

Annual Monitoring Report 2007



December 2007

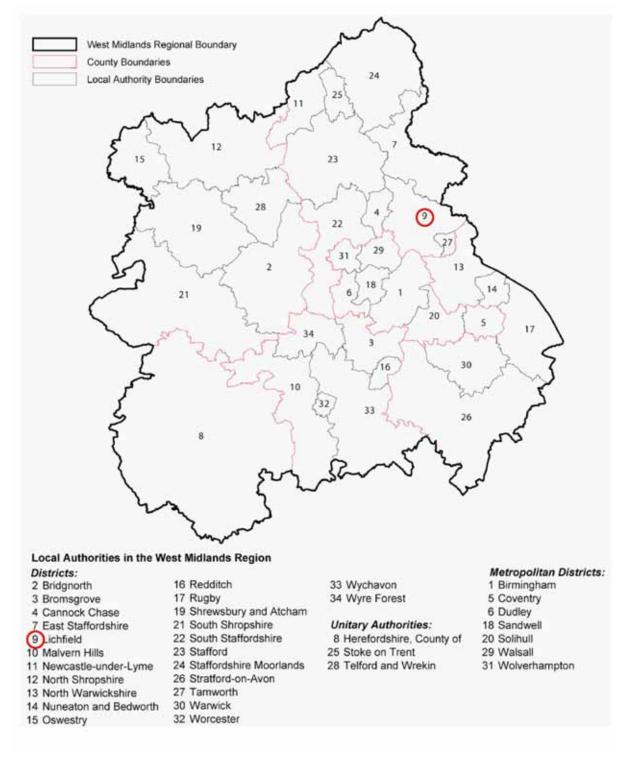
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Lichfield District within the West Midlands Region





1 Executive Summary

1.1 The purpose of Lichfield District Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is to:

- Monitor the effectiveness of its policies in relation to national and local targets; and
- Monitor the Local Authority's progress in putting it's Local Development Framework (LDF) spatial policies in place.

1.2 The AMR also monitors related core indicators and local indicators for which data is available. A number of key issues have been highlighted across the range of Indicators.

1.3 The AMR describes the progress that the Council has made in preparing a Local Development Framework. It does this by making reference to the approved Local Development Scheme (LDS). Lichfield District Council revised the LDS during the 2006/07 monitoring year and monitoring shows that the authority achieved all the key milestones for this year.

1.4 Monitoring has not identified any specific issues that suggest an urgent need to bring forward additional land for development, other than in relation to town centres. However, the partial review of the Regional Spatial Strategy, currently being undertaken, is likely to have significant implications for the review of the Core Strategy.

Employment – What's happening?

- The District's supply of employment land is falling, however there remains a large bank of land with permission for the main employment types of B1, B2 and B8, although this is concentrated on a few large sites.
- All land developed and under construction for employment is on previously developed land.
- The District's unemployment levels are well below the regional and national average but workers continue to commute outside the District in significant numbers for particular types of jobs.
- No offices, leisure and very little retail was constructed in town centre locations during 2006/7, although permission was given for major proposals in Lichfield City Centre and planning permission has now been granted for approximately 9,000sqm of comparison goods for Burntwood Town Centre.
- The average annual residents income has exceeded that for England and the West Midlands.

What do we need to do?

 The West Midlands Regional Centres Study prepared to inform the review of the Regional Spatial Strategy concluded that there was a substantial need for more offices in the strategic centre of Lichfield in the period up to 2021. This analysis needs to be taken into account in the preparation of future strategies and the production of the Local Development Framework. An assessment of the existing portfolio of employment land in the District will be required.

• There is the ongoing need to address the out commuting of workers to particular types of employment such as office based professional jobs. Again this will need to be incorporated into emerging strategies and policies.

Housing – What's happening?

- House prices continue to be the highest in the County.
- Studies show that accommodation in the District is not affordable for particular sectors. A single person on an average wage cannot afford to live alone.
- The housing trajectory shows a probable over provision of homes, in relation to the RSS until 2013, followed by a shortfall thereafter when set against Staffordshire Structure Plan proportions, if projected potential sites stay the same without the release of new sites.
- 87% of new builds completed were over the minimum 30 dwelling per hectare national density guideline. There were few affordable completions this year, largely because relatively few qualifying sites are being constructed.

What do we need to do?

- Seek to build a higher proportion of affordable homes.
- Consider an interim strategy for the management of housing land prior to the adoption of the revised Core Strategy. In December 2007 the Council has considered this approach and resolved not to introduce a policy for managing the general supply of housing.
- Develop strategies that will provide for future housing requirements for the District, including that currently being considered at the regional level, and take these forward into Development Plan Documents.

Transport – What's happening?

- Lichfield District has high car ownership and subsequently a high proportion of people travelling to work by car.
- Accessibility of vital services by public transport from new developments is below our targets despite the fact that land released is principally within our urban areas.
- Residents' proximity to bus stops vary greatly. Burntwood has the highest percentage of people within 350m of a bus stop in the County; Lichfield has one of the lowest.

What do we need to do?

• Work with the County Council towards implementing sustainable transport measures, including improving bus services and continue to give Community Transport priority to help

less mobile groups, particularly in Lichfield and some large villages that have very limited services.

• Make sure Green Travel Plans are submitted with major applications and that they are implemented properly.

Other Key Issues

- Local Services The proportion of Burntwood residents' expenditure on retail retained within the town is very low, particularly for comparison goods shopping.
 Action To move forward as quickly as possible with the process of building a new town centre for Burntwood, to meet local needs.
- Biodiversity There is need for more specific policies and targets to monitor the different aspects of biodiversity effectively.
 Action To consider policies and targets more closely when the LDF monitoring requirements are reviewed alongside the revised Core Strategy.
- Recreation, Community Services and Facilities There is a need to ensure that existing and developing communities have access to an appropriate range of local facilities.
 Action To prepare open space, sport and recreation strategies and to invest in community facilities to meet community needs in areas of new housing.
- **Monitoring Data -** There are some key areas in relation to sustainable development where data sources are available but require refinement, such as monitoring provision for renewable energy in new development

Action – Need to work with internal and external partners to identify new and better ways of measuring progress.

Summary of Core Output Indicators:

Table 1.1 Summary of Core Output Indicators

		Core Output Indicators
\odot	1a	Amount of land developed for employment by type
٢	1b	Amount of land developed for employment by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the Local Development Framework
$\overline{\mathbf{c}}$	1c	Percentage of 1a, by type, which is on previously developed land
Target to be developed	1d	Employment land supply by type
\odot	1e	Losses of employment land in (i) development/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area

		Core Output Indicators
<u>></u>	1f	Amount of employment land lost to residential use
\odot	2a	Housing trajectories
	2b	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land
	2c	Percentage of new dwellings completed at designated density rates
$\overline{\mathbf{c}}$	2d	Affordable housing completions
\odot	За	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the local development framework
<u>ര</u>	3b	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospitals, schools, employment and a major health centre
	4a	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development
<u>.</u>	4b	Percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres
	4c	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard
\odot	7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality
<u>ര</u>	8	(i) Change in priority habitats and species (by type) (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance
Target to be developed	9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type



Moving towards sustainable development



Moving away from sustainable development



No change

Moving towards sustainable development

2 Introduction

2.1 Monitoring is integral to the successful delivery of planning policies and the new Local Development Frameworks. It helps authorities understand the social, environmental and economic issues affecting their areas and the key drivers of spatial change. The findings allow the Local Authority to review their policy management if deemed necessary, in the context of the findings of the report.

2.2 This monitoring report will monitor Local Development Document policies which are contained within the Framework. In the interim period before the adoption of any LDF documents, the Council has put together Local Plan policy monitoring, whilst having regard to the likely objectives of the LDF. This is underlined by the inclusion of a range of Local Indicators, highlighting the Districts identity and priorities and for the first time incorporating Significant Effects Indicators (SEI).

2.3 This AMR reports on Local Development Scheme progress, the recommencement of the LDF and its three-year project plan. Considerable progress has been made in filling data gaps and improving the quantity of other data to support our LDS.

2.4 The format of this Annual Monitoring Report proposes an updating of last year's report to help provide continuity and trend monitoring and has been enhanced rather than vastly revised. As the LDF Core Strategy and SPDs advance, revisions to help monitor their effectiveness and build links with the Community Strategy and SEI and SA process may develop a changed format.

Structure of the AMR

2.5 The monitoring report is structured again around the Contextual, Core and Local output indicators this year, and uses SEI to identify early trends and need for change.

2.6 The beginning of the report puts Lichfield in its spatial context and provides key information about the District. The main body of the report focuses on the performance and targets set for the indicators. The main sections are topic based and include commentary on the indicators, directly supporting graphs and tables and at the end in a key findings and actions section. Indicator information is for the year 1st April 2006 to the 31st March 2007 unless indicated otherwise.

Implementation of the LDS

2.7 Lichfield District Council's Local Development Scheme became effective in July 2007.

2.8 The tables below show that the District Council has met the key milestones as set out in its LDS.

Development Plan Documents

Local								Timetable 2006/7	able 2	006/7				
Development Document	Apr	Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Νον	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
Statement of Community Involvement														This document is now fully adopted
Core Strategy												٩		Preparation has begun. Milestone achieved for this monitoring year.
Allocation of Land and Site development policies														No milestones for this monitoring year
Development Control Policies														No milestones for this monitoring year

Key: P=Preparation

Document								Timet	Timetable 2006/7	2006/7				
	Apr	Apr May	Jun	Jul	Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr	Sep	Oct	Νον	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
Lichfield District Residential Design Guide			٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	Milestones for preparation are being met
Biodiversity & Landscape	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	٩	The key milestones for consultation were met
Chasewater Development Brief														No key milestones for this monitoring year
Developer Contributions														No key milestones for this monitoring year
Open Space, Sport and Recreation														No key milestones for this monitoring year
Sustainable Design and Construction														No key milestones for this monitoring year
Burntwood Town Centre Design Framework														No key milestones for this monitoring year
Lichfield City Centre Design Guide														No key milestones for this monitoring year

Key: P= Preparation

Lichfield District Profile

2.9 Lichfield District is an attractive semi-rural area located to the north of the West Midlands Conurbation in South East Staffordshire. It covers an area of 128 square miles and has a population of around 95,500, (2005 estimates). There are 2 main urban areas, the City of Lichfield and the town of Burntwood, both with a population of around 30,000. There is also a large rural area, particularly to the North and East with many villages of significant character and several high quality, contrasting rural landscapes. Green Belt covers over half the District, it generally covers the area between the West Coast Mainline, which runs from the South East to the North West across the District and the edge of the West Midlands Conurbation.

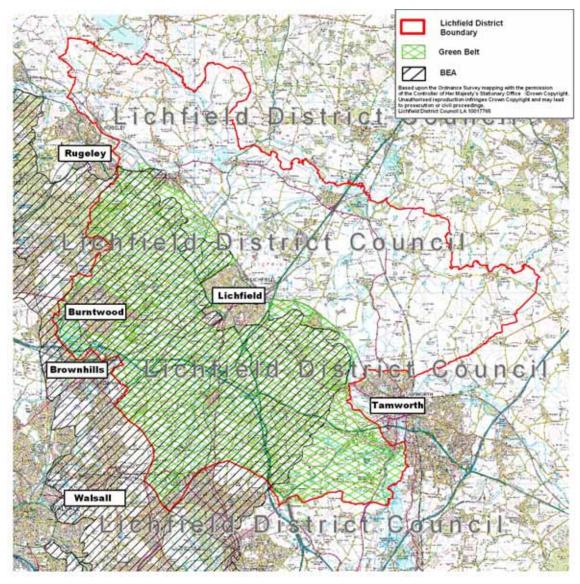


Figure 2.1 Spatial Portrait

District Infrastructure

2.10 Lichfield District has a well developed inter-urban road infrastructure with good highway links to the rest of the region and beyond. The M6 Toll helps to provide a fast link between the South East and North West and has increased the profile of the area for business investment. The A38 and A5 are the other main arterial roads running through the District, providing quick routes to Birmingham and the M1 North and the M6 and M1 South respectively. Bypasses to Burntwood and Rugeley (within Cannock Chase District) have helped to relieve congestion within the urban areas but in the case of Lichfield City the proposed southern bypass remains to be completed before its full effect can be realised.

2.11 In terms of rail there are frequent trains to Birmingham from Lichfield City and Trent Valley stations. Lichfield is the northerly extent of the electrified cross-city line, which also has stations at Shenstone and Blake Street. The West Coast Main Line also runs through the District stopping at Lichfield Trent Valley. It is currently undergoing track widening which will improve the speed and efficiency of train services.

2.12 Whilst there are urban bus services within and between Lichfield and Burntwood and in the rural areas, there are some gaps in services available and rural communities have significant accessibility issues by public transport.

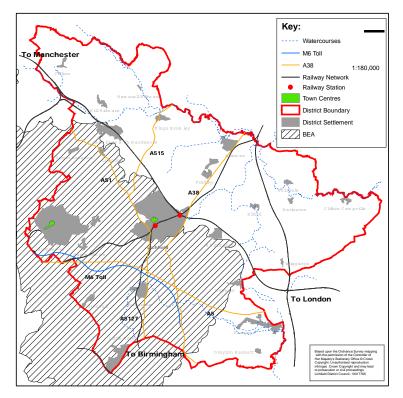


Figure 2.2 District Infrastructure

Lichfield District Key Statistics

People and Society

Table 2.1 People and Society

		Population		Source
	District	West Midlands	England	
Population	95,500	5,365,400	50,431,700	2005 mid year estimates - ONS
% Under 16	19.46	20.81	20.16	2001 Census
% Over 65	15.49	15.96	15.89	2001 Census
	Eth	nic Compositi	on (%)	Source
White	98.14	88.74	90.92	2001 Census
Mixed	0.54	1.39	1.31	2001 Census
Asian or Asian British	0.78	7.32	4.58	2001 Census
Black or Black British	0.25	1.98	2.30	2001 Census
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	0.29	0.57	0.89	2001 Census
	Indico	es of Deprivati	on 2004	Source
Rank of Average Score		259		Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 - ODPM
Rank of Income		258		Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 - ODPM
Rank of Employment Scale		223		Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 - ODPM

- The population of Lichfield District is growing steadily. If estimates are correct, between the 2001 census and the 2005 mid year estimates, the population of the District grew by around 2300 people, an increase of approximately 2.4%.
- This appears mainly due to in-migration, particularly people of a retirement age (Source, Office of National Statistics). Highlighting this, between 2001 and 2007, 3,308 new dwellings were built in the District.
- Comparatively, Lichfield District has the largest proportion of its age group in the 45-64 age category
- Lichfield District is ranked in the top third least deprived local authority areas under the Indices of Deprivation for average score and income and just outside the top third for Rank of Employment.

Education

Table 2.2 Education

	Previous Years	2006	
% of pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades A*-C	1996/1997 - 51 (LDC)	2006 - 59.6 (LDC)	Dept for children, schools and families
Average 'A' level points score	2002 - 241 (Staffordshire)	2006 - 261 (Staffordshire)	Dept for children, schools and families
Higher Education Entrants	1999/2000 - 515 (LDC)	2005/06 - 515 (LDC)	Dept for children, schools and families

- Lichfield Districts GCSE A*-C pass rate grades are around the county and national average
- GCSE grades have improved from 51% in 1997 to 59.6% in 2006. However, other areas in the county have improved much more dramatically with the Staffordshire average improving from 45% to 56% and nationally from 41% to 59% A*-C.
- The 'A' level point's score per student is lower at 261 than the national average of 289.5.
- The number of students entering into higher education has increased back to 1999/2000 levels. The county figures between 1999/2000 show a slight increase in contrast to the figure for England which saw an 18% rise during the same time period.

Economy and Employment

2.13 Lichfield District's economy benefits from low levels of unemployment and is considered as a prime area for businesses to locate. There are still some large manufacturing companies in the area, most notably Ideal Standard, formerly Armitage Shanks, the world renowned bathroom manufacturers, employing nearly 1500 people and Norgren Martonair the main member of IMI'S fluid power division, whose headquarters of their multinational company are located within the District. 2006 saw the announcement of the closure of a manufacturer, GKN, this is an example of how the local employment base will continually need to restructure.

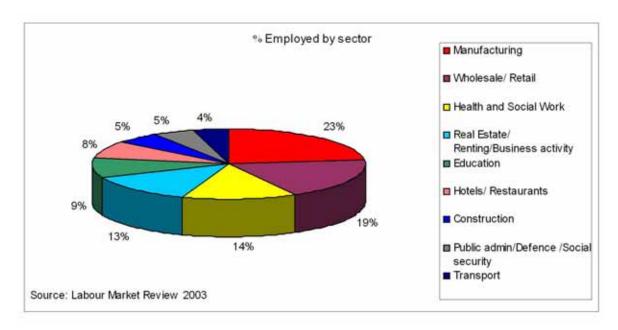


Figure 2.3 Employment by Sector

2.14 Figure 2.3 indicates the latest available figures from 2003's Labour Market Review. The steadily declining Manufacturing sector has been replaced as the biggest employer, following national trends. The sector where the largest number of people is now employed is distribution, hotel and restaurants. Employment in distribution is high because of the large number of distribution warehouses built recently, particularly at Fradley Park where further warehouses are under construction. The hotel and restaurant industry is buoyant due to the number of tourists attracted to the district and Lichfield and the surrounding villages is a popular destination in the evening for diners.

	Avera	ge Income (Gross))	Source
	District	West Midlands	England	
Annual Income (Mean)	25,815	22,047	25,008	ASHE Data Annual Pay by Place of Residence
Annual Income (Median)	21,030	18,781	19,849	ASHE Data Annual Pay by Place of Residence
Annual Income (Mean)	21,425	21,907	24,948	ASHE Data Annual Pay by Place of Work
Annual Income (Median)	18,603	18,660	19,817	ASHE Data Annual Pay by Place of Work
	Unem	ployment Rates %)	

Table 2.3 Economy: Average Income

	Avera	ge Income (Gross)	Source
	District	West Midlands	England	
All Claimants	1.5	3.4	2.6	Staffs Labour Trends Bulletin March 07
All Claimants	1.2	3.1	2.3	Staffs Labour Trends Bulletin July 07

- The mean average income for Lichfield is higher than the national average and 14% higher than income for Staffordshire and the West Midlands.
- Lichfield's median figure is 6% higher than the national average suggesting no wealth disparity. However, the statistics for place of work show the District's workers are lower paid than those in Staffordshire, the West Midlands and England.
- Unemployment in Lichfield is consistently much lower than the regional and national averages.

Housing

2.15 Property value in Lichfield District is much higher than most of the neighbouring authorities and slightly higher than the national average. Property prices are particularly high in Lichfield City and many of the surrounding villages due to their attractive and historic nature, good transport links and close proximity to Birmingham. The average house price is significantly higher than those of neighbouring Staffordshire districts (see figure 2.4). Recently however, the market has stabilised mainly due to a fall in the average prices of flats and apartments.

Table 2.4 Housing: Average House Prices

Lichfield	Average Property Prices £ ('07)	Source
Detached	373,800	Hometrack - Jun 07
Semi-detached	180,500	Hometrack - Jun 07
Terraced	160,800	Hometrack - Jun 07
Flat/Maisonette	131,900	Hometrack - Jun 07
Average - Lichfield	245,400	Hometrack - Jun 07
Average - England & Wales	222,300	Hometrack - Jun 07
Lichfield	Average Property Prices £ ('06)	Source
Detached	324,500	Hometrack - Jun 2006

Semi-detached	167,300	Hometrack - Jun 2006
Terraced	160,300	Hometrack - Jun 2006
Flat/Maisonette	140,400	Hometrack - Jun 2006
Average - Lichfield	222,100	Hometrack - Jun 2006
Average - England & Wales	206,300	Hometrack - Jun 2006
Lichfield	Average Property Prices £ ('05)	Source
Detached	343,100	Hometrack - Sep 2005
Semi-detached	170,000	Hometrack - Sep 2005
Terraced	146,000	Hometrack - Sep 2005
Flat/Maisonette	128,600	Hometrack - Sep 2005
Average - Lichfield	226,100	Hometrack - Sep 2005
Average - England & Wales	194,400	Hometrack - Sep 2005

• Since last year house prices in Lichfield District have increased however, towards the end of 2007 prices have fallen slightly in line with national trends.

• The anomaly last monitoring year, where a large number of new luxury or penthouse style flats were built in Lichfield creating an artificially high average price for flats that year, has been redressed.

• Lichfield District consistently has the highest house prices in Staffordshire and has been higher than the national average in the past four years (see figure 2.4). The average for England is currently £229,500 compared to £238,600 for Lichfield District.

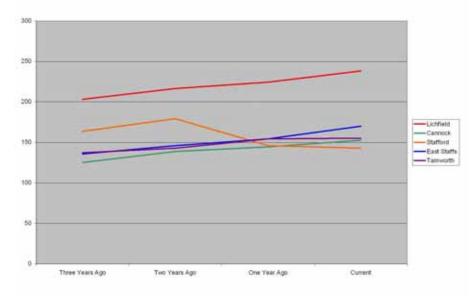


Figure 2.4 Average House Prices

Crime

2.16 Lichfield District and neighbouring authorities are covered by the Trent Valley Police Division. Although generally a district with low crime levels, certain crimes such as violent crime is of concern and on the increase.

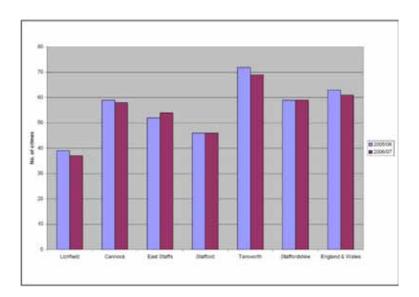


Figure 2.5 Crimes per 1000 population

2.17 Lichfield had a 5% reduction in total crimes and still has the lowest crime rate of its neighbouring Staffordshire Authorities and a substantially lower crime rate than Staffordshire as a whole and England and Wales, even though domestic burglaries and violent crime rose during the reporting period.

Table 2.5 Crime: Crimes per 1000

	Cr	ime (per 10	00 populat	ion)	Source
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	Target 2007/08	
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	9.1	8.8	10.1	8.6	LDC Annual Report 2007
Violent crime per 1000 Population	n/a	15.88	16.6	13.1	LDC Annual Report 2007
Robberies per 1000 Population	n/a	0.3	0.4	0.3	LDC Annual Report 2007
Vehicle crimes per 1000 Population	8.3	8.7	6.9	7.6	LDC Annual Report 2007

• Domestic burglaries rose significantly last year, and violent crime also rose.

 Robberies were at their targeted level and the reduction in vehicle crime was greater than the target.

3 Business Development

3.1 Lichfield District has a buoyant economy with a low unemployment rate. Employment is centred on the city centre of Lichfield and the large industrial estates of Fradley and Burntwood. Monitoring the sites locations and type of land that is being developed through our Core and Local Indicators and allows us to ensure we are making the best use of available land and to maintain a broad portfolio of sites to attract inward investment.

Core Output Indicator 1

Business Development

Core Output Indicator 1a:	B1	B2	B8	Total (sqm) Floorspace	Targets
Amount of land developed for employment type	17,222	0	108,874	126,096	N/A
Core Output Indicator 1b:					
Amount of land developed for employment by type, which is in an allocated and/or regeneration areas defined in the Local Development Framework	17,222	0	108,874	126,096	N/A
Core Output Indicator 1c:					
Percentage of 1a, by type which is on previously developed land	100%	0%	100%	100%	75%
Core Output Indicator 1d				(hectares)	
Employment land supply by type	0.635*	*	*	115.87 Hectares	N/A

Table 3.1 Developed Land

*115.87 hectares of available land remaining (designated/permitted for mix of B1, B2 & B8)

Table 3.2 Loss of Land		
Core Output Indicator 1e:	Land Lost (Ha)	Targets
Losses of employment land in (i) development / regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	()	No loss without justification

Core Output Indicator 1f:		
Amount of employment land lost to residential use	0.98	No loss without justification

- Lichfield has 115.87 Ha of un-started land available for employment development in addition to 32.87 Ha currently under construction. The vast majority of this is Brownfield land, the only Greenfield land being a 12 Ha local plan allocation at Burton Old Road, Boley Park, which is yet to be developed.
- The amount of committed employment land is above the Phase II RSS Preferred Option requirement for a 5-year rolling reservoir of 33 hectares. There is approximately 82 Ha available within 5 years.
- Completions added up to 4.51Ha this year, slightly lower than the previous year. Fradley Phase II had the only completions and again has the highest area under construction.

Local Indicator

Employment Land Supply

Table 3.3 Employment Land Supply

Local Indicator 1a:	Area	Targets
Amount of B1, B2 and B8 developed or committed	157.76Ha	Maintain a 33 hectare rolling reservoir
Local Indicator 1b:		
Employment land remaining as an allocation only	20.95Ha	Maintain a portfolio of available sites suitable for a wide range of employment uses

Table 3.4

Land Status	Total Area (Ha)
Local Plan Allocation only	20.95
Outline permission (mix for B1, B2 and B8 uses)	65.33
Full permission	34.10
Under construction	32.87
Built 2006/7	4.51
Total	157.76

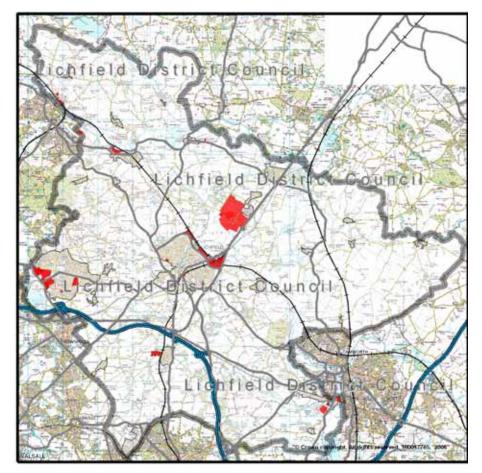


Figure 3.1 Employment Site Locattions

• Although only 20.95Ha remains as an allocation, all employment land is available for B1, B2 and B8 uses. The largest area of land with outline planning permission is Fradley Phase II with 37.44Ha of land remaining.

Employment Location

Table 3.5 Employment Location

Local Indicator 1c:	Percentage	Targets				
% new B1(a) in town centres	No development	No development outside the town centres without justification				
Local Indicator 1d:						
% of employment development on Brownfield sites	100%	65%				

Key Findings

- Lichfield District maintains a portfolio of sites suitable for a range of end uses although it is noted that the majority of the committed supply is in one single location, Fradley South.
- All sites presently being developed are on previously developed land.
- The majority of land available for employment is not restricted to specific use classes, however this is changing with permissions this year for B1 offices as part of the city centre redevelopment incorporating the relocation of the police station.
- There was no employment development in or on the fringes of the main town centres, as completions were restricted to Fradley.

Actions

- To encourage more office development in the main centres supporting the sustainability of settlements. This will be progressed through development of strategies and the formulation of the Core Strategy
- Ensure that no more land is lost to other non-business uses without justification.
- Restrict land for specific employment uses in some locations, where the opportunity arises. This needs to be addressed through the development plan and planning application process.
- Assess the portfolio of existing employment sites.

4 Housing

4.1 Lichfield District Council faces significant housing pressures, arising from high demand. The Districts location, with good transport links and easy access to the West Midlands Conurbation, coupled with the attractive and historic nature of its towns and villages makes it a desirable place to live. Our local indicators are tailored to consider such crucial issues as affordability, calculated through the price income affordability ratio and by monitoring the dwelling mix, with the purpose of increasing the provision of one and two bed units for first time buyers. A Strategic Housing Market Assessment is currently being prepared for the housing market area to review the scale and nature of housing needs.

Core Output Indicator 2

4.2 It is national policy to achieve a minimum development density of 30 dwellings per hectare and Lichfield achieves this in most cases. 87% of new developments were completed with a density of over 30 per hectare. In many cases the density is much higher, the average housing density for the district is actually 37 dwellings per hectare. This is substantially lower than 64 dwellings/Ha in 2005/06. However, this is due to the very high number of flats built during that timeframe.

4.3 Regarding affordable housing completions, a Housing Strategy has recently been approved by the District Council with targets for future developments and also will be considered thorough revisions to the LDF Core Strategy. Whilst the number of affordable completions in 2006/7 has been low, the target of 25% affordable on qualifying sites has been achieved.

4.4 This section focuses on the delivery of housing in the District. It looks in particular at how much housing has been built and is anticipated to be built in the future. It also looks at the nature of that new housing, in particular:

- How much of it is affordable
- What size of accommodation is being built
- The density of new development
- The type of land new development is built on
- Where it is built

Table 4.1 Housing Core Indicators

Core Output Indicator 2a:	2006/07 Figures	Targets
Housing trajectories	See table below	N/A
Core Output Indicator 2b:		

Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	44%	Staffordshire Structure Plan Target for Lichfield District: 45%
Core Output Indicator 2c:		
Percentage of new dwellings completed at: (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare	(i) 13% (ii) 67% (iii) 20%	Achieve above 30 dwellings per hectare
Core Output Indicator 2d:		
Affordable housing completions	14	25% on qualifying sites

Overall Housing Supply

4.5 Table 4.3 sets out a 'housing trajectory' showing past completions and the anticipated future delivery of housing in the District. This figure shows whether, on an annual basis, the district is on target to meet its housing requirements.

- Total house completions for the year 2006/07 were 304, resulting in total completions for 2001 – 2007 being 3,308 compared to the RSS annualised requirement for this period of 3,132
- **4.6** The trajectory is based on the following key elements:
- Annual monitoring of net dwelling completions from 2000/01 to 2006/07. The housing trajectory only shows data since 4/2001 as this is the start date for the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy.
- Anticipated future supply of housing based on the outcome of the Lichfield District Urban Housing Capacity Assessment (October 2005). This study combined the identification of individual sites (with and without planning permission) with an assessment of realistic potential for housing above certain size thresholds in identified settlements and with 'windfall'

forecasts for housing to estimate an overall level of housing potential for the period 2007 -2026.

- The remaining Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) housing requirement for the District, based on Structure Plan proportions. The RSS is currently being reviewed and will set District level housing requirements to 2026.
- **4.7** The prediction element of the trajectory (i.e. looking beyond 2007) is based on:
- Annualising the windfall forecasts from the Urban Housing Capacity Assessment
- Making realistic assumptions about the timing of the delivery of all the identified sites both with planning permission and without in the Urban Housing Capacity Assessment. The Assessment is reviewed regularly and takes account of discussions with developers, knowledge of build rates and anticipated start dates.

	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Past Completions	₹ 497	₹ 567	₹ 526	₹ 614	× 638	₹ 659	₹ 304	5	5	5	5
Projected Completions from Reallocations from adopted Local Plan								249	132	55	50
Projected Completions from Large Windfall Sites with PP								179	435	195	150
Projected Completions from Urban Capacity Study Sites									150	115	75
Projected Completions from other large sites with PP								16	22		
Projected Windfall Assumption								55	55	55	55
Annual Total								499	794	420	330
Total Cumulative Market Dwellings		417	815	1257	1782	2193	2553	3110	3571	3829	4060
Total Cumulative Social/Shared Equity Dwellings		78	150	279	369	469	518	627	722	781	831
Total Cumulative Low Cost Market Dwellings		72	128	171	194	223	233	263	291	309	323
Demolitions		9	6	4	3	9	8	6	4	3	3
Conversions away from Residential		1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NET CUMULATIVE DWELLINGS		557	1075	1685	2320	2970	3266	3759	4549	4966	5293
Cumulative Allocation Option 1		260	520	780	1040	1300	1560	1820	2080	2340	2600

	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
No. Dwellings above or below cumulative allocation (Option 1)		+297	+555	+905	+1280	+1670	+1706	+1939	+2469	+2626	+2693
Cumulative Allocation Option 2		440	880	1320	1760	2200	2640	3080	3520	3960	4400
No. Dwellings above or below cumulative allocation (Option 2)		+117	+195	+365	+660	+770	+626	+679	+1029	+1006	+893
Cumulative Allocation Option 3		640	1280	1920	2560	3200	3840	4480	5120	5760	6400
No. Dwellings above or below cumulative allocation (Option 3)		-83	-205	-235	-240	-230	-574	-721	-571	-794	-1107

Table 4.2 Housing Trajectory for Lichfield District 2000-2011

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Past Completions															
Projected Completions from Reallocations from adopted Local Plan															
Projected Completions from Large Windfall Sites with PP	100	50													
Projected Completions from Urban Capacity Study Sites															
Projected Completions from other large sites with PP															
Projected Windfall Assumption	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Annual Total	155	105	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Total Cumulative Market Dwellings	4186	4271	4321	4371	4421	4471	4521	4571	4621	4671	4721	4771	4821	4871	4921
Total Cumulative Social/Shared Equity Dwellings	853	868	873	878	883	888	893	898	903	908	913	918	923	928	933

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Total Cumulative Low Cost Market Dwellings	330	335	२ 335	335	₹ 335	₹ 335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	२ 335	335
Demolitions	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Conversions away from Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NET CUMULATIVE DWELLINGS	5445	5547	5699	5651	5703	5755	5807	5859	5911	5963	6015	6069	6119	6171	6223
Cumulative Allocation Option 1	2860	3120	3380	3640	3900	4160	4420	4680	4940	5200	5460	5720	5980	6240	6500
No. Dwellings above or below cumulative allocation (Option 1)	+2585	+2427	+2319	+2011	+1803	+1595	+1387	+1179	+971	+763	+555	+349	+139	-69	-277
Cumulative Allocation Option 2	4840	5280	5720	6160	6600	7040	7480	7920	8360	8800	9240	9680	10120	10560	11000
No. Dwellings above or below cumulative allocation (Option 2)	+605	+267	-21	-509	-897	-1285	-1673	-2061	-2449	-2837	-3225	-3611	-4001	-4389	-4777
Cumulative Allocation Option 3	7040	7680	8320	8960	9600	10240	10880	11520	12160	12800	13440	14080	14720	15360	16000
No. Dwellings above or below cumulative allocation (Option 3)	-1595	-2133	-2721	-3309	-3897	-4585	-5073	-5661	-6269	-6837	-7425	-8013	-8801	-9189	-9777

Table 4.3 Housing Trajectory for Lichfield District 2011-2026

4.8 The trajectory shows:

- In the short term the cumulative completion rate is running ahead of the annualised rate set out in the RSS for Options 1 & 2 but behind when compared to the higher level set out in Option 3.
- An increase in housing provision is anticipated in the next few years, which could result in significant over provision of housing against RSS Option 1 & 2 requirements to 2011.
- Beyond 2011 housing completions are expected to tail off post 2013, unless further housing allocations are made or additional sites come forward. In this respect the Council is preparing a Strategic Housing Land Availability ssessment which it is anticipated to identify additional

sites that could be brought forward through the Local Development Framework and/or planning permissions.

• The trajectory shows that currently the District Council has identified a five year supply in relation to Options 1 & 2.

Local Indicator

Housing Need

4.9 The current identified housing supply falls short of the 15 year target identified in PPS3. All the allocated sites have come forward from the Local Plan and most of the remaining identified sites arise from urban capacity. This is one reason why it is imperative to move forward as soon as possible with the LDF process in order to identify new sites for development.

4.10 However, the level of need post 2011 is now complicated by the partial review of the Regional Spatial Strategy, which consulted on a range of scales of housing at District level in January 2007 taking account of revised household projections indicating a significant increase in forecast households within the West Midlands region. In October 2007 the WMRA published its preferred option which for Lichfield Distict stood at 8,000 dwellings to be delivered between 2006 and 2026. Progress on the review of the LDF will need to take account of potential changes in the level of housing requirement arising from the RSS review.

4.11 Although the Council is working towards developing a higher proportion of affordable homes there is still a recognised deficiency. This is a particular problem in Lichfield and Burntwood. In December 2007 the District Council adopted an interim Affordable Housing policy which sets out a district-wide threshold of 15 dwellings at which point affordable housing would be required and requires a minimum of 25% of all properties to be affordable by subsidy.

Local Indicator 2a:	Present Figures	Targets
Number of years supply	5.6	To maintain 5 year rolling supply
Local Indicator 2b:		
% developed or committed supply of affordable housing by sub-area	See Table	To work towards deficiencies identified in Housing Needs Survey
Local Indicator 2c:		
Affordability Index-price/income affordability ratio	6.4 Oct 2007 (District Average)	To see a reduction in the ratio Source: Hometrack Live Data
Local Indicator 2d:		

Table 4.4 Housing Need

Number of home adaptations completed	55	90 for 07/08 (Housing Strategy)
Local Indicator 2e:		
Number of unauthorised gypsy/traveller caravans	3	Ensure adequate provision on authorised sites taking into account the results of the emerging gypsy/traveller needs assessments.
Local Indicator 2f:		
Dwellings mix achieved	1 bed: 11% 2 bed: 31% 3 bed: 26% 4 + bed: 32%	Increase proportion of provision in 1 and 2 bed units to meet existing identified needs.
Local Indicator 2g:		
Dwellings built on exception sites	0	Increase number where need is identified

Table 4.5 Affordable Housing

Affordable Housing Sub Area	Committed / Under Construction	Completed 2006/07		
Lichfield	181	14		
Burntwood	12	0		
Rural North	170	0		
Rural South	4	0		

4.12 The affordability index highlights how affordable an area is to live in by dividing house price by income. The higher the figure, the less affordable it is to live there. The figure of 6.4 is a substantial reduction. New methods of collecting data show a snapshot and further work will be needed to assess the annual data.

4.13 The target for dwelling mix will be reviewed in light of the ongoing Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Conflicting messages are coming out of different studies. The housing needs survey 2003 suggests we need more 1 and 2 bedroom dwellings whereas later information from the 'Your Choice' housing register highlights a greater demand for 3 and 4 bedroom houses. This highlights the requirement for the additional research to clarify the need.

4.14 One of the key elements of policies meeting social needs is the availability of housing and meeting housing needs. The housing needs survey conducted in 2003 and had the following key findings:

- Communities in Lichfield are generally well settled, 51% of all households having lived at their current home for over 10 years;
- Affordability is a major issue due to the local house price/income relationship, particularly for new forming households;
- The population is ageing and just over half of those with a special need have a walking difficulty;
- There is a requirement to develop a more balanced housing stock with a need for more flats and terraced houses in both the private and affordable sectors;
- Annually 1,008 affordable housing units are needed, 530 more than existing stock supply that becomes available, assuming the completion of 80 new units per year. The overall level of need is being reviewed through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, which will be completed in January 2008.

4.15 In 2006/7 only 14 dwellings were recorded as completed. This equates to only 5% of the overall completions in the year. A low number of affordable dwellings were completed in 2006/07 compared to overall completions. This is very poor and reflects the nature of build on our strategic sites and implementation of some old permissions which had no affordable housing requirement. The table does show 267 either under construction or committed. It is hoped that the introduction of the interim policy to bring smaller sites into the affordable housing requirement, will have some impact on the level of new provision. The housing trajectory identifies the assumed level of completions for both social and low cost dwellings to 2021, although it does not take account of the need to release additional land to meet the full requirements for the period. It is anticipated that the level of affordable completions will remain consistently lower than need unless additional provision is made.

Gypsies/ Travellers

4.16 Lichfield District Council monitors the number of gypsy sites and caravans in the district and provides returns to the Government bi-annually for the national 'Bi yearly Gypsy & Traveller Caravan Count.'

4.17 As of the 19th January 2006 there was only one authorised site at Fazeley which is currently subject to an application to increase pitch numbers. There was 1 unauthorised site on the day of monitoring at Mile Oak near Tamworth. Although the land concerned has been bought by the gypsies, it has been refused planning permission for the site in Mile Oak, near Tamworth following an appeal.

4.18 To inform the evidence base for future policy the council is undertaking a Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment (GTNA) with partner authorities covering southern Staffordshire, North Warwickshire and Nuneaton & Bedworth.

Key Findings

- The district's housing completion rates are at present ahead of the RSS requirements and likely to remain that way until around 2013
- Post 2013, unless further housing sites are released there will be a major shortfall in annual completion rates- the rates of development necessary, however, could be significantly affected by the RSS Partial Review. The Council proposes to address this through its Core Strategy.
- Although the figures show the District has not achieved a minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare in every case, overall average densities are higher and housing provision has been made in line with current policy, but this remains below identified need.

Actions

- Prepare the Core Strategy in line with the Local Development Scheme to enable the release of additional housing land.
- Revise the urban capacity study as part of the evidence gathering for the Local Development Framework
- Consider the outcome of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment to inform new policies on affordable housing for the Core Strategy.
- Introduce an interim policy on affordable housing to seek to increase supply in the short term.

5 Transport

Core Output Indicator 3

Table 5.1 Transport: Core Indicators

Core Output Indicator 3a:	% Compliant	Targets
Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in PPG13	100%	100% of all major development compliant with PPG13 in the absence of the LDF
Core Output Indicator 3b	% Within 30 mins	
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospitals, schools, employment and a major health centre	See table	90% of all new residential development

Table 5.2 Accessibility of New Development

Service	% Accessible	No. of completions accessible
Hospitals	48.12	141
Town Centres	48.46	142
GPs	40.96	120
High Schools	43.69	128
Primary Schools	60.41	177
Industrial Estates	80.89	237
Total Dwellings		293

Source: Staffordshire County Council

• Lichfield District has not achieved its target on any completions for accessibility. This may reflect the lower level of completions on our strategic housing sites and the sporadic nature of the public transport network in some areas rather than being a long way from certain

services. Services such as primary schools and town centres are often within walking distance but this is not currently taken account of in the indicator.

• The target may have to be revised in the future, possibly including a breakdown of targets for each specific service or community need.

Local Indicator

5.1 In the future, it is the Councils' policy to implement measures to monitor these indicators at a district level and with more up to date information. By setting out these indicators now, it at least underlines the authority's areas of focus and intentions.

Sustainable Transport

Table \$	5.3 Sust	tainable	Transport

Local Indicator 3a:	Percentage	Targets
% of residents travelling to work by train	2.66% (1226) (2001 Census)	Rise in train journeys in the District. Target to be developed in conjunction with the County Council and Local Transport Plan indicators.
Local Indicator 3b:		
% of residents travelling to work by bus	2.77% (1277) (2001 Census)	Rise in bus journeys in the District. Target to be developed in conjunction with the County Council and Local Transport indicators.
Local Indicator 3b:		
% of residents cycling to work	1.57% (725) (2001 Census)	Rise in cycle trips in the District. Target to be developed in conjunction with the County Council and Local Transport Plan indicators.
Local Indicator 3c:		
Number of major applications with accompanying Green Travel Plans	100%*	100%

Table 5	.4 Bus	Service	Accessibility

Local Indicator 3d:	Percentage	
Population within 350m of a bus stop with a minimum service provision of 30 mins	(i) Lichfield 69% (ii) Burntwood 95%	LTP Target is 90% of population of 6 Major Urban Areas in Staffordshire by 2010/11*
Local Indicator 3e:		
Population aged 75 or over within 200m of an hourly bus service	76.7% (County in 2006)	75% in Lichfield and Burntwood
Local Indicator 3f:		
Percentage of rural households within 13 minutes walk of an hourly bus service	60% (County)	75% of all new residential development

• There is a large disparity in the accessibility of bus routes between Lichfield and Burntwood. Burntwood has the highest figure of provision in the County and Lichfield has one of the lowest percentages of accessibility in the county (Local Transport Plan).

*Lichfield City has difficulties in achieving indicator 3d as there are limited services in the south of the City.

Table 5.5 Other Transport					
Local Indicator 3g:	Present Figures	Target			
Total amount of journeys to work by car	66.7% (01) 77% (Apr 05)	To reduce total amount of journeys to work by car by 10% by 2021			
Local Indicator 3h:					
Number of road related deaths and serious injuries	Staffs 329 in 2005	To reduce the number of pedestrians and pedal cycle users killed or seriously injured to 300 by end 2007			
Local Indicator 3i:					
Completion of road schemes identified within the LTP	Under construction	Completion of Lichfield Southern Bypass			

6 Local Services

6.1 Improved provision of local services in the district, particularly in town centres, is a priority for the Council over the next few years as there are identified deficiencies in certain services and facilities. Local Indicators such as monitoring retention rates and footfall will enable assessment of whether we are achieving our goals in the future. Aside from looking at provision for large settlements, the Council is also committed to seeking rural facilities and keeping facility loss to a minimum, as highlighted in Local Indicators 4e and f.

Core Output Indicator 4

. . . .

Local Services

Core Output Indicator 4a:	Retail (sqm)	Office	Leisure
Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	0	0	0
Core Output Indicator 4b:			
Percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	0	0	0

Table 6.2 Green Flag Award

Core Output Indicator 4c:

Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to a green flag award standard

• The Council has granted planning permission for a major new development in Lichfield City Centre that will comprise a mixed use development of retail, including a department store, restaurants, a cinema and a hotel, and the CPO is now being prepared. The scheme requires the relocation of the police station. It has also granted permission for 9,000sqm of comparison goods floorspace at Sankey's Corner, Burntwood, within the proposed town centre identified in the adopted Local Plan.

0

• Beacon Park in Lichfield is at present working towards achieving the Green Flag Award Standard and improving the park with Heritage Lottery Funding.

6.2 The zero reflects in part the historic nature of Lichfield which is the main focus for retail within the District.

Local Indicator

Retail and Leisure

6.3 One of the Council's main objectives over the next few years is to create a new town centre for Burntwood. The need is to develop a range of retail outlets, offices and leisure facilities and other town centre uses to serve local needs. This year an application has been permitted for 16 retail units totaling 9,000sqm and an extension to existing food store.

6.4 Although Lichfield has a range of shopping and town centre facilities, it is still under represented in certain sectors and in larger outlets. The proposed Friarsgate development at Birmingham Road will make a major contribution to meeting identified needs totaling 16,695 sqm of development and incorporating a 6 storey hotel, 6 screen cinema and 2000 sqm of leisure.

Table 6.3 Retail and Leisure					
Local Indicator 4a:	Present Figures		Targets		
Number of S106 negotiated for sustainable transport measures, local facilities, services and their maintenance			To achieve a satisfactory agreement relevant to the proposal.		
Local Indicator 4b:					
Retention rates for shopping and leisure expenditure (comparison goods)	2005 Burntwood 5% Lichfield 48% (GL Hearn 2005)	2006 Burntwood 5% Lichfield 45% (England & Lyle 2007)	Increase retention rates from primary catchment area to 30% for Burntwood and 60% for Lichfield by 2012		
Local Indicator 4c:					
Health check in town centres	Burntwood 3.2 Lichfield 3.6		Maintain vital and viable town centres. Not reduce index		
Local Indicator 4d:					
Amount of commercial leisure, retail and offices committed	19.49Ha				

- Retention rates for comparison shopping in Burntwood are very low for a settlement of nearly 30,000 inhabitants. The recent planning permission for retail development in Burntwood will help to redress this imbalance.
- The health check had previously involved a biannual footfall count. This year a health check index has been used which enables assessment against nationally agreed criteria. The full report is in the Background Retail Review April 2007 England and Lyle Appendix 7, Market Shares.

Rural Services

Table 6.4 Rural Services

Local Indicator 4e:	Present Situation	Targets
Loss of rural facilities and services	Monitoring commenced from April 2006	No loss unless demonstrated no need for retention exists
Local Indicator 4f:		
Gain in rural facilities and services	Monitoring commenced from April 2006	Increase key rural facilities. Specific targets to be developed through the LDF process and once sustainability evidence is completed.

6.5 The District Council has prepared a Rural Settlement Sustainability Study in 2007 that has used data on facilities and services present within settlements and accessibility to other areas by public transport. It identified 6 villages which act as more sustainable rural centres. The study revealed a great interdependence between smaller villages and these 6 villages. The study has helped identify areas of greater rural isolation and will be used to inform policies on future housing, protection of facilities and services and sustainability.

Open Space

6.6 The Council has now completed a comprehensive survey of all open space in the district. This will allow us to monitor more easily and hopefully prevent more effectively, any potential loss of open space. Access to woodland and greenspace can also be improved once there is sufficient information to identify areas of deficiency and the Council is working with Natural England and the Woodland Trust to clarify the existing situation and develop targets.

Local Indicator 4g:	Hectares (Ha)	Targets
Amount of open space, sport and recreation in the district	318.71	Local Targets being developed through consultation on Open Space SPD 2007/08
Local Indicator 4h:		

Amount of land currently used for open space sport and recreation lost to other uses	No loss of open space	No loss without justification
Local Indicator 4i:		
Access to woodland	Being developed with advice from the Woodland Trust	Woodland Trust Access Standard
Local Indicator 4j:		
Accessible natural green space	1987.43	Development of a local standard through consultation on Open Space SPD 2007/08

Quality of Open Space

Table 6.6 Quality of Open Space

Local Indicator 4k:	Present Figures		Targets
% of residents satisfied with parks and open spaces	('05) 60%	('06) 78%	Looking to achieve 80% satisfaction by 2009/10
Local Indicator 4I:			
% of residents satisfied with sports and leisure facilities	('05) 44%	('06) 66%	Looking to achieve 80% satisfaction long term

Urban Open Space

Table 6.7 Urban Open Space

Local Indicator 4m:	Present Figures	Target
Number of community regeneration schemes completed in the District	1	To be determined through development of the Community Strategy and Local Development Framework
Local Indicator 4n:		

Enviror	mental improvement	0	To be determined through development of
scheme	es completed		the Community Strategy and Local
			Development Framework

- At 78% of residents satisfied with parks and open spaces, this put us amongst the best authorities in the Country.
- At 66% of residents satisfied with sports and leisure facilities this is far short of our 80% target. However, it is slightly above the national average.
- The environmental improvement schemes completed is zero for this year, however under construction is a major replacement of paving within Lichfield City Centre and Market Place.

7 Flood Protection & Water Quality

7.1 There are a number of rivers in Lichfield District including part of one of the major rivers in England, the Trent. There is a risk of flooding in parts of the district most notably in the east from the River Tame around Fazeley, Hopwas and Elford and in the north from the River Trent near the settlements of Alrewas and Kings Bromley. The only special area for conservation within Lichfield District is a section of the River Mease, where maintaining its water quality is essential to the habitat of protected species.

Core Output Indicator 7

Table 7.1 Flood Protection

Core Output Indicator 7	Number Granted	Targets
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	0	0

Water Quality

Table 7.2 Water Quality

River/Canal	Location		Chemical GQA				Biolog	y GQA	
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
River Blithe	Hamstall Ridware	А	В	В	В	В	В	В	В
River Trent	Handsacre High Bridge	В	D	D	D	С	С	С	С
	Yoxall Bridge	В	В	С	В	С	С	С	С
River Tame	Fazeley	С	С	С	С	NR	С	С	С
	Elford	С	В	С	С	-	D	-	-
River Mease	Croxall	В	В	В	В	-	С	В	В
Birmingham and Fazeley Canal	Fazeley	D	E	E	E	-	E	E	F
Trent and Mersey Canal	Fradley Junction	В	E	С	С	-	NR	С	С

(These sites are only monitored at most bi-annually so these records are still the most up to date.)(A denotes the best quality; F is the worst quality water. NR=No Record)

Key findings

- The Council is improving its record on accepting the advice of the Environment Agency.
- The canals are the poorest quality stretches of water in the monitored in the General Quality assessments. The water quality of the Rivers is generally good.

Actions

- Consider the results of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which has been commissioned and use them to guide the assessment of future development. This SRA will form part of the evidence gathering for the LDF.
- The Environment Agency is becoming more actively engaged in the planning process and fewer applications have been determined against its advice.
- To implement measures from the Central Rivers Initiative to restore habitats such as areas of reed bed and other native habitats, that had been damaged by gravel extraction from the River Tame and Trent and which can improve water quality.
- Develop understanding with British Waterways of whether Councils' actions can influence water quality.

8 Biodiversity

8.1 Lichfield district covers a rich and varied landscape with a wide variety of habitats. In the east is the Mease Lowlands, with good fertile agricultural soil, to the north and east are the Trent Valley washlands, that have been exploited for sand and gravel extraction, the north west corner of the district are home to the Needwood claylands, a rolling poorly drained plateau and the largest area covered by the settlements Lichfield and Burntwood are the sandstones of Cannock Chase and Cankwood, where coal was extracted on the western fringes of the district until recently.

8.2 There are many indicators. The Council is monitoring more closely how it protects important sites and the condition they are in. The landscape section deals with the need to monitor how the Council's money is being spent through groups and organisations and to assess the level of influence the council is having in formulating strategies and achieving targets.

Core Output Indicator 8

Table 8.1 Biodiversity Core Indicators						
Core Output Indicator 8:	Present Figures					
 i) Change in priority habitats and species (by type) (ii) Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance 	(i) No change (ii) See Table 8.2					

Areas of Designation

Status	1	1995 200		003	03 2005		2006		2007	
	No.	Area (Ha)	No.	Area (Ha)	No.	Area (Ha)	No.	Area (Ha)	No.	Area (Ha)
Site of Biological Interest (SBI)	73	1542 (comb)	63	1526.99 (comb)	64	984.5	63	953	66	971.3
Biodiversity Alert Site (BAS)	34		37		38	255.2	33	297	33	226.3
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	5	231.96	5	230.6	5	230.6	5	230.6	5	230.6

Status	1	995	2	003	2	005	2	006	2	007
	No.	Area (Ha)	No.	Area (Ha)	No.	Area (Ha)	No.	Area (Ha)	No.	Area (Ha)
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	*	*	*	*	1	16.9	1	15.4	1	16.9*
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	*	*	550.3	*	1	550.3	1	550.3	1	550.3

(All areas include cross boundary measurements except Cannock Chase AONB) *Changes are outside LDC area

Local Indicator

Table 8.3 Local Biodiversity

Local Indicator 8a:	Present Situation	Targets
Improve condition of nationally important sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Special Areas of Conservation	See tables 8.2 and 8.3	To achieve and maintain favourable conditions for all SSSI's and SAC's in Lichfield District
Local Indicator 8b:		
Protect regionally and locally important sites such as Local Wildlife Sites, Local Geological Sites and Biodiversity Alert Sites from loss of area	Pay into wildlife assessment group that monitor these sites over a five year period. Receive yearly updates.	No net loss of areas of natural or semi natural habitat
Local Indicator 8c:		
Contributing to Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan and protecting European and nationally protected species	Monitor through Development Control. Seek enhancement and mitigation. Surveys will be carried out and monitored where needed.	Protection and enhancement of Staffordshire BAP habitats and species. No net loss of SBAP Priority Habitats and species
Local Indicator 8d:		

Implementation of Lichfield District's Biodiversity Strategy	Targets are currently being prepared by the Steering Group	Maintain a Biodiversity Steering Group for development and implementation of Lichfield District's Biodiversity
		Strategy.

Areas of Designation

Table 8.4 Quality of SSSI's Unit Condition Compiled SSSI Unit Source Latest Area Assessment (Ha) Date Stowe Pool 1 5.97 Unfavourable No 24/04/2006 01/07/2006 English Nature Change 1 Chasewater 28.37 Unfavourable 22/09/2004 01/07/2006 English Heaths Nature Recovering 2 4.59 Unfavourable 22/09/2004 01/07/2006 English Nature Recovering 3.12 3 Unfavourable 19/01/2006 01/07/2006 English Recovering Nature 4 10.79 Unfavourable English 22/09/2004 01/07/2006 Nature Recovering 5 1.36 19/01/2006 01/07/2006 Destroyed English Nature Gentleshaw 3 69.23 Unfavourable English 03/11/2003 01/07/2006 Nature Common Recovering 4 11.24 Unfavourable 23/01/2006 01/07/2006 English Nature Recovering River 1 5.93 Unfavourable No English 16/08/2000 01/07/2006 Mease Change Nature **Biddulphs** 7 1.29 Unfavourable English 18/07/2001 01/07/2006 Pool Recovering Nature 8 2.74 Favourable English 10/05/2000 01/07/2006 Nature

- This year there is an apparent significant loss of Hectarage of SBI's and BAS's. This appears to mainly relate to the re-digitising of boundaries and some losses due to the construction of the M6 Toll as sites have only this year been re-surveyed and thus removed.
- The area of Green Belt has remained the same since the 1998 Local Plan
- The Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) at Cannock Chase has remained the same since designated in 1958.
- Assessments are expected next year, however a fire at one of the sites is expected to be reflected in the revised condition of it. Sustainable Heathland Management and the introduction of grazing will assist the long term future of SSSI at Chasewater.

Landscape

Table 8.5 Landscape

Local Indicator 8f:	Present Situation	Targets
To protect and enhance Cannock Chase AONB	Contribute to proportion of management plan, the annual action plan and review of work undertaken. Participation in group and joint committee.	Achieving schemes in the Action Plan
Local Indicator 8g:		
To contribute to the implementation of the National Forest Strategy	Targets being developed	Contribution to forest BAP targets
Local Indicator 8h:		
To contribute to the implementation of the Forest of Mercia Plan	Funding last year amounted to £17,000 from the District Council	Contribution to FOM's own targets for woodland planting, management and access improvements
Local Indicator 8i:		
To contribute to the strategy for the Cannock Chase to Sutton Park Biodiversity Enhancement Area	Project is developing Draft Guidance. The Council is committed to the development of this programme.	Contribution to achieving strategy
Local Indicator 8j:		

To promote the Central Rivers Initiative Vision	In the process of providing enhanced Tame and Trent wetlands and washlands	Active involvement with the steering of this project and achieving targets
	habitats	associated with Lichfield District

Tree Preservation

Table 8.6 Tree Preservation

Local Indicator 8I:	Present Figures	Targets
Tree Preservation Orders	15 new TPO's	N/A
Local Indicator 8m:		
Applications for works in Conservation Areas	See Table	N/A
Local Indicator 8n:		
Number of prosecutions for tree damage	0	N/A

Table 8.7 Works on Trees

Location	No of applications for works in Conservation Areas 2006/7
Alrewas	15
Colton	2
Elford	2
Fazeley	3
Harlaston	2
Hints	4
Kings Bromley	2
Little Aston	31
Lichfield	18
Mavesyn Ridware	1
Shenstone	8
Whittington	7

Location	No of applications for works in Conservation Areas 2006/7
Wigginton	2
Total	97

- There was a slight reduction in the number of new tree preservation orders served this year.
- There were 97 applications for works on trees this year with none refused. This is an increase of 9 applications on last year.

Key findings

- Lichfield District is heavily involved with many different projects and organisations to promote and protect our natural environment.
- Some sites of interest and importance have been lost, particularly Sites of Biological Interest.
- There is a need for more transparency with organisations to establish how the Council's financial contributions are being spent, particularly with regards to the Forest of Mercia.
- There is a need for policies and targets to be reviewed as part of the SPD preparation. This will seek more specific targets for biodiversity and a clearer monitoring framework.

Actions

- The Council has introduced a pilot project using grazing of heathland at Chasewater Heaths as a sustainable form of management of part of this SSSI. There is a need to extend the sustainable management of the Council's own land for its biodiversity value, including entering and implementing stewardship schemes. A Stewardship scheme has been agreed for Gentleshaw Common.
- To promote schemes that give financial incentives to farmers if they implement greener measures; keeping hedgerows and introducing buffer rows, for example.
- Contribute where possible with partners to secure wider coverage of up to date information on habitats.
- To liaise with relevant partners to seek greater clarity on the use of LDC contributions.

9 Renewable Energy

Core Output Indicator 9

Core Output Indicator 9:	Present Situation
Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Ground source heating system at Elford Village Hall

• There have been a number of small schemes such as ground source heating in a new village hall, however none that can provide any measurable contribution in megawatts.

Actions

- The Council needs to develop an effective system to monitor renewable energy installation in new homes.
- To develop policy in the context of emerging national guidance through the Local Development Framework to provide targets for renewable energy in new development.

10 Tourism

Local Indicator 10

10.1 Lichfield is a popular destination for tourists particularly day visitors, due to the distinct character of the District. Lichfield City itself offers rich history and architecture and attractions including the Cathedral and the Erasmus Darwin museum, alongside pleasant local parks and specialist shops. Outside the city, visitors can enjoy a trip to Drayton Manor Theme Park or visit the National Memorial Arboretum near Alrewas. These attractions along with numerous festivals throughout the year provide an important factor in the local economy.

10.2 Last year's suggested indicators were based upon the Local Plan policies. Many of the tourism policies have not been saved beyond 2007 and as such a different indicator is proposed. Currently a bi-annual survey carried out by Heart of England Tourist Board is being undertaken and it advises there is greater potential to increase the length of visitor stays within the District as a means to increase visitor expenditure and thus their contribution to the local economy.

Local Indicator 10	Visitor Expenditure	
	Lichfield	UK
Average Day Visitor Spend	£10.14	£9.71
Average Overnight Visitor Spend	£36.28	£77.50

Table 10.1 Visitor Expenditure

Source: HETB Survey 2003

11 Historic Environment

Local Indicator 11

11.1 Lichfield is home to many historic and listed buildings and conservation areas forming a significant part of the Districts heritage and attraction and it is therefore important that they are maintained and improved.

11.2 The Council has included significant funding for Conservation Area improvements within its Capital Strategy. Conservation Area Appraisals for Alrewas and Kings Bromley are currently being consulted on and two further appraisals are in the process of being drafted. Full coverage of all the Districts Conservation Areas with up to date appraisals however will be a longer process.

Local Indicator 11a:	Present Situation	Targets
Buildings at Risk Survey	6	Reduce buildings on the list
Local Indicator 11b:		
Conservation Area appraisals completed	2 subject to consultation Dec '07	All 23 to be completed by 2011
Local Indicator 11c:		
Conservation Area improvement schemes completed	3	To be informed through appraisal works

Table 11.1 Historical Environment

- The conservation area appraisals will run on a five year rolling programme that was set up last year. A change in methodology has led to none being completed this year, however significant progress has been made since April 2007 with appraisals for Alrewas and Kings Bromley currently subject to consultation, with further appraisals for Little Aston and Clifton Campville due for consultation in early 2008.
- Conservation Area Improvement Schemes have included war memorial cleansing and landscaping, wall and hedging work on a public right of way adjacent to a village hall and landscaping outside a different village hall.

12 Significant Effects Indicators

12.1 Monitoring of the development plan will change dramatically next year as many of our current policies have not been saved beyond September 2007. The Secretary of State saved certain policies of the adopted Lichfield District Local Plan and these are identified in Appendix 1. In considering indicators against Sustainability Framework Objectives, many policies are out of date and we do not have a detailed framework at the local level to consider topics such as housing and employment. When this table is assessed it identifies the lack of local policy influence that will remain in areas such as strategic housing supply and housing allocations, nature conservation, tourism policies and employment. Due to the prior knowledge of these failings, these factors are already being considered in the preparation of the Core Strategy and have been taken account of in the preparation of the LDS.

12.2 Other shortfalls in up to date background information, identified partly in the Inspector's findings on the withdrawn Core Strategy, and other work which is still being collected or assessed are gypsy and traveller needs, sport and recreation and rural services and it is envisaged the information this work gathers will be complete within the next year. Up to date retail information has been achieved this year and this has helped us successfully negotiate for retail schemes in both of our principal centres of Lichfield and Burntwood.

Significant Effects Indicators (SEI's)

12.3 Local authorities must undertake sustainability appraisals of all policies within the LDF. Significant effects indicators should be drawn from the indicators and objectives developed for the sustainability appraisal. SEI's will enable local authorities to compare the predicted effects of a policy against the actual effects. Last year the AMR incorporated Local Indicators but no Significant Effects Indicators (SEI's) following the withdrawal of the Core Strategy.

12.4 At present, the Core Strategy is still in its information gathering stage and therefore there are still no strategic objectives. The Authority has also commenced its new SA/SEA and in March, following a multi-disciplinary brainstorming session involving outside bodies as well as professionals from within the Council, a first set of Sustainability Framework Objectives were drafted. The following table shows how these relate to the AMR indicators and the Local Plan policies which are saved, and which of the indicators are SEI's.

Sustainability Framework Objectives	AMR Indicators	Local Plan Policy
A. To maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality	(LI * 8f, 8g, 8h, 8i, 8j)	E2, E3, E4, E5A, E6, H3, R3, SOC3, L24, L26, L36, L37, L42, L48, L51, NA1, EA14, EA16, DC5, DC19, DC18

Sustainability Framework Objectives	AMR Indicators	Local Plan Policy
B. To promote biodiversity and geodiversity through protection, enhancement and management of species and habitats	8, 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d	G9, L49, L50, B24, DC17
C.To protect and enhance buildings, features and areas of archaeological, cultural and historic value and their settings	(LI 11a, 11b, 11c)	C1, C2, C3, C7, C9, EMP11, L28, L47, SA6, DC1, DC4, DC5, DC14, DC15, DC19, DC7
D. To mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change	9	E20A, S4
E. To encourage prudent use of natural resources	7	E14
F. To reduce flood risk	7	E15
G. To improve availability of sustainable transport options to jobs and services	3a, 3b (LI 3a, 3b3c, 3d, 3g)	E6, EMP2, T3, T4, T6, T8, L27, L28, L31
H. To encourage sustainable distribution and communication systems	(LI 3c)	EMP2, S4, DC16
I. To create mixed and balanced communities	4a, 4b, 4c, 2a, 2d, 3b (LI 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3b, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f)	
J. To promote safe communities, reduce crime and fear of crime	(LI 3h)	EMP3
K. To improve the health of the population	3h	E17, R1, R5, L37, B24
L. To enable improved community participation		

*Local Indicator

12.5 The Significant Effects Indicators identified for this year include some previously local indicators and some Core Indicators; these will help us identify early failings within our LDS. Due to the out of date nature of our development plan and our position in early stages of the Core Strategy it is likely these SEI's will show a declining picture for policy planning in the District.

12.6 Indicators for Rural Services, Flooding, Tourism, Renewable Energy and Historic Environment all retain their local indicators and these will help alert us to failings in policy which currently do not relate to the Local Development Scheme. As the Sustainability Objectives are further considered and consulted upon, better ways of monitoring their effectiveness in assessing the documents being prepared will need to be considered; ways of monitoring Sustainability Objectives K & L will especially need to be addressed. K may be part of Sport and Recreation SPD.

	Significant Effects Indicators	Result	Target	
Local Indicator 1a	Amount of B1, B2 & B8 developed or committed		Maintain a 33Ha rolling reservoir	$\overline{\mathbf{O}}$
Local Indicator 2a	No of years housing supply	5.6	To maintain a 5 year rolling supply	\odot
Core Output Indicator 2d	Affordable housing completions	14	25% on qualifying sites	\odot
Core Output Indicator 3b	Percentage of new residential developments within 30mins public transport time of a GP, hospitals, schools, employment and a major health centre	41-81%	90% of all new residential development	8
Local Indicator 4c	Health check in town centres	Lichfield 3.6 Burntwood 3.2	Maintain vital and viable town centre. Not reduce index	No previously comparable data
Indicator 2d Core Output Indicator 3b	completions Percentage of new residential developments within 30mins public transport time of a GP, hospitals, schools, employment and a major health centre	41-81% Lichfield 3.6 Burntwood	25% on qualifying sites 90% of all new residential development Maintain vital and viable town centre.	No previou compara

	Significant Effects Indicators	Result	Target	
Local Indicator 4b	Retention rates for shopping and leisure expenditure (comparison goods)	Lichfield 45% Burntwood 5%	Increase retention rates from primary catchment area to 30% for Burntwood and 60% for Lichfield by 2012	Planning Permission granted for retail in Lichfield & Burntwood
Local Indicator 4h	Amount of land currently used for open space, sport and recreation lost to other uses	No loss of open space	No loss without justification	
Core Output Indicator 8	 i) change in priority habitats and species (by type) ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance 	No land lost	No change	

Appendix 1 Local Plan Saved Policies

Policy Number	Policy Name
E2	Forest of Mercia
E3	Trees and Woodlands
E4	Green Belt
E5A	Area of Development Restraint
E6	Development in Rural Areas
E14	Water Habitats
E15	Flood Protection
E17	Contaminated Land
E18A	Development Affecting Nature Conservation Sites - National Sites
E18B	Development Affecting Nature Conservation Sites- Sites Designated Locally
C1	Listed Buildings
C2	Conservation Areas: Development Proposals
C3	Conservation Areas: Demolition
C7	Conservation Areas: Buildings out of scale or character
C9	Protected Open Space
H2	Housing Mix
H3	Housing Design Standards
H5	New Housing in Settlements
H6	Living Accommodation on Upper Floors
H8	Loss of Residential Accommodation
Н9	Affordable Housing in Rural Areas
Emp2	Existing Industrial Areas
Emp3	Retail Uses in Industrial Areas

Policy Number	Policy Name
Emp5	Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt
Emp11	Wyrley & Essington Canal
R1	Open Space Provision
R3	Recreational Buildings
R4	Sports Playing Fields
R5	Loss of Sports Pitches/Grounds
ТЗ	Private Sector Contributions
T4	Parking
Т6	Rail Transport
Т8	Cycling
S2	Neighbourhood Shopping Centres
S3	Village Shops
S4	Farm Shops
Soc1	Community Facilities
Soc2	Community Provision
Soc3	Townscape Improvements
L7A	Housing - Buffer Depot, Streethay
L9	Employment - extension to Boley Park Industrial Estate
L10	Employment - Britannia Way
L12	Office Development Sandford Street
L13	City Centre Redevelopment
L15	Primary Retail Area
L16	Secondary Retail Area
L17	Bird Street
L18	Dam Street
L19	Business Areas

Policy Number	Policy Name
L21	New Roads
L22	Road Line Safeguarding
L23	Road and Junction Improvements
L24	Traffic Management
L26	Rear Servicing
L27	Pedestrian Access to the City Centre
L28	Car Parking - commuted sums
L31	Lichfield Railway Stations
L35	Recreation Zones
L36	Recreation Zones
L37	Lichfield Linear Park
L42	Environmental & Housing Improvements
L46	Shopfronts
L47	Cathedral Close
L48	Protection of Views
L49	Framework Open Space
L50	Landscape Improvements in Framework Open Space
L51	Environmental Improvement
B1	Burntwood - Existing Residential Areas
B5	Sankey's Corner - New Shopping Development
B6	Indoor Leisure
В9	Redevelopment & Town Square
B13	Redevelopment & Expansion of Neighbourhood Centres
B21	Chasetown Industrial Estate
B22	Recreation Zones
B24	Chasewater Area & Country Park

Policy Number	Policy Name
NA1	Cannock Chase - AONB
NA12	Employment - Lea Hall Colliery
NA13	Employment - Rugeley Power Station
NA20	Public Open Space, Longdon
EA1	Fradley Airfield Industrial Proposals
EA13	Hotel at Fradley
EA14	The Tame & Trent Valley
EA16	The National Forest
SA3	Laurel House, Fazeley
SA6	Little Aston Park
SA7	Canal Facilities at Fazeley
DC1	Amenity & Design Principles for Development
DC2	Amenity
DC4	Reuse and Adaptation of Rural Buildings
DC5	Extensions to Dwellings in Green Belt
DC7	Replacement Dwellings
DC10	Stables and Equestrian Activities
DC14	Archaeology
DC15	Archaeological Assessment
DC16	Telecommunications
DC17	Existing Trees & Hedges on Development Sites
DC18	New Tree Planting on Development Sites
DC19	Advertisement Control

Table 1.1 Shedule of Saved Policies

Glossary

Affordable Housing

- Housing provided with subsidy both for rent and shared ownership, for people who are unable to resolve their housing requirements in the general housing market, because of the relationship between local housing costs and incomes.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

- A report submitted to Government by local planning authorities or regional planning bodies assessing Local Development Framework or Regional Spatial Strategy production progress and policy effectiveness.

Biodiversity

- The whole variety of life encompassing all genetics, species and ecosystem variations, including plants and animals.

Biodiversity Alert Site (BAS)

- Best remaining example of semi natural habitat represented at a District level.

Cannock

Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

- Created in 1958. AONBs were created by the national parks and access to countryside act in 1949 to preserve and enhance its natural beauty. Smaller than a national park and not managed in the same way, but it does give local planning authorities the power to operate some development control.

Conservation Area

- Areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character, appearance or setting of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Density

- In the case of residential development, a measurement of either the number of habitable rooms per hectare or the number of dwellings per hectare.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

- DPDs are Local Development Documents that have development plan status. Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with them unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The DPDs which local planning authorities must prepare include the core strategy, site-specific allocations of land and, where needed, area action plans. There will also be a proposals map, which illustrates the spatial extent of policies that must be prepared and maintained to accompany all DPDs. All DPDs must be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination, and adopted after receipt of the inspector's binding report.

Flood Risk Assessment

- An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.

Footfall

- The number of people walking past a given place in a set length of time. Normally used for retail surveys.

General Quality Assessment (GQA)

- The Environment Agency's method for classifying the water quality of river and canals.

Greenfield Land or Site

- Land (or a defined site) which has never been built on before or where the remains of any structure or activity have blended into the landscape over time.

Habitat

- The natural home of an animal or plant. Often designated as an area of nature conservation interest.

Infrastructure

- The physical features (for example roads, rails, and stations) that make up the transport network.

Lichfield District Resident Survey

– A report produced by Lichfield District Council that reflects resident's views on topics such as their area of residence, Council Services and the Council Customer Service.

Local Development Documents (LDDs)

- These include Development Plan Documents, which will form part of the statutory development plan, and Supplementary Planning Documents, which do not form part of the statutory development plan. LDDs collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area, and they may be prepared jointly between local planning authorities.

Local Development Framework (LDF)

- The local development framework is a non-statutory term used to describe a folder of documents, which includes all the local planning authority's local development documents (comprised of development plan documents, which will form part of the statutory development plan, and supplementary planning documents). The local development framework will also comprise the statement of community involvement, the local development scheme and the annual monitoring report.

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- The local planning authority's time-scaled programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents that must be agreed with Government and reviewed every year.

Local Plan

- An old-style development plan prepared by District and other Local Planning Authorities. These plans will continue to operate for a time after the commencement of the new development plan system, by virtue of specific transitional provisions.

Low Cost Market Housing

- Small housing units provided without subsidy to meet the needs of households with income levels just adequate to access the housing market.

Mixed use (or mixed use development)

- Provision of a mix of complementary uses, such as say residential, community and leisure uses, on a site or within a particular area.

Nature Conservation

- The protection, management and promotion of wildlife habitat for the benefit of wild species, as well as the communities that use and enjoy them.

Open Space

- All space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs, which can offer opportunities for sport and recreation. They can also act as a visual amenity and a haven for wildlife.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)

- Issued by central Government setting out its national land use policies for England on different areas of planning. These are being replaced by Planning Policy Statements

Planning Policy Statement (PPS)

- Issued by central Government to replace the existing Planning Policy Guidance notes, in order to provide greater clarity and to remove from national policy advice on practical implementation, which is better expressed as guidance rather than policy.

Previously Developed Land (PDL) or 'Brownfield' land

- Previously developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings), and associated fixed surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the development. Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 "Housing" has a detailed definition.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

- A strategy for how a region should look in 15 to 20 years time, and possibly longer. It identifies the scale and distribution of new housing in the region, indicates areas for regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specifies priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal. The West Midlands Regional Planning Guidance (RPG 11), approved June 2004, is now considered RSS and forms part of the development plan. The RPB has commenced a partial review of the RSS.

Renewable Energy

- Energy produced from a sustainable source that avoids the depletion of the earth's finite natural resources, such as oil or gas. Sources in use or in development include energy from the sun, wind, hydro-power, ocean energy and biomass.

Retail Floorspace

- Total floor area of the property that is associated with all retail uses. Usually measured in square metres.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

- European designation for sites of conservational importance that can only be achieved once the area has been designated as a SSSI.

Site of Biological Importance (SBI)

- Best remaining example of a semi natural habitat represented at a County level.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

- A site identified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as incorporated in the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features (basically, plants, animals, and natural features relating to the Earth's structure).

Sustainable Development

- A widely used definition drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The Government has set out four aims for sustainable development in its strategy "A Better Quality of Life, a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK". The four aims, to be achieved at the same time, are: social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; effective protection of the environment; the prudent use of natural resources; and maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

Sustainable travel / Sustainable Transport

- Often meaning walking, cycling and public transport (and in some circumstances "car sharing"), which is considered to be less damaging to the environment and which contributes less to traffic congestion than one-person car journeys.

Tree Preservation Order (TPO)

- A mechanism for securing the preservation of single or groups of trees of acknowledged amenity value. A tree subject to an order may not normally be topped, lopped or felled without the consent of the Local Planning Authority.