable modes of transport and increased opportunities for non-car travel.
7. To reduce, manage and adopt to the impacts of climate change.
8. To minimise waste and increase the reuse and recycling of waste materials.
9. Seek to improve air, soil and water quality
10. To reduce and manage flood risk.
11. To provide affordable homes that meet local need
12. Improve services and access to those services to produce good health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities.
13. To promote safe communities, reduce crime and fear of crime.
14. Improve opportunities for prosperity and economic growth.
15. To enhance the vitality and viability of existing, city town and village centres within the District.
16. Increase participation and improve access to education, skills-based training, knowledge and information, and lifelong learning.

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

Table 1 Allocations Scoping Report Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Decision Making Criteria	Detailed Indicator
To promote safe communities, reduce crime and fear of crime.	<p>Why Reduce the level of crime and also address the fear of crime.</p> <p>Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce crime through design measures 2. Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment. 	<p>Community safety crime rates in Lichfield District. Taken from a baseline within the Community Safety Delivery Plan 2016-2019.</p> <p>Targets from the Local Plan Strategy SA</p>
To reduce and manage flood risk.	<p>Why To avoid developments in areas being at risk from fluvial, sewer or groundwater flooding while taking into consideration climate change.</p> <p>Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the site located outside an area at risk from flooding 2. Will there be an opportunity for flood risk reduction? 3. Will there be an opportunity to reduce an existing drainage problem 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and type of flooding incident 2. Number of residential units granted permission contrary to EA objection 3. Number of applications granted contrary to Lead Local Flood Authority advice on surface flooding. 4. % of developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs).
To promote biodiversity and through protection, enhancement and management of species and habitats.	<p>Why</p> <p>Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What affect will there be on priority habitats 2. What affect will there be on national and local sites, including veteran trees 3. What affect will there be on green corridors/water courses. Will it reduce /eliminate fragmentation/wildlife connectivity 4. Will it improve the number and diversity of sites and habitats of nature conservation value in the District 5. What affect will there be on the RIGS site 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amount of priority habitat created/recreated – Lowland/Heathland 2. Amount of priority habitat created/recreated – Wet Grassland 3. Amount of priority habitat created/recreated – Flower Grassland 4. Number of hectares of Local Nature Reserves 5. Number and type of internationally/nationally designated sites 6. Number of species relevant to the district which have achieved BAP Veteran trees, ancient woodland

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Decision Making Criteria	Detailed Indicator
<p>To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural archaeological/ geological assets, and landscape character of District.</p>	<p>Why Site Specific Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it promote and maintain an attractive and diverse landscape 2. Will it protect areas of highest landscape quality 3. Will it improve areas of lower landscape quality 4. Will the development create a new landscape character. 5. Will it prevent sterilisation of mineral resources 6. Will it improve existing green infrastructure including national Forest, Forest of Mercia and the Central Rivers Initiative. 	<p>Targets from the Local Plan Strategy SA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of historic landscape features, erosion of character and distinctiveness (HLC) 2. Extent and use of detailed characterisation studies informing development proposals (HLC) 3. The proportion of housing completions on sites of 10 or more which have been supported, at the planning application stage by an appropriate and effective landscape character and visual assessment with appropriate landscape proposals. <p>Targets from the Local Plan Strategy SA</p>
<p>To protect and enhance buildings, features and areas of archaeological, cultural and historic value and their setting.</p>	<p>Why Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it safeguard sites of archaeological importance (scheduled or unscheduled and their setting) 2. Will it preserve and enhance buildings and structures and their settings and contribute to the Districts Heritage 3. Will it improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage , historic sites, areas and buildings 4. Will it preserve and enhance conservation areas including their setting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of Conservation Areas with and up to date character appraisal and a published Management Plan. 2. Number of sites subject to development where archaeology is preserved in situ compared with those scientifically recorded. 3. Number of Grade II Buildings considered to be buildings at risk Number of buildings of historic or architectural interest brought back into active use. 4. Number of buildings of historic or architectural interest brought back into active use. 5. Number of historic assets providing greater understanding, enjoyment and access. 6. Number, or % or area of historic buildings, sites and areas and their settings (both designated and non-designated) damaged. <p>Targets from the Local Plan Strategy SA</p>

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Decision Making Criteria	Detailed Indicator
<p>Create places, spaces and buildings that are well designed, integrate effectively with one another, respect significant views and vistas, and enhance the distinctiveness of the local character.</p>	<p>Why To reduce the need to travel through closer integration of housing, jobs and services.</p> <p>Site Specific Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it achieve high quality and sustainable design for buildings, spaces and the public realm sensitive to the locality 2. Does it value and protect diverse and locally distinctive settlement and townscape character 3. Does it safe guard historic views and valuable skylines of settlements 4. Will it reduce the amount of derelict degraded and underused land within the District 5. Is the site within a main settlement or a key rural settlement 6. Is the site within close proximity to key services (e.g. schools, food shops, public transport, health centres etc.) 7. Will it increase the presence of key services and facilities by public transport 8. Will it increase the presence of key services and facilities present in a settlement (post office, GP Surgery, Pharmacy, dentist, primary schools, community hall, pub and shops) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss or damage to historic view lines and vistas 2. Proportion of new development on Brownfield Land.
<p>To minimise waste and increase the reuse and recycling of waste materials.</p>	<p>Why Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it reduce household and commercial waste 2. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling 3. Will it reduce the proportion of waste sent to landfill 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residual waste per household (Will it lead to the reduced consumption of materials) 2. Percentage of household waste sent for reuse recycling or composting (Will it increase waste recovery and recycling) 3. Municipal waste sent to landfill. (Will it reduce the proportion of waste sent to land fill)

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Decision Making Criteria	Detailed Indicator
<p>Maximise the use of previously developed land/ buildings and the efficient use of land.</p>	<p>Why To concentrate new development on previously developed land. To avoid use of greenfield sites for development To maximise the efficient use of land. To safeguard high quality soils, such as agricultural land grades 1, 2 and 3a from development.</p> <p>Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the site on previously developed land? 2. Is the site capable of supporting higher density development and/or a mix of uses? 3. Would development of the site? 4. Involve the loss of greenfield 5. Involve the loss of gardens 6. Allow re-use of existing buildings? 7. Involve the loss of high quality agricultural land 8. Involve remediation of previously developed land 	<p>% of permissions granted on previously developed land as a % of previously developed land available within the District.</p>
<p>To provide affordable homes that meet local need.</p>	<p>Why Promote a range of housing types and tenures including affordable and those that can respond to an increase in an elderly population.</p> <p>Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it reduce the number of households waiting for accommodation or accepted as homeless? 2. Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? 3. Will it improve the suitability of new homes for older and disabled people? 4. Will it provide sufficient housing to meet existing and future housing need? 5. Will it meet the needs of the travelling community and show people? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of households on the household register 2. Number of people accepted as homeless (annually) 3. Net additional Dwellings 4. Number of extra care homes delivered in the District annually 5. Net Affordable housing completions 6. Housing Mix (new housing types) 7. Net additional Pitches

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Decision Making Criteria	Detailed Indicator
Reduce the need to travel to jobs and services through sustainable integrated patterns of development, efficient use of existing sustainable modes of travel and increased opportunities for non-car travel.	<p>Why</p> <p>Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure 2. Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment 3. Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport 4. Will increase accessibility to services and facilities 5. Will it reduce the overall impact on traffic sensitive areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic Counts on selected strategic roads in the District 2. Journey to work by mode 3. Access to bus services
Increase participation and improve access to education, skills-based training, knowledge and information, and lifelong learning.	<p>Why</p> <p>People priority</p> <p>Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it increase educational attainment amongst young people 2. Will it reduce the number of working age residents who have no, or lower level qualifications 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of school leavers achieving 5 or more grades A* – C at GCSE including maths and English 2. Proportion of working age population within no, or lower level qualifications 3. Increased numbers of residents accessing skills training, and attainment of those skills. 4. Increased level of young people who are knowledgeable about business and are work ready in terms of skills and attitude.
Improve opportunities for prosperity and economic growth	<p>Why</p> <p>Business priority</p> <p>Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it encourage higher skilled economic sectors in the District 2. Will it encourage new employment that is consistent with local needs 3. Will it encourage growth of existing businesses 4. Will it encourage small businesses to grow. 	<p>Increase in new business start –ups in the District</p> <p>Increased awareness of the Growth Hubs within the local business community and advice/guidance provided that has contributed to business performance</p> <p>Sustainability of exiting sectors that are seen as important to the economy of the District</p> <p>Broaden and diversify the local economic base by facilitating new growth sectors</p> <p>Increase in employment land take up with new and expanded businesses.</p> <p>Overall increase in job creation across a mix of employment sectors.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Decision Making Criteria	Detailed Indicator
To enhance the vitality and viability of the existing, city, town and village centres within the District	<p>Why Place priority Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it improve existing facilities within Lichfield City and Burntwood Town Centre 	<p>Vacancy rates Increased levels of investment Increased levels of spend Enhanced retail facilities More visitors and greater spend</p>
Improve services and access to those services to produce good health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities.	<p>Why Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it reduce health inequalities 2. Will it improve access to health facilities 3. Will it improve the standards of health care , particularly for the elderly 4. Will it support a healthy life style including opportunities for recreational/physical activity 5. Will it provide new accessible green space 6. Will it improve access to existing green space 7. Will it improve the facilities within existing green spaces 	Reduction in health in equalities between
To reduce, manage and adopt to the impacts of climate change.	<p>Why To minimise greenhouse gas emissions (particularly CO2) for instance through more energy efficient design and reducing the need to travel. To adopt lifestyle changes which help to mitigate and adapt to climate change such as promoting energy efficiency. To promote design measures which enable developments to withstand and accommodate the likely impacts and results of climate change.</p> <p>Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it reduce the causes of climate change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carbon Dioxide emissions within Authority Area 2. Energy consumption within the District 3. Renewable Energy Capacity within the District 4. % of developments with sustainable Urban Drainage

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Decision Making Criteria	Detailed Indicator
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Will it encourage prudent use of energy 3. Does the site location encourage sustainable modes of travel. 4. Will it provide opportunities for additional renewable energy generation capacity within the District 	
Seek to improve air, soil and water quality	<p>Why</p> <p>Site Specific Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will it reduce water pollution 2. Will it reduce air pollution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality 2. Population living in air quality Management Areas within the District

- Sections of the population affected.

Remaining Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal

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

The stages of the SA are set out in Figure 1 of the Introduction of this report. Following consultation the council will complete the remaining stages of the SA for the Allocations Document.

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

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

1. Test the Allocation Document objectives against the SA Framework

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

2. Develop the Allocations options including reasonable alternatives

Allocation options will be developed in accordance with the Core Policy 1: The Spatial Strategy

The SEA Directive requires only reasonable alternatives to be taken into account and so not every possible alternative will be considered. Policy considerations within the Adopted Local Plan Strategy (2015) and those also include those contained within Neighbourhood Plans may act to restrict alternative options assessed. The 'do nothing' option will be subject to SA as part of the assessment of alternatives.

3. Evaluate the likely effects of the Allocations Documents and alternatives

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

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

Geographical Information Systems will be used in the assessment process.

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

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

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

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

5. Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Allocations Document

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

The SA report will include the SEA Environmental Report, as required by the SEA Directive. The final SA report structure will be subject to change following consultation on both the emerging Allocation's Documents and the SA. It will however include an assessment of the sustainability effects of the allocations against the SA objectives.

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

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

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

Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring

1. Prepare and publish post-adoption statement

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

2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the Allocations Documents

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

3. Respond to adverse effects

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

Appendix A

International/European:

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

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	Interest). SSSIs were set up under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.	
UN Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992		
<p>Signed by 150 government leaders at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, the Convention on biological Diversity is dedicated to promoting sustainable development. Conceived as a practical tool for translating the principles of Agenda 21 into reality, the Convention recognises that biological diversity is about more than plants, animals and micro-organisms and their ecosystems – it is about people and our need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live.</p>	<p>At the convention it was agreed that member states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirm that the conservation of biological diversity is a common concern for humankind; • Concern that biological diversity is being significantly reduced by certain human activities; • Note that it is vital to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity at source; • Note also that where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimise such a threat; • Note further that the fundamental requirement for the conservation of biological diversity is the in-situ conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings. 	<p>The SA will need to ensure that biodiversity, habitats and species are addressed.</p>
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2002/3/EC)		
<p>Directive which merges previous legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives. Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets or indicators. • Includes thresholds for pollutants. 	<p>SA should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it through, for example, an encouragement to reduce vehicle movements.</p>
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents further deterioration, protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystem; • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; • Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution; • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	<p>The achievement of “good status” for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.</p>	<p>The SA should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction. Protection and enhancement of water courses can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.</p>
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; • Preventing further such pollution. 	<p>Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas.</p>	<p>SA should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development falls to be considered within its scope. Policies should consider objective to promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices.</p>
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		
<p>Provides for the quality of drinking water.</p>	<p>Standards are legally binding.</p>	<p>SA should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include priorities to protect the resources.</p>
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<p>Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas.</p> <p>Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.</p>	<p>Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of protected areas; • Upkeep and management; • Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. 	<p>SA should seek to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs.</p>
<p>EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) and Subsequent Amendments</p>		
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats requires Member States to identify Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.</p> <p>The amendments in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; • Provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European Protected Species (EPS); • Toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; • Ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit. 	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>SA process and therefore the Allocations Document should seek to protect landscape features of habitat importance.</p>
<p>EU Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC; 06/12/EC; 2008/98/EC as amended)</p>		
<p>Seeks to prevent and to reduce the production of waste and its impacts. Where necessary waste should be disposed of without creating environmental problems. Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.</p>	<p>Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use.</p> <p>The Directive contains a range of provision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass. 	<p>SA process and therefore the Allocations Document should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household waste recycling target – the preparing for the re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020. Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020. 	
EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)		
Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.	Allocation Document should consider landfilling with respect to environmental factors. Note: relationship to Regional Guidance Staffordshire and Stoke-on –Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026.
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (2015/720/EC; 94/62/EC)		
The Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste, reducing the final disposal of such waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 50-65% by weight of packaging waste will be recycled. 25-45% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material. 	Allocations Document must adhere to the relevant national legislation. Note: relationship to Regional Guidance Staffordshire and Stoke-on–Trent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2010-2026.
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)		
In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Climate change and clean energy,	The overall objectives in the Strategy are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Safeguard the earth’s capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet’s natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption	Allocation Document should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable transport, • Sustainable consumption and production, • Conservation and management of natural resources, • Public health, • Social inclusion, demography and migration, • Global poverty. 	<p>and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms. • Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union. • Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments. 	
UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC		
<p>The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.</p>	<p>Construction is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of materials and use of energy. The Kyoto Protocol aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 2008-2012.</p>	<p>The Kyoto Protocol is influential to achieving sustainable development as it encourages transition to a low carbon economy. Therefore it is an integral factor in planning documents.</p>
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)		
<p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was in response to a call by the United Nations which sought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; 	<p>The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.</p>	<p>The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated effect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recommend ways in which the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economic and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment and development; • To consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environmental concerns; • To help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community. 		
<p>European Structural and Investment Funds Growth Programme 2014-2020 (July)</p>		
<p>The European Structural and Investment Funds programme provides funds to help local areas grow. The funds support investment in innovation, businesses, skills and employment and create jobs.</p>	<p>Running from 2014 to 2020, there are three types of funds involved in the programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) focuses on improving the employment opportunities, promoting social inclusion and investing in skills by providing help to people who need support in fulfilling their potential. • European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) supports research and innovation, small to medium sized enterprises and creation of a low carbon economy. • European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) supports rural 	<p>A need to recognise of the direction of the strategy in terms of facilitating sustainable economic growth.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	businesses to grow and expand, improve knowledge and skills and get started.	
The UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)		
The Convention aims at the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value.	The Convention sets out the duties of States' Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. The States' Parties are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.	Allocations Document could influence the historic environment in several ways, including protecting and conserving historic structures and features, as well as reducing carbon dioxide emissions.
European Strategy for Sustainable Development (2009)		
This strategy provides an EU-wide policy framework to deliver sustainable development, i.e. to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and its effects by meeting commitments under Kyoto Protocol and under the framework of the European Strategy on Climate Change. Energy efficiency, renewable energy and transport will be the subject of particular efforts. • Limiting the adverse effects of transport and reducing regional disparities and do more to develop transport that is environmentally friendly and conducive to health. • To promote more sustainable modes of production and consumption with attention paid to how much ecosystems can tolerate. • Sustainable management of natural resources in particular the EU must make efforts in agriculture, fisheries and forest management; see to it that the Natura 2000 network is completed; define and implement priority actions to protect biodiversity, 	These issues need to be incorporated into the SA appraisal process.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<p>and make sure that aspects associated with the seas and oceans are duly taken into account. Recycling and re-use must also be supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting major threats to public health. • Social exclusion and poverty and mitigate the effects of an ageing society. • The fight against global poverty. 	
Our Life Insurance, Our Natural Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)		
<p>This strategy is aimed at reversing biodiversity loss and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy.</p>	<p>The EU 2020 biodiversity target is underpinned by the recognition that, in addition to its intrinsic value, biodiversity and the services it provides have significant economic value that is seldom captured in markets. Because it escapes pricing and is not reflected in society's accounts, biodiversity often falls victim to competing claims on nature and its use.</p> <p>The 2020 headline target is: Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p>	<p>Ensuring that biodiversity forms part of the SA assessment and that biodiversity mitigation measures to reduce the impact of development on the environment are addressed.</p>
Energy Efficiency Plan (2011)		
<p>Energy efficiency is at the heart of the EU's Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and of the transition to a resource efficient economy. Energy efficiency is one of the most cost effective ways to enhance security of energy supply, and to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants.</p>	<p>The European Union has set itself a target for 2020 of saving 20% of its primary energy consumption compared to projections.</p>	<p>The need to ensure that energy efficiency forms part of the mitigation strategy to reduce the impact of climate change upon the environment.</p>
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)		
<p>The principal aims of the Conservation are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II of the Convention), to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the</p>	<p>At the Convention it was agreed that Member States would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that wild flora and fauna constitute a natural heritage of aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational, economic and intrinsic value that 	<p>Ensure that habitats and species are addressed through the SA.</p>

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

National:

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

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

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services are affordable • In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs <p>3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</p>		
Environment Agency (2009) 'Water for people and the environment' – Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales		
<p>Strategy sets out how resources in England and Wales should be managed and provides a plan of how to use them in a sustainable way, now and in the future. The Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change; • Allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate; • Reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use; • Encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty; • Better protect vital water supply infrastructure; • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use; • Improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change. 	<p>Target set for England, that the average amount of water used per person in the home is reduced to 130 litres each day by 2030.</p>	<p>Ensure broad objectives within the Strategy are taken on board.</p>
Sustainable Energy Act (2008)		
<p>The Act aims to promote sustainable energy development and use and report on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.</p>	<p>Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.</p>	<p>The Act requires the encouragement and reporting on the UK's attempts to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use.</p>
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) DEFRA		

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<p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; • Sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; • Introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, • Identifies potential new national policy measures which could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. 	<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out objectives for a range of pollutants that have not been reproduced here due to space constraints.</p>	<p>Allocation Document should take account of the Strategy where there are likely to be issues relating to air quality.</p>
<p>The Planning Act (2008)</p>		
<p>Introduced a system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system. A major component of this legislation is the introduction of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). To support decision-making, the IPC will refer to the Government's National Policy Statements (NPSs), which will provide a clear long-term strategic direction for nationally significant infrastructure development.</p>	<p>No key targets.</p>	<p>Should take into account any relevant National Policy Statements when published.</p>
<p>The Climate Change Act (2008)</p>		
<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; • To demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post 2012 global agreement at Copenhagen. 	<p>The Act sets legally binding targets – Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%. Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time.</p>	<p>Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides</p>

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Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990		
<p>In addition to normal planning framework set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest • the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 provides specific protection for scheduled monuments 	Protecting and enhancing the <u>historic environment</u>	Policies relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (see in particular sections 16, 66 and 72) as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan.
National Heritage Protection Plan		
The objective of the National Heritage Protection Plan is to make the best use of our resources so that England’s vulnerable historic environment is safeguarded in the most cost-effective way at a time of massive social, environmental, economic and technological change	Includes an action Plan but should be noted that the timeframe is 20011-2015	The Allocations documents through the SA should seek to contribute towards the protection and improving access to cultural heritage.
England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaption Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing World (2008)		
<p>The document includes a number of board principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve existing biodiversity • Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats • Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate • Maintain existing ecological networks • Create buffer zones around high quality habitats • Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts • Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation 	No specific relevant targets identified	The Allocations document should seek to comply with the principles identified within the strategy.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures 		
Government forestry and Woodlands Statement		
<p>Seeks to maximise the environmental, economic and social benefits of trees and woodlands forests, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that trees, woods and forest are resilient to and mitigate the impacts of climate change Protecting and enhancing the environmental resources of water, soil, air biodiversity and landscapes. Protecting and enhancing the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland Increasing the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life. Improving the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products. 	No specific relevant targets identified	The Allocations document should seek to ensure that new developments contribute towards the protection of existing, and the delivery of new woodland trees.
Biodiversity Duty: Public authority duty to have regard to conserving biodiversity (2014)		
Sets out the duty of public authorities with regard to conserving biodiversity. Conserving biodiversity can include restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.	No specific targets set.	Incorporate biodiversity into the SA process.
Conserving biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)		
This statement has been prepared by the UK Biodiversity Standing Committee on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership. Its purpose is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework for anyone with a policy interest in biodiversity conservation.	<p>A shared purpose in tackling the loss and restoration of biodiversity.</p> <p>The guiding principles that we will follow to achieve it.</p> <p>Our priorities for action in the UK and internationally.</p> <p>Indicators to monitor the key issues on a UK basis.</p>	Incorporate biodiversity into the SA process.
Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England (2009)		
The Strategy supports the aims of the EU Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection and demonstrates the value	Vision: by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's	Inclusion of soil protection in the SA process and recognition of need to avoid Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land in the delivery of sites.

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of national action to protect soils which is responsive to local circumstances.	soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.	
Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)		
This white paper sets out the UK's first ever comprehensive low carbon transition plan to 2020.	<p>This plan will deliver emissions cuts of 18% on 2008 levels by 2020 (and over a one third reduction on 1990 levels).</p> <p>All major UK Government departments have been allocated their own carbon budget and must produce their own plan.</p> <p>Getting 40% of our electricity from low carbon sources by 2020 with policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce around 30% of our electricity from renewables by 2020 by substantially increasing the requirement for electricity suppliers to sell renewable electricity. 	Consideration of GHG and climate change in SA.
Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)		
This strategy shows how the UK will transition to an energy supply that incorporates renewable technologies.	Goal of 15% of energy from renewables by 2020.	Consideration of GHG and climate change in SA.
Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)		
The aim of this document is to provide clarity regarding current policies and practices to enable noise management decisions to be made within the wider context, at the most appropriate level, in a cost-effective manner and in a timely fashion.	<p>“Environmental noise” which includes noise from transportation sources.</p> <p>“Neighbour noise” which includes noise from inside and outside people’s homes.</p> <p>“Neighbourhood noise” which includes noise arising from within the community such as industrial and entertainment premises, trade and business premises, construction sites and noise in the street.</p>	Ensure that noise is adequately captured in SA.
National Infrastructure Plan (2010)		
The plan outlines the scale of the challenge facing UK infrastructure and the major investment that is needed to underpin sustainable growth in the UK. It focuses on the networks and systems – in energy, transport, digital communications, floodwater, waste management and	<p>The plan sets out the Government’s vision for major infrastructure investment in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising the potential of existing road and rail networks; 	Infrastructure forms an important part of the evidence base that will support the delivery of the Allocations Document.

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<p>in science – that provide the infrastructure on which our economy depends. The plan gives clarity on the role of Government in specifying what infrastructure we need and how it can remove barriers to mobilise both private and public sector resources to maintain our world class infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transforming energy and transport systems to deliver a low carbon economy; • Transforming the UK’s strategic rail infrastructure; • Meeting future challenges in providing sustainable access to water for everyone; • Protecting the economy from the current and growing risk of floods and coastal erosion; • Reducing waste and improving the way it is treated; • Providing the best superfast broadband in Europe; • Ensuring that the UK remains a world leader in science, research and innovation. 	
<p>The White Paper “Water for Life” (2011)</p>		
<p>Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused, and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is. It explains that we all have a part to play in the realisation of this vision.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the long-term we will introduce a reformed water abstraction regime, as signalled in the Natural Environment White Paper earlier this year; • We set out changes we can make now to deal with the legacy of over-abstraction of our rivers; • We re-affirm our new catchment approach to dealing with water quality and wider environmental issues; • We will remove barriers to the greater trading of abstraction licenses and bulk supplies of water to make our supply system more flexible; • With the Environment Agency and Ofwat we will provide clearer guidance to water companies on planning for the long-term, and keeping demand down; • We will consult on the introduction of national standards and a new planning approval system for sustainable drainage; • We will encourage water companies to introduce social tariffs to support vulnerable customers; 	<p>Water management needs to be addressed in SA.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will introduce a package of reforms to extend competition in the water sector by increasing choice for business customers and public sector bodies and by making the market more attractive to new entrants; • We will collaborate on a campaign to save water and protect the environment, working with water companies, regulators and customers to raise awareness of the connection between how we use water and the quality of our rivers. 	
The Flood and Water Management Act (2010)		
<p>The Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) takes forward a number of recommendations from the Pitt Review into the 2007 floods. It places new responsibilities on the Environment Agency, local authorities and property developers (among others) to manage the risk of flooding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities across England and Wales are required to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management in their areas. These local strategies must include the risk of flooding from surface water, watercourse and groundwater flooding. • Lead local authorities must establish and maintain a register of structures which have an effect on flood risk management in their areas. • The Act introduces a requirement to improve the flood resistance of existing buildings by amending the Building Act 1984. • The Act introduces the requirements for developers of property to construct Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS). • Local authorities have a duty to adopt these SUDS once completed. By adoption, the Act means become responsible for maintaining the systems. 	<p>Importance of SUDS in mitigation of the effects of flood risk needs to be addressed in SA.</p>
White Paper – The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)		
<p>Outlines the Government’s vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, backed up with practical action to deliver the ambition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joined-up action at local and national level to create an ecological network resilient to changing pressures. 	<p>The importance of nature not just for species but for people too needs to be considered in the SA.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing a green economy and recognising that protected natural areas can yield returns many times higher than their protection. • Recognising the huge benefits of having contact with nature and how it helps well-being through its positive impact on mental and physical health, improves education, encourages social activity and reduced crime. 	
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services		
<p>This strategy will guide conservation efforts in England over the next decade, including setting the ambition to halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020. In the longer term, the ambition is to move progressively from a position of net biodiversity loss to net gain.</p>	<p>At the Nagoya UN Biodiversity Summit in October 2010, 192 countries and the European Union agreed to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people'. • 'Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human wellbeing, and poverty eradication...' <p>In March 2010, the EU agreed to an EU vision and 2020 mission for biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – and its natural capital are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided. • Halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restore 	<p>The importance of biodiversity and the need to incorporate the impact of development upon it in needs to be considered in the SA.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<p>them insofar as is feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p> <p>The European Commission has adopted a new EU Biodiversity strategy to help meet this goal. The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserving and restoring nature, 2. Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services, 3. Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 4. Combating invasive alien species, 5. Addressing the global biodiversity crisis. 	
<p>Healthy Lives, healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England (DOH 2010)</p>		
<p>The strategy has the following aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the population from serious health threats • Helping people live longer • Healthier and more fulfilling lives • Improving the health of the poorest fastest 	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>The Allocations document should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.</p>
<p>Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy (2011)</p>		
<p>This document sets out the range of policy tools the Government are using to support the transition to a green economy, the opportunities that are created and the implications for the way in which businesses operate.</p>	<p>The Government’s vision is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow the economy sustainably and for the long term; • Use natural resources efficiently; • Be more resilient (use of fossil fuels). 	<p>SA needs to take into account the impact of economic development upon the climate and the way in which the SA appraises these impacts and how the plan will mitigate the effects on the environment.</p>
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)</p>		
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales.</p>	<p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of ‘European sites’, the protection of ‘European protected species’ and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p>	<p>Ensure that biodiversity and nature conservation issues are addressed in SA.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.	
Localism Act (2011)		
The Localism Act is one of the key pieces of legislation introduced by the Government. It is a radical shift of power from central government to local communities. The aim is to give power back to people and communities and create the conditions for Big Society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolition of regional strategies • Duty to cooperate • Neighbourhood Planning • Community Right to Build 	Ensure that evidence collected to support the SA and Allocations Document is locally derived where applicable.
National Planning Policy Framework		
The National Planning Policy Framework sets out government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.	The entire document presents the Government's approach to development in respect of social, economic and environmental issues.	Allocations Document needs to be in conformity with the NPPF.
A Better Quality of Life – Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999)		
Strategy for sustainable development has four main aims. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; • effective protection of the environment; • prudent use of natural resources; and • maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. 	For the UK, priorities for the future are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy; • reducing the level of social exclusion; • promoting a transport system which provides choice, and also minimises environmental harm and reduces congestion; • improving the larger towns and cities to make them better places to live and work; 	Ensure that SA and Allocations Document take account of this strategy.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> directing development and promoting agricultural practices to protect and enhance the countryside and wildlife; improving energy efficiency and tackling waste; working with others to achieve sustainable development internationally. 	
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)		
<p>The Government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.</p>	<p>The Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning, working collaboratively to develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites. That plan-making and decision-making should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development, should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments, make enforcement more effective. To enable the provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure etc.</p>	<p>Ensure that traveller sites are addressed in SA.</p>
Circular 06/05: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their impact within the Planning System		
<p>Provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England. It complements the national planning policy in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Planning Practice Guidance.</p>	<p>Policies will need to take account of this guidance.</p>	<p>Ensure that biodiversity and geological conservation issues are addressed in SA.</p>
Infrastructure Act (2015)		
<p>The Infrastructure Act is one of the key pieces of legislation introduced by the Government.</p>	<p>Policies will need to take account of this Act.</p>	<p>Allocations Document needs to take into account this Act.</p>
Living places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener, ODPM (2002)		
<p>Sets out the Government's approach to making cleaner, safer, greener public spaces. Explains why our public spaces are so important. Identifies key components that underpin successful schemes. Maps</p>	<p>Various targets are set within the document.</p>	<p>Ensure that public spaces are addressed in SA.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
the main policies of the ODPM, the Home Office, DfT, DEFRA and DCMS that are improving the quality of local environments. Highlights reforms, policies and initiatives.		
Housing & Planning Act (2016)		
<p>A Bill to make provision about housing, estate agents, rentcharges, planning and compulsory purchase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • place a duty on local planning authorities to actively promote the development of Starter Homes and embed them in the planning system • unlock brownfield land to provide homes faster, requiring local authorities to prepare, maintain and publish local registers of specified land • support the doubling of the number of custom-built and self-built homes to 20,000 by 2020 • ensure that every area has a Local Plan • reform the compulsory purchase process to make it clearer, fairer and faster • simplify and speed up neighbourhood planning 	Policies will need to take account of this Act.	Allocations Document needs to take into account this Act.
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)		
The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 is a key element of the Government's agenda for speeding up the planning system. The provisions introduce powers which allow for the reform and speeding up of the plans system and an increase in the predictability of planning decisions, the speeding up of the handling of major infrastructure projects and the need for simplified planning zones to be identified in the strategic plan for a region.	Policies will need to take account of this Act.	Allocations Document needs to take into account this Act.
Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations (2012)		
The Community Infrastructure Levy is a new levy that Local Authorities in England and Wales can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The levy is designed to be fairer, faster and more transparent than	Policies will need to take account of this Act.	Lichfield District Council have an adopted CIL, this should be considered as part of any updates to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
the previous system of agreeing planning obligations between local councils and developers under Section 106.		
Water Act (2014)		
To make provision about the water industry; about compensation for modification of licences to abstract water; about main river maps; about records of waterworks; for the regulation of the water environment; about the provision of flood insurance for household premises; about internal drainage boards; about Regional Flood and Coastal Committees; and for connected purposes.	Policies will need to take account of this Act.	AAlocations Document needs to take into account this Act.
High Speed Rail (London-West Midlands) Bill 2013/14 to 2015/16		
Provides information on the HS2 hybrid Bill progressing through Parliament for Phase One of the project between London and the West Midlands.	Policies will need to take account of this Bill.	Ensure that high speed rail is addressed in SA and Allocations Document.
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)		
The Plan sets out a long-term program of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. The Plan includes not just a significant increase in resources and major reforms of housing and planning, but a new approach to how we build and what we build.	Document sets out a number of targets	SA needs to ensure sustainable communities issues are addressed.
Planning Our Electric Futures: A white Paper for a secure, affordable and low carbon electricity		
The primary objectives of Electricity Market Reform area are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the future security of electricity suppliers • Drive the decarbonisation of our electricity generation • Minimise costs to the consumer 	No specific Targets	The Allocations document should seek to ensure that it reflects the objectives.
The Carbon Plan: Delivering Our Carbon Future		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
Government is determined that we should address the twin challenges of tackling climate change and maintain our energy security in a way that minimises costs and maximises benefits to our economy.	No specific Targets	The Allocations Document should seek to support the delivery of low carbon energy generation infrastructure.
Energy Efficiency Strategy		
Sets out the justification for improving energy efficiency by the following actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting the finance market • energy efficiency innovation • strengthen the evidence base • controls and information 	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% between 1990 and 2050.	Allocations document should support the delivery of development that is efficient in energy use.
Energy Security Strategy		
The document includes a range of ambitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience measures • Energy efficiency • Maximising economic production • Working to improve the reliability of global energy markets • Reliable networks • Decarbonising supplies 		A number of the indicators identified within the documents will be used as indicators for the SA Framework.

Regional:

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
Strategic Plan 2013 - 2018 Leading for a connected Staffordshire, Staffordshire County Council		
Staffordshire County Councils Strategic Plan sets out values and priorities for 2014-2018. The Strategic Plan outlines a vision, to create a connected Staffordshire, where everyone has the opportunity to prosper, be healthy and happy. As a result of this vision the strategic plan outlines three priority outcomes	Relevant Operating Principles Evolve our relationship with residents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give a stronger voice and more clout to the people of Staffordshire on the issues that matter to them, not just those issues we have a statutory responsibility to deliver. 	Regard should be given to the Strategy.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to access more good jobs and feel the benefits of economic growth • Be healthier and more independent • Feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and support all Elected Members to be true community leaders, informing and influencing at a local and county level to create great places to live. • Collaborate with residents and communities to identify the best long-term solutions to problems, whether that's from within the community itself or from the voluntary, private or public sector. <p>Staffordshire County Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Staffordshire as the place to invest, live, learn and visit. • Be the passionate advocate for Staffordshire locally, nationally and internationally, seeking to deal with only the things that matter to our residents. <p>How we work:</p> <p>Get more joined up, locally and corporately, so we can work with residents, communities and partners to meet local needs more effectively.</p>	
Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2011		
<p>Sets out the County Council's proposals for transport provision in the county, including walking, cycling, public transport, car based travel and freight, together with the management and maintenance of local roads and footways.</p>	<p>Supporting Growth and Regeneration Relevant Policies: 1.1-1.6 and 1.8 Relevant Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the overall employment rate from a 2009 baseline. <p>Making Transport Systems Easier to use and Places Easier to Get to Relevant Policies: 3.1-3.4 Relevant Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase bus patronage levels 2008/09. • Improve access to town centres 2010 baseline • Decrease inaccessibility levels from a Dec 2010 baseline 	<p>Policies identified need to be considered through SA process. Targets identified should be aligned with SA indicators.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<p>Improving Safety and Security Relevant Policies: 4.1 and 4.4</p> <p>Reducing Road Transport Emissions and Their Effects on the Highway Network Relevant Policies: 5.1.5.2, 5.4 Relevant Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce per capita road transport emissions (CO2) from a 2008 baseline. <p>Improving Health and Quality of Life Relevant Policies: 6.1-6.6</p> <p>Respect the Environment Relevant Policies: 7.1-7.8 Relevant Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce per capita road transport emissions (CO2) from 2008 Baseline. 	
The National Forest Strategy 2014-2024 (2014)		
<p>Sets out the priorities and key activities to deliver the National Forest to 2024. The strategy prioritises making the most of the asset created and securing the forest's future, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitive achievement of the landscape change, with increased targeting to get the greatest benefits. • Making the most of forest sites (woodlands and other habitats, attractions, connections and views). • Increasing engagement, enjoyment and well-being by the widest range of people. • Effective partnerships taking the forest to the next stage. • Bringing in new income and investment. 	<p>Key objectives for the forest with prescribed indicators which are broken down between two delivery periods, 2014-2019 and 2019-2024.</p>	<p>Regard should be given to the Strategy where geographically applicable.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national exemplar role, research and being a centre of excellence • Securing a sustainable lead body into the future based on a balanced funding model and the reputation of the National Forest Company (NFC) 		
Central Rivers Initiative (CRI)		
<p>The Central Rivers Initiative is a broadly based partnership representing key interests who are working together to shape and guide the progressive restoration and revitalisation of the river valley between Burton, Lichfield and Tamworth – an area of central England that covers over 50 square km. Action Plan in place dated 2014.</p>	<p>A number of targets that cover a range of historic and environmental elements and including opportunities for training. The Targets are currently being supported via a Stage One Application to the HLF.</p>	<p>Regard through the detailed site specific questions should be given to the identified actions to enable where appropriate CRI delivery.</p>
Staffordshire Declaration		
<p>The Declaration acknowledges that evidence shows climate change is occurring and that climate change will continue to have far reaching effects on the economy, society and environment. The Declaration welcomes the social, economic and environmental benefits which come from combating climate change and commits Staffordshire to achieve the lower carbon emissions targets agreed by Central Government. This gives Staffordshire the opportunity to lead the climate change response at a local level by: reducing people's energy costs, allowing adaptation to the impacts of climate change, improving the local environment and helping deal with fuel poverty.</p>	<p>The Staffordshire Declaration commits Staffordshire to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage all sectors in our local community to take the opportunity to adapt to the impacts of climate change. • Encourage residents to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions. • Make public their commitment to action. • Help local communities to develop their own renewable energy projects, or to obtain community benefits from such projects in their area. 	<p>Allocations SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p>
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Climate Change Risk Register		
<p>Provides information on where in the county the most vulnerable locations to severe weather and climate change are situated. This tool brings together data</p>	<p>No targets set.</p>	<p>To support the detailed SA process.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
from various other sources, including the Environment Agency flood data.		
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Minerals Local Plan 1994-2006		
These documents set out policies to guide the determination of planning applications for mineral extraction and identify areas where important mineral resources should be protected from sterilisation by other forms of development.	New plan emerging, with saved policies currently in place. Currently consulting on Main Modifications.	The Allocations document will be in line with the Minerals Local Plan and the emerging document.
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026, 2013		
<p>Four strategic objectives summarised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support new waste development that helps minimise greenhouse gas emissions and incorporates appropriate measures to mitigate and adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. • To encourage the maintenance of the network of new and enhanced sustainable waste management facilities so that we can continue to manage waste, at least equivalent to the amount we generate. • To encourage appropriate siting and modern design standards and provide opportunities to enhance existing waste management facilities. • To support job creation, economic growth and investment by providing sufficient opportunities to develop new waste management infrastructure of the right type in the right place at the right time, and by minimising and mitigating any adverse impacts and avoiding any unacceptable impacts. 	<p>Policy 1: Waste as a resources</p> <p>Policy 2: Targets and broad locations for waste management facilities</p> <p>Policy 3: Criteria for the location of new and enhanced waste management facilities</p> <p>Policy 4: Sustainable design and protection and improvement of environmental quality.</p> <p>Monitoring sections hosts a number of performance indicators to measure policy implementation.</p>	<p>Allocations SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p> <p>SA indicators should be reflective of identified performance indicators.</p>
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) 2010-2026 (2013)		
SCC, Stoke-on-Trent and the eight Staffordshire Borough and District Councils have worked in partnership to agree a Municipal Waste Management Strategy. This strategy sets an overall vision for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain zero waste to landfill and reduce the amount of local authority collected municipal and commercial residual waste produced in Staffordshire, benchmarked against the top 10% of 	Allocations SA will need to take account of this strategy.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<p>sustainable waste management in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent to 2026. Core objectives include: Waste Prevention, Efficiency Savings, Resource Recovery, Carbon Reduction, Infrastructure & Contracts, Municipal Waste.</p>	<p>residents, thus reducing the overall volume of waste treated, recovered, disposed or recycled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve efficiency savings across SWP, thus reducing the total budget for waste management below the rate of inflation. • To ensure the maximisation of resource value from collected materials, as a commodity or as energy provision. • To reduce the total carbon emissions for waste collection, processing and disposal activities by 2% year on year, by ensuring consideration in future contracts, infrastructure and procurement decisions. • To provide and support appropriate infrastructure with suitable contracts that ensure value for money, by developing procurement policies to maximise efficiency and sustainability. • To provide efficient and cost effective waste services to local residents and businesses. 	
Safer, Fairer, United Communities for Staffordshire 2013-18		
<p>The Strategy is about how different organisations and the public go about making a real and sustained difference to reducing crime and anti-social behaviour and improving community safety.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a vision for Staffordshire to work together and deliver real, sustainable improvements.</p> <p>Four priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early intervention • Supporting victims and witnesses • Managing offenders • Public confidence 	<p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing feelings of safety • Support vulnerable members of the community • Target high crime areas including businesses • Reduce the impact of the misuse of alcohol and other substances • Maximise impact of 'buildings resilient families and communities' • Reducing re – offending <p>Note Shared Priorities with Local document.</p>	<p>Consideration of the priority of the document will need to be given. A relationship between SA indicators should be forged.</p>
Sustainable Community Strategy (Staffordshire) 2008-2023		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<p>The overarching plan for promoting and improving the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of Staffordshire. Four overarching priorities; a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable economy; strong, safe and cohesive communities; improved health and sense of well-being and a protected, enhanced and respected environment.</p>	<p>A number of themes have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving basic skills; • Reducing the number of young people who are not in employment, education or training; • Raising the high level skills base and retaining skilled workforce; • Encouraging graduate retention; • Maximising opportunities presented by Staffordshire Universities and associated networks; • Increasing levels of enterprise and ensuring higher value added sector business start-ups; • Raising aspirations of our children and young people; • Reducing worklessness, increasing the employment rate and improving access to employment opportunities; • Embracing and investing in new environmental technologies; • Attracting sustainable, quality public and private investment in the County; and • Developing housing which is decent, affordable and sustainable. 	<p>Allocations SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p>
Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan (SBAP)		
<p>The SBAP identifies priority habitats and species, sets targets for their conservation and outlines the mechanisms for achieving these targets.</p>	<p>4 Ecosystem Action Plans and 1 River Action Plan are identified. The following of which are relevant to Lichfield District.</p>	<p>Inclusion in SA Framework to ensure targets are supported resulting in compliance with identified UK and European target requirements.</p>
Staffordshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015)		
<p>The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy sets out roles and responsibilities for flood risk management, assesses the risk of flooding in the County, where funding can be found to manage flood risk, Lead Local Flood Authority policies, objectives and actions will be</p>	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a strategic understanding of flood risk from all sources, • Promote effective management of drainage and flood defence systems, 	<p>Allocations SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
taken by the Staffordshire County Council to manage flood risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support communities to understand flood risk and become more resilient to flooding, • Manage local flood risk and new development in a sustainable manner, • Achieve results through partnership and collaboration, • Be better prepared for flood events, • Secure and manage funding for flood risk management in a challenging financial climate. 	
Shaping the Future of Staffordshire 2005-2020: The Sustainable Strategy for the County		
<p>The Strategy focuses on six key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the voice and profile of Staffordshire within the West Midlands region as well as nationally, within Europe and internationally • Developing strong and sustainable rural communities by improving access to services, opportunities and the number and quality of jobs available, while also protecting and enhancing the environment • Integrating and sustaining transport • Improving health and social care • Supporting the growth of the local economy and encouraging prosperity (including learning and skills) for the benefit of individuals, employers and communities • Sharing data and information to underpin the strategic priorities of the Strategy 	Various targets set within this document however end date 2010.	<p>Allocations SA will need to take account of this strategy.</p> <p>The document spans fundamental aspects of sustainable development and therefore consideration of the strategic drivers of this document will need to be considered at the baseline stage, the development of SA indicators and also during the development of site specific questions.</p>
Staffordshire County Council, A Strategy for School Organisation 2012-2017		
The strategy will offer increased opportunities for parental choice and promote fair access to schools for all children and support our duty to intervene when standards in schools are a cause for concern.	No specific targets	Allocations SA will need to take account of this strategy.
Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2014-19		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<p>The Management Plan is the basis for the strategic direction of the conservation and enhancement of the AONB. Relates to a range of national and local documents.</p>	<p>Relevant High level objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area. • Conserve and enhance the distinctive and nationally important landscape of Cannock Chase AONB and the locally, nationally and internationally important biodiversity and geodiversity it supports, ensuring links between habitats within the AONB and surrounding landscape. • Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life. • Support a balance between a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure upon natural resources is diminished. • Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation and maintaining ecosystems that contribute positively to physical and mental well-being. 	<p>Allocations will need to take account of this strategy.</p>
<p>Cannock Chase SAC Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Measures (SAMM)</p>		
<p>An action plan to mitigate for planned housing growth within 0-15 km of Cannock Chase SAC.</p>	<p>A list of priority project are identified to mitigate for a 15% increase in visitor numbers.</p>	<p>The document will shape the assessment of significant effects.</p>
<p>Greater Birmingham & Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan 2014</p>		
<p>Strategic Economic Plan which draws on the the strategic pillars of Business, People and Place, through a series of programmes that have either a thematic or spatial focus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing Business – supporting the provision of activity to enable the formation, growth, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional 50, 000 jobs (on top of the 100,000 to which we have already committed); • 14, 315 new homes; • 1.7sqm of commercial floorspace; • £2.3bn GVA over ten years; and • £1,100m private sector leverage 	<p>Allocations will need to take account of this strategy.</p> <p>NB Strategic Economic Plan 2016-2030 A greater Birmingham For a Greater Britain is currently out to consultation.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<p>attraction and retention of businesses across Greater Birmingham.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Enhancing the Regional Economic Hub – strengthening Birmingham City Centre as the regional hub for economic activity •UK Central, the Enterprise Belt and the wider Birmingham area – unlocking long-term growth potential on a national scale and targeting early investment to create housing and jobs •Enhancing our Growth Sectors – supporting delivery of key sites , infrastructure, skills and innovation 		
Stoke-on-Trent & Staffordshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan Part 1 – Strategy 2014-2030 (2014)		
<p>Strategic Economic Plan with the ambition to sustainably drive:</p> <p>rapid growth in Stoke-on-Trent and its contribution to the county and national economy</p> <p>development of the peri-urban areas along the County's key transport corridors that provide a strong, agile and competitive offer locally and nationally</p>	<p>Measure progress and success over the next 20 years: The City of Stoke On Trent rapidly grows into a Core UK City.</p> <p>A Connected County the aim is “super connectivity”, maximising the benefit of existing road, rail and air connections and future strategic infrastructure investments, including HS2 and other strategic rail investment, to benefit the whole area and maximise opportunities across the County's key transport corridors.</p> <p>Powerhouse Central: Stoke on Trent & Staffordshire internationally recognised as an investment destination and centre of expertise for indigenous energy.</p> <p>An internationally renowned Applied Materials Technology Centre for advanced research and innovation building on the expertise of Lucide on (formerly Ceram) and its ties to University and industry.</p>	<p>Allocations will need to take account of this strategy.</p>
Staffordshire County Council, Lichfield Historic Character Assessment (2011)		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
The aim of the HLC was to produce a broad assessment of the historic and archaeological dimensions of the county's landscape as it exists today.	No specific targets.	Allocations will need to take account of the finding of this assessment in particular when assessing significant effects through the SA process.
CAMS: Tame, Anker & Mease Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Environment Agency (2013)		
This catchment abstraction management strategy (CAMS) sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the Tame, Anker and Mease catchments. It provides information on how existing abstraction is regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction.	No specific targets.	Allocations will need to take account of this strategy.
CAMS: Staffordshire Trent Valley Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Environment Agency (2013)		
This catchment abstraction management strategy (CAMS) sets out how water resources will be managed in the Staffordshire Trent Valley catchment. It provides information on how existing abstraction is regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction.	No specific targets.	Allocations will need to take account of this strategy.
Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Staffordshire 2013-2018		
Sets out the Staffordshire Health and Wellbeing Boards vision, principles, values, priorities and enablers to improve health and wellbeing of the people of Staffordshire.	Twelve areas of action are identified under the following five themes. Starting well Growing well Living well Aging well Ending well The focus for 2013/14: Parenting, alcohol use and supporting the frail elderly.	Key for baseline information. In particular Supporting the frail elderly should be considered as part of the SA. The measuring success element of the document should inform the SA indicators.
Southern Staffordshire Outline Water Cycle Study (2010)		
Assesses the constraints and requirements that will arise from the scale of the proposed growth on the water infrastructure of southern Staffordshire.	Recommendations Lichfield Water Supply Summary Consultation with SSW ahead of progression of any potential development site, 14 sites named. (Curborough Settlement named in individual bullet). SSW required notification in advance regarding details of development plans.	Allocations will have to take into account the findings from this study.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<p>Council should inform SSW of any high water demand developments as early as possible.</p> <p>Recommendations Lichfield Water Resources Summary</p> <p>Consultation must be held with STWL ahead of the progression of any potential developments sites-particularly important for 19 site identified (Curborough Settlement named in individual bullet)</p> <p>Recommendations Lichfield Wastewater Treatment Summary</p> <p>Restrictions in the short term in 3 areas until capacity issues are resolved. Early warning requirement for Burntwood. Further consultation in regard to two identified sites.</p> <p>Recommendations Lichfield Water Quality and Environment Summary</p> <p>Requirement to improve water quality most of the watercourses in the District. Due to the vast number of environmentally significant sites within the District policies must be emplaced to ensure threat development does not have an adverse impact on any of them.</p>	
South Staffordshire Water PLC Water Resources Plan 2015-40		
The Water Resources Management Plan sets out the water resources and demand projections for the South Staffs region of supply for the next 25 years.	<p>There is no supply demand deficit forecast within the next 25 years therefore major resource development or demand management measures are not required to meet a shortfall.</p> <p>The key policies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising the impact on the environment. • Contribute to biodiversity 	Allocations will have to take into account the findings from this Resource Plan.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catchment scale management activities to provide a sustainable alternative using less chemicals and energy for treatment • Optimisation of existing operations. • Maintain its water supply levels of service • Continue with successful metering policies • Promotion of water efficiency • Continue with effective leakages policy to levels to achieve the sustainable economic level of leakage. 	
Severn Trent Water PLC Water Resources Plan 2015-40		
<p>The Water Resources Management Plan sets out the water resources and demand projections for the Severn Trent region of supply for the next 25 years.</p>	<p>Seeks to reduce the overall demand for water and to make the best use of existing water resources through a more flexible and sustainable supply system. The Plan seeks to address environmentally unsustainable levels of water abstraction by reducing the amount of water taken from the environment, by providing alternative sources of water supply where necessary.</p>	<p>The Allocations Document should seek to improve water quality by ensuring that policies are included in the Plan to support the objectives of this and other water quality management plans</p>
Humber River Basin Management Plan 2015		
<p>A River Basin District covers an entire river system, including river, lake, groundwater, estuarine and coastal water bodies. The River Basin District River Basin Management Plans are designed to protect and improve the quality of our water environment.</p> <p>The main purposes of this plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to prevent water bodies deteriorating, • to highlight the areas of land and bodies of water that have specific uses that need special protection, • to provide binding objectives regarding quality • to provide a framework for action and future regulation. 	<p>Aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies 2021 or 2027;</p>	<p>The Allocations Document should seek to improve water quality by ensuring that policies are included in the Plan to support the objectives of this and other water quality management plans. Specifically the Plan should support the delivery of SUDS within new development and include appropriate climate change and flooding policies.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
Strategy for the A5		
The strategy looks at issues of capacity, economic activity and growth, access to leisure and tourism, priority improvements and reduction of the impact of traffic on communities along the A5 route.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the A5 is fit for purpose in terms of its capacity and safety, both now and in the future; To allow the A5 to play its full and proper role in supporting and facilitating economic activity and growth at a national and local level; To promote and encourage improvements to sustainable transport (walking, cycling, public transport and behavioural change measures) in order to help reduce congestion on the A5, improve air quality and deliver a lower carbon transport system; and To reduce, where possible, the impact of the A5 on communities along the route. 	Allocations should ensure that identified needs and key priorities have been considered.

Local:

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
Lichfield District Local Plan Strategy 2008-2029 (2015) and accompanying Infrastructure Delivery Plan		
It is a Development Plan Document produced to help shape the way in which the physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of Lichfield District will change between 2008 and 2029. It sets the strategic context, and will be complemented by the Local Plan Allocations Document, to be prepared in line with the timescales set in the Local Development Scheme.	10,030 dwellings over the plan period. Settlement hierarchy identified, Lichfield Burntwood and five key rural settlements Alrewas, Armitage with Handsacre, Fazeley, Shenstone and Whittington. 6 Strategic Development Allocations and 1 Board Development Location. 70% on previously development land until 2018 and then 50% thereafter. Affordable Housing based on qualifying sites, target of 40%, dynamic viability model in place. Minimum of 14 residential pitches and 5 transit pitches to meet the needs of Gypsies, Traveller and travelling show people to 2028. Between 7,310 - 9000 additional jobs to achieve a job	Allocations document will need to be in conformity with the Local Plan Strategy (2015).

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<p>balance ratio of 85%. 79.1 hectares of land to be allocated for employment use. Extra 10 hectares to be defined at Allocations stage. 30,000m² gross of Office Floorspace advocated focused in Lichfield City to 2029. Development for retail, leisure, office and cultural facilities will be focused within the commercial centres of Burntwood and Lichfield City. Key Rural Centres will be protected and enhanced to provide shops, services, employment and community facilities to meet the need of local communities and as a focus for those living and working in nearby smaller outlying villages.</p>	
Biodiversity & Development Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2016)		
The document provides guidance to developers in terms of biodiversity protection and mitigation.	No specific targets.	Ensure that protection and mitigation of biodiversity is considered by the SA. The document will shape the detailed questions that will be considered during the SA process.
Developer Contributions SPD (2016)		
The SPD sets out the Council's approach to planning obligations.	No specific targets.	Inform general infrastructure requirements. In detail provides guidance on Air Quality and Affordable housing requirements which will shape the detailed questions that will be considered during the SA process.
Historic Environment SPD (2015)		
The document provides information on aspects which should be considered when undertaking works that may affect the historic environment.	No specific targets.	Ensure the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. Detailed guidance on achieving quality design, local distinctiveness will help shape the detailed questions that will be considered during the SA process. Also support the requirement for protection of historic assets as part of the SA.
Rural Development SPD (2015)		
The document provides further detail to the policies relating to development within the rural areas of the	No specific targets.	The guidance on assessment of the relationship between services/ facilities and sustainability will help

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
District and those areas which also lie within the Green Belt.		shape the detailed questions that will be considered during the SA process.
Sustainable Design SPD (2015)		
The SPD provides guidance on how sustainable development can be achieved through connectivity and integration, in terms of how places and sustainability connect by transport linkages and through patterns of development.	No specific targets.	Guidance will be used to ensure that detailed questions within the SA will ascertain the impact on design, and connectivity and promote good design.
Trees, Landscaping & Development SPD (2016)		
The SPD provides guidance on the retention, protection, incorporation and introduction of trees, hedgerows and woodlands as a part of sustainable development.	No specific targets.	Guidance will be used to shape the detailed questions stage of the SA.
Little Aston Neighbourhood Plan (2016)		
Establishes a vision for the future of the neighbourhood area and to sets out how that vision will be realised through planning and controlling land use and development change over the plan period 2015 to 2029.	No specific targets.	Where relevant the Neighbourhood Plan will be considered at the detailed questions stage of the SA.
Stonnall Neighbourhood Plan (2016)		
The Stonnall Neighbourhood Plan will set out a vision for the future of the village and its hinterland, providing a strategy and land-use planning framework to guide development within the Neighbourhood Plan area for the next 15 years.	No specific targets.	Where relevant the Neighbourhood Plan will be considered at the detailed questions stage of the SA.
Conservation Area Appraisals		
Lichfield District has 21 Conservation Areas, one of which covers sections of the Trent and Mersey Canal, one covers the historic core of Lichfield City, and 19 further Conservation Areas within rural villages.	No specific targets.	The consideration of this evidence based will ensure that protection and enhancement of important historic assets.
Lichfield District Strategic Partnership's Carbon Reduction Plan 2012/13 (2013)		

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

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
Lichfield District Housing Strategy 2013-2017 (2013)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve housing choice and access to a wide range of affordable homes; • Prevent and reduce homelessness; • Ensure warm, healthy, well maintained homes, reduce fuel poverty and cut carbon emissions; • Support older and vulnerable people to live as independently and healthily as possible. 	<p>To achieve the four objectives, the following aims have been set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the provision of new affordable housing • Ensure new housing developments include a mix of homes to meet identified housing needs • Ensure best use is made of the housing stock in the District • Improve the housing options for people in need • Continue with a proactive approach to preventing homelessness • Improve the housing options for people in need • Reduce the use of temporary accommodation • Increase the provision of new affordable housing • Ensure new housing developments include a mix of homes to meet identified housing needs • Reduce the percentage of the population living in fuel poverty • Increase the energy efficiency of the housing stock and cut carbon emissions • Understand the impact of poor housing on health and life expectancy inequalities across the District • Continue with a proactive approach to preventing homelessness • Improve the housing options for people in need • Reduce the use of temporary accommodation • Increase the provision of new affordable housing • Ensure new housing developments include a mix of homes to meet identified housing needs 	<p>Allocations should ensure that identified need and key priorities have been considered. At a detailed level site specific questions regarding housing need will be developed to support aims.</p>
Lichfield District Council AQMA Updating & Screening Assessment (2015)		
<p>Considers all new monitoring data and assesses the data against the Air Quality Strategy (AQS) objectives.</p>	<p>Assessment has identified one location outside the existing AQMA where concentrations of nitrogen dioxide exceeded the annual objective. The District</p>	<p>Allocations and the impact on the two established Air Quality Management Zones will need to be considered.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
It also considers any changes that may have an impact on air quality	<p>now has two AQMA, A5 Muckley Corner and A38 Wall Island to Alrewas.</p> <p>Proposed actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue NO2 diffusion tube monitoring in the district to identify future changes in pollutant concentrations; • Continue NO2 diffusion tube monitoring at site A38-2A/B at Fradley; • Proceed to a dispersion modelling based Detailed Assessment for the north section of the A38 from the District boundary to the A38/A5127 junction; • Finalise the Lichfield Air Quality Action Plan; • Proceed to a Progress Report in 2016. 	Consideration will need to be given in relation to CO2 figures.
Lichfield District Council Economic Development Strategy 2016-2020 (2016)		
<p>Key Strategic Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a suitable range and mix of employment opportunities to boost jobs • Increase the number of new business start-ups and overall business survival rates • Provide an appropriate balance between jobs and housing • Encourage increased levels of investment and spending by the public, private and voluntary sectors in to the District • Deliver enhanced levels of prosperity to all communities 	<p>Place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friarsgate Lichfield • Lichfield City Centre Development Strategy • Burntwood Town Centre • Suitable Employment Land • Transport Infrastructure Investment • Sustainable Housing • Strategic Investment in the West Midlands Conurbation • Broadband and Mobile Phone Network provision <p>Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications • Local programme delivery • Sector specific support • Optimizing the use of available economic assets for business <p>People</p>	Allocations can contribute to a number of the key objectives, ambitions and targets through the delivery of development across the District. At a detailed level the strategy will help shape clear site specific questions that focus on the three pillars of Place, Business and People and also provide clear indicators to measure sustainable economic growth.

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helping local residents access skills training and the jobs market 	
Lichfield District Council Community Infrastructure Levy, Regulation 123 List (2016)		
The list sets out those infrastructure projects that Lichfield District Council currently intends may be wholly or partly funded by CIL, together with clarification notes and S106 requirements.	Clear Identified Infrastructure need.	Influence the baseline in relation to infrastructure need.
Lichfield District Community Safety Delivery Plan 2015/18		
The aim of the 'Lichfield District Community Safety Assessment' is to provide the Community Safety Partnership and the OPCC with an understanding of current trends in community safety across Lichfield District and Staffordshire as a whole, identifying current priority areas of need and highlighting any emerging threats.	<p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing feelings of safety Support vulnerable members of the community Target high crime areas including businesses Reduce the impact of the misuse of alcohol and other substances Maximise impact of 'building resilient families and communities' Reducing re – offending 	Consideration of the priorities identified within the document will need to be given. A relationship between SA indicators should be forged.
Lichfield City Centre Development Strategy & Action Plan 2016-2020 (2016)		
<p>Strategic Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an attractive, multi-faceted yet coherent city centre, which encourages visitors to linger and explore Improve the quantity, quality and appeal of the city's attractions and facilities, to attract and cater for a year round increase in visitors and spending Improve access to and within the city and facilitate orientation and exploration Raise awareness of Lichfield and its individual assets and facilities as a leading heritage and events city in central England 	<p>The document contains a detailed timeline and project aims over the following timescales:</p> <p>Delivery Year 1 Delivery Year 2-3 Delivery Year 3-7</p> <p>A number of projects identified in the project directory will supported existing need identified through the baseline assessment.</p>	<p>Allocations can contribute to a number of the key objectives, ambitions and targets through the delivery of development within Lichfield City.</p> <p>A number of projects identified in the project directory will supported existing need identified through the baseline assessment and leading a positive effect on indicators.</p>
Lichfield District Council Strategic Plan 2016-2020 (2016)		

Key objectives relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Key messages, targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and sustainability appraisal	Implications for plan and sustainability appraisal
<p>By 2020: Vibrant & prosperous economy: Healthy & safe communities: Clean, green & welcoming places to live:</p>	<p>By 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More local jobs and more people in employment. • More new businesses locate in our district. • More businesses succeed. • A regenerated Lichfield City centre and an improved retail offer in Burntwood. • More people will be active and healthy. • Fewer people and families will be homeless. • More people will feel safer and less worried about crime and anti-social behaviour. • More people will be living independently at home. • More affordable homes in the district. • Our heritage and open spaces will be well maintained or enhanced. • More people will use parks and open spaces <p>New homes, office, retail and manufacturing spaces will be built or developed in line with our Local Plan and planning guidance.</p>	<p>The document spans fundamental aspects of sustainable development and therefore consideration of the strategic drivers of this document will need to be considered at the baseline stage, the development of SA indicators and also during the development of site specific questions.</p>
River Mease Restoration Plan (2012)		
<p>This document outlines the strategy to restore the River Mease to achieve SAC conservation and Water Framework directive targets.</p>	<p>In the short term, mitigation includes the construction of silt traps to remove phosphorus arising from development which would otherwise harm water quality in the SAC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the impact of physical modification. • Provide an outline restoration plan for the river on a reach-by-reach basis. <p>Identify potential delivery mechanisms.</p>	<p>The document will shape the assessment of significant effect.</p>
River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) management Plan 2011		
<p>The primary purpose of this Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) is to reduce the levels of phosphate within the River Mease SAC, to enable the Conservation Objectives for the SAC to be met, and an adverse effect upon the SAC avoided. The primary</p>	<p>Reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l</p>	<p>Ensure that the Allocations Plan does not lead to an increase in phosphate within the River though point and diffuse source pollution.</p>

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

Appendix B

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source															
Demographics																				
Population growth	100,900 (mid 2011) 102,706 (mid 2015)	Staffordshire 849,500 (mid 2011) 862,562 (mid 2015) West Midlands 5,608,700 (mid 2011) 5,751,000 (mid 2015) England 56,170,900 (mid 2011) 54,786,327 (mid 2015)	1.8% increase in population within the District.	Lichfield District's population has increased by 1.8% compared to increases of 1.5 and 2.5% in Staffordshire and the West Midlands respectively. The population in Lichfield District is growing more than both Staffordshire and England which had a reduction in population.	Mid year population statistics ONS 2011 and 2015															
Population age structure	0-15: 16.9% 16-64: 60.1% 65+: 22.9% Lone Pensioner Households 2011 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lichfield</td> <td>5,032</td> <td>12.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staffordshire</td> <td>44,771</td> <td>12.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Midlands</td> <td>289,571</td> <td>12.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>2,725,596</td> <td>12.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Number	%	Lichfield	5,032	12.2	Staffordshire	44,771	12.6	West Midlands	289,571	12.6	England	2,725,596	12.4	Staffordshire 0-15: 17.3% 16-64: 61.9% 65+: 20.8% West Midlands 0-15: 19.5% 16-64: 62.3% 65+: 18.2% England 0-15: 19% 16-64: 63.3% 65+: 17.7%	Four wards in Lichfield have high proportions of households with lone pensioners – Boney Hay (15.1%), Chasetown (16.4%), Leomansley (15.9%) and Stowe (17.6%). Of these lone pensioners 59.5% (2,992) have a long term health problem or disability - this is similar to the national average of 59.6%. The percentage of lone pensioners with a long term health problem or disability is significantly higher than England in two wards; Burntwood Central (67.9%) and Chasetown (72.1%). Using 2014 mid-year population figures for Lichfield it has been	Compared to regional and national statistics, Lichfield District has a higher elderly population with almost one quarter of the population being over the age of 65, 5% higher than the national figure. By comparison the District is similar to Staffordshire as a whole for the 0-15 year age group, however this is lower than the national average. The number of people living in Lichfield aged 65 and over has already exceeded the number of children	Mid year population statistics ONS 2015 Lone pensioner statistics Census 2011.
	Number	%																		
Lichfield	5,032	12.2																		
Staffordshire	44,771	12.6																		
West Midlands	289,571	12.6																		
England	2,725,596	12.4																		

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
			estimated that around 500 residents aged 65+ are at risk of loneliness.	under the age of 16; projections suggest Lichfield will continue to get older and bigger.	
Components of population change	2011 - 2015 Change due to live births 4.85% Change due to deaths 4.94% Change due to net internal migration 1.46% Change due to net international migration 0.58% Change due to 'Other' factors 0.31%		The largest population influence is death.	The amount of deaths within the District outstrips the number of births. As such the changes to the population numbers is largely through internal and international migration.	Mid year population statistics 2014 to 2015
Population ethnicity	White British: 94.6% White Irish/Other: 2.1% Mixed: 1.0% Asian British: 1.6% Black British: 0.5% Arab: 0.0% Traveller: 0.0% Other: 0.1%	Staffordshire White British: 93.6% White Irish/Other: 2.0% Mixed: 1.1% Asian British: 2.4% Black British: 0.6% Arab: 0.1% Traveller: 0.1% Other: 0.1% West Midlands White British: 79.2% White Irish/Other: 3.5% Mixed: 2.4% Asian British: 10.8% Black British: 3.3% Arab: 0.3% Traveller: 0.1% Other: 0.6% England White British: 79.8% White Irish/Other: 5.6% Mixed: 2.3% Asian British: 7.8% Black British: 3.5% Arab: 0.4% Traveller: 0.1% Other: 0.6%		Lichfield and Staffordshire County are relatively similar with regard to ethnic mix, with a high proportion of white British with 94.6% white British compared to 79.2% and 79.8% respectively for the West Midlands and England	2011 census/ONS
Projections	The sub national Population Projections from 2014 to 2039 for Lichfield District show an increase in population of 8.5% with an additional 8,700 people predicted to reside within Lichfield District.		The net decrease of 7,800 through natural change reflects the death rate being markedly higher than the birth rate. This points to the ageing	There is a net decrease (-7,800) in population through natural change i.e. births and deaths, with the increase in population	ONS population Projections Unit.

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
			population within the District and as reflected in the age structure breakdown above.	attributable to net internal migration with an increase of around 16,300 people.	
Housing					
Dwelling stock by tenure	2011 Total dwelling stock: 43,170 LA dwelling stock: 0% Registered Social Landlord: 13.1% Other public: 0.4% Owned & privately rented: 86.5%	2011 England Total dwelling stock: 22,976,000 LA dwelling stock: 7.5% Registered Social Landlord: 10.1% Other public: 0.3% Owned & privately rented: 82.1%	Household projections published by the DCLG can be used as an estimate of overall housing need. Lichfield had 42,300 households in 2014 which is projected to rise to 48,700 by 2035.	Compared to the national average for England, Lichfield District has a 3% higher proportion of Registered Social Landlords than nationally.	ONS and DCLG
Household types	Detached: 41.1% Semi detached: 36.2% Terraced: 14.5% Flats - Purpose built: 6.8% Flat - converted or shared house: 0.6% Flat – commercial building: 0.4% Caravan or other temporary structure: 0.4%	Staffordshire Detached: 36.1% Semi detached: 39.6% Terraced: 17.2% Flats - Purpose built: 5.6% Flat - converted or shared house: 0.6% Flat – commercial building: 0.5% Caravan or other temporary structure: 0.4% West Midlands Detached: 25.7% Semi detached: 39.6% Terraced: 24.1% Flats - Purpose built: 8.5% Flat - converted or shared house: 1.1% Flat – commercial building: 0.7% Caravan or other temporary structure: 0.3% England Detached: 24.3% Semi detached: 33.6% Terraced: 25.7% Flats - Purpose built: 12.1% Flat - converted or shared house: 2.9% Flat – commercial building: 0.8% Caravan or other temporary structure: 0.3%		Lichfield District has significantly higher proportion of detached dwellings than Staffordshire and over 15% more than either the West Midlands or England. In comparison, the District has a much lower percentage of terraced properties and flats than the regional or national average.	Census 2011

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																																																																																								
House prices	Average property price Lichfield District December 2015: £250,675	Average property price December 2015: East Staffordshire District: £190,214 Stafford District: £204,361 Cannock Chase District: £156,613 Tamworth Borough: £164,916. Staffordshire: £191,260 West Midlands: £196,406	Staffordshire and the West Midlands' average house prices are almost identical with Lichfield District's average house prices largely mirroring the shape of the graph but being significantly higher.	Property values in Lichfield District are higher than most of the neighbouring authorities, and are significantly higher than the West Midlands average. Lichfield District is seen as an attractive commuter area for Birmingham and the larger salaries associated with these jobs. The house prices in the District are particularly high due to the historic character of the city and attractive nature of its villages and countryside.	ONS and Land Registry																																																																																								
<p>1995 - 2015 Average House Prices</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data from the line graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Lichfield</th> <th>Staffordshire</th> <th>West Midlands</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q4-1995</td><td>75,000</td><td>60,000</td><td>55,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-1996</td><td>80,000</td><td>65,000</td><td>60,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-1997</td><td>85,000</td><td>70,000</td><td>65,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-1998</td><td>90,000</td><td>75,000</td><td>70,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-1999</td><td>100,000</td><td>80,000</td><td>75,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2000</td><td>110,000</td><td>85,000</td><td>80,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2001</td><td>120,000</td><td>90,000</td><td>85,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2002</td><td>140,000</td><td>100,000</td><td>95,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2003</td><td>160,000</td><td>110,000</td><td>105,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2004</td><td>180,000</td><td>120,000</td><td>115,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2005</td><td>190,000</td><td>130,000</td><td>125,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2006</td><td>200,000</td><td>140,000</td><td>135,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2007</td><td>210,000</td><td>150,000</td><td>145,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2008</td><td>200,000</td><td>140,000</td><td>135,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2009</td><td>190,000</td><td>130,000</td><td>125,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2010</td><td>210,000</td><td>140,000</td><td>135,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2011</td><td>200,000</td><td>130,000</td><td>125,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2012</td><td>205,000</td><td>135,000</td><td>130,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2013</td><td>210,000</td><td>140,000</td><td>135,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2014</td><td>220,000</td><td>150,000</td><td>145,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4-2015</td><td>250,675</td><td>180,000</td><td>170,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						Year	Lichfield	Staffordshire	West Midlands	Q4-1995	75,000	60,000	55,000	Q4-1996	80,000	65,000	60,000	Q4-1997	85,000	70,000	65,000	Q4-1998	90,000	75,000	70,000	Q4-1999	100,000	80,000	75,000	Q4-2000	110,000	85,000	80,000	Q4-2001	120,000	90,000	85,000	Q4-2002	140,000	100,000	95,000	Q4-2003	160,000	110,000	105,000	Q4-2004	180,000	120,000	115,000	Q4-2005	190,000	130,000	125,000	Q4-2006	200,000	140,000	135,000	Q4-2007	210,000	150,000	145,000	Q4-2008	200,000	140,000	135,000	Q4-2009	190,000	130,000	125,000	Q4-2010	210,000	140,000	135,000	Q4-2011	200,000	130,000	125,000	Q4-2012	205,000	135,000	130,000	Q4-2013	210,000	140,000	135,000	Q4-2014	220,000	150,000	145,000	Q4-2015	250,675	180,000	170,000
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Housing affordability	The lowest quartile house price was 7.1 times the lowest quartile income		The lowest quartile house price was 7.1 times the lowest quartile income which is higher than the averages for Staffordshire (6.1), West Midlands (5.4) and England (6.5).		ONS																																																																																								

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			These rates highlight possible affordability issues in Lichfield.																																																					
Net Housing completions since 2006	2008/9: 273 2009/10: 102 2010/11: 306 2011/12: 201 2012/13: 239 2013/14: 324 2014/15: 226 2015/16: 200	N/A	The level of house building reached its peak in 2005/6 with 647 being delivered and the supply of housing sites was not constrained. However since the recession the rate of house building has declined.	It is unlikely that until development starts on site for the remaining Strategic Development Allocations that this delivery rate will increase. To date only 2 of the 8 Strategic Development Allocations are on site with only 1 having been partially completed and the other only recently starting with figures expected to be included in the 2015/16 monitoring.																																																				
Household projections	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Average household size</th> <th>Projected number of households</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>2.37</td> <td>42,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>2.33</td> <td>44,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024</td> <td>2.30</td> <td>45,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2029</td> <td>2.27</td> <td>46,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2034</td> <td>2.25</td> <td>47,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2039</td> <td>2.24</td> <td>48,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Number of projected households by Age</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2039</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Under 25</td> <td>750</td> <td>740</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-34</td> <td>3,700</td> <td>2,830</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35-44</td> <td>6,810</td> <td>6,320</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45-54</td> <td>8,760</td> <td>8,780</td> </tr> <tr> <td>55-64</td> <td>7,350</td> <td>7,180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65-74</td> <td>8,160</td> <td>8,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>75-84</td> <td>5,010</td> <td>8,730</td> </tr> <tr> <td>85+</td> <td>1,730</td> <td>5,480</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Average household size	Projected number of households	2014	2.37	42,000	2019	2.33	44,000	2024	2.30	45,000	2029	2.27	46,000	2034	2.25	47,000	2039	2.24	48,000	Number of projected households by Age			Age	2014	2039	Under 25	750	740	25-34	3,700	2,830	35-44	6,810	6,320	45-54	8,760	8,780	55-64	7,350	7,180	65-74	8,160	8,100	75-84	5,010	8,730	85+	1,730	5,480		<p>Between 2014 and 2039 there is a projected fall in household size within Lichfield District from 2.37 to 2.24 persons per household.</p> <p>The Local Plan Strategy seeks to provide a minimum of 10,030 new dwellings between 2008 and 2029 of which 1000 are to accommodate the growth of neighbouring authorities.</p>	<p>Household projections are trend-based and indicate the number of additional households that would form if recent demographic trends continue.</p> <p>The projected fall in household size reflects the general ageing of the population evidenced by the projected household growth by age which shows that between 2014 and 2039 there is a large growth in the number of households within the 75+ age category. The age</p>	ONS Household Projections – Published Tables (2014 base)
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Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
				groups for the remaining categories remain largely similar between 2014 and 2039.	
Deprivation					
Deprivation	IMD Average Rank – 252 Employment – 202 Education Skills & Training – 243 Health Deprivation & Disability - 206 Crime – 287 Barriers – 160 Living Environment – 248 Income deprivation affecting children – 229 Income deprivation affecting older people - 240	Local authority districts include lower-tier non-metropolitan districts, London boroughs, unitary authorities and metropolitan districts. At the time of publication, there were 326 local authority districts in England with the local authority district with a rank of 1 being the most deprived, and the area ranked 326 the least deprived.	Since 2010 there has been an increase from 1 to 2 LSOAs falling within the bottom 20% of most deprived areas. The average IDM rank for Lichfield District in 2004 was 259 followed by 237 in 2010 and 247 in 2015, showing a dip during and immediately post the recession with recovery now underway.	The Indices of Deprivation 2015 is the relative measure of deprivation published by the government. The data is published for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas, or LSOAs) across England. At a District Level with regard to the IMD average rank, Lichfield is within the top 30% nationally. However there are pockets of deprivation within Lichfield District. Two lower super output areas fall within IMD's 20% of most deprived areas nationally. These are found within the wards of Chadsmead and Chasetown.	DCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2015
Crime	Lichfield	36.0 crimes per 1,000 residents, 20.3% lower than the Staffordshire rate (45.2 per 1000).	The number of crimes recorded in the district increased slightly by 1.4% in 2014/15 compared to the previous year but has decreased from 4308 crimes in 2010-11 to 3677 in 2014-15.	Both recorded crime, and the rate of anti-social behaviour across the district per 1,000 Residents' remains below the county average.	Lichfield District Community Safety Delivery Plan 2016-2019

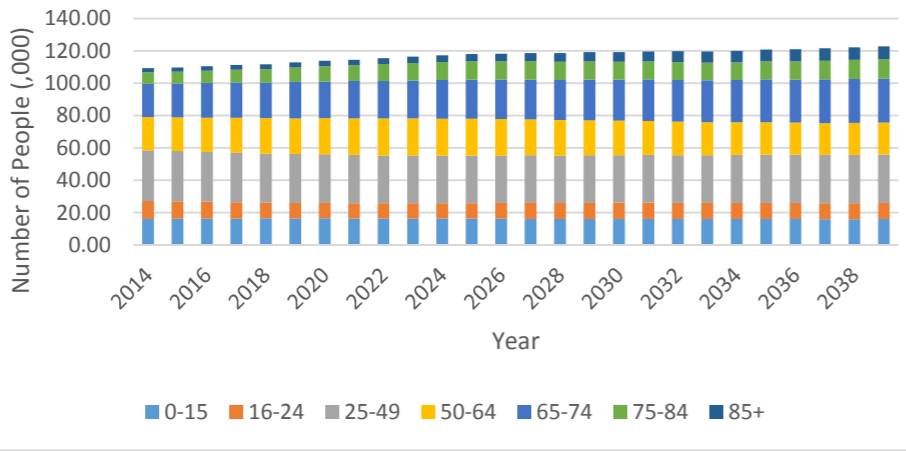
Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
			<p>Anti-social behaviour has increased by 6.2% over the last year but overall there has been a reduction over the past 5 years from 2262 incidents in 2010-11 to 2015 in 2014-15.</p> <p>In 2014/15, there were 46 hate crimes reported to the police in the Lichfield district. Despite this being a low number, it represents an increase of 48% from the previous year of 15 crimes. The vast majority (91%) were violence and public order offences with 83% of all offences motivated by race. North Lichfield and Fazeley are in the top five areas for hate crime in the Trent Valley division (Lichfield, Tamworth and East Staffs).</p> <p>Road safety was highlighted, in particular speeding vehicles and Parking were cited as a big issues in their area. However, in terms of road traffic casualties, the proportion of casualties killed or seriously injured in 2014 was the lowest rate for 5 years, and lower than the Staffordshire rate. Staffordshire County recorded the 8th</p>	<p>Theft offences have declined by 8.2% since 2013/14 and the reduction is largely down to a reduction in the number of 'burglary' offences. In contrast to overall crime trends, there has been an increase in 'violence against the person' offences in the district.</p> <p>However compared to Staffordshire the rate of violence offences per 1000 residents was 8.8% in Lichfield compared to 12.2%.</p>	

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																												
			lowest casualty severity ratio of the 153 local authorities across England and it can be inferred that the District's roads are some of the safest in the country.																														
Economic																																	
Unemployment Job seekers allowance claimants	<p>DWP benefits claimants % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64</p> <p>Nov 15 Nov-14 Nov-13 Nov-12 Nov-11 Nov-10 Nov-09 Nov-08 Nov-07 Nov-06 Nov-05</p> <p>— Lichfield (%) — West Midlands (%) — Great Britain (%)</p>		Benefit claimants for Lichfield remains below the national and regional averages.	Benefit claimants has been variable in Lichfield over the last ten years, however this trend has broadly followed national and regional averages.	Department of Work and Pensions. Benefit claimants - working age client group																												
Economic activity rate	<p>Economic Inactivity 16-64 year olds</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Lichfield (%)</th> <th>West Midlands (%)</th> <th>Great Britain (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Apr 10-Mar 11</td> <td>20.3</td> <td>25.8</td> <td>23.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr 11-Mar 12</td> <td>22.1</td> <td>25.7</td> <td>23.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr 12-Mar 13</td> <td>15.8</td> <td>24.9</td> <td>23.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr 13-Mar 14</td> <td>22.1</td> <td>24.5</td> <td>22.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr 14-Mar 15</td> <td>15.8</td> <td>24.8</td> <td>22.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr 15-Mar 16</td> <td>19.1</td> <td>25.2</td> <td>22.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Lichfield (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)	Apr 10-Mar 11	20.3	25.8	23.9	Apr 11-Mar 12	22.1	25.7	23.7	Apr 12-Mar 13	15.8	24.9	23.1	Apr 13-Mar 14	22.1	24.5	22.8	Apr 14-Mar 15	15.8	24.8	22.6	Apr 15-Mar 16	19.1	25.2	22.2		Economic inactivity in Lichfield is significantly lower than both the national and regional indicator and consistently so.	ONS annual population survey
	Lichfield (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)																														
Apr 10-Mar 11	20.3	25.8	23.9																														
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Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source	
Net additional floorspace provided	Use Class Order	Amount of Floorspace (m²)			<p>In 2016 4,520m² of employment developments have been completed with the District providing an increase in employment floorspace.</p> <p>The Council continues to achieve in locating new employment land on previously developed land, with all the completed employment development being on brownfield sites.</p>	Authority Monitoring report 2016 Lichfield District Council
	B1a	455				
	B1b	830				
	B1c	600				
	B2	367				
	B8	175				
	B8/A1 combined	340				
	B2/B8	1,753				
	Total	4,520				
Employment land available	Lichfield District has 64.42 ha of employment land available for employment development. This is available across a range of sites which can provide for all types of employment development.	N/A	The total area of employment land available for this monitoring period is some 30.18 hectares less than in December 2015.	<p>Lichfield District maintains a large portfolio of sites which are available for employment development, 64.42 ha of land is under construction and/or has secured planning permission for employment.</p> <p>The District Council produced its first Employment Land Availability Assessment (ELAA) in 2016</p>	Authority Monitoring Report 2016 Lichfield District Council	
Retail performance	<p>Lichfield District has a City Centre, Lichfield and a Town Centre, Burntwood.</p> <p>Since January 2009 vacancy rates for Lichfield City Centre have fluxed between a high of 10.5% in August 2009 to a low of 7.0% in July 2014. In December 2015 vacancy rates stood at 9.15% representing 28 of the available 306 retail premises available in the City Centre.</p>	N/A		Very little employment development has occurred with the District's Centres between December 2015 and 2016 AMR totalling 7.5% of this year's employment completions were	Authority Monitoring Report 2016 Lichfield District Council	

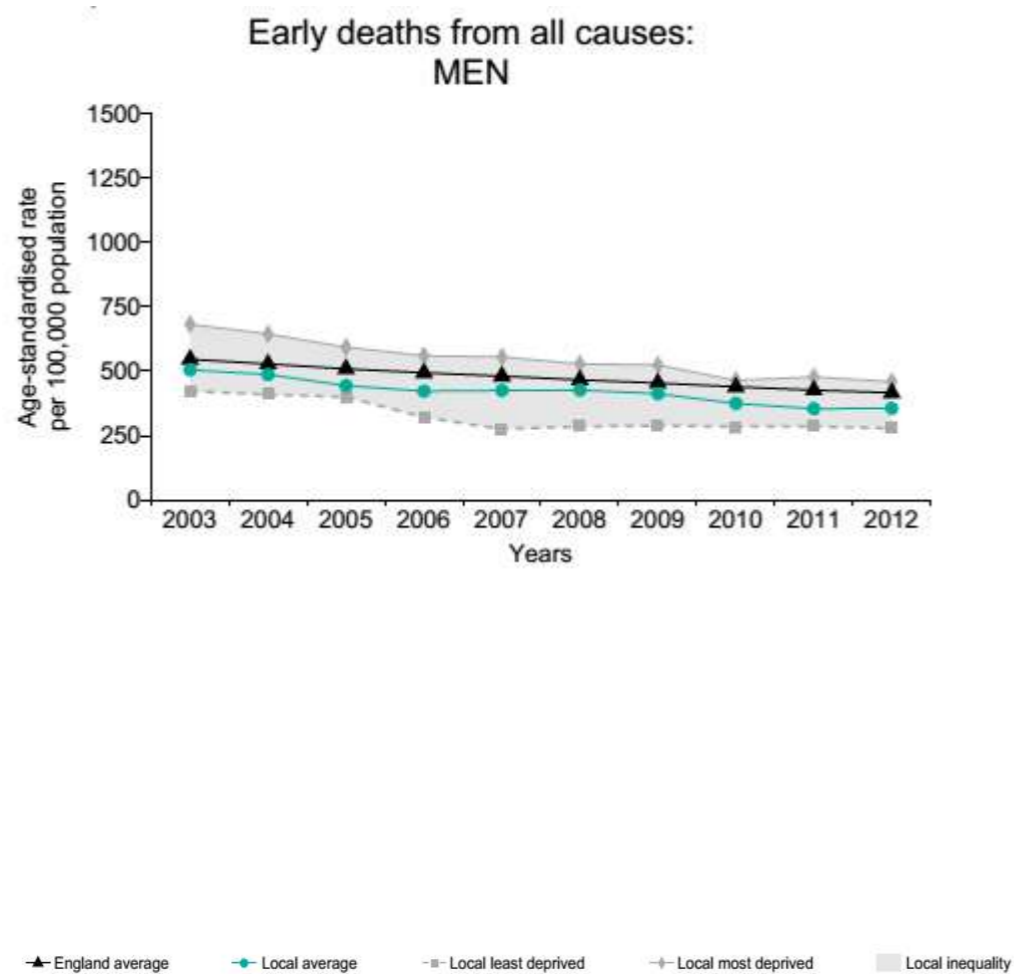
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	<p>In terms of Burntwood vacancy rates were recorded at 9.85 in July 2014 and fall to 4.55% in December 2015, representing 3 vacancy premises of the total 66 available.</p> <p>Only two developments were completed within the Centres between December 2015 and the 2016 AMR, leading to a net new floorspace of 340m²</p>			located in the town centres.																																																																								
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Qualification of residents	<p>Level 1: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills;</p> <p>Level 2: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccaalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma;</p> <p>Level 3: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccaalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma;</p> <p>Level 4 and above: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level,</p> <p>Adult Qualification Levels – Proportion of the working age population (16-64), Jan-Dec 2014</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>% with NVQ4+</th> <th>% with NVQ3+</th> <th>% with NVQ2+</th> <th>% with NVQ1+</th> <th>% with other qualifications</th> <th>% with no qualifications</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lichfield</td> <td>31.0</td> <td>57.9</td> <td>74.3</td> <td>87.2</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>9.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staffordshire</td> <td>28.4</td> <td>53.3</td> <td>73.3</td> <td>83.5</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>11.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent LEP</td> <td>26.7</td> <td>50.9</td> <td>70.3</td> <td>80.9</td> <td>5.9</td> <td>13.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Midlands</td> <td>29.4</td> <td>50.1</td> <td>67.4</td> <td>79.9</td> <td>7.0</td> <td>13.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>35.7</td> <td>56.5</td> <td>73.2</td> <td>85.1</td> <td>6.2</td> <td>8.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Apprenticeship success rates in Lichfield 2012/13 and 2013/14</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Area</th> <th colspan="2">2012/13</th> <th colspan="2">2013/14</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Starts</th> <th>Success Rate</th> <th>Starts</th> <th>Success Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lichfield</td> <td>930</td> <td>76.7%</td> <td>1,030</td> <td>70.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent LEP</td> <td>13,360</td> <td>71.7%</td> <td>11,330</td> <td>67.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Midlands</td> <td>62,430</td> <td>72.3%</td> <td>52,410</td> <td>69.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>504,200</td> <td>72.3%</td> <td>434,600</td> <td>68.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		% with NVQ4+	% with NVQ3+	% with NVQ2+	% with NVQ1+	% with other qualifications	% with no qualifications	Lichfield	31.0	57.9	74.3	87.2	3.5	9.3	Staffordshire	28.4	53.3	73.3	83.5	5.0	11.5	Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent LEP	26.7	50.9	70.3	80.9	5.9	13.3	West Midlands	29.4	50.1	67.4	79.9	7.0	13.2	England	35.7	56.5	73.2	85.1	6.2	8.6	Area	2012/13		2013/14		Starts	Success Rate	Starts	Success Rate	Lichfield	930	76.7%	1,030	70.8%	Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent LEP	13,360	71.7%	11,330	67.7%	West Midlands	62,430	72.3%	52,410	69.7%	England	504,200	72.3%	434,600	68.9%			<p>Overall the proportion of the working age population (16-64) in Lichfield qualified to NVQ Level 3 compares favourably to the County, LEP, Regional and National averages. However, higher level adult skills are an issue across the SSLEP, including Lichfield, with the proportion of the working age population qualified to 'NVQ Level 4 and above' below the national average.</p> <p>Apprenticeship success rates in Lichfield are higher than the SSLEP area, regional and national averages although the district does demonstrate the same decrease in success rates in 2013/14 when compared to the previous year</p>	ONS Annual Population Survey and Apprenticeship Success Rates www.gov.uk
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GCSE Results	<p>2014-15 Staffordshire: % pupils achieving 5+ GCSE grades A*-C: 64.9% Average A' Level Scores per candidate: 698.4</p>	<p>2014-15: England % pupils achieving 5+ GCSE grades A*-C: 64.2%</p>	Staffordshire's results has decreased with regard to GCSEs from 2009 when 70.4%	Staffordshire's results are similar to the national picture.	Department for Education																																																																							

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
		Average A' Level Scores per candidate: 700.3	achieved grades A*-C. This level of achievement was in line with the national figure of 70%. There has also been a slight reduction in the average A Level scores per candidate achieving 707.6 in 2009 with the average for England being 739.1 substantially higher than Staffordshire's results.		
Health					
Life expectancy	Males: 80 years Females: 84 years	West Midlands Males: 78.9 years Females: 82.9 years England Males 79.5 years Females: 83.2 years	Latest ONS population projections are trend-based and use the 2014 mid-year population estimates as the base year. They provide an indication of expected levels of population growth over a 25 year period. The population is projected to see a significant growth in people aged 65 and over and in particular those aged 85 and over. The rate of increase in the number of older people in Lichfield is faster than both the West Midlands and England and by 2029 equates to a 60% increase in 75-84 year olds and a 115% increase in the amount of residents aged 85.	Overall life expectancy at birth continues to increase both nationally and locally. Overall life expectancy at birth in Lichfield is 80 years for men and 84 years for women, both similar to the national average. However men and women living in the most deprived areas of Lichfield live five and 10 years less than those living in less deprived areas. For men the difference in life expectancy between the ward with the lowest life expectancy and the ward with the highest life expectancy in the district is over six years (varying between 76 years in Chadsmead and 83 years in Burntwood	ONS: Healthy life expectancy at birth and age 65 by upper tier local authority and area deprivation: England, 2012 to 2014

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
				<p>Central).</p> <p>For women the difference in life expectancy between the ward with the lowest life expectancy and the ward with the highest life expectancy in the district is over 12 years (varying between 79 years in Chasetown and 91 years in St John's).</p>	
Ageing population	<p style="text-align: center;">Population Projections for Lichfield District 2014 - 2039</p> 		<p>Most wards (22 out of 26) have higher proportions of older people aged 65+ than England. Armitage with Handsacre, Boley Park, Chasetown, Fazeley, King's Bromley, Leomansley, Little Aston, Shenstone and Stowe also have higher proportions of people aged 85 or over. Only three wards, Alrewas and Fradley, Chadsmead and Summerfield have high proportions of children under 16.</p>	ONS Population Estimates 2014 - 2039	

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																				
	<p>The dependency ratio for older people in Lichfield (measures the number of people aged over 65 who depend on people of working age (16-64)) is 38 older people for every 100 people of working age. This is higher than the England average.</p>																								
Benefit claimants	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>June 2013</th> <th>June 2014</th> <th>June 2015</th> <th>June 2016</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lichfield</td> <td>2.3%</td> <td>1.3%</td> <td>0.6%</td> <td>0.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Midlands</td> <td>5.5%</td> <td>4.0%</td> <td>2.9%</td> <td>2.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Great Britain</td> <td>4.4%</td> <td>3.1%</td> <td>2.6%</td> <td>2.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			June 2013	June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	Lichfield	2.3%	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	West Midlands	5.5%	4.0%	2.9%	2.9%	Great Britain	4.4%	3.1%	2.6%	2.2%	As the District has recovered from the recession, the amount of benefit claimants has reduced.	These figures show the number of claimants as a percentage of economically active residents 16-64. The figures for Lichfield District shows that its claimants' rate is substantially lower than the West Midlands and Great Britain.	NOMIS (June 2016)
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Health deprivation and disability	<p>Lichfield District is ranked as 206 out of 326 local authorities (i.e. in top 40%) where 1 is the most deprived.</p> <p>The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.</p>	Staffordshire is ranked 91 st out of 152 i.e. in the top 40%.		The 2011 Census found that 18.1% (18,300 people) had a limiting long-term illness (LLTI) in Lichfield. This is higher than the England average of 17.6%. The proportion of people who have a LLTI also increases with age: around 48% (9,400) of	DCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2015																				

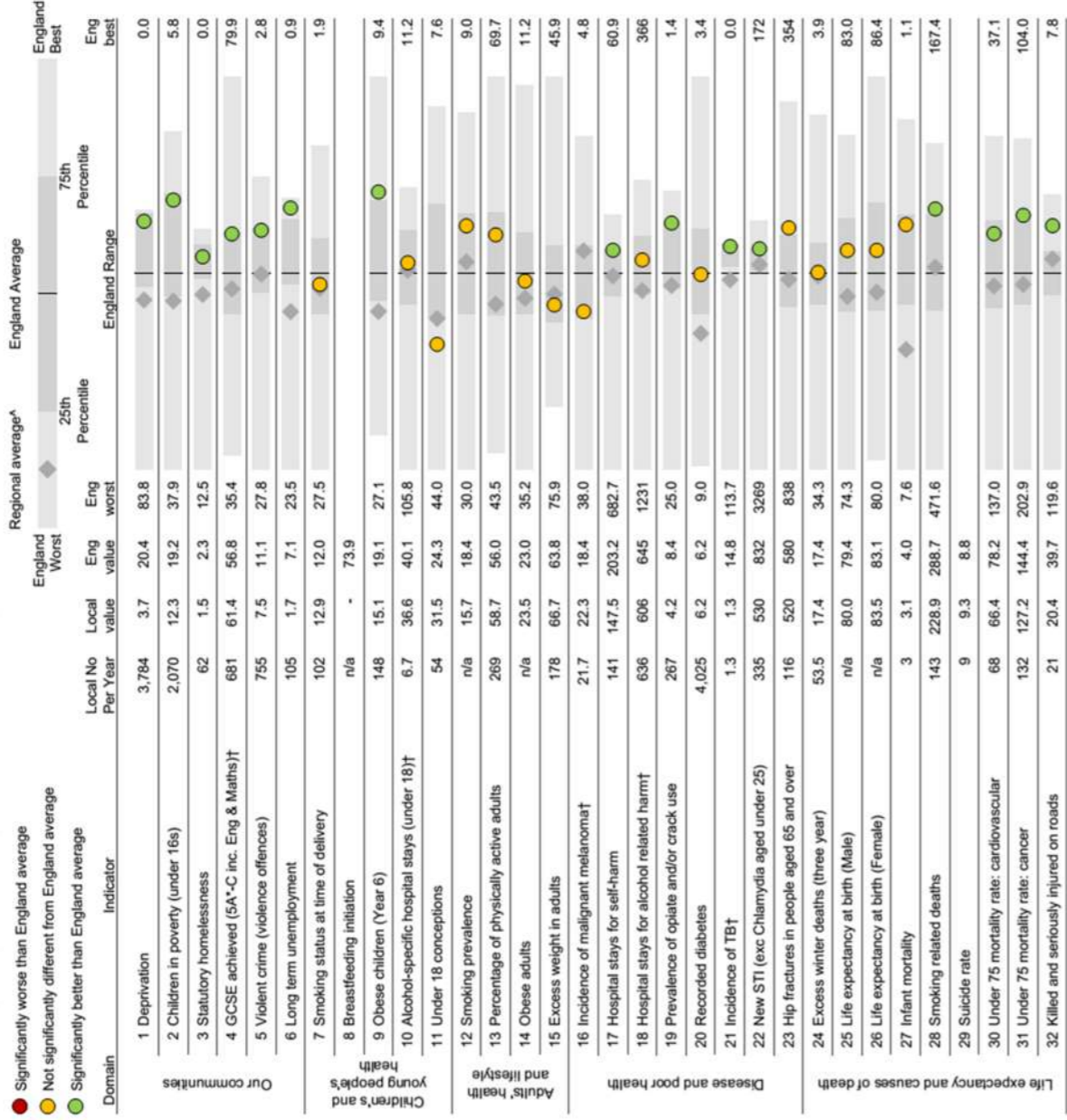
Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
				<p>people with 65 and over and 67% (5,100) of people aged 75 and over have a LLTI.</p> <p>In Lichfield 12 of 26 wards also have higher proportions of people with LLTI than the England average.</p>	
Health inequality	<p>The charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).</p>			<p>Priorities in Lichfield include addressing inequalities in health, addressing the impact of alcohol, and supporting the ageing population.</p> <p>In 2012, 23.5% of adults are classified as obese.</p> <p>The rate of smoking related deaths was 229, better than the average for England. This represents 143 deaths per year. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are better than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment, drug misuse, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer</p>	Public Health England



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	<p style="text-align: center;">Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data for Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Lichfield (per 100,000)</th> <th>Staffordshire (per 100,000)</th> <th>National (per 100,000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2003</td><td>350</td><td>450</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>350</td><td>480</td><td>220</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>320</td><td>420</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>300</td><td>400</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>300</td><td>350</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>300</td><td>350</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>300</td><td>350</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>280</td><td>380</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>280</td><td>400</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>250</td><td>380</td><td>200</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Lichfield (per 100,000)	Staffordshire (per 100,000)	National (per 100,000)	2003	350	450	200	2004	350	480	220	2005	320	420	200	2006	300	400	200	2007	300	350	200	2008	300	350	200	2009	300	350	200	2010	280	380	200	2011	280	400	200	2012	250	380	200			are better than average.	
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Infant mortality	2010 – 2012 3.4 deaths per 1000 live births 2011-2013 3.1 deaths per 1000 live births	Staffordshire 2011-2013: 4.7 deaths per 1000 live births	A drop in the IMR for Lichfield accords with a national reduction.	Infant mortality rates dropped nationally from 11.1 per 1000 live births in 1981 to 4.0 per 1000 live births in 2011.	LGA																																												

Health summary for Lichfield

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.



Indicator notes
 1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2013 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2012
 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2013/14 4 % key stage 4, 2013/14 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2013/14
 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2014 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2013/14 8 % of all mothers who breastfed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2013/14 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2013/14 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2013 12 % adults aged 18 and over who smoke, 2013
 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2013 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2010-12 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2011/12 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2013/14 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13, local number per year figure is the average count 22 All new STI diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13, local number per year figure is the average count 23 All new STI diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13, local number per year figure is the average count 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths aged 65 and over, 2013/14 25 At birth, 2011-13 26 At birth, 2011-13 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2011-13 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2011-13 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2011-13 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13
 † Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. ^ "Regional" refers to the former government regions.
 More information is available at www.healthprofiles.info and <http://hpa.gov.uk/nationalarchives>. Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@hpa.gov.uk
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Environmental Issues

Energy Consumption

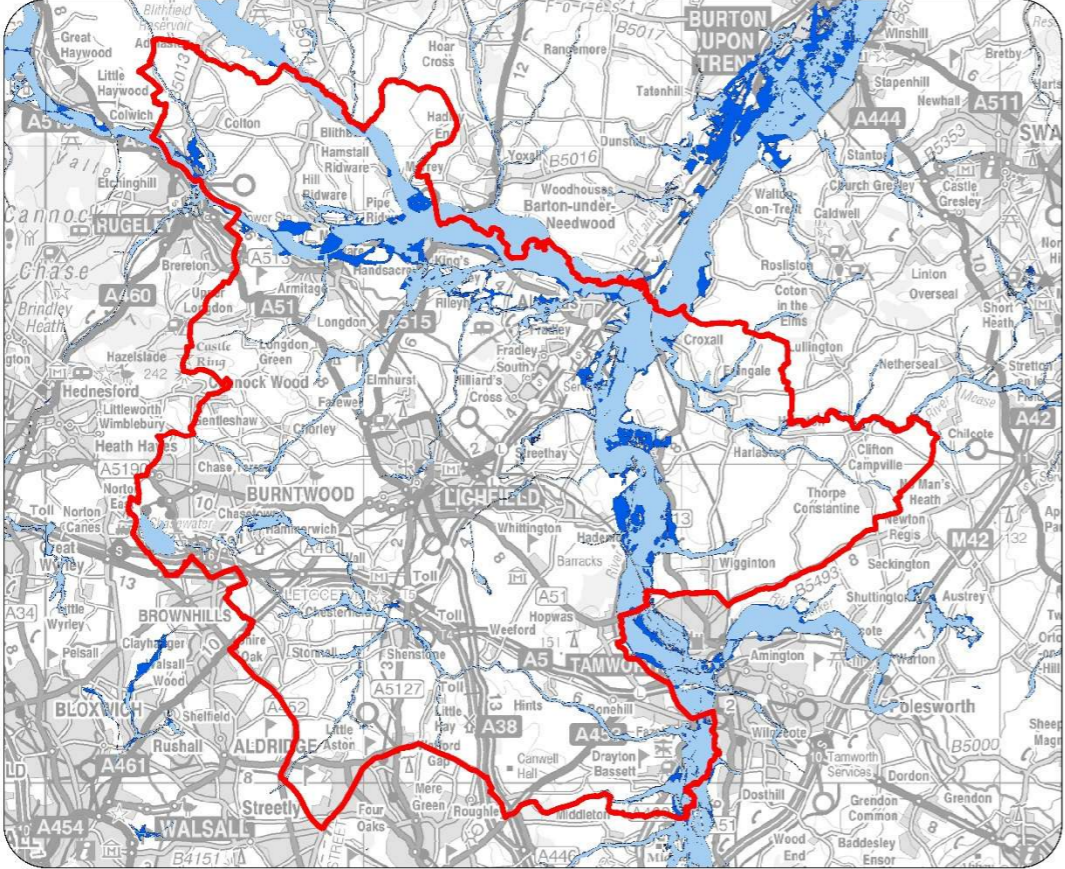
Average Domestic Electricity Usage 2005-2014 per consumer											
	2005 (KWh)	2006 (KWh)	2007 (KWh)	2008 (KWh)	2009 (KWh)	2010 (KWh)	2011 (KWh)	2012 (KWh)	2013 (KWh)	2014 (KWh)	
Lichfield	5,320	4,910	4,850	4,630	4,520	4,510	4,410	4,360	4,290	4,310	
GB Mean	4,600	4,460	4,390	4,200	4,150	4,150	4,080	4,020	3,940	3,950	

The average amount of electricity and gas usage per capita has decreased in line with the British average, however it remains at a higher rate.

Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
http://tools.dcc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/local_auth/interact

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																																		
				<p>The rate of gas usage in Lichfield District per consumer has reduced by 33%, with the reduction in electricity usage by around 20%.</p>	ive/domestic/ge/index.html																																		
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Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators			Local Trend		Commentary	Data Source	
	2013/14	215	65%	21	6%	93	28%	The percentage profile of homes built on previously developed land will change in future years as greenfield releases will be required to deliver the housing requirements over the Local Plan Strategy Plan Period.	
	2014/15	330	84%	25	6%	36	9%		
	2015/16	180	88%	10	5%	14	7%		
	There has been an increase in the proportion of completions on brownfield sites to that recorded during 2014/15, the majority of development still occurs on brownfield land.								
EU Habitats sites	Within 20km of LDC: River Mease SAC – 23.03 ha Cannock Chase SAC – 1244.2 ha Cannock Extension Canal – 5 ha Pasturefields Salt Marsh – 7.8 ha West Midlands Mosses – 184.62 ha Fens Pool – 20 ha Ensor’s Pool – 3.86 ha			N/A			It has been determined by the HRA of the Local Plan that the only 2 European Sites on which the Local Plan could cause significant harm are the Cannock Chase SAC and the River Mease SAC.	HRA, Lichfield District and Tamworth Borough	
Nature conservation sites	Cannock Chase SSSI - 1279.1 ha Chasewater and Southern Staffordshire Coalfields SSSI - 530.23 ha Gentleshaw Common SSSI - 80.47 ha Stowe Pool and Walkmill Claypit SSSI - 8.38 ha River Mease SSSI - 21.86 ha Cannock Chase AONB – 68 sq km (a small proportion falls within the west of the District. 78 SBIs (Sites of Biological Interest) within Lichfield District Local Nature Reserves: Christian Fields, Lichfield			N/A					
Biodiversity	The Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan identifies habitats of importance for the county and includes plans for their conservation and management.			N/A					

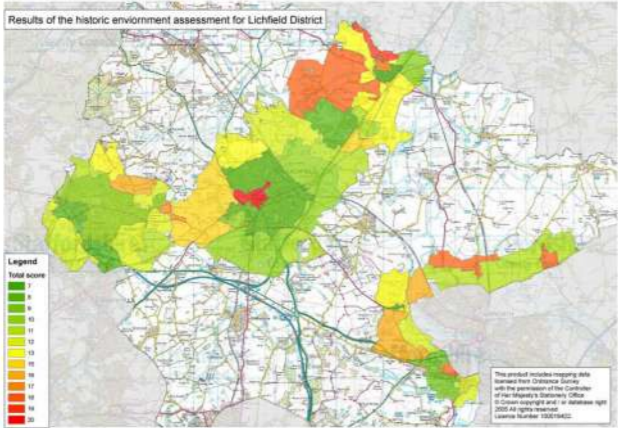
Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
<p>Fluvial Flood Risk</p>				<p>The main rivers located in the Lichfield District are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Tame. • River Trent. • River Mease. • Moreton Brook. • River Blithe <p>The River Tame and River Trent are the main rivers that flow through the Lichfield District Council area. These rivers carry large volumes of water and have wide floodplains. The EA Flood Zone maps for the River Trent and River Tame indicate fluvial risk occurs predominantly into rural agricultural land where there is currently little proposed development.</p>	<p>Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)</p>
<p>Other Flood Risk</p>	<p>Pluvial Risk - Pluvial flooding poses a risk to the District, due to the lack of drainage capacity during high flows. Blockages of drains and watercourses in urban areas have been attributed to the pluvial flooding incidents in Lichfield District. Throughout Lichfield District there have been a large number of pluvial flooding occurrences which have been identified as highways flooding. Fazeley is the area most at risk of pluvial flooding as detailed in the SWMP Phase 2. Historic records indicate that Fazeley suffers from recurring fluvial and pluvial flood events.</p> <p>Flood Risk from Sewers - Records provided by Severn Trent Water indicate within Lichfield Council area there are 15 postcode areas identified as at risk of flooding from artificial drainage systems and surface water runoff. The number of properties at</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Should development take place in these areas, further work should be carried out to investigate the nature and scale of the risk posed, so that mitigation can be put in place and the areas can be targeted through appropriate policies for reducing flood risk.</p>	<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (June 2014)</p>

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	<p>risk of flooding from sewer flooding. Further detail is contained within the SFRA.</p> <p>Groundwater Flooding - Existing studies (WCS Report, 2010) indicate that there are no known problems with groundwater flooding within the Lichfield District Council area.</p> <p>Other Sources of Flood Risk - Little Aston Pool, Chasewater, Stowe Pool, Shustoke Lower, Blithfield and Chasewater reservoirs pose a risk of flooding. Inundation maps indicating the areas that would be inundated should the reservoir fail are contained within the SFRA 2014. Although the consequence of reservoir breach and or failure is high, the probability of breach is considered very low.</p> <p>There are a number of canals located within Lichfield Council area: the Trent and Mersey Canal, Coventry Canal and the Birmingham and Fazeley Canal and part of the Wyrley and Essington Canal Anglesey Branch to the south of Chasewater. Liaison with the Canal and Rivers Trust indicated that there are no recorded incidents of breaches or any other flood risk instances associated with these canals.</p>				
Water Demand and Supply	<p>The Southern Staffordshire Outline Water Cycle Study (WCS) (July 2010) was undertaken in light of the proposed growth requirements relating to the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS) Phase 2 revision i.e. 8,000 homes, 99 hectares of general employment land and 30,000m² of office for Lichfield District. Whilst the WMRSS has since been abolished, the message from the WCS is that, in principle, and subject to careful phasing of development, there are no 'show stoppers' for the level of growth identified.</p> <p>In response to previous consultation stages of the Local Plan Strategy, South Staffordshire Water (SSW) has advised that there are no problems with supply. However the WCS indicates a need for infrastructure investment and the action which South Staffordshire Water needs to take, working directly with developers, is as follows.</p> <p>Water Resource Infrastructure Needs (defined by the Water Cycle Study)</p> <p>Water supply</p>				Lichfield District Council Infrastructure Delivery Plan August 2015

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																				
	<p>SSW can supply water to all developments, but some may require additional investment, which is achieved by the developer working directly with the supplier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major upgrades will be required for all sites in Burntwood, and sites which link to the Brownhills network, including supply mains. Minor infrastructure upgrades will be needed for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fradley Airfield; North Streethay; Fazeley; and South Lichfield. <p>Water abstraction Any developments requiring the abstraction of water should consider the information contained within the Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS).</p>																								
Air Quality	<p>Mortality attributable to air pollution (adults aged 30 and over)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>2011 (%)</th> <th>2012 (%)</th> <th>2013 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lichfield</td> <td>5.1</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>5.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staffordshire</td> <td>4.9</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>5.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Midlands</td> <td>5.3</td> <td>5.1</td> <td>5.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>5.4</td> <td>5.1</td> <td>5.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	Lichfield	5.1	5.0	5.1	Staffordshire	4.9	4.7	5.0	West Midlands	5.3	5.1	5.4	England	5.4	5.1	5.3		<p>The table displays the fraction of annual all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic (human-made) particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM2.5). This suggests that around 5% of Lichfield's mortality is attributable to air pollution which is similar to the regional and national picture.</p>	<p>Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. The burden of particulate air pollution in the UK in 2008 was estimated to be equivalent to nearly 29,000 deaths at typical ages and an associated loss of population life of 340,000 life years lost.</p> <p>Inclusion of this indicator in the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) will enable local health and wellbeing groups to prioritise action on air quality in their area to help reduce the health burden from air pollution.</p>	Public Health Outcomes Framework
Area	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)																						
Lichfield	5.1	5.0	5.1																						
Staffordshire	4.9	4.7	5.0																						
West Midlands	5.3	5.1	5.4																						
England	5.4	5.1	5.3																						

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators							Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source			
Per capita emissions in LA Area		Lichfield	Staffordshire	England								13.6% reduction per capita in Lichfield District since 2005.	Lichfield has a lower per capita emissions than its county comparators. However despite an overall reduction it still remains higher than national figures. There are currently two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within Lichfield District Located at Muckley Corner and Wall Island. Wall Island was designated July 2016. The latest report 2016 shows the AQMA at Muckley Corner still exceeds the annual mean NO2 objective set.	Department of Energy and Climate Change
	2005	8.8	9.8	8.5										
	2006	8.9	9.8	8.5										
	2007	8.9	9.6	8.2										
	2008	8.3	9.1	7.9										
	2009	7.5	8.3	7.1										
	2010	7.8	8.7	7.3										
	2011	7.3	8.2	6.7										
2012	7.6	8.3	7.0											
Tree Protections Orders	There are 392 Tree Preservation Orders within Lichfield District Council.										Authority Monitoring Report 2016 Lichfield District Council			
		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16						
	Number of new tree preservation orders	8	7	10	8	10	10	3						
	Number of existing tree preservation orders deleted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Number of prosecutions for tree damage	2	1	0	0	0	0	0							
National Forest, Forest of Mercia and the Central Rivers Initiative	There are a number of regional initiatives affecting parts of the District that aim to achieve enhancements to existing landscapes and create valuable new habitats that can play a part in increasing biodiversity value within the District. In particular these include the National Forest, the Forest of Mercia and the Central Rivers Initiative,							N/A	N/A	The Forest of Mercia and the National Forest are both landscape ordinated initiatives that seek to fundamentally change the character of parts of the District to	Lichfield District Local Plan June 1996			

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	<p>The National Forest for the Midlands was originally a Countryside Commission initiative. The Forest area is located principally within Derbyshire, Leicestershire and East Staffordshire District. A small area to the north of the District which includes the National Memorial Arboretum and Alrewas fall within the National Forest. The District Council currently supports the principle of establishment for the National Forest through saved policy EA.16 Lichfield District Local Plan June 1998.</p> <p>The Forest of Mercia, originally sponsored by the Countryside Commission and Forestry Authority, includes part of South Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, Lichfield District and Walsall Metropolitan Borough which are partners in the project. In Lichfield District the Forest areas encircle Burntwood, with its eastern fringes reaching the northern and western edge of Lichfield.</p> <p>The Central Rivers Initiative (CRI) is a broadly based partnership which the District council is part working together to shape and guide the progressive restoration and revitalisation of the river valley between Burton, Lichfield and Tamworth - an area of central England that covers over 50 square km. The initiative area within the district is focused on a belt that runs from Alrewas southwards to the border with Tamworth.</p>			<p>redress the major loss of woodland the area has suffered whilst enhancing the District's biodiversity and playing an important role in providing for recreation and tourism.</p> <p>The National Forest, Forest of Mercia and Central Rivers Initiative are supported through Core Policy 1 & 13 of the Local Plan Strategy 2008-2029.</p> <p>In addition the principle of the National Forest and Forest of Mercia features as saved policies from the Lichfield District Local Plan June 1998 and will be subject of a review through the development of the Allocations Document.</p>	
Archaeology					
Landscape character	<p>There are three main historic landscapes character areas in the district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burntwood and the South West • Lichfield and its surroundings • River Valleys <p>The Historic Landscape Character Assessment identifies 13 sub Historic Environmental Character Areas which fall wholly or partly within Lichfield District which were identified by their earliest discoverable landscapes.</p>		N/A	<p>The location and scale of development will need to take into account the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment assets within the District.</p>	<p>Historic Environment Character Assessment Final report for Lichfield District Council Feb 2009 Lichfield District Council Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document</p>

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source								
	 <p>The areas to the west of Lichfield City and to the north and west of Alrewas scored highly and any developments in these zones would require consideration of this historic environment.</p>												
Historic Farmsteads	High rates of survival with 78.8% of historic farmstead sites retaining some working buildings (36.1% with all or over 50% of their historic footprint).	Between 1980's and 1999 the 2006 study of aerial photographs (University of Gloucestershire study for EH 2009) shows listed working farms buildings with evidence for residential reuse: Lichfield: 33.3% West Midlands: 27% England: 30%	A higher proportion of farmsteads are in residential use than is typical of the region as a whole.	However in 2013 the Government extended permitted development rights and within certain parameters, redundant agricultural buildings can be converted to residential units without having to apply for planning permission if the plans meet the approval of the local authority. This may have increased the rate at which conversions have been brought forwards although no corroborating data is available	Historic Farmsteads & Landscape Character in Staffordshire (SCC and EH) 2012								
Historic Environment	<p>The Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document which was adopted in 2015 captures the range of elements to the Historic Environment via a SWOT, which is summarised below.</p> <p>Historic Environment SWOT Analysis Strategy Elements</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Strengths</th> <th>Opportunities</th> <th>Weaknesses</th> <th>Threats</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Historic City with medieval street pattern intact and well</td> <td>Consolidate local character</td> <td>Loss of industrial heritage</td> <td>HS2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats	Historic City with medieval street pattern intact and well	Consolidate local character	Loss of industrial heritage	HS2		Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document
Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats										
Historic City with medieval street pattern intact and well	Consolidate local character	Loss of industrial heritage	HS2										

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	preserved historic core				
	Historic Villages	Channel development pressure positively to regenerate	Some characterless suburbs	Wind Turbine Proposals	
	Varied attractive landscapes	Raise designs of Design	Lack of high quality contemporary architecture: tendency towards a default position of pastiche or "safe" design	Growth pressures favours fast growing urban extensions, making organic growth difficult	
	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Retain character of historic cores whilst regenerating underused sites to attract new investment		Gentrification of villages resulting in a change of character	
	Five spires skyline provides strong city identity	Environmental improvements to key spaces		Out of town retail undermining historic core	
	Strong local distinctiveness	Promote visitor attraction		Recreation and visitor Pressure	
	Trent and Mersey and Coventry Canals and their environs	Heritage base tourism			
	River Trent, Mease and Tame valleys	Continued expansion of the canal network through the Lichfield Canal and the Lichfield and Hatherton Canal Restoration Trust			
	Rural Areas in demand.				
Conservation Areas Listed Buildings	<p>The historic environment of the District is significant.</p> <p>Scheduled ancient monuments: 5</p> <p>Listings</p> <p>Grade I 12 Listings</p> <p>Grade II* 63 Listings</p> <p>Grade II 686 Listings</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments: 16</p> <p>Registered Historic Parks and Garden: 1</p> <p>Conservation Areas: 21</p> <p>Over 430 buildings or structures which are recorded on the List of Locally Important Buildings.</p> <p>At Risk Register:</p> <p>Conservation Areas at Risk: 1</p> <p>Grade II Listed Buildings at Risk: 18</p> <p>Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings at Risk: 2</p>	N/A	N/A	Much of Lichfield District's Character and tourism draw is due to its wealth of historic buildings and conservation areas. The preservation of historic sites remains of paramount importance.	<p>Annual Monitoring Review 2016.</p> <p>https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list</p>

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
Minerals					
Sand and Gravel Resources	<p>The New Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire (2015-2030). Our Vision and Strategic Objectives 1, recognise the importance of aggregate minerals to support sustainable economic development taking into account the need to achieve an acceptable balance with the impact of mineral operations on local communities and the environment.</p> <p>Policy 1: Provision for Sand and Gravel Provision will be made to maintain permitted reserves with production capacity of up to 5.0 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum. This will be achieved initially from existing permitted reserves and by granting planning permission to extend a number of sites.</p> <p>The following falls within Lichfield District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alrewas <p>In addition Policy 1 Provision of Sand and Gravel goes on to identify proposals for new sand and gravel sites with the area of search and these include to the west of the A38 shown on the Policies and Proposals Map where they accord with Plan policies including Policy 4.</p>	N/A	N/A	The New Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire (2015-2030) is currently out for consultation for main modifications. Consideration will need to be given to growth in identified and potential areas as identified with the New Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire (2015-2030).	The New Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire (2015-2030)
Waste					
Waste and Recycling	Household Waste – 2014/15, 54.5% recycled, composted or reused.	2014/15 England recycling rate 42.9% West Midlands recycling rate: 41.3%		Lichfield District is above and in advance of the EU target of 50% of waster being recycled by 2020.	Data.gov.uk
Transport Issues					
Commuter Trips	<p>In terms of travel to work, 3% of employed residents commute by rail which is the highest level in Staffordshire, but at the same time, Lichfield has one of the highest levels of car drivers, at 75%. Lichfield District has four rail stations Lichfield City, Lichfield Trent Valley, Rugeley Trent Valley and Shenstone. There are also a number of community transport services operating within the District.</p> <p>49.1% of employees which live within the District commute out of the District to work.</p>	N/A	N/A	The District sees a considerable proportion of its higher skilled workers commute to jobs elsewhere in the West Midlands conurbation on a daily basis.	Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy 2015-2029

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	In Lichfield City 83% of households are within 350 metres of a half-hourly or better weekday bus service, achieved through the commercial network.				
Traffic congestion	<p>The District is well served by local routes such the A51, A515 and A5127 and has excellent connections to the national transport network including the M6 Toll, A38 (T), A5148 (T) and A5 (T). However enhanced connectivity in the District will need to focus on these routes to ensure traffic levels are managed.</p> <p>The improvements listed include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to safety and capacity are required at a number of junctions within Lichfield City Centre to accommodate proposed growth (para 5.15 Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy). • Bus/ rail integration will be provided as part of the Friarsgate Development. • Bus access improvements and frequency in Burntwood to support an enhanced town centre and new housing. • Connectivity improvements between the Strategic Development Allocations (SDA) in south Lichfield and the City Centre. • Completion of final stage (London Road to Birmingham Road) of Lichfield Southern bypass to link A5206 London Road to A461 Walsall Road. • Improvements to mitigate development to the east of Lichfield SDA. • Substandard junction layouts at Hillards Cross and Fradley South located along the A38. • Lichfield Trent Valley rail station disabled access improvements to allow access to London bound platform. • New bus services from Fradley SDA to Lichfield city. • Manage routing of Heavy Commercial Vehicles and provision of lorry park at Fradley. 	N/A	N/A	Phase 3 of the Lichfield southern Bypass will reduce traffic in the City Centre on A5127 and A51, protecting the historic core.	Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy 2015-2029
Bus and Rail	<p>Bus</p> <p>In Lichfield City 83% of households are within 350 metres of a half-hourly or better weekday bus service, achieved through the commercial network.</p> <p>For the rural north west of the District which have either a less regular or non existent bus service the County Council provide the 'Needwood Forest Connect' bookable bus service where the route is plotted on a daily basis from telephone bookings</p>		60% of the District's households are within Lichfield and Burntwood with a further 20% within the key rural settlements. Therefore it intimates that current bus services predominantly serve	The level of demand for rail travel is expected to increase significantly. Network Rail's Market Study for Regional Urban Centres, published in October 2013,	<p>Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy 2015-2029</p> <p>Staffordshire Rail Strategy May 2015.</p>

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	<p>enabling it to only run where there are passengers which require its services. This service is provided between 8am and 6pm Monday to Saturday.</p> <p>Rail Lichfield District has four rail stations Lichfield City, Lichfield Trent Valley, Rugeley Trent Valley and Shenstone. 3% of employed residents commute by rail which is the highest level in Staffordshire. Lichfield Trent Valley, Lichfield City, Shenstone, Blake Street and Four Oaks stations are served by the Cross City North line which forms part of the busiest local rail corridors in the West Midlands.</p> <p>In recent years a regular service on the West Coast Mainline between Crewe and London calling at Lichfield Trent Valley and Rugeley Trent Valley has been introduced which has significantly improved connectivity between key locations on this line.</p> <p>Possible rail enhancements which would benefit the District include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lichfield Trent Valley rail station disabled access improvements are required to allow access to London bound platform. • Reopening the Lichfield Walsall line • Electrification of the Rugeley to Walsall line and Lichfield Trent Valley to Wychnor to improve line speed and allow more frequent services and reduce environmental impacts. • Provision of passenger service from Lichfield to Derby with a new station at Alrewas to serve the village and National Memorial Arboretum. • Development of a Strategic Freight Corridor from Stourbridge to Lichfield via Walsall to offer capacity relief. <p>HS2 HS2 passes through the District and will impact on communities, however there are no stations proposed.</p>		the main centres and key rural settlements.	suggests growth of between 8% and 49% for travel into both Birmingham and Manchester by 2023, rising to between 24% and 114% by 2043. This confirms the increasingly important role the rail network will play in the future and demonstrates the need for continued investment in rail services and the associated network.	
	Access to private transport: proportion of residents who have no car or van by age (2011)			In Lichfield around 18% of people aged 65 and over have no private transport (i.e. access to a car). This increases to 55% of people aged 85 and	Census 2011

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source														
	<table border="1"> <caption>Proportion with no cars by age group</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age group</th> <th>Proportion with no cars (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Under 65</td> <td>~7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65-69</td> <td>~7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70-74</td> <td>~13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>75-79</td> <td>~19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80-84</td> <td>~34%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>85+</td> <td>~55%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Age group	Proportion with no cars (%)	Under 65	~7%	65-69	~7%	70-74	~13%	75-79	~19%	80-84	~34%	85+	~55%		<p>over. Using 2014 mid-year population figures for Lichfield it has been estimated that around 500 residents aged 65+ are at risk of loneliness and a lack of transport increases the sense of isolation and loneliness.</p>	
Age group	Proportion with no cars (%)																		
Under 65	~7%																		
65-69	~7%																		
70-74	~13%																		
75-79	~19%																		
80-84	~34%																		
85+	~55%																		
High Quality Design and Sustainability Issues																			
Trees, Landscape and Development	<p>The NNPF places great importance to the design of the built environment. Lichfield District Council is committed to good design standards in all development.</p> <p>The final section of the SPD deals with the provision of new trees, hedgerows, woodlands and shrub planting as part of the design of a development and its landscaping scheme.</p>			<p>Lichfield District Council recently adopted a raft of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) that support the delivery of the Local Plan Strategy. Each SPD focus on the concept of design in relation to their particular features specialism.</p>	<p>Lichfield District Council Trees, Landscape and Development Supplementary Planning Document</p>														
Biodiversity & Development	<p>The NNPF places great importance to the design of the built environment. Lichfield District Council is committed to good design standards in all development.</p> <p>The findings of ecological surveys should be taken into careful consideration at the earliest design stage of a development. Possible conflicts can be addressed by having the information available at the right stage and by taking an</p>			<p>Lichfield District Council recently adopted a raft of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) that support the delivery of the Local Plan Strategy. Each SPD focus on the concept of design in relation to</p>	<p>Lichfield District Council Biodiversity & Development Supplementary Planning Document</p>														

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

Indicator	Lichfield District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	Appendix C – of the document is dedicated to providing and explain the objectives of good design.				

