

Shropshire Council

Local Plan Review 2016 - 2036

## **Sustainability Appraisal**

# **Scoping Report**

January 2017

## Contents

<b>1 Introduction</b> .....	5
This report.....	5
Requirement for sustainability appraisal .....	5
Purpose of sustainability appraisal .....	5
The adopted Local Plan .....	5
The Local Plan Review.....	5
Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal .....	6
Table 1.1: Meeting the requirements of the SEA Directive.....	6
Stages of sustainability appraisal .....	8
Structure of this Scoping Report.....	8
Table 1.2 Stage A Tasks completed in this Scoping Report .....	8
Diagram 1: Sustainability Appraisal stages <sup>a</sup> .....	9
<b>2 Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives (Task A1) and identify sustainability issues and problems (Task A3)</b> .....	10
Background.....	10
Table 2.1 (a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna .....	10
Table 2.2 (b) population.....	11
Table 2.3 (c) human health.....	11
Table 2.4 (f) soil.....	12
Table 2.5 (g) water .....	12
Table 2.6 (h) air .....	13
Table 2.7 (i) climatic factors.....	13
Table 2.8 (j) material assets .....	14
Table 2.9 (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage..	14
Table 2.10 (l) landscape .....	15
<b>3 Collect baseline information (Task A2) and identify sustainability issues and problems (Task A3)</b> .....	16
Table 3.1 (a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna .....	16
Table 3.2 (b) population.....	17
Table 3.3 (c) human health.....	20
Table 3.4 (f) soil.....	21
Table 3.5 (g) water .....	21
Table 3.6 (h) air .....	22
Table 3.7 (i) climatic factors.....	22
Table 3.8 (j) material assets .....	23

Table 3.9 (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage..	24
Table 3.10 (l) landscape .....	25
<b>4 Summary of issues (Task A3) .....</b>	<b>26</b>
Table 4.1 Issues identified for (a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna.....	26
Table 4.2 Issues identified for (b) population .....	26
Table 4.3 Issues identified for (c) human health .....	27
Table 4.4 Issues identified for (f) soil .....	27
Table 4.5 Issues identified for (g) water .....	27
Table 4.6 Issues identified for (h) air.....	28
Table 4.7 Issues identified for (i) climatic factors .....	28
Table 4.8 Issues identified for (j) material assets .....	28
Table 4.9 Issues identified for (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage.....	29
Table 4.10 Issues identified for (l) landscape.....	29
<b>5 Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4) .....</b>	<b>30</b>
SA Objectives and Indicators .....	30
Table 5.1: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (SO).....	31
Table 5.2 Supplementary questions for SO .....	32
Compatibility of the Sustainability Objectives .....	37
Table 5.3 Compatibility of SO .....	37
Using the sustainability objectives to assess LPR options and policies .....	37
Table 5.4 Option and policy assessment criteria.....	39
Defining significant effects for options and policies.....	39
Proforma for recording effects on options and policies .....	40
Table 5.5 Proforma for recording SA .....	40
Using the sustainability objectives to assess sites for allocation.....	40
Site SA and SLAA.....	41
Table 5.6 Scoring options for site SA.....	42
Table 5.7 SA criteria for sites.....	43
<b>6 Consultation (Task A5) and next steps. ....</b>	<b>47</b>
Stage A consultation .....	47
Stage D consultation .....	47
<b>Appendix A: Relevant policies, plans and programmes.....</b>	<b>48</b>
Table A1: International plans and programmes .....	48
Table A2: National and regional plans and programmes .....	60
<b>Appendix B: Baseline information.....</b>	<b>81</b>
Table B1: (a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna.....	81

Table B2: (b) population .....	87
Table B3: (c) human health .....	115
Table B4: (f) soil .....	120
Map 1: Agricultural Land Classification in Shropshire .....	121
Table B5 (g) water.....	122
Table B6: (h) air.....	128
Table B7: (i) climatic factors .....	131
Table B8: (j) material assets .....	139
Table B9: (k) cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	148
Table B10: (l) landscape.....	153
<b>References</b> .....	<b>157</b>

## 1 Introduction

### This report

- 1.1 This report is the scoping stage of a Sustainability Appraisal. The Sustainability Framework set out in this document will be used for the Sustainability Appraisal of all the Shropshire Local Plan Review documents.
- 1.2 A draft of this Scoping Report was subject to consultation in late 2016 (see Chapter 6). It was then amended in response to comments received. This document represents the final version.

### Requirement for sustainability appraisal

- 1.3 The National Planning Practice Guidance<sup>a</sup> (NPPG) states that '*Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a local planning authority to carry out a sustainability appraisal of each of the proposals in a Local Plan during its preparation. More generally, section 39 of the Act requires that the authority preparing a Local Plan must do so "with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development"*'.

### Purpose of sustainability appraisal

- 1.4 The sustainability appraisal process seeks to ensure that sustainable development principles are fully integrated into the preparation of planning policy documents. It is an iterative process, appraising emerging options against the three strands of sustainability: social, environmental and economic. It assists in selecting the most sustainable policy and site allocation options (when assessed against all reasonable alternatives) and suggests mitigation where significant negative effects cannot be avoided.

### The adopted Local Plan

- 1.5 Shropshire Council's adopted Local Plan comprises the Core Strategy (adopted March 2011) and Site Allocations and Management of Development (SAMDev) document (adopted December 2015). The adopted Local Plan covers the period 2006-2026.

### The Local Plan Review

- 1.6 Shropshire Council is now undertaking a partial review of the adopted Local Plan (the Local Plan Review, LPR). In time, this will replace the Core Strategy and SAMDev and become the adopted Local Plan for the period 2016-2036.
- 1.7 All Local Plan documents must be subjected to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (see below). The SA of the Core Strategy and SAMDev was carried out in line with the SA framework established in the Shropshire Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: July 2008.
- 1.8 As the previous SA framework was established some time ago, it was felt appropriate to develop a new SA framework for the LPR. Accordingly, this Scoping Report considers the context and scope of an SA for the LPR and establishes an assessment process to ensure that the policies and site allocations in the LPR can be assessed against the three sustainability elements. All documents produced as part of the LPR will be evaluated in accordance with the SA framework set out in this Report. The results of each assessment will be published alongside each of the Plan documents.

## Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal

- 1.9 Strategic environmental assessment considers only the environmental effects of a plan, whereas sustainability appraisal considers the plan's wider economic and social effects in addition to its potential environmental impacts<sup>a</sup>.
- 1.10 Although sustainability appraisal is mandatory for Development Plan Documents it is also necessary to conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC (the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive)<sup>b</sup>
- 1.11 The objective of this Directive is '*to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment*'<sup>b</sup>
- 1.12 The Directive was transposed into UK law by The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004<sup>c</sup>
- 1.13 Although the requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct, the NPPG advocates that a single integrated SA process is sufficient to comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive. This is the process that is being undertaken in Shropshire and all references to 'SA' in this document should be taken to mean 'SA incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive.'
- 1.14 Table 1.1 below shows how the Shropshire SA and LPR processes meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. It will be updated to illustrate continued compliance as the Local Plan documents arising from the LPR are prepared. Each Local Plan document will be subject to the SA process outlined in this Scoping Report and the results will be set out in an accompanying SA Report.

**Table 1.1: Meeting the requirements of the SEA Directive**

SEA Directive Requirements	Where met?
<b>Article 5 (1)</b>	
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.	The Final SA Report for the Shropshire Local Plan Review will constitute the Environmental Report and will accompany the Publication Local Plan
<b>Annex I</b>	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Local Plan Review documents and Appendix A of this Scoping Report
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Local Plan Review documents and Appendix B of this Scoping Report

<b>SEA Directive Requirements</b>	<b>Where met?</b>
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Local Plan Review documents and Appendix B of this Scoping Report
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC ( <i>the Birds Directive</i> ) and 92/43/EEC ( <i>the Habitats Directive</i> )	Local Plan Review documents and the Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA).
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental, considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Appendix A of this Scoping Report
f) The likely significant effects* on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. <i>* These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects</i>	SA reports will be produced for each consultation stage of the Local Plan Review process.
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	SA reports will be produced for each consultation stage of the Local Plan Review process.
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	SA reports will be produced for each consultation stage of the Local Plan Review process.
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10.	Final SA report (the Environmental Report)
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Final SA report (the Environmental Report).
<b>Article 5 (2)</b>	
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment.	This Scoping Report and the Final SA Report (the Environmental Report) will adhere to this requirement.
<b>Article 5 (4)</b>	
The authorities referred to in Article 6 (3) shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report.	Consultation on a Draft SA Scoping Report took place between 19 <sup>th</sup> October and 24 <sup>th</sup> November 2016.

## Stages of sustainability appraisal

1.15 NPPG defines five different stages for the sustainability appraisal process (see Diagram 1 below). This Scoping Report presents the findings of Stage A of the SA process and sets the framework for the tasks relating to Stages B, C, D and E.

## Structure of this Scoping Report

1.16 This chapter of the Scoping Report describes the background to Sustainability Appraisal.

1.17 Table 1.2 below shows how the tasks identified under Stage A have been completed in the remainder of this Report.

**Table 1.2 Stage A Tasks completed in this Scoping Report**

<b>Stage A:</b>	<b>Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</b>	
Task A1	Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives	<b>Chapter 2</b>
Task A2	Collecting baseline information.	<b>Chapter 3</b>
Task A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems	<b>Chapter 4</b>
Task A4	Developing the SA framework	<b>Chapter 5</b>
Task A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA	<b>Chapter 6</b>

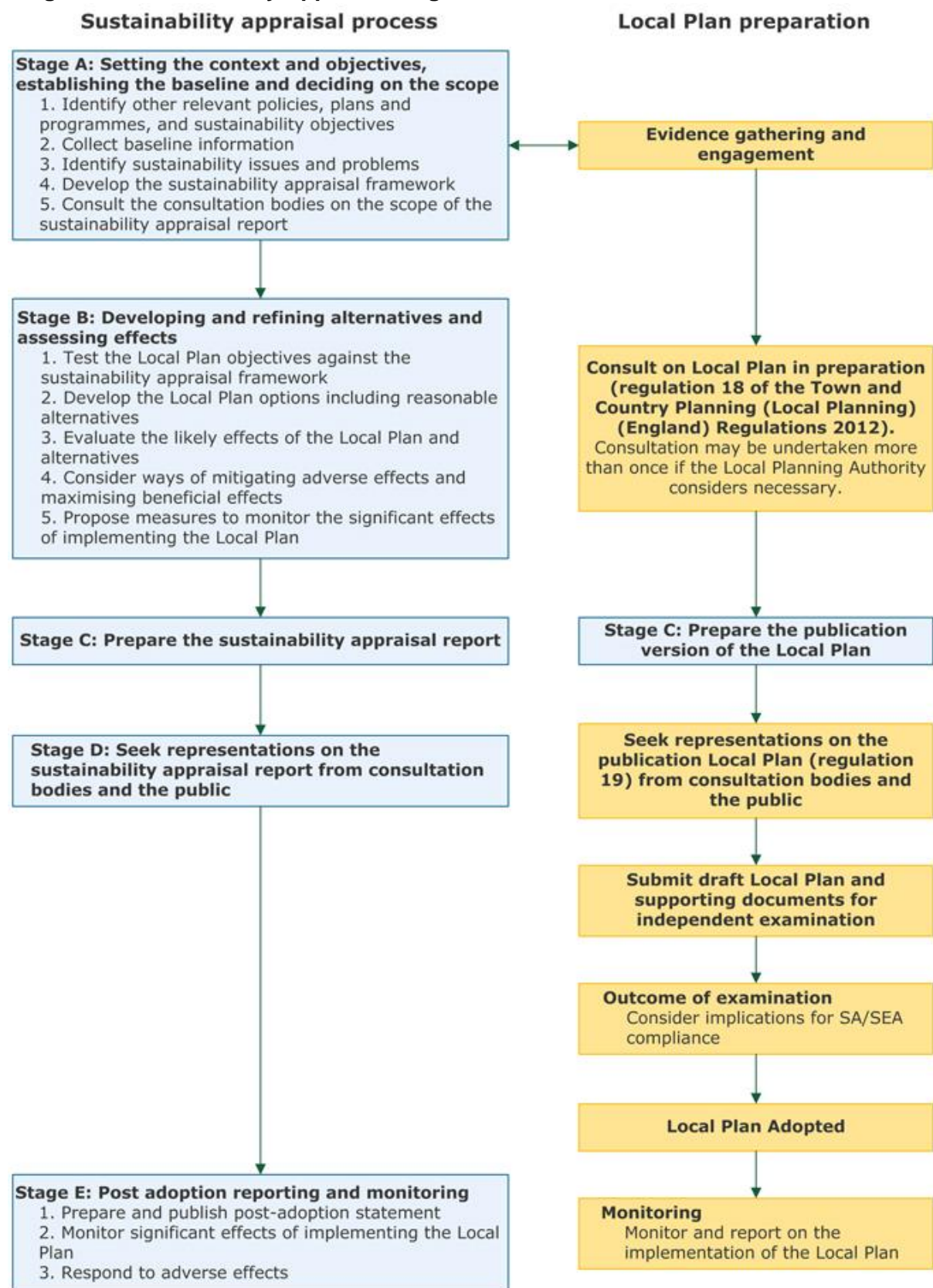
1.18 Chapters are structured by topic to follow the format set out in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 as follows:

- (a) biodiversity;
- (b) population;
- (c) human health;
- (d) fauna;
- (e) flora;
- (f) soil;
- (g) water;
- (h) air;
- (i) climatic factors;
- (j) material assets;
- (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage;
- (l) landscape;

Please note that (a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna have been combined to form one topic.



**Diagram 1: Sustainability Appraisal stages<sup>a</sup>**



## 2 Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives (Task A1) and identify sustainability issues and problems (Task A3)

### Background

- 2.1 The SEA Directive<sup>b</sup> requires the Council to review other plans, policies and programmes in order to identify those sustainability objectives at an international and national level which are relevant to the Shropshire Local Plan Review. These will help to set the context for the SA and define the scope of the SA framework
- 2.2 Note: Regional plans, policies and programmes have also been reviewed since sustainability objectives may also be set at this level.
- 2.3 The plans, policies and programmes reviewed as part of the Task A1 are set out below. They are organised by the topics set out in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004c. The implications for the SA are given for each plan, policy or programme considered and a short summary of the issues for each topic is included after the relevant table (Task A3).
- 2.4 A more detailed analysis of the relevant plans, policies and programmes is included in Appendix A to this Report.

**Table 2.1 (a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna**

Plan, policy or programme	SA should aim to:
<b>International</b>	
The Birds Directive (2009)	Protect birds and habitats
The Habitats Directive (1992)	Protect habitats
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)	Protect and restore biodiversity.
<b>National and Regional</b>	
Natural Environment White Paper 2011	Recognise the value of the natural environment
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	Protect plants, animals and sites of special scientific interest (SSSI)
Countryside Rights of Way Act (CROW) (2000)	Enhance access to the countryside and protect SSSIs
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) (2006)	Protect biodiversity
Government Woodland and Forestry Statement 2013	Conserve and enhance trees, woodlands and forests
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012	Conserve and enhance the natural environment
<b>Summary of issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect birds, habitats, plants, animals, designated sites, trees, woodlands, forests and biodiversity</li> <li>• Recognise the value of the natural environment</li> <li>• Restore biodiversity</li> <li>• Enhance access to the countryside</li> <li>• Enhance the natural environment</li> </ul>	

**Table 2.2 (b) population**

<b>Plan, policy or programme</b>	<b>SA should aim to:</b>
<b>International</b>	
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	Promote sustainable transport and combat poverty
Collaboration Between the Health and Transport Sectors in Promoting Physical Activity 2006	Promote sustainable modes of transport, particularly walking and cycling
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006	Aim to reduce inequalities
<b>National and Regional</b>	
Self -Build and Custom House Building Act, 2015	Provide a range of housing options: mix and choice
Nationally Described Space Standard, March 2015	Provide good quality housing
Rural Strategy 2004	Reduce inequalities and improve access to services
Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2007)	Provide safe access to services and support a range of housing to meet the diverse needs of the community
The Marches LEP Strategic Economic Plan 2014	Encourage a strong and diverse economy
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012	Promote sustainable transport and provide a wide choice of high quality homes.
<b>Summary of issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote sustainable modes of transport, particularly cycling and walking</li> <li>• Combat poverty</li> <li>• Reduce inequalities and improve safe access to services</li> <li>• Provide a wide range of good quality housing to meet the diverse needs of the community</li> <li>• Encourage a strong and diverse economy</li> </ul>	

**Table 2.3 (c) human health**

<b>Plan, policy or programme</b>	<b>SA should aim to:</b>
<b>International</b>	
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	Reduce threats to human health
Collaboration Between the Health and Transport Sectors in Promoting Physical Activity 2006	Increase physical activity levels
Health Effects of Transport-Related Air Pollution 2005	Reduce all forms of pollution
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006	Reduce inequalities
<b>National and Regional</b>	
Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2007)	Increase the use of the natural environment to deliver mental and physical health benefits
The Marches LEP Strategic Economic Plan 2014	Encourage community participation in activities that promote wellbeing

Sustainable Energy Act (2008)	Reduce the number of people living in fuel poverty
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012	Promote healthy communities
<b>Summary of issues (human health)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce inequalities and the number of people living in fuel poverty.</li> <li>• Reduce all forms of pollution</li> <li>• Use the natural environment to deliver mental and physical health benefits and encourage community participation in activities that promote wellbeing.</li> <li>• Increase physical activity levels</li> </ul>	

Table 2.4 (f) soil

Plan, policy or programme	SA should aim to:
<b>National and Regional</b>	
Government Woodland and Forestry Statement 2013	Conserve and enhance soil resources
Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England (2009)	Conserve soils and protect best and most versatile land
<b>Summary of issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and enhance soil resources</li> <li>• Protect the best and most versatile land</li> </ul>	

Table 2.5 (g) water

Plan, policy or programme	SA should aim to:
<b>International</b>	
Health Effects of Transport-Related Air Pollution 2005	Reduce all forms of pollution including water
The Floods Directive, 2007	Reduce flood risk.
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Protect and enhance water quality.
The Nitrates Directive (1991)	Protect water quality
The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010)	Reduce water pollution levels
<b>National and Regional</b>	
Government Woodland and Forestry Statement 2013	Conserve and enhance water resources
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Reduce flood risk
Water for people and the environment 2009	Reduce water consumption and protect water resources
Water for Life and Livelihoods:	Protect and improve the condition of water resources
Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2007)	Protect people and the natural environment from water pollution
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012	Reduce flooding
<b>Summary of issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce water pollution levels</li> <li>• Reduce flood risk</li> <li>• Reduce water consumption</li> <li>• Protect and enhance water quality and the condition of water resources</li> </ul>	

**Table 2.6 (h) air**

<b>Plan, policy or programme</b>	<b>SA should aim to:</b>
<b>International</b>	
Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC	Improve air quality.
Collaboration Between the Health and Transport Sectors in Promoting Physical Activity 2006	Reduce air pollution
Health Effects of Transport-Related Air Pollution 2005	Reduce all forms of pollution including air
The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010)	Reduce air pollution levels
<b>National and Regional</b>	
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 1) (2007)	Improve air quality
Government Woodland and Forestry Statement 2013	Conserve and enhance air quality
Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2007)	Protect people and the natural environment from air pollution
<b>Summary of issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and enhance air quality</li> <li>• Reduce air pollution levels</li> <li>• Protect people and the natural environment from air pollution</li> </ul>	

**Table 2.7 (i) climatic factors**

<b>Plan, policy or programme</b>	<b>SA should aim to:</b>
<b>International</b>	
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	Reduce climate change
Energy Efficiency Directive (2012)	Increase energy efficiency
Energy 2020	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption. Increase energy efficiency and the amount of energy from renewable sources
<b>National and Regional</b>	
Climate Change Act 2008	Reduce carbon emissions
Planning Act 2008	Mitigate and reduce climate change
UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future 2011	Reduce climate change
Sustainable Energy Act (2008)	Improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions
Water for people and the environment 2009	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from water use
Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2007)	Promote adaptation to climate change
The Marches LEP Strategic Economic Plan 2014	Reduce carbon emissions
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012	Reduce climate change
<b>Summary of issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce greenhouse gas and carbon emissions</li> <li>• Reduce climate change</li> <li>• Promote mitigation and adaptation to climate change</li> <li>• Reduce energy consumption, promote energy efficiency and increase the amount of energy from renewable sources</li> </ul>	

**Table 2.8 (j) material assets**

<b>Plan, policy or programme</b>	<b>SA should aim to:</b>
<b>International</b>	
European Sustainable Development Strategy	Promote better management of natural resources
The Landfill Directive, 1999	Increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill
Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC	Promote the sustainable use of materials and conserve natural resources
The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010)	Prevent generation of waste
<b>National and Regional</b>	
UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future 2011	Protect natural resources
National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014	Reduce waste and encourage efficient use of materials
Waste Management Plan for England 2013	Promote the re-use of materials and recycling and reduce the amount of waste generated.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012	Facilitate the sustainable use of materials
<b>Summary of issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and conserve natural resources</li> <li>• Promote better management and efficient and sustainable use of natural resources</li> <li>• Reduce both the amount of waste generated and the amount sent to landfill</li> <li>• Increase the re-use and recycling of materials</li> </ul>	

**Table 2.9 (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage**

<b>Plan, policy or programme</b>	<b>SA should aim to:</b>
<b>International</b>	
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, (Valletta, 1992)	Protect archaeological heritage
<b>National and Regional</b>	
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Protect buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Protect ancient monuments
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act, 1983	Protect and conserve Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012	Conserve and enhance the historic environment including non-designated heritage assets
<b>Summary of issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance the historic environment</li> </ul>	

**Table 2.10 (I) landscape**

<b>Plan, policy or programme</b>	<b>SA should aim to:</b>
<b>International</b>	
European Landscape Convention (2006)	Conserve landscape character and promote landscape management
<b>National and Regional</b>	
Countryside Rights of Way Act (CROW) (2000)	Promote the conservation and enhancement of AONBs
Government Woodland and Forestry Statement 2013	Conserve and enhance landscape character
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act, 1983	Protect and conserve Registered Parks and Gardens
<b>Summary of issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and enhance landscape character</li> <li>• Promote the conservation and enhancement of AONBs and other designated landscapes</li> <li>• Promote landscape management</li> </ul>	

### 3 Collect baseline information (Task A2) and identify sustainability issues and problems (Task A3)

- 3.1 Task A2 involves identifying the current situation in Shropshire with respect to the topics set out in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004<sup>c</sup>. This baseline information allows the social, environmental and economic effects of the LPR to be predicted and monitored. A description of the baseline situation also enables the identification of sustainability issues (Task A3). These then set the context and define the scope for and of the SA framework.
- 3.2 This exercise was carried out in 2008 when the Scoping Report for the (now adopted) Local Plan was prepared so as many of those previous datasets as possible have been used for this baseline to aid in the identification of trends. Appendix B shows the information collected, sets it in the context of the West Midlands region and/or England and describes trends where possible. A summary is provided below. This describes the baseline for each topic (all trends are 2008 – now) and identifies sustainability issues.

**Table 3.1 (a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna**

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Baseline, comparison and trends</b>
Number and area of SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shropshire supports a quarter of the region's SSSIs and these comprise over a third of the region's SSSIs by area.</li> </ul>
Condition of SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition in Shropshire has decreased since 2008 and is also lower than both the current regional and national figures.</li> <li>There has been an increase in the percentage of SSSIs in unfavourable but recovering condition since 2008.</li> <li>The number of SSSIs in unfavourable or worse condition has decreased since 2008 and is comparable with national and better than regional figures.</li> </ul>
Populations of key/indicator species and priority habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shropshire has a lower percentage area coverage for 8 out of 14 flora indicator species than nationally.</li> <li>Although the distribution of indicator breeding bird species has declined both nationally and locally, the scale of that decline for nearly all the species (11 out of 13) is much more pronounced in Shropshire than in England.</li> <li>Shropshire supports relatively little priority habitat</li> </ul>
Woodland cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shropshire contains a quarter of the region's ancient woodland by area and accounts for a quarter of the region's woodland cover</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shropshire supports a relatively high proportion of the region's designated sites and ancient woodland but the percentage area coverage of key plant species and priority habitat is not comparable.</li> <li>Key indicator bird species have declined more steeply in Shropshire than nationally and whilst improvements have occurred in the numbers of SSSIs previously considered to be in unfavourable condition there has been a decline in the numbers of those previously considered to be in favourable condition. The percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition is lower than the equivalent figures for the West Midlands and England.</li> </ul>	



**Table 3.2 (b) population**

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Baseline, comparison and trends</b>
<b>Crime</b>	
The number of recorded offences per 1000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although Shropshire's crime levels are very low compared to national figures they represent an increase of 8% on the previous year and 9% compared to 5 years ago</li> </ul>
<b>Economy</b>	
New business start-up and closure rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business start-up rates in Shropshire are lower than in the West Midlands but much higher than in England. However, closure rates are lower than both regionally and nationally.</li> <li>The increase in both business start-up and closure rates in Shropshire is in line with regional trends</li> </ul>
Gross weekly pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weekly pay in Shropshire is lower than that in either the West Midlands or England. However, Shropshire's percentage increase in gross weekly pay is higher than both regional and national increases</li> </ul>
GVA per head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shropshire's GVA per head is lower than that of the West Midlands or England but has increased more than either since the last Scoping Report.</li> </ul>
Average size of workplace by number of employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The average size of workplaces in Shropshire is less than in either the West Midlands or England and has decreased since the last Scoping Report.</li> <li>The move to smaller workplaces in Shropshire is in line with regional and national trends</li> </ul>
Percentage of workplaces employing less than 10 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shropshire has a higher percentage of workplaces employing less than 10 people than both the West Midlands and England</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	
Percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C GCSEs including English and Maths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A higher percentage of students achieve academically in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England</li> </ul>
Level of qualification of working age (16-64) residents qualified to at least NVQ level 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A higher percentage of Shropshire residents are qualified to NVQ level 4 or above than in the West Midlands, but this figure is lower than nationally.</li> <li>The increase in the level of qualification of working age people in Shropshire is in line with regional and national trends</li> </ul>
Percentage of economically active people that are unemployed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The percentage of economically active people that are unemployed is lower in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England and the decrease in this figure is contrary to the regional trend.</li> </ul>
Proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits in Shropshire is lower than both the regional and national figures</li> </ul>

Percentage of out-of-work benefit claimants who have been claiming for over a year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shropshire has a higher percentage of people who have been claiming out-of-work benefit for more than a year than both regionally and nationally.</li> </ul>
Proportion of 16-64 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance/ Universal Credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shropshire has a lower number of 16-64 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit than regionally and nationally</li> </ul>
Percentage of people of working age (16-64) that are economically active.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A higher percentage of the working age population are economically active in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England. The increase in this figure in Shropshire is in line with both regional and national trends</li> </ul>
Employee job growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employee job growth in Shropshire is the same as in the West Midlands but this is lower than in England.</li> <li>The decrease in employee job growth in Shropshire is in line with both regional and national trends</li> </ul>
Employment structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relatively speaking, more people have part time jobs in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England. However, the increase in part-time jobs is in line with regional and national trends</li> </ul>
<b>Housing</b>	
Total Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shropshire households comprise 5.7% of the region's households.</li> </ul>
One-person households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The percentage of single person households in Shropshire is very similar to that in the West Midlands and England.</li> </ul>
Net housing completions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although the number of houses completed in Shropshire was less than the annual requirement for several years, it is now higher.</li> </ul>
Statutory homelessness: eligible homeless people not in priority need per 1,000 households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Levels of homelessness for those not in priority need are significantly higher in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England</li> </ul>
Affordable housing completions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordable housing targets vary from 10 -20% (of all completions) according to geographic location.</li> <li>The average delivery rate for the past 5 years of around 24% for Shropshire (as a whole) is above this level. However, this has fluctuated from 14.1% to 28.1% and may also mask significant locational variations</li> </ul>
Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of pitches required for the Gypsy and Traveller community in Shropshire has decreased since 2008 and there is now no additional identified need for general sites. There is a small requirement for transit pitch and for a permanent yard</li> <li></li> </ul>
Average property price (median)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The median house price in Shropshire has increased since 2009 and whilst this is higher than the regional median it is lower than the national median</li> </ul>
Average monthly rent for 2014/15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The average monthly rent in Shropshire is lower than comparable figures for England</li> </ul>

Overcrowding rate (% of households with 1 room too few)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whilst overcrowding rates have risen in Shropshire in line with regional and national trends, they remain significantly lower than elsewhere in the West Midlands or England</li> </ul>
<b>Population structure</b>	
Current population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shropshire's population has increased by about 7.75% (22,380 people) since 2005</li> </ul>
Projected percentage population growth 2016-2036	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although Shropshire's population is projected to increase, the percentage change is expected to be less than that in both the West Midlands and England</li> </ul>
Population Density (people per hectare)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shropshire's population density has increased in common with that of the West Midlands and England but is still substantially below regional and national levels</li> </ul>
Diversity of Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although Shropshire's population diversity is much lower than regional and national levels, it has increased in common with the West Midlands.</li> </ul>
Age structure of Shropshire population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in the age structure of Shropshire's population are in line with national changes, but a greater percentage of Shropshire's population is older (45 years or more) than either regionally or nationally</li> </ul>
<b>Transport and accessibility</b>	
Percentage of households connected to superfast broadband	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The percentage of households connected to superfast broadband in Shropshire is lower than in either the West Midlands or England</li> </ul>
Average distance travelled to work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The average distance travelled to work in Shropshire has increased and is also higher than both the regional and national averages</li> </ul>
In and out commuting levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although more people still travel out of Shropshire to work than travel in, there has been a much larger percentage increase in those coming in to the county to work than in residents who work out of county.</li> </ul>
Percentage using car as main means of getting to work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whilst the number of people travelling to work by car in Shropshire has decreased significantly since 2001, it is still slightly higher than both regional and national figures</li> </ul>
Percentage of households with no car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The decrease in the percentage of households without a car follows regional and national trends and is now in line with the figure for the West Midlands</li> </ul>
Rate of people killed or seriously injured on the roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A higher number of people are killed or seriously injured on Shropshire roads than in either the West Midlands or England</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whilst crime levels are low in Shropshire, they have increased over the past 5 years.</li> <li>Although the rate of business start-ups is lower in Shropshire than the West Midlands, so is the rate of business closure.</li> <li>Weekly pay and GVA levels are lower in Shropshire than the West Midlands or England but have increased more in Shropshire than either regionally or nationally.</li> <li>Workplaces in Shropshire are smaller than in the West Midlands or England</li> </ul>	

- Shropshire residents are more highly qualified than in the West Midlands and young people gain better GCSE results than regionally or nationally.
- Although the proportion of people who are unemployed or claiming out of work benefits is lower in Shropshire than regionally or nationally, the percentage of people who have been claiming out-of-work benefits for more than a year is higher than in the West Midlands or England.
- Relatively speaking, more people have part time jobs in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England.
- Levels of homelessness for those not in priority need are significantly higher in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England.
- There is only a small requirement for transit pitches and a permanent yard for the Gypsy and Traveller community in Shropshire and no additional identified need for general sites.
- House prices are higher in Shropshire than in the West Midlands but the average monthly rent is lower than in England.
- Although Shropshire’s population is projected to increase by 2036, the percentage increase is expected to be less than that for both the West Midlands and England.
- Shropshire has a substantially lower population density than either the West Midlands or England and this population is less ethnically diverse.
- A greater percentage of Shropshire’s population is above the age of 45 than either regionally or nationally
- The percentage of households connected to superfast broadband in Shropshire is lower than in either the West Midlands or England.
- Shropshire residents travel further to work than the regional or national averages and more of them work outside the county than in. However, the number of people who work in Shropshire but live elsewhere has increased.
- The number of people using a car to get to work has decreased, in common with regional and national figures, but so has the number of households without a car.
- A higher number of people are killed or seriously injured on Shropshire roads than in either the West Midlands or England

**Table 3.3 (c) human health**

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Baseline, comparison and trends</b>
Life expectancy at birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men and women’s life expectancy is higher in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England.</li> </ul>
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shropshire residents have lower mortality rates from preventable causes than people in either the West Midlands or England</li> </ul>
Health Deprivation and Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The percentage of people living in health deprivation and disability is much lower in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England.</li> </ul>
Percentage of adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week	<p>People in Shropshire are more active physically than in either the West Midlands or England.</p> <p>Although the data is not directly comparable, it can be inferred that physical activity rates have increased in Shropshire in line with the regional and national trend.</p>
Fuel poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although fuel poverty in Shropshire is similar to that in the West Midlands, it is higher than that in England.</li> </ul>

Percentage of people using outdoor space for exercise/health reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A higher percentage of Shropshire’s population use outdoor space for exercise or health reasons than in the West Midlands or England.</li> </ul>
Fraction of mortality attributable to air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution causes less deaths in Shropshire than in the West Midlands and England</li> </ul>
<b>Issues (human health cont)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shropshire residents live longer than their counterparts in the West Midlands and England do.</li> <li>• The county’s mortality rate from preventable causes is lower as are deaths from air pollution.</li> <li>• Proportionately fewer people live in health and disability deprivation in Shropshire than in the region or England.</li> <li>• People in Shropshire are more physically active than in the West Midlands or England.</li> <li>• Fuel poverty is similar in Shropshire to that in the region but higher than national rates.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3.4 (f) soil**

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Baseline, comparison and trends</b>
Comparative data for soil is not available. A map of Shropshire showing agricultural land classification is included in <b>Appendix X</b>	

**Table 3.5 (g) water**

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Baseline, comparison and trends</b>
Percentage of water bodies affected by water management issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shropshire’s water bodies are less affected than England’s for all water management issues except pollution from rural areas.</li> </ul>
Status of groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groundwater in Shropshire has a better status than groundwater nationally.</li> </ul>
Status of surface water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ecological status of surface waters in Shropshire is better than that of surface waters in England</li> </ul>
Number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency objections on the grounds of flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No planning applications were granted contrary to EA objections on the grounds of flood risk in Shropshire in 2013-14.</li> <li>• Approximately a third of those which EA had initially objected to were refused (either on flood risk or other grounds) but the majority (59%) were subsequently granted with modifications to reduce flood risk.</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution from rural areas affects waterbodies in Shropshire more than waterbodies in England.</li> <li>• Both groundwater and surface water have better status in Shropshire than nationally.</li> <li>• No planning applications were granted contrary to EA objections on the grounds of flood risk in Shropshire in 2013-14.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3.6 (h) air**

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Baseline, comparison and trends</b>
Number and extent of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) for NO <sub>2</sub>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number (5) and location of AQMAs in Shropshire has not changed between 2008 and 2016.</li> </ul>
Annual average of NO <sub>2</sub> in AQMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three of Shropshire's Air Quality Management Areas have annual average nitrogen dioxide levels above the legal minimum.</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three of Shropshire's Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have annual average nitrogen dioxide levels above the legal minimum but the total number and location of AQMA has not changed.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3.7 (i) climatic factors**

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Baseline, comparison and trends</b>
Estimated per capita emissions (tonnes) of carbon dioxide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shropshire has a higher per capita level of carbon dioxide emissions than England but this is lower than the West Midlands average.</li> </ul>
Estimated carbon dioxide emissions per sector (kt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although the data was not collected in the same way in 2008, it is clear that there has been a decrease in total carbon dioxide emissions in Shropshire (as measured by sector).</li> <li>Non-motorway road transport ('A' and minor roads) is the single sector emitting the most carbon dioxide in Shropshire. This has not changed since 2008.</li> <li>Emissions from the energy use sectors (both commercial and domestic electricity, gas and other fuels) are larger than all emissions from road use. This was also the case in 2008.</li> <li>However, there has been a decrease in the % share of emissions from both energy use and road transport sectors since 2008 (59% to 51.7% and 38% to 30.3% respectively)</li> </ul>
Residual fuel consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Petroleum makes up a higher percentage of those fuels not used for electricity generation or road transport in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England. Conversely, manufactured solid fuels comprise a lower proportion of the residual fuels in Shropshire than regionally or nationally.</li> </ul>
Total installed capacity of renewable energy installations by type (kWh)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The split of energy generation across domestic/non-domestic installations is the same in Shropshire as in the West Midlands and England. That is to say that in Shropshire, domestic photovoltaic and MicroCHP generate more energy than non-domestic, but this is the other way round for wind, hydro and anaerobic, non-domestic generation.</li> </ul>
Percentage share of total renewable energy generated by type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Photovoltaic energy generation is by far the greatest source of renewable energy in Shropshire as it is regionally and nationally. More energy is produced from the wind in Shropshire than in the West Midlands, but this is less than is produced nationally. However, significantly more renewable energy comes from the anaerobic sector in Shropshire than it does either regionally or nationally</li> </ul>

<b>Issues (climatic factors)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although Shropshire emits more carbon dioxide per capita than England, there has been a decrease in total carbon dioxide emissions in the county since 2008 (as measured per sector).</li> <li>• In combination, the energy use sectors (gas, electricity and other fuels) are responsible for the most carbon emissions in Shropshire whilst road transport (excluding the M54) is the single sector emitting the most carbon dioxide.</li> <li>• Petroleum makes up a higher percentage of those fuels not used for electricity generation or road transport in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England.</li> <li>• In Shropshire, households generate more energy from photovoltaic and micro combined heat and power than non-domestic sources do. However, more energy is generated from wind, hydro and anaerobic generation commercially than domestically.</li> <li>• Photovoltaic energy generation is by far the greatest source of renewable energy in Shropshire as it is in the West Midlands and England.</li> <li>• More energy is produced from the wind in Shropshire than in the West Midlands, but this is less than is produced nationally.</li> <li>• Significantly more renewable energy comes from the anaerobic sector in Shropshire than it does either regionally or nationally.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3.8 (j) material assets**

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Baseline, comparison and trends</b>
Proportion of new residential addresses created by previous land usage category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The percentage of previously developed land used for housing in Shropshire is lower than in England.</li> <li>• A higher percentage of agricultural, forest, open land, water and otherwise undeveloped land became residential in Shropshire than in England between 2013 and 2015.</li> </ul>
Total Waste generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amount of waste generated in Shropshire decreased by about 32% between 2005 and 2014. Of this, the percentage share attributed to the municipal sector decreased slightly whilst the percentage share of waste generated by commercial and industrial businesses increased.</li> </ul>
Residual household waste (rubbish not able to be recycled, re-used or composted).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amount of residual waste per household in Shropshire is very similar to regional and national figures (approx. 10kg less and more respectively).</li> </ul>
The production of primary land-won aggregates in Shropshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sand and gravel production decreased in the Shropshire/ Telford and Wrekin area between 2005 and 2014 whilst crushed rock production increased over the same period.</li> </ul>
Primary land won-aggregates reserves and land-banks in Shropshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land-banks for sand and gravel and crushed rock in Shropshire are well in excess of the minimum target.</li> </ul>
Average electricity consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shropshire residents use more electricity than either the regional or national average but non-domestic use is significantly less than in the West Midlands or England</li> </ul>
Average gas consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic gas use in Shropshire is less than in the West Midlands or England but non-domestic use is higher than both the regional and national averages.</li> </ul>

<p>Number of Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register by Energy Efficiency Rating</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although the percentage of structures having the most efficient energy ratings (A and B) is the same for Shropshire as for England, Shropshire has a higher percentage of properties in the least efficient bands (E, F and G) than England does.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Issues (material assets)</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A higher percentage of otherwise undeveloped land became housing between 2013 - 15 in Shropshire than in England whilst a lower percentage of previously developed land did.</li> <li>The amount of waste generated in Shropshire decreased by just under a third between 2005 and 2014.</li> <li>The amount of residual waste per household in Shropshire is very similar to regional and national figures.</li> <li>The land-banks for sand and gravel and crushed rock in Shropshire are well in excess of the minimum target.</li> <li>Shropshire residents use more electricity and less gas than either the regional or the national average. The converse is true for non-domestic use.</li> <li>Shropshire has a higher percentage of poor energy efficient properties than England does.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3.9 (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage**

Dataset	Baseline, comparison and trends
<p>Number of heritage assets (by type)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The increase in the number of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments in Shropshire is in line with the regional trend.</li> <li>Shropshire contains around 20% of the region's Listed Buildings and 30% of the region's Scheduled Monuments. These figures are very similar to those for 2008. However, parts of all of the region's World Heritage Sites are found in Shropshire.</li> </ul>
<p>Number of non-designated heritage assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shropshire contains around 27% of the region's non-designated heritage assets.</li> </ul>
<p>Number and type of designated assets at risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A lower percentage of designated heritage assets are at risk in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Issues</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parts of all of the region's World Heritage Sites are found in Shropshire.</li> <li>The county contains around a fifth of the region's Listed Buildings, just under a third of the region's Scheduled Monuments and around 27% of the region's non-designated heritage assets.</li> <li>A lower percentage of designated heritage assets are at risk in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England.</li> </ul>	



**Table 3.10 (I) landscape**

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Baseline, comparison and trends</b>
Condition of the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall, the condition of the special qualities of the Shropshire Hills AONB is stable.</li> <li>• The condition of key farmland and upland birds and scheduled monuments is declining in the AONB, as is the amount of the AONB classed as tranquil.</li> <li>• The condition of the farmed landscape, environmental and scenic quality and the culture and enjoyment of the area is improving.</li> </ul>
Landscape Character in Shropshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of landscape description units are in moderate condition.</li> <li>• More units are in good or very good condition than in poor or very poor condition</li> <li>• More than half of the landscape description units have declining ecological integrity.</li> <li>• Just over a third of all landscape description units have intact cultural integrity whilst two thirds have relic cultural integrity.</li> <li>• Almost two thirds of landscape description units have strong functional integrity.</li> <li>• The visual amenity of around two thirds of landscape description units is recorded as being moderately or highly affected by change.</li> <li>• Two thirds of landscape description units have moderate or low visual sensitivity.</li> <li>• The majority of landscape description units have moderate inherent sensitivity.</li> <li>• Overall sensitivity is moderate for just under half of all landscape description units but a greater proportion have high or very high overall sensitivity than have low or very low.</li> </ul>
<b>Issues</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although the overall condition of the Shropshire Hills AONB is stable, the condition of some special qualities such as key bird species, scheduled monuments and tranquillity is declining.</li> <li>• More landscape description units are in good or very good condition than in poor or very poor condition. The majority are in moderate condition.</li> <li>• More than half of Shropshire’s landscape description units have declining ecological integrity.</li> <li>• Only a third of landscape description units have intact cultural integrity but almost two thirds have strong functional integrity.</li> <li>• Although the majority of landscape description units have moderate or low visual sensitivity, this is moderately or highly affected by change in two thirds of them.</li> <li>• More landscape description units have a very high or high overall sensitivity than low or very low.</li> </ul>	

## 4 Summary of issues (Task A3)

4.1. This section summarises the issues identified in Task A1 and Task A2. It follows the same topic order as Chapter 2 and 3.

**Table 4.1 Issues identified for (a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna**

<b>Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes</b>
Protect birds, habitats, plants, animals, designated sites, trees, woodlands, forests and biodiversity
Recognise the value of the natural environment
Restore biodiversity
Enhance access to the countryside
Enhance the natural environment
<b>Baseline information</b>
Shropshire supports a relatively high proportion of the region's designated sites and ancient woodland but the percentage area coverage of key plant species and priority habitat is not comparable.
Key indicator bird species have declined more steeply in Shropshire than nationally and whilst improvements have occurred in the numbers of SSSIs previously considered to be in unfavourable condition there has been a decline in the numbers of those previously considered to be in favourable condition. The percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition is lower than the equivalent figures for the West Midlands and England.

**Table 4.2 Issues identified for (b) population**

<b>Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes</b>
Promote sustainable modes of transport, particularly cycling and walking
Combat poverty
Reduce inequalities and improve safe access to services
Provide a wide range of good quality housing to meet the diverse needs of the community
Encourage a strong and diverse economy
<b>Baseline information</b>
Whilst crime levels are low in Shropshire, they have increased over the past 5 years.
Although the rate of business start-ups is lower in Shropshire than the West Midlands, so is the rate of business closure.
Weekly pay and GVA levels are lower in Shropshire than the West Midlands or England but have increased more in Shropshire than either regionally or nationally.
Workplaces in Shropshire are smaller than in the West Midlands or England
Shropshire residents are more highly qualified than in the West Midlands and young people gain better GCSE results than regionally or nationally.
Although the proportion of people who are unemployed or claiming out of work benefits is lower in Shropshire than regionally or nationally, the percentage of people who have been claiming out-of-work benefits for more than a year is higher than in the West Midlands or England.
Relatively speaking, more people have part time jobs in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England.
Levels of homelessness for those not in priority need are significantly higher in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England.
There is only a small requirement for transit pitches and a permanent yard for the Gypsy and Traveller community in Shropshire and no additional identified need for general sites.
House prices are higher in Shropshire than in the West Midlands but the average monthly rent is lower than in England.

Although Shropshire's population is projected to increase by 2036, the percentage increase is expected to be less than that for both the West Midlands and England.
Shropshire has a substantially lower population density than either the West Midlands or England and this population is less ethnically diverse.
A greater percentage of Shropshire's population is above the age of 45 than either regionally or nationally
The percentage of households connected to superfast broadband in Shropshire is lower than in either the West Midlands or England.
Shropshire residents travel further to work than the regional or national averages and more of them work outside the county than in. However, the number of people who work in Shropshire but live elsewhere has increased.
The number of people using a car to get to work has decreased, in common with regional and national figures, but so has the number of households without a car.
A higher number of people are killed or seriously injured on Shropshire roads than in either the West Midlands or England

**Table 4.3 Issues identified for (c) human health**

<b>Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes</b>
Reduce inequalities and the number of people living in fuel poverty.
Reduce all forms of pollution
Use the natural environment to deliver mental and physical health benefits and encourage community participation in activities that promote wellbeing.
Increase physical activity levels
<b>Baseline information</b>
Shropshire residents live longer than their counterparts in the West Midlands and England do.
The county's mortality rate from preventable causes is lower as are deaths from air pollution.
Proportionately fewer people live in health and disability deprivation in Shropshire than in the region or England.
People in Shropshire are more physically active than in the West Midlands or England.
Fuel poverty is similar in Shropshire to that in the region but higher than national rates.

**Table 4.4 Issues identified for (f) soil**

<b>Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes</b>
Conserve and enhance soil resources
Protect the best and most versatile land
<b>Baseline information</b>
n/a

**Table 4.5 Issues identified for (g) water**

<b>Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes</b>
Reduce water pollution levels
Reduce flood risk
Reduce water consumption
Protect and enhance water quality and the condition of water resources
<b>Baseline information</b>
Pollution from rural areas affects waterbodies in Shropshire more than waterbodies in England.
Both groundwater and surface water have better status in Shropshire than nationally.

No planning applications were granted contrary to EA objections on the grounds of flood risk in Shropshire in 2013-14.
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**Table 4.6 Issues identified for (h) air**

<b>Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes</b>
Conserve and enhance air quality
Reduce air pollution levels
Protect people and the natural environment from air pollution
<b>Baseline information</b>
Three of Shropshire’s Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have annual average nitrogen dioxide levels above the legal minimum but the total number and location of AQMA has not changed.

**Table 4.7 Issues identified for (i) climatic factors**

<b>Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes</b>
Reduce greenhouse gas and carbon emissions
Reduce climate change
Promote mitigation and adaptation to climate change
Reduce energy consumption, promote energy efficiency and increase the amount of energy from renewable sources
<b>Baseline information</b>
Although Shropshire emits more carbon dioxide per capita than England, there has been a decrease in total carbon dioxide emissions in the county since 2008 (as measured per sector).
In combination, the energy use sectors (gas, electricity and other fuels) are responsible for the most carbon emissions in Shropshire whilst road transport (excluding the M54) is the single sector emitting the most carbon dioxide.
Petroleum makes up a higher percentage of those fuels not used for electricity generation or road transport in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England.
In Shropshire, households generate more energy from photovoltaic and micro combined heat and power than non-domestic sources do. However, more energy is generated from wind, hydro and anaerobic generation commercially than domestically.
Photovoltaic energy generation is by far the greatest source of renewable energy in Shropshire as it is in the West Midlands and England.
More energy is produced from the wind in Shropshire than in the West Midlands, but this is less than is produced nationally.
Significantly more renewable energy comes from the anaerobic sector in Shropshire than it does either regionally or nationally.

**Table 4.8 Issues identified for (j) material assets**

<b>Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes</b>
Protect and conserve natural resources
Promote better management and efficient and sustainable use of natural resources
Reduce both the amount of waste generated and the amount sent to landfill
Increase the re-use and recycling of materials
<b>Baseline information</b>
A higher percentage of otherwise undeveloped land became housing between 2013 -15 in Shropshire than in England whilst a lower percentage of previously developed land did.
The amount of waste generated in Shropshire decreased by just under a third between 2005 and 2014.

The amount of residual waste per household in Shropshire is very similar to regional and national figures.
The land-banks for sand and gravel and crushed rock in Shropshire are well in excess of the minimum target.
Shropshire residents use more electricity and less gas than either the regional or the national average. The converse is true for non-domestic use.
Shropshire has a higher percentage of poor energy efficient properties than England does.

**Table 4.9 Issues identified for (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage**

<b>Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes</b>
Protect designated and non-designated heritage assets
Conserve and enhance the historic environment
<b>Baseline information</b>
Parts of all of the region’s World Heritage Sites are found in Shropshire.
The county contains around a fifth of the region’s Listed Buildings, just under a third of the region’s Scheduled Monuments and around 27% of the region’s non-designated heritage assets.
A lower percentage of designated heritage assets are at risk in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England.

**Table 4.10 Issues identified for (l) landscape**

<b>Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes</b>
Conserve and enhance landscape character
Promote the conservation and enhancement of AONBs and other designated landscapes
Promote landscape management
<b>Baseline information</b>
Although the overall condition of the Shropshire Hills AONB is stable, the condition of some special qualities such as key bird species, scheduled monuments and tranquillity is declining.
More landscape description units are in good or very good condition than in poor or very poor condition. The majority are in moderate condition.
More than half of Shropshire’s landscape description units have declining ecological integrity.
Only a third of landscape description units have intact cultural integrity but almost two thirds have strong functional integrity.
Although the majority of landscape description units have moderate or low visual sensitivity, this is moderately or highly affected by change in two thirds of them.
More landscape description units have a very high or high overall sensitivity than low or very low.

## **5 Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)**

5.1. This section sets out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework which will be used to evaluate each stage of Shropshire's LPR. This will give a clear indication whether or not the LPR is being prepared with sustainable development as its key driver. The use of the SA Framework for each LPR document provides opportunities to amend the Plan as it progresses to prevent or mitigate any predicted negative sustainability impacts.

### **SA Objectives and Indicators**

5.2. The key feature of the SA Framework is a series of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (SO) relating to the topics set out in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004c and used throughout this Report.

5.3. The SO have been developed from the issues identified in Chapters 2 and 3 of this Report (Task A3) These issues were identified from an analysis of the relevant plans, policies and programmes (Task A1: Chapter 2) and the collection of baseline information (Task A2: Chapter 3).

5.4. The SO are not intended to be a statement of policy; rather their purpose is to appraise emerging LPR documents against a series of sustainability considerations. Table 5.1 below shows the SO.

5.5. Each SO is supported by a series of supplementary questions setting out the key considerations to be taken into account as part of the assessment (Table 5.2). These add useful detail to the broader objectives and aid in providing a rigorous and consistent evaluation.

5.6. The SO are also accompanied by indicators (also shown in Table 5.2) drawn from the baseline assessment. These will be used to measure the impact of the LPR on the SO and provide feedback for future SA processes.

**Table 5.1: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (SO)**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Objective</b>
(a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna	SO1	Protect and enhance the range of plants and animals in Shropshire and the quality and extent of wildlife habitats.
(b) population	SO2	Encourage a strong and sustainable economy throughout Shropshire
	SO3	Provide a sufficient amount of good quality housing which meets the needs of all sections of society
	SO4	Promote access to services for all sections of society
	SO5	Encourage the use of sustainable means of transport
	SO6	Reduce the need of people to travel by car
(c) human health	SO7	Support active and healthy communities.
(f) soil	SO8	Protect and improve soil quality
(g) water	SO9	Conserve and enhance water quality in Shropshire and reduce the risk of water pollution
	SO10	Reduce flood risk and improve flood management
(h) air	SO11	Conserve and enhance Shropshire's air quality and reduce the risk of air pollution
(i) climatic factors	SO12	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions
	SO13	Promote adaptation and mitigation to climate change
(j) material assets	SO14	Promote efficient use of natural resources
(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	SO15	Conserve and enhance features and areas of heritage value and their setting
(l) landscape	SO16	Conserve and enhance landscape character and local distinctiveness

**Table 5.2 Supplementary questions for SO**

Number	Objective	Supplementary questions (will the policy?)	Indicators
SO1	Protect and enhance the range of plants and animals in Shropshire and the quality and extent of wildlife habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid harm to protected, priority, key or indicator habitats, plants, animals or birds?</li> <li>• Increase the distribution of key or indicator plants, animals and birds in Shropshire?</li> <li>• Increase the extent of protected or key habitats in Shropshire?</li> <li>• Improve the condition of key habitats in Shropshire?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of SSSIs considered to be in favourable or unfavourable (recovering condition)</li> <li>• Populations of key/indicator species and priority habitats</li> </ul>
SO2	Encourage a strong and sustainable economy throughout Shropshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide opportunities to create more or higher value jobs?</li> <li>• Ensure an appropriate and balanced supply of employment land?</li> <li>• Maintain and support existing businesses?</li> <li>• Retain employment in Shropshire?</li> <li>• Promote regeneration?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gross weekly pay</li> <li>• Employee job growth</li> <li>• Employment structure</li> <li>• New business start- up and closure rates (as % of active businesses)</li> <li>• In and out commuting levels</li> </ul>
SO3	Provide a sufficient amount of good quality housing which meets the needs of all sections of society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet evidenced housing needs?</li> <li>• Reflect the requirements of all sections of society in terms of location and affordability as well as adaptability for an ageing population?</li> <li>• Help to meet the needs of priority households?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net housing completions</li> <li>• Statutory homelessness: eligible homeless people not in priority need per 1,000 households</li> <li>• Affordable housing completions</li> <li>• Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs</li> </ul>
SO4	Promote access to services for all sections of society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance access to outdoor spaces?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of accessible open space</li> </ul>



Number	Objective	Supplementary questions (will the policy?)	Indicators
SO4	Promote access to services for all sections of society (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase provision or connectivity of services such as broadband or renewable energy?</li> <li>• Maintain or enhance access to services and amenities such as schools, doctor's surgeries, Post Offices, shops, parks, play areas or sports facilities?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of households connected to superfast broadband (download speeds &gt;30Mbps)</li> <li>• Total installed capacity of renewable energy installations by type</li> <li>• Percentage of planning applications (annual) refused on the basis of unsustainable location</li> </ul>
SO5	Encourage the use of sustainable means of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploit existing public transport infrastructure?</li> <li>• Co-ordinate development with future transport infrastructure provision?</li> <li>• Maintain or improve access to public transport?</li> <li>• Enable more walking or cycling?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average distance travelled to work</li> <li>• Percentage using car (driver or passenger) as main means of getting to work</li> <li>• Percentage using bicycle or walking to work</li> </ul>
SO6	Reduce the need of people to travel by car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus development in accessible locations?</li> <li>• Encourage alternative ways of working e.g. internet or remote working?</li> <li>• Reduce vehicle use on Shropshire's roads?</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of planning applications (annual) granted within market town development boundaries</li> <li>• Rate of people killed or seriously injured on the roads per 100,000 residents</li> </ul>
SO7	Support active and healthy communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote opportunities for greater physical activity?</li> <li>• Focus development in locations with good access to existing health facilities?</li> <li>• Provide new leisure, recreational or cultural activities?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week</li> <li>• Percentage of people using outdoor space for exercise/health reasons</li> <li>• Percentage of people in Shropshire/West Midlands/England living in an LSOA ranked within Decile 1 or Decile 2 of the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain</li> </ul>

Number	Objective	Supplementary questions (will the policy?)	Indicators
SO8	Protect and improve soil quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect Shropshire's best and most versatile agricultural land?</li> <li>• Reduce the amount of contaminated land?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of planning permissions granted (annual) on greenfield sites</li> <li>• Percentage of planning permissions granted (annual) on contaminated land</li> </ul>
SO9	Conserve and enhance water quality in Shropshire and reduce the risk of water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect existing water resources from harmful pollutants, particularly in rural areas?</li> <li>• Support the improvement of water quality by preventing further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of water bodies affected by water management issues</li> <li>• Status of groundwater (chemical status and quantitative status)</li> <li>• Status of surface water (ecological status ecological potential)</li> </ul>
SO10	Reduce flood risk and improve flood management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate development in areas of lowest flood risk?</li> <li>• Increase provision for water storage in times of flood?</li> <li>• Promote the use of sustainable drainage systems?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency objections on the grounds of flood risk</li> <li>• Percentage of planning approvals with SUDs</li> </ul>
SO11	Conserve and enhance Shropshire's air quality and reduce the risk of air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the improvement of air quality in the county's AQMAs?</li> <li>• Protect existing air quality outside AQMA from harmful pollutants?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and extent of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) for NO2</li> <li>• Annual average of NO2 in AQMA</li> </ul>
SO12	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote energy efficiency?</li> <li>• Reduce energy consumption?</li> <li>• Increase the provision of energy from renewable sources?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated per capita emissions (tonnes) of carbon dioxide</li> <li>• Estimated carbon dioxide emissions per sector</li> <li>• Number of Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register by Energy Efficiency Rating (based on fuel costs)</li> </ul>

Number	Objective	Supplementary questions (will the policy?)	Indicators
SO12	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions (cont)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average (mean) gas consumption (kWh)</li> <li>• Average (mean) electricity consumption (kWh)</li> </ul>
SO13	Promote adaptation and mitigation to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide new habitats, particularly woodland and wetland?</li> <li>• Improve connectivity of existing habitats?</li> <li>• Support or maintain a balance between water supply and need?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of habitat gained through development</li> <li>• Percentage change in area of environmental network</li> <li>• Percentage (annual) of new developments incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems</li> </ul>
SO14	Promote efficient use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the use of previously developed land?</li> <li>• Reduce use of primary aggregates?</li> <li>• Increase re-cycling and use of secondary resources?</li> <li>• Make the best use of existing buildings and physical infrastructure?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of new residential addresses created by previous land usage category.</li> <li>• The production of primary land-won aggregates in Shropshire (including Telford and Wrekin)</li> <li>• Percentage of waste being recycled</li> </ul>
SO15	Conserve and enhance features and areas of heritage value and their setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and/or enhance heritage assets and the historic environment?</li> <li>• Contribute to the better management of heritage assets?</li> <li>• Improve the quality of the historic environment?</li> <li>• Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment?</li> <li>• Increase the social benefit (e.g. education, participation, citizenship, health and well-being) derived from the historic environment?</li> <li>• Increase the economic benefit derived from the historic environment?</li> <li>• Promote heritage based sustainable tourism?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of designated assets at risk</li> <li>• Percentage (annual) of planning applications which include positive management measures for historic assets</li> </ul>

Number	Objective	Supplementary questions (will the policy?)	Indicators
SO16	Conserve and enhance landscape character and local distinctiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid harm to the special qualities of the Shropshire Hills AONB?</li> <li>• Maintain or improve landscape character, particularly ecological and cultural integrity?</li> <li>• Prevent adverse visual impacts?</li> <li>• Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?</li> <li>• Promote high quality design?</li> <li>• Improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State of the AONB Report</li> <li>• Percentage (annual) of planning applications refused on grounds of harm to landscape character, visual amenity or local distinctiveness</li> </ul>

## Compatibility of the Sustainability Objectives

5.7. Table 5.3 below shows how compatible the SO are with each other. It identifies where there are potential conflicts between the priorities of the objectives. Where objectives show 'No links' it is considered that they have no direct relationship with each other.

**Table 5.3 Compatibility of SO**

1																	
2																	Compatible
3																	Potentially incompatible
4																	No links
5																	
6																	
7		-															
8				-													
9		-	-	-	-												
10				-	-	-											
11		-	-	-													
12				-													
13																	
14				-													
15				-	-	-		-	-								
16				-	-	-											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

5.8. In most cases the SO are considered compatible with each other. There are particularly strong positives between the biodiversity, soil, air, water and climatic factor objectives (SO1 and SO8 – SO13) and those seeking changes to transport and travel (SO5 and SO6).

5.9. Potential conflicts are identified between the population objectives (SO2 and SO3) and the environment based objectives. Encouraging a strong and sustainable economy throughout Shropshire and providing a sufficient amount of good quality housing could be in tension with protecting the range of plants and animals and the quality and extent of wildlife habitats and to a lesser extent with conserving and enhancing features and areas of heritage value.

5.10. However, as it is the role of the LPR to weigh up potential conflicts and ensure a balanced approach is taken to sustainable development it is considered that no change is required to the wording of any of the SO.

### Using the sustainability objectives to assess LPR options and policies

5.11. The SEA Directive<sup>b</sup> requires an assessment of 'the likely significant effects on the environment' and these should include 'secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects'.

5.12. Schedule 1 of The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004c sets out criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment:

- (a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;
- (b) the cumulative nature of the effects;
- (c) the transboundary nature of the effects;
- (d) the risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents);
- (e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);
- (f) the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to—
  - (i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
  - (ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or
  - (iii) intensive land-use; and
- (g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

The options and policies in the LPR will be assessed using the criteria set out in Table 5.4 below.

**Table 5.4 Option and policy assessment criteria**

Significance of effect		Description of effect
++	Strongly positive	Likely to benefit a large area of Shropshire or a large number of people or receptors, including outside the county. The effect is likely to be direct, permanent, irreversible and of major magnitude.
+	Positive	The extent of the predicted benefits is likely to be limited to small areas of the county or small groups of people or receptors. The effect may be any or all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indirect</li> <li>• temporary</li> <li>• reversible</li> <li>• infrequent</li> </ul> and its predicted magnitude is likely to be minor..
0	Neutral	Neutral effects are predicted when the policy being assessed is unlikely to alter the present or future baseline situation, where current trends are likely to continue or where the positive or negative effects are likely to balance each other out.
-	Negative	Likely to have an adverse effect on a small area of Shropshire or on a small number of people or receptors. The effect may be any or all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indirect</li> <li>• temporary</li> <li>• reversible</li> <li>• infrequent</li> </ul> and its predicted magnitude is likely to be minor.
--	Strongly negative	Likely to have a significant adverse impact on the whole, or on a large part of, Shropshire, on internationally or nationally protected assets or on areas outside the county. The effect is predicted to be direct, permanent, irreversible and of major magnitude.
?	Unknown	Where there is insufficient information to make a confident assessment.
Timeframe of effect		Description
S	Short -term	Likely to last for 0 -5 years
M	Medium-term	Likely to last for 6-10 years
L	Long-term	Likely to last beyond 10 years

### Defining significant effects for options and policies

5.13. To comply with Article 5 (1) of the SEA Directive<sup>b</sup> strongly positive or strongly negative effects will be classed as significant. However, where negative or strongly negative effects are recorded, then mitigation measures will be proposed in line with Annex 1 of the SEA Directive which requires 'measures ..... to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme' (see also Table 1.1)

## Proforma for recording effects on options and policies

5.14. Table 5.5 below shows the proforma for recording the SA of each LPR option or policy. A separate proforma will be completed for each option or policy.

**Table 5.5 Proforma for recording SA**

SO	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Commentary
Separate line for each SO	significance score	significance score	significance score	Text setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reasoning for significance scores.</li> <li>• timescales of effects</li> <li>• description of significant effects.</li> <li>• mitigation measures for any negative or strongly negative effects.</li> </ul>

## Using the sustainability objectives to assess sites for allocation

5.15. The LPR will allocate land for housing, employment, and minerals. Sites for waste management are likely to be included in the employment category in line with the current adopted plan. The requirement for SA applies to site selection in the same way as it does to options and policies and is an important stage in the process of determining the suitability of sites for allocation (see 5.22 below for more information on the wider site selection process)

5.16. Some of the sustainability objectives set out above are too broad and strategic for the sustainability appraisal of sites. For instance, SO1: 'provide a sufficient amount of good quality housing which meets the needs of all sections of society', is likely to apply to all housing sites. Thus, a more appropriate set of criteria are needed to allow differences in the sustainability of sites to be determined. This will lead to the allocation of the most sustainable sites and where a less sustainable option may be chosen for valid and justifiable planning reasons, the provision of mitigation measures to offset a negative impact.

5.17. The scoring system for the site SA also needs to be adapted to allow for clear comparisons between the sustainability of several sites in the same vicinity. As the site SA links to the Strategic Land Availability Assessment (5.22 below), the scoring system also needs to provide a relatively straightforward result.

5.18. Accordingly, the scoring for the site SA process uses the same positive, neutral and negative nomenclature as that for the SA of the options and policies. It differs however, in that each criterion is scored from only two options. These options vary between criteria to reflect the purpose of a sustainability appraisal. Table 5.5 below shows how a series of associated questions based on the aims of sustainability appraisal link the site SA scoring options to the SO.

5.19. The criteria for use in the site SA process have been developed from the questions in Table 5.6. They are shown against the relevant SO in Table 5.7 so that it is clear how



they relate to the requirements of the SEA Directive<sup>b</sup> and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004<sup>c</sup>

- 5.20. The results of the site SA will be used to prepare a paragraph of text. This will set out which criteria were scored positively, negatively or were neutral and give a one-sentence conclusion on the overall sustainability of the site. For ease of understanding, the overall sustainability will be described as good, fair or poor, based on a professional judgement. This will take into account each criteria's score and the relative importance of this in the context of the location of the site. For example, sites in areas with many environmental constraints will always score similarly negatively for environmental criteria so other criteria may become relatively more important to the overall judgement.

### **Site SA and SLAA**

- 5.21. The site SA and the Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SLAA) are inter-related. The SLAA is a comprehensive evaluation of the suitability, availability and achievability (including viability) of land for residential and employment development. It assesses sites against a wide variety of criteria in a two stage process: an initial, largely GIS based sift to identify and eliminate sites with serious constraints to development (such as flood risk or conflict with environmental or heritage designations) and a more detailed technical analysis by officers. The latter includes specialist advice from other Shropshire Council officers on biodiversity, trees, heritage assets, flooding, drainage, environmental protection and highways. It allows for a thorough consideration of all issues, whether adverse or beneficial, which might influence the suitability of a site for allocation.
- 5.22. The SA element of the SLAA forms a discrete sub-set of information and will form part of future SA Report(s) for the relevant stage(s) of the LPR.

**Table 5.6 Scoring options for site SA**

SO	Sustainability questions	Score if Yes	Score if No
SO1: Protect and enhance the range of plants and animals in Shropshire and the quality and extent of wildlife habitats.	Is the potential development site wholly or partly in an area protected for its habitats or species?	strongly negative	neutral
	Is development on the site likely to have an indirect impact an area protected for its habitats or species?	negative	neutral
	Is development on site likely to have an impact on a protected tree?	negative	neutral
SO4: Promote access to services for all sections of society	Does the site have good public transport links?	positive	negative
SO5: Encourage the use of sustainable means of transport	Is the site close to a primary school?	positive	negative
SO6: Reduce the need of people to travel			
SO4: Promote access to services for all sections of society	Would development on the site result in the loss of local services?	negative	neutral
SO7: Support active and healthy communities	Is the site within walking distance of local services?	positive	negative
SO8: Protect and improve soil quality	Would good quality agricultural land be lost as a result of development on this site?	negative	positive
SO14: Promote efficient use of natural resources			
SO10: Reduce flood risk	Is the site in an area of high flood risk?	negative	positive
SO11: Conserve and enhance Shropshire's air quality and reduce the risk of air pollution	Is the site in an area of poor air quality	negative	neutral
SO14: Promote efficient use of natural resources	Would development on the site offer the opportunity to re-use or remediate land?	positive	neutral
	Would development on the site reduce the capacity to manage waste?	negative	neutral
SO15: Conserve and enhance features and areas of heritage value and interest Is development on the site likely to	Is the site within a designated heritage area or does it contain designated heritage assets?	strongly negative	neutral
	Is development on the site likely to affect the setting of designated heritage assets?	negative	neutral
SO16: Conserve and enhance landscape character and local distinctiveness	Is the site in an area with high landscape sensitivity?	negative	neutral
	Is the site in an area with low landscape sensitivity?	positive	neutral

**Table 5.7 SA criteria for sites**

Relevant Sustainability Objective(s)	Criteria no.	Criteria	SA Score
SO1: Protect and enhance the range of plants and animals in Shropshire and the quality and extent of wildlife habitats.	1	Site wholly or partly within one or more of the following (record all that apply):	
		Special Area of Conservation	-- or 0
		Ramsar Site	-- or 0
		National Nature Reserve	-- or 0
		Site of Special Scientific Interest	-- or 0
		Ancient Woodland	-- or 0
		Wildlife Site	-- or 0
		Local Nature Reserve	-- or 0
	2	Site boundary within buffer zone <sup>1</sup> of one or more (record all that apply):	
		1km of a Special Area of Conservation	- or 0
		1km of a Ramsar Site	- or 0
		500m of a National Nature Reserve	- or 0
		500m of a Site of Special Scientific Interest	- or 0
		500m of Ancient woodland	- or 0
		250m of a Wildlife Site	- or 0
100m of a Local Nature Reserve	- or 0		
3	Tree Preservation Order (single or group) within or on site boundary	-	
	No Tree Preservation Order(s) within or on the site boundary	0	
SO4: Promote access to services for all sections of society  SO7: Support active and healthy communities	4	Site contains one or more (or part) of the following <sup>2</sup> (record all that apply):	
		Primary School	- or 0
		GP surgery	- or 0
		Community Hall	- or 0
		Leisure centre	- or 0

Relevant Sustainability Objective(s)	Criteria no.	Criteria	SA Score
SO1: Protect and enhance the range of plants and animals in Shropshire and the quality and extent of wildlife habitats	4	Children's playground	- or 0
		Outdoor sports facility	- or 0
		Amenity green space	- or 0
		Accessible natural green space	- or 0
SO4: Promote access to services for all sections of society SO5: Encourage the use of sustainable means of transport SO6: Reduce the need of people to travel by car SO7: Support active and healthy communities SO1: Protect and enhance the range of plants and animals in Shropshire and the quality and extent of wildlife habitats	5	Site boundary within 480m <sup>(3)</sup> of one or more of the following (record all that apply):	
Primary School		+ or -	
GP surgery		+ or -	
Community Hall		+ or -	
Leisure centre		+ or -	
Children's playground		+ or -	
Outdoor sports facility		+ or -	
Amenity green space		+ or -	
Accessible natural green space	+ or -		
SO5: Encourage the use of sustainable means of transport SO6: Reduce the need of people to travel by car	6	Regular peak time <sup>4</sup> public transport service within 480m of site boundary	+
		No regular peak time public transport service within 480m of site boundary	-
SO8: Protect and improve soil quality	7	Site is on grade 4 or 5 agricultural land or is in other non-agricultural use	+

Relevant Sustainability Objective(s)	Criteria no.	Criteria	SA Score
SO14: Promote efficient use of natural resources	7	Site wholly or partly on grade 1 or 2 or 3 agricultural land (best and most versatile)	-
SO9 Conserve and enhance water quality in Shropshire and reduce the risk of water pollution	8	All or part of the site within a Source Protection Zone (groundwater)	-
		No part of the site within a Source Protection Zone (groundwater)	<b>0</b>
SO10: Reduce flood risk	9	Site is in Flood Zone 1	<b>+</b>
		All or part of the site is within Flood Zones 2 or 3	-
SO11: Conserve and enhance Shropshire's air quality and reduce the risk of air pollution	10	No part of the site within an Air Quality Management Area	<b>+</b>
		Site wholly or partly within an Air Quality Management Area	-
SO14: Promote efficient use of natural resources	11	Site classed as brownfield or is wholly/partly within an area with a previous industrial or potentially contaminative use	<b>+</b>
		Site not classed as brownfield or wholly/partly within an area with a previous industrial or potentially contaminative use	<b>0</b>
	12	Site would not displace an existing waste management operation	<b>0</b>
		Site would displace an existing waste management operation	-
SO15: Conserve and enhance features and areas of heritage value and interest	13	Site wholly or partly within any of the following (record all that apply):	
		a World Heritage Site or its buffer zone	-- or <b>0</b>
		a Scheduled Monument	-- or <b>0</b>
		a Registered Battlefield	-- or <b>0</b>
		a Registered Park or Garden	-- or <b>0</b>
		a Conservation Area	-- or <b>0</b>
SO15: Conserve and enhance features and	14	Site boundary within buffer zone <sup>5</sup> of one or more (record all that apply):	
		300m of a World Heritage Site or its buffer zone	- or <b>0</b>

Relevant Sustainability Objective(s)	Criteria no.	Criteria	SA Score
areas of heritage value and interest (cont)	14	300m of a Scheduled Monument	- or 0
		300m of a Registered Battlefield	- or 0
		300m of a Registered Park or Garden	- or 0
		300m of a Conservation Area	- or 0
		100m of a Grade I or Grade II" Listed Building	- or 0
SO16: Conserve and enhance landscape character and local distinctiveness	15	Landscape sensitivity low	+
		Landscape sensitivity moderate or site within urban area	0
		Landscape sensitivity high	-
		<i>Where a site falls into more than one category, record the most sensitive category</i>	

Notes

1. Distances advised by Shropshire Council's Natural Environment Team
2. Categories are consistent with the Primary Services identified in Shropshire Council's Hierarchy of Settlements Methodology
3. 480m is the average distance walked in 10 minutes and is derived from the Accessibility Standards set out in Shropshire Council's PPG17 Study.
4. A public transport service is considered to be regular and offered during peak travel times when it runs an outward service between 0600 and 0900 and a return service between 1500 and 1800 Monday to Friday
5. Distances advised by Shropshire Council's Historic Environment Team

## 6 Consultation (Task A5) and next steps.

- 6.1 There are two stages in the SA process where consultation on the SA is required:
- Stage A
  - Stage D.

### Stage A consultation

- 6.2 Task 5 in Stage A requires the Council to consult the consultation bodies (Article 6 (3) of the SEA Directive<sup>b</sup>) on the scope of the SA Report. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004<sup>c</sup> (regulation 4 (1)c defines the consultation bodies as:
- Historic England
  - Natural England
  - Environment Agency
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 Task A5 was completed between 19th October 2016 and 24th November 2016. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Consultation Draft was sent by email to the three Consultation Bodies, environmental organisations in Shropshire and neighbouring Local Authorities. Town and Parish Councils were notified through the Shropshire Association of Local Councils (SALC). The Consultation Draft was also available on Shropshire Council's website and responses were welcomed from members of the public and other interested parties.
- 6.5 Comments were received from the three Consultation Bodies and five other organisations. A summary of these and the Council's response to them is available on Shropshire Council's website (Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Consultation Draft: Summary of Representations). The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Consultation Draft was amended in line with the changes accepted in the Summary of Representations to produce this final Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.

### Stage D consultation

- 6.6 All LPR documents produced for public consultation will be accompanied by a SA Report to show how the requirements of Stage B have been met. Each SA Report will not itself be consulted on but the Final SA Report (the Environmental Report described in Article 5(1) of the SEA Directive<sup>b</sup>) will be sent to the Consultation Bodies and made available for public comment to fulfil the requirements of Stage D.
- 6.7 The Final SA Report will comply with heading (h) in Annex 1 of the Directive and set out '*an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information*'. It will also contain '*a non-technical summary of the information provided under the headings above*' (a to i). This summary is necessary to comply with heading (j) in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive.
- 6.8 The Council will take into account the representations received on the SA during the Stage D consultation phase and make amendments where appropriate.

## Appendix A: Relevant policies, plans and programmes

Table A1: International plans and programmes

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
<p><b>The Birds Directive (2009)</b> EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979)</p> <p>(This Directive has been amended by Directive 2009/147/EC)</p>	<p>Ensures far-reaching protection for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. There are a number of components to this scheme:</p> <p>Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for 194 particularly threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. They are part of the Natura 2000 ecological network set up under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.</p> <p>A second component bans activities that directly threaten birds, such as the deliberate killing or capture of birds, the destruction of their nests and taking of their eggs, and associated activities such as trading in live or dead birds (with a few exceptions).</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>Policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make sure that the upkeep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged from development.</li> <li>• avoid pollution or deterioration of other habitats or any other disturbance affecting birds.</li> </ul>	<p>SA objectives should include the protection of birds and habitats</p>	<p>(a) biodiversity (d) flora (e) fauna</p>



Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<p>A third component establishes rules that limit the number of bird species that can be hunted (82 species and sub-species) and the periods during which they can be hunted. It also defines hunting methods which are permitted (e.g., non-selective hunting is banned).</p>				
<p><b>The Habitats Directive (1992)</b>                      EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992)</p>	<p>The Habitats Directive addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora.</li> <li>• Implementation of measures to conserve threatened species, and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity.</li> <li>• Designation of special areas of conservation (SACs) to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000.</li> </ul>	<p>Requirement to assess the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a SAC site.</p> <p>Requirement to take legislative and administration measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species.</p>	<p>The Plan must be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment in line with the Directive.</p>	<p>SA objectives should include the protection of habitats</p>	<p>(a) biodiversity                      (d) flora                      (e) fauna</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
<p><b>EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)</b></p>	<p>In 2011, the European Commission adopted a new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. This is in line with two commitments made by EU leaders in March 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and</li> <li>• restoring them in so far as feasible while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</li> </ul> <p>The vision is that by 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides (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.</p> <p>The strategy is also in line with the global commitments made in Nagoya in October 2010, in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, where world leaders adopted of a package of measures to address global biodiversity loss over the coming decade.</p>	<p>The six targets cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity</li> <li>• Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure</li> <li>• More sustainable agriculture and forestry</li> <li>• Better management of fish stocks</li> <li>• Tighter controls on invasive alien species</li> <li>• A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</li> </ul>	<p>Policies and site allocations should ensure that biodiversity is retained and enhanced and promote the use of green infrastructure.</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to protect and restore biodiversity.</p>	<p>(a) biodiversity (d) flora (e) fauna</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
<p><b>UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006</b></p>	<p>Aims to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.</p> <p>Parties should take appropriate measures to ensure access to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the physical environment</li> <li>• transportation</li> <li>• information and communications, (including information and communications technologies and systems)</li> <li>• other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas.</li> </ul>	<p>No indicators or targets</p>	<p>The Plan should provide equality of access to information and the physical environment for those with disabilities</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to reduce inequalities</p>	<p>(b) population</p> <p>(c) human health</p>
<p><b>Collaboration Between the Health and Transport Sectors in Promoting Physical Activity 2006.</b> World Health Organisation</p>	<p>A collection of case studies that seek to promote the integration of physically active travel into national strategies. This is seen as a means to increase physical activity levels in populations to deliver health benefits whilst reducing road traffic accidents, air pollution and noise.</p>	<p>No indicators or targets</p>	<p>Policies should encourage non-motorised modes of transport</p>	<p>SA objectives should Increase physical activity levels Reduce air pollution Promote sustainable modes of transport, particularly walking and cycling.</p>	<p>(c) human health</p> <p>(h) air</p> <p>(b) population</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
<b>Health Effects of Transport-Related Air Pollution 2005</b> World Health Organisation	Sets out the health risks from pollution	No indicators or targets	Plan policies should minimise air, noise, water and land pollution	SA objectives should reduce all forms of pollution including air and water	(c) human health  (h) air  (g) water
<b>The Floods Directive, 2007</b> Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks	Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods.	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments to be completed by December 2011.  Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps to be completed by December 2013.  Flood Risk Management Plans to be completed by December 2015.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of Flood Risk Management Plans.	SA objectives should aim to reduce flood risk.	(g) water
<b>Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000)</b>	The Water Framework Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water i.e. inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water. Objectives:	Inland water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015	Development should not lead to a deterioration of water quality.  Policies and site allocations should	SA objectives should aim to prevent deterioration of water quality, promote sustainable use	(g) water

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands</li> <li>• Promote the sustainable use of water.</li> <li>• Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances.</li> <li>• Lessen the effects of floods and droughts.</li> <li>• Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.</li> </ul>		take account of River Basin Management Plans	of water and lessen the effects of floods and droughts.	
<p><b>The Drinking Water Directive (1998)</b> Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption</p>	Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	Member States must set values for water intended for human consumption.	Development should safeguard water quality.	SA objectives should aim to protect and enhance water quality.	(g) water
<p><b>The Nitrates Directive (1991)</b> Directive 91/676/EEC on nitrates from agricultural sources</p>	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution. The Nitrates Directive forms an integral part of the Water Framework Directive and is one of the key instruments in the protection of waters against agricultural pressures	No indicators or targets	Policies and site allocations should protect water quality.	SA objectives should aim to protect water quality	(g) water

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
<p><b>The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010)</b> Directive 2010 /75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)</p>	<p>This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment.</p>	<p>The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.</p>	<p>Development should not increase air, water or land pollution levels</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to: reduce air, water and land pollution levels prevent generation of waste</p>	<p>(g) water (h) air (f) soil (j) material assets</p>
<p><b>Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC (2008)</b></p>	<p>The Air Quality Directive seeks to establish a common approach to the assessment of ambient air quality and the implementation of the necessary measures to reduce emissions at source in order to maintain or improve ambient air quality. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect human health and the environment as a whole</li> <li>• Combat emissions of pollutants at source and identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at all levels.</li> <li>• Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved.</li> <li>• Minimise the risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems away from urban areas.</li> </ul>	<p>No indicators or targets</p>	<p>Development should not lead to a decrease in ambient air quality. Policies and site allocations should safeguard areas of good air quality.</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to improve air quality.</p>	<p>(h) air</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although there is no identifiable threshold below which PM2.5 would not pose a risk, there should be a general reduction of concentrations of fine particulate matter</li> </ul>				
<b>European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)</b>	<p>The strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010, many of which are predominantly environmental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change and clean energy</li> <li>Sustainable transport</li> <li>Sustainable production and consumption</li> <li>Public health threats</li> <li>Better management of natural resources</li> <li>Social inclusion, demography and migration</li> <li>Fighting global poverty</li> </ul>	<p>No indicators or targets</p>	<p>The aim of sustainable development should be implicit in policies and site allocations</p>	<p>SA objectives should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce climate change</li> <li>Reduce threats to human health</li> <li>Promote better management of natural resources</li> <li>Promote sustainable transport</li> <li>Combat poverty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) climatic factors</li> <li>(c) human health</li> <li>(j) material assets</li> <li>(b) population</li> </ul>
<b>Energy Efficiency Directive (2012)</b> Directive 2012/27 on energy efficiency	<p>Establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. All EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain from its production to its final consumption.</p>	<p>Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures</p>	<p>The Plan should encourage energy efficient generation, transport modes and buildings,</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to increase energy efficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) climatic factors</li> </ul>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
		<p>EU countries can opt to achieve the same level of savings through other means such as improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs</p>			
<p><b>Energy 2020 (EU)</b> A strategy for competitive, secure and sustainable energy (2010)</p>	<p>The new energy strategy focuses on five priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieving an energy efficient Europe;</li> <li>• Building a truly pan-European integrated energy market;</li> <li>• Empowering consumers and achieving the highest level of safety and security;</li> <li>• Extending Europe's leadership in energy technology and innovation;</li> <li>• Strengthening the external dimension of the EU energy market.</li> </ul>	<p>By 2020 the EU aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20%</li> <li>• increase the share of renewable energy to at least 20% of consumption</li> <li>• achieve energy savings of 20% or more.</li> </ul>	<p>Plan policies should promote energy efficiency (particularly in buildings and transport), smart networks and measures to reduce reliance upon oil</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reduce greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>increase energy efficiency</li> <li>reduce energy consumption</li> <li>increase the amount of energy from renewable sources</li> </ul>	<p>(i) climatic factors</p>



Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all countries must achieve a 10% share of renewable energy in their transport sector.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>The Landfill Directive, 1999</b> Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste</p>	<p>The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and on human health from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p>	<p>Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill by 75% of the 1995 level by 2010.</p>	<p>Policies should seek to reduce the need for the landfill of waste.</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to: increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill</p>	<p>(j) material assets</p>
<p><b>Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC (2006)</b></p>	<p>This sets out to ensure that waste management provisions secure the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective and consistent rules on waste disposal and recovery that prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste.</li> <li>The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources.</li> <li>Implementation of measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies.</li> </ul>	<p>No indicators or targets</p>	<p>The Plan should provide for the safe disposal of waste, promote the re-use of waste materials and minimise the production of waste</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to promote the sustainable use of materials and conserve natural resources</p>	<p>(j) material assets</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
<p><b>European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, (Valletta, 1992)</b> Revision of the 1985 Granada Convention</p>	<p>Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater.</p>	<p>No indicators or targets</p>	<p>Policies and site allocations should protect archaeological heritage</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to protect archaeological heritage</p>	<p>(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage</p>
<p><b>UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972</b> United Nations</p>	<p>Provides a framework for the designation of World Heritage Sites (WHS). National governments commit themselves to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit their World Heritage Sites to future generations when they sign up to the Convention. The UK government ratified the Convention in 1984. WHS are listed by UNESCO and whilst each remains part of the legal territory of the state in which it is located, UNESCO considers it in the interest of the international community to preserve each site.</p>	<p>No indicators or targets</p>	<p>The Plan should include policies to protect World Heritage Sites</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to protect and conserve World Heritage Sites</p>	<p>(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage</p>
<p><b>European Landscape Convention (2006)</b></p>	<p>Landscape is defined as 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'.  The Convention provides a basis for recognising the importance of landscapes</p>	<p>No indicators or targets</p>	<p>Policies and site allocations should protect important landscapes and promote their management.</p>	<p>SA objectives should conserve landscape character and promote landscape management</p>	<p>(l) landscape</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<p>and sharing experience across Europe. It recognises the need for landscape management and protection across the member states to be situated in law. It also recognises the importance of stakeholder involvement in landscape management, protection and development. Encourages adoption of policies and measures at local level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes</p>				

**Table A2: National and regional plans and programmes**

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
<p><b>Natural Environment White Paper, 2011</b> DEFRA</p>	<p>Sets out the Government’s strategy for valuing nature in our society and ensuring that it is available for use by future generations. Outlines four ambitions aimed at mainstreaming the value of nature across society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and improving the natural environment</li> <li>• Growing a greener economy</li> <li>• Reconnecting people and nature</li> <li>• International and EU Leadership</li> </ul>	<p>90 commitments to improving the natural environment.</p>	<p>Policies for the natural environment should protect and enhance the natural environment</p>	<p>SA objectives should recognise the value of the natural environment</p>	<p>(a) biodiversity (d) flora (e) fauna</p>
<p><b>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)</b> HM Government</p>	<p>The Act makes it an offence (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) to intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests. The Act provides for the notification of SSSIs by country agencies. The Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to pick, uproot, trade in, or possess (for the</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The Plan should have regard to the need to comply with the Act</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to protect plants, animals and sites of special scientific interest (SSSI)</p>	<p>(a) biodiversity (d) flora (e) fauna</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	purposes of trade) any wild plant listed in Schedule 8, and prohibits the unauthorized intentional uprooting of such plants.				
<b>Countryside Rights of Way Act (CROW) (2000)</b> HM Government	The Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extends the public’s ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers;</li> <li>• Creates new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land;</li> <li>• Modernises Right of Way system;</li> <li>• Gives greater protection to SSSIs;</li> <li>• Provides better management arrangements for AONBs; and</li> <li>• Strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	Plan policies should consider access to the countryside and ensure that in doing so, there is no adverse impact on the local landscape	SA objectives should aim to enhance access to the countryside protect SSSIs promote the conservation and enhancement of AONBs	(a) biodiversity (d) flora (e) fauna  (l) landscape
<b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities</b>	The Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities.	No specific targets or indicators	The Plan should protect biodiversity, particularly	SA objectives should aim to protect biodiversity	(a) biodiversity (d) flora (e) fauna

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
<p><b>Act (NERC) (2006)</b> HM Government</p>	<p>It 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</p>		<p>priority species and habitats</p>		
<p><b>Government Woodland and Forestry Statement 2013</b> DEFRA</p>	<p>Seeks to maximise the environmental, economic and social benefits of trees, woodlands and forests, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that trees, woods and forest are resilient to and mitigate the impacts of climate change</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Plan policies should maximise the contribution of trees to the environment and conserve natural resources</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conserve and enhance trees, woodlands, forests</li> <li>• water,</li> <li>• soil resources,</li> </ul>	<p>(a) biodiversity (d) flora (e) fauna (g) water (f) soil (h) air (l) landscape</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland</li> <li>• Increasing the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life.</li> <li>• Improving the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• air quality</li> <li>• landscape character</li> </ul>	
<p><b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012</b> Department for Communities and Local Government</p>	<p>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. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The Plan must be in accordance with NPPF</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote sustainable transport</li> <li>• provide a wide choice of high quality homes.</li> </ul>	<p>(b) population (c) human health (i) climatic factors (g) water (a) biodiversity (d) flora (e) fauna</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<p>with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting sustainable transport</li> <li>• Supporting high quality communications infrastructure.</li> <li>• Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes.</li> <li>• Requiring good design</li> <li>• Promoting healthy communities</li> <li>• Protecting Green Belt land</li> <li>• Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</li> <li>• Facilitating the sustainable use of materials</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote healthy communities</li> <li>• reduce climate change and flooding</li> <li>• conserve and enhance the natural environment</li> <li>• conserve and enhance the historic environment including non-designated heritage assets</li> <li>• facilitate the sustainable use of materials</li> </ul>	<p>(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage</p> <p>(j) material assets</p>
<p><b>Self -Build and Custom House Building Act, 2015</b> H M Government</p>	<p>Sets out the requirement for local councils to establish a register for those interested in developing a self or custom built house in their area.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The Plan should consider requirement to allocate land for self-built plots</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to provide a range of housing</p>	<p>(b) population</p>



Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
				options: mix and choice	
<p><b>Nationally Described Space Standard, March 2015</b> H M Government</p>	<p>Deals with internal space within new dwellings for use across all tenures.</p> <p>Space standards can be applied if Local Planning Authorities have the evidence to justify their application and had tested viability. Nationally Described Space Standard needs to be delivered through a relevant Local Plan Policy.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators but option of a minimum space standards for new dwellings.</p>	<p>The Plan should consider whether minimum space standards are needed</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to provide good quality housing</p>	<p>(b) population</p>
<p><b>Rural Strategy 2004</b> DEFRA</p>	<p>Sets out the government's three priorities for rural policy:</p> <p>1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. Building on the economic success of the majority of the rural areas.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The Plan should support the economic and social regeneration of rural communities and reduce social exclusion</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to reduce inequalities and improve access to services</p>	<p>(b) population</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<p>Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions.</p> <p>2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. 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> <p>3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</p>				

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
<p><b>The Marches LEP Strategic Economic Plan 2014</b> The Marches LEP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The vision for the Marches is of a strong, diverse and enterprising business base, operating in an exceptional and connected environment, where the transfer of technology and skills foster innovation, investment and economic growth. The strategic priorities are identified as follows:</li> <li>Supporting Business: create an exceptional business support environment for aspiring growth businesses through access to finance and incentives to innovate. We will promote the Marches as a business investment location.</li> <li>Physical Infrastructure: provide a compelling business investment offer with a progressive planning framework and infrastructure fit for tomorrow's business needs.</li> </ul>		<p>Plan policies should provide for a strong and diverse economy foster economic growth ensure infrastructure is in place to support development minimise carbon emissions recognise the environment as an asset</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to encourage a strong and diverse economy reduce carbon emissions encourage community participation in activities that promote wellbeing</p>	<p>(b) population (i) climatic factors (c) human health</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills Investment: support employers to develop themselves and their workforce and to provide employment opportunities for young people.</li> <li>• Low Carbon Economy: drive the transition to a high value, low carbon economy, maximising the opportunity in new technologies, reducing environmental costs to business and recognising our environment as an economic asset.</li> <li>• Social Inclusion: support socially excluded and marginalised groups by removing barriers to their participation in activities that will improve their economic well-being.</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2007)</b> WM Dept of Health</p>	<p>Aims to promote health and well-being as an integral part of social, environmental and physical regeneration through:</p>		<p>Policies should: promote good design for health provide affordable housing</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to: Provide safe access to services</p>	<p>(c) human health (b) population (i) climatic factors (h) air (g) water</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing social exclusion and promoting independence by improving safe access to services</li> <li>• Encouraging ‘designing for health’</li> <li>• Supporting the provision of affordable decent homes built to the lifetime standard</li> <li>• Promoting the housing needs of diverse and additional needs groups and supporting people to remain in their own homes</li> <li>• Promoting the benefits of a diverse natural environment for physical and mental health and supporting the development of green Infrastructure</li> <li>• Increasing the number of people using the countryside and green spaces, and work to meet emerging standards for accessible local green space</li> </ul>		<p>support a diverse natural environment provide for accessible natural green spaces and play facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support a range of housing to meet the diverse needs of the community</li> <li>• Increase the use of the natural environment to deliver mental and physical health benefits</li> <li>• Promote adaptation to climate change</li> <li>• Protect people and the natural environment from air and water pollution</li> </ul>	

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling climate change and its impacts and promoting adaptation to climate change</li> <li>• Protecting people and their environment from threats such as air pollution, land contamination, water pollution and noise pollution</li> <li>• Improving the quantity, quality and accessibility of cultural, leisure and play opportunities and facilities for residents</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England (2009)</b> DEFRA</p>	<p>The strategy includes these key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure measures for the protection of soil functions for agriculture and forestry soils are effective and take account of future pressures;</li> <li>• reduce rate of soil organic matter decline and protect habitats based on organic soils, such as peat bogs, to maintain carbon stores and soil quality;</li> </ul>	<p>By 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p>	<p>Plan policies should prevent degradation of soils.</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to conserve soils and protect best and most versatile land</p>	<p>(f) soil</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish risk of putting organic material on soils and wider consequences of doing, and seek to keep risks at the minimal level</li> <li>• Ensure that construction industry and planning authorities take account of the need to protect soil resources and ensure they can fulfil functions, especially storing, transporting and filtering water.</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</b> DEFRA</p>	<p>The Act aims to provide better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It will also help tackle bad debt in the water industry, improve the affordability of water bills for certain groups and individuals, and help ensure continuity of water supplies to the consumer.</p> <p>Objectives:</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Plan policies should comply with flood risk management strategy for Shropshire and take account of the need for SUDs in new development</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to reduce flood risk</p>	<p>(g) water</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of, and compliance with, a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy.</li> <li>• Development of local flood risk management strategies by local flood authorities.</li> <li>• Enable the Environment Agency and local authorities to more easily carry out flood risk management works.</li> <li>• Adopt a more risk based approach to reservoir management.</li> <li>• Enable water companies to more easily control non-essential uses of water and to</li> <li>• Offer concessions to community groups for surface water drainage charges.</li> <li>• Require the use of SuDs in certain new developments.</li> <li>• Introduction of a mandatory building standard for sewers.</li> </ul>				



Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
<p><b>'Water for people and the environment 2009</b> Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales. Environment Agency</p>	<p>Strategy sets out how resources in England and Wales should be managed and provides a plan of how to use them in a sustainable way, now and in the future. The Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change</li> <li>• Allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate</li> <li>• Reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use</li> <li>• Encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty</li> <li>• Better protect vital water supply infrastructure</li> <li>• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use</li> <li>• Improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change.</li> </ul>	<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 203</p>	<p>Plan policies should encourage the sustainable use of water</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to: reduce water consumption protect water resources reduce greenhouse gas emissions from water use</p>	<p>(g) water  (i) climatic factors</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
<p><b>Water for Life and Livelihoods:</b> Severn River Basin District: River Basin Management Plan 2015 Environment Agency</p>	<p>Sets out the pressures facing the water environment in the Severn River Basin District and the actions needed to address them. It focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</p> <p>Action under the following measures is needed to prevent deterioration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• physical modifications</li> <li>• managing pollution from waste water</li> <li>• managing pollution from towns, cities and transport</li> <li>• changes to natural flow and levels of water</li> <li>• managing invasive non-native species</li> <li>• managing pollution from rural areas</li> <li>• managing pollution from mine-waters</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The Plan should take account of the need to protect water resources and promote their improvement and sustainable use</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to protect and improve the condition of water resources</p>	<p>(g) water</p>
<p><b>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</b></p>	<p>Provides a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues by setting out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved. It introduces a new policy</p>	<p>No indicators or targets</p>	<p>The Plan must consider air quality.</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to improve air quality</p>	<p>(h) air</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
<b>(Volume 1) (2007)</b>	<p>framework for tackling fine particles and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further improve air quality in the UK from today and long term.</li> <li>• Provide benefits to health, quality of life and the environment.</li> </ul> <p>The strategy is accompanied by The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 2) (2007):</p>				
<b>Climate Change Act 2008</b> HM Government	<p>The Act sets out legally binding targets for the UK. It gives the Secretary of State the power to set-up carbon trading schemes including the Carbon Reduction Commitment, which will include large local authorities and the ability for local</p>	<p>Reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80% by 2050 and 26% by 2020.</p>	<p>Plan policies should take account of the need to reduce carbon emissions</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to reduce carbon emissions</p>	<p>(i) climatic factors</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	authorities to pilot waste reduction schemes that include financial incentives.				
<b>Planning Act 2008</b> HM Government	The Act puts allows for the creation of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission. The Commission will be responsible for making decisions on major infrastructure of national significance. The Act also brings in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which allows local authorities to charge developers for infrastructure. Section 182 of the Act means that Development Plan Documents need to contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.	No specific targets or indicators	The Plan should ensure that the implications arising from the Planning Act have been considered.	SA objectives should aim to mitigate and reduce climate change	(i) climatic factors
<b>UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future 2011</b> DEFRA	Updates previous sustainable development strategies. Aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the	No specific targets or indicators	The Plan should provide for sustainable development	SA objectives should aim to reduce climate change and protect natural resources	(i) climatic factors (j) material assets

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<p>quality of life of future generations.</p> <p>Has four priorities: sustainable consumption and production climate change, natural resource protection sustainable communities,</p>				
<p><b>Sustainable Energy Act (2008)</b> HM Government</p>	<p>The Act aims to promote sustainable energy development and use and report on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.</p>	<p>Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.</p>	<p>Plan policies should support sustainable energy generation</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to improve energy efficiency reduce carbon emissions reduce the number of people living in fuel poverty</p>	<p>(i) climatic factors  (c) human health</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
<p><b>National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014</b> Department for Communities and Local Government</p>	<p>Sets out the Government’s ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p>		<p>The Plan should ensure waste management is considered alongside with spatial planning concerns and ensure the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management.</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to reduce waste and encourage efficient use of materials</p>	<p>(j) material assets</p>
<p><b>Waste Management Plan for England 2013</b> DEFRA</p>	<p>Brings current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.</p> <p>The Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>analyses the current waste management situation in England</li> </ul>	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled.</li> <li>at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste<sup>7</sup> is subjected to material recovery.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should provide for the measures outlined.</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to promote the re-use of materials and recycling and reduce the amount of waste generated.</p>	<p>(j) material assets</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluates the development of waste streams in the future</li> <li>• assesses the need for new waste collection infrastructure</li> <li>• provides policies on waste management</li> <li>• proposes measures to promote high quality recycling and re-use of products</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act, 1983</b> (as amended) (also known as the National Heritage Act 1983) HM Government</p>	<p>Gives Historic England the power to identify gardens and other landscapes of note (Registered Parks and Gardens) and to encourage appropriate protection to safeguard their features and key qualities for the future. It also allows Historic England to identify and protect sites of engagement of national significance (Registered Battlefields).</p>	<p>No indicators or targets</p>	<p>The Plan should protect Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields from development which would have an adverse impact on their significance</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to protect and conserve Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields</p>	<p>(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage  (l) landscape</p>
<p><b>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</b> HM Government</p>	<p>Provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The Plan should have regard to the provisions of the Act</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to protect buildings and areas of special</p>	<p>(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	Summary of relevant requirements	Relevant Targets or indicators	Implication for the Local Plan Review	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives	SEA/SA Topic
				architectural or historic interest	
<b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</b> HM Government	Provides protection for scheduled ancient monuments	No specific targets or indicators	The Plan should have regard to the provisions of the Act	SA objectives should aim to protect ancient monuments	(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage



## Appendix B: Baseline information

**Table B1: (a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna**

(a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna	Shropshire 2016	West Midlands 2016	England 2016	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:	Current Data Source
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison:</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands  <i>England</i>	
Number, area and condition of SSSIs						
Number 2016	110 (25% of regional total)	433	4130	The apparent decrease in numbers of SSSIs in Shropshire is due to an element double counting of cross- boundary sites in 2008.	n/a	Natural England website, SSSI reporting: <a href="https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SearchCounty.aspx">https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SearchCounty.aspx</a>
Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	123	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>		<i>n/a</i>	
Area (ha) 2016	8,443.11	23,148.57	108,4551.29	Shropshire supports a quarter of the region's SSSIs and these comprise over a third of the region's SSSIs by area.	n/a	
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.					<i>n/a</i>	
% SSSIs in Favourable condition	29%	36.96%	38.53%	Decrease	n/a	

<b>(a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison:</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
2016  Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	30.52%	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	The percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition in Shropshire has decreased since 2008 and is also lower than both the current regional and national figures.	<i>n/a</i>	
% SSSIs in Unfavourable (Recovering) condition  2016  Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	66.65%  <i>(52.2%)</i>	52.81	57.22	Increase  There has been an increase in the percentage of SSSIs in unfavourable but recovering condition since 2008.	<i>n/a</i>  <i>n/a</i>	
% SSSIs in Unfavourable (no change) or worse condition  2016  Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	4.35%  <i>(14.88%)</i>	10.23%  <i>n/a</i>	4.25%  <i>n/a</i>	Decrease  The number of SSSIs in unfavourable or worse condition has decreased since	<i>n/a</i>  <i>n/a</i>	

<b>(a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna</b>		<b>Shropshire 2016</b>		<b>West Midlands 2016</b>	<b>England 2016</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</b>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information								
Notes		<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>		<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison:</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
						2008 and is comparable with national and better than regional figures.		
<b>Populations of key/indicator species and priority habitats (2016). Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.</b>								
Flora Indicator Species 2016 (number of 10km squares it is found in since 1996)		No. of squares/ % of Shropshire			No. of squares/ % of GB		n/a	n/a
Spreading Bellflower	<i>Campanula patula</i>	5	9%	n/a	55	2%	Shropshire has a lower percentage area coverage for 8 out of 14 flora indicator species than nationally.	National Biodiversity Network Gateway (Records from SEDN and other recording groups across the UK). <a href="https://data.bn.org.uk/">https://data.bn.org.uk/</a>
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	16	30%		695	24%		
Basil Thyme	<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	2	4%		429	15%		
Frog Orchid	<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	1	2%		735	25%		
Purple Ramping Fumitory	<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	9	17%		132	5%		
Red Hemp-nettle	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	1	2%		310	11%		
Floating Water-plantain	<i>Luronium natans</i>	8	15%		60	2%		
Yellow Bird's-nest	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>	4	7%		199	7%		
Tubular Water Dropwort	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	12	22%		707	25%		
Lesser Butterfly Orchid	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	1	2%		810	28%		
Grass-wrack Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton compressus</i>	3	6%		33	1%		
Annual Knawel	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	11	20%		743	26%		

<b>(a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna</b>		<b>Shropshire 2016</b>		<b>West Midlands 2016</b>		<b>England 2016</b>		<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire</b>		<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</b>		<b>Current Data Source</b>	
Date of current information													
Notes		<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>		<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>		<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>		<b>Or Comparison:</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national		West Midlands  <i>England</i>			
Small-flowered Catchfly	<i>Silene gallica</i>	2	4%			239	8%						
Marsh Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	3	6%			345	12%						
Bird Indicator Species: Breeding Distribution		No. of tetrads/ % of Shropshire				No. of 10km sq/ % of GB		Shropshire/GB Trend		n/a  n/a		BTO Breeding Bird Atlas (2014) and Shropshire Ornithological Society Records <a href="https://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/birdatlas">https://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/birdatlas</a>	
2008 onwards				n/a									
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	720	83%	n/a		2753	95%	-6%	-1%				
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	674	77%			2419	84%	-2%	+6%				
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	324	37%			2369	82%	-59%	-7%				
Yellowhammer	<i>Enberiza citrinella</i>	764	88%			1939	67%	-11%	-21%				
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	405	47%			2208	77%	-46%	-10%				
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	259	30%			998	35%	-49%	-26%				
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	69	8%			558	19%	-80%	-55%				
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	291	33%			1069	37%	-29%	-22%				
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	684	79%			2589	90%	-20%	-5%				
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus</i>	398	46%			2127	74%	-46%	-9%				
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	611	70%			2136	74%	-13%	-4%				
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnuculus</i>	590	68%			2464	85%	-18%	-1%				
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	252	29%			1624	56%	-62%	-14%				

<b>(a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna</b>	<b>Shropshire 2016</b>	<b>West Midlands 2016</b>	<b>England 2016</b>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison:</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national		
Although the distribution of indicator breeding bird species has declined both nationally and locally, the scale of that decline for nearly all the species (11 out of 13) is much more pronounced in Shropshire than in England.						
Extent of Priority Habitat (ha)	27,194.55	Central/ West Region: 509,348.06	2,211,036	Shropshire supports relatively little priority habitat	n/a  n/a	Natural England Priority Habitat Inventory (Version 2, 2015) Priority habitat definitions as per JNCC <a href="https://data.gov.uk/dataset/priority-habitat-inventory-england">https://data.gov.uk/dataset/priority-habitat-inventory-england</a>
2015	(5% of Central/We st Region)	(23% of GB)				
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available						
Central/West Region includes West Midlands, Glos, Bucks, Derbs, Hamps, Herts, Leics, Northants, Staff, Surrey, Somerset, Wilts, Oxon						
Woodland cover						

<b>(a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison:</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Extent of ancient woodlands (ha) 2016  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	10,166.06 (25.3% of region)	40,241.45	363,519	Shropshire contains a quarter of the region's ancient woodland by area and accounts for a quarter of the region's woodland cover.	n/a  <i>n/a</i>	Ancient Woodland Inventory v3.5 <a href="http://www.magic.gov.uk/">http://www.magic.gov.uk/</a>
Extent of other woodlands (ha) 2011  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	28,336.41  (24.8% of region)	113,917	1,255,655		n/a  <i>n/a</i>	National inventory of woodland and trees – England <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/hcou-54pg9u">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/hcou-54pg9u</a>

**Table B2: (b) population**

<b>(b) population</b>	<b>Shropshire 2016</b>	<b>West Midlands 2016</b>	<b>England 2016</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</b>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands  <i>England</i>	
<b>Crime</b>						
The number of recorded offences per 1000 people  2016  Current data not available for West Midlands  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	14,250 total which equates to 45.9 per 1,000 population	n/a	4.513,964 total which equates to 79.0 per 1,000 population	Although Shropshire's crime levels are very low compared to national figures they represent an increase of 8% on the previous year and 9% compared to 5 years ago	n/a  n/a	Crime in England and Wales, Year End March 2016, Bulletin Tables, Office of National Statistics (ONS), July 2016  Base Mid-Year Estimates, 2014
<b>Economy</b>						
New business start- up and closure rates (as % of active businesses)  2014	Start-up: 10.1% Closure: 8.1%  <i>Start-up: 7.1%</i> <i>Closure:6.4%</i>	Start-up: 12.9% Closure: 9.6%  <i>Start-up 9.4%:</i> <i>Closure: 8.2%</i>	Start-up: 4.0% Closure: 9.7%  n/a	Increase  Business start-up rates in Shropshire are lower than in the	Increase  n/a	ONS Business Demography <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business">https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business</a>

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Previous data for England not available				West Midlands but much higher than in England. However, closure rates are lower than both regionally and nationally.  The increase in both business start-up and closure rates in Shropshire is in line with regional trends		<a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/activitysizeandlocation/bulletins/businessdemography/2014">/activitysizeandlocation/bulletins/businessdemography/2014</a>
Gross weekly pay  April 2015	£466.10  Increase compared to 2007: 16.46%  <i>F/T £400.20</i>	£493.10  Increase compared to 2007: 14.67%  <i>F/T £430</i>	£532.4  Increase compared to 2007: 16.09%  <i>F/T 458.60</i>	Increase  Weekly pay in Shropshire is lower than that in either the West Midlands or England.	Increase  <i>Increase</i>	ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construc">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construc</a>



<b>(b) population</b>	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016	<b>England</b> 2016	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:	<b>Current Data</b> <b>Source</b>
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands  <i>England</i>	
				However, Shropshire's percentage increase in gross weekly pay is higher than both regional and national increases		<a href="http://t/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=99">t/summary.asp ?mode=constr uct&amp;version=0 &amp;dataset=99</a>
GVA per head  2014	£19,424  % increase compared to previous figure 46.1%  £13,291	£20,086  % increase compared to previous figure 31.06%  £15,325	£25,367  % increase compared to previous figure 44.6%  £17,532	Increase Shropshire's GVA per head is lower than that of the West Midlands or England but has increased more than either.	Increase  <i>Increase</i>	ONS <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/regionalgvanuts2">https://www.on s.gov.uk/econo my/grossvalue addedgva/data sets/regionalgv anuts2</a>
Average size of workplace by number of employees  2014/2015	6.6 8.2	10.6 11.8	9.8 11	Decrease  The average size of	Decrease  <i>Decrease</i>	ONS Business Register of Employment Survey (BRES

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Calculated by dividing the number of employees (BRES) by the number of workplaces (UK business Count)				workplaces in Shropshire is less than in either the West Midlands or England and has decreased since the last Scoping Report.  The move to smaller workplaces in Shropshire is in line with regional and national trends		and UK Business Counts (Local Units) <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=141">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=141</a>
Percentage of workplaces employing less than 10 people.  March 2015	86.2%	82.6%	83.9%	Shropshire has a higher percentage of workplaces employing less than 10 people than both the	n/a  n/a	UK Business Counts (Local Units) <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp</a>

<b>(b) population</b>	<b>Shropshire 2016</b>	<b>West Midlands 2016</b>	<b>England 2016</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</b>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands  <i>England</i>	
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.				West Midlands and England		<a href="http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rev-ised-gcse-and-equivalent-results-in-england-2014-to-2015">?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=141</a>
<b>Education</b>						
Percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C GCSEs including English and Maths	56.5%	55.1%	53.8%	A higher percentage of students achieve academically in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England	n/a	Department for Education <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rev-ised-gcse-and-equivalent-results-in-england-2014-to-2015">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rev-ised-gcse-and-equivalent-results-in-england-2014-to-2015</a>
2014/2015					n/a	
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.						
Level of qualification of working age (16-64) residents qualified to at least NVQ level 4	35.7%	31.2%	36.8%	Increase	Increase	ONS Annual Population Survey <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=17">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=17</a>
Year ending December 2015 compared to 2006	26.9%	23.9	27.4	A higher percentage of Shropshire residents are qualified to NVQ level 4 or above than in the West Midlands, but	<i>Increase</i>	

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
				this figure is lower than nationally.  The increase in the level of qualification of working age people in Shropshire is in line with regional and national trends		
<b>Employment</b>						
Percentage of economically active people that are unemployed  Year ending March 2016  Previous data for England not available	3.8%  4.2%	5.9%  5.7%	5.2%  n/a	Decrease  The percentage of economically active people that are unemployed is lower in Shropshire than in the West	Increase  n/a	ONS Annual Population Survey <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=17">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=17</a>

<b>(b) population</b>	<b>Shropshire 2016</b>	<b>West Midlands 2016</b>	<b>England 2016</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</b>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands  <i>England</i>	
				Midlands or England and the decrease in this figure is contrary to the regional trend.		
Proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits	6.4%	9.9%	8.7%	The proportion of people claiming out-of- work benefits in Shropshire is lower than both the regional and national figures	n/a	DWP Benefits <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=105">https:// www.nomiswe b.co.uk/query/ construct/sum mary.asp?mod e=construct&amp;v ersion=0&amp;data set=105</a>
February 2016					n/a	
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.						
Percentage of out-of-work benefit claimants who have been claiming for over a year	75.2%	73.0%	75.0%	Shropshire has a higher percentage of people who have been claiming out-of- work benefit for more than a year then both	n n/a	DWP Benefits <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=105">https://www.no misweb.co.uk/ query/construc t/summary.asp ?mode=constr uct&amp;version=0 &amp;dataset=105</a>
February 2016					n/a	
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.						

<b>(b) population</b>	<b>Shropshire 2016</b>	<b>West Midlands 2016</b>	<b>England 2016</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</b>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands  <i>England</i>	
				regionally and nationally.		
Proportion of 16-64 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance/ Universal Credit  July 2016  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	1.0%	2.3%	1.7%	Shropshire has a lower number of 16-64 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit than regionally and nationally.	n/a  n/a	Claimant Count <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=162">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ query/construct/summary.asp ?mode=construct&amp;version=0 &amp;dataset=162</a>
Percentage of people of working age (16-64) that are economically active.  Year ending March 2016	84.6%  81.7%	74.8%  77.2%	78.0%  78.5%	Increase A higher percentage of the working age population are economically active in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England. The increase this figure in	Decrease  Increase	ONS Annual Population Survey <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=17">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ query/construct/summary.asp ?mode=construct&amp;version=0 &amp;dataset=17</a>

<b>(b) population</b>	<b>Shropshire 2016</b>	<b>West Midlands 2016</b>	<b>England 2016</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</b>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands  <i>England</i>	
				Shropshire is in line with both regional and national trends		
Employee job growth  2009-2014 compared to 1998 – 2006	+1.0%  17.6%	+1.0%  3.8%	+5.4%  8.8%	Decrease  Employee job growth in Shropshire is the same as in the West Midlands but this is lower than in England.  The decrease in employee job growth in Shropshire is in line with both regional and national trends	Decrease  <i>Decrease</i>	ONS Business Register of Employment Survey (BRES) Data only available for download to named officers
Employment structure (Full-time F/T and Part-time P/T employment)	F/T 63.7% P/T 36.3%	F/T 68.6% P/T 31.4%	F/T 68.5% P/T 31.5%	F/T Decrease P/T Increase	F/T Decrease	ONS Business Register of

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
2014	<i>F/T 64.8%</i> <i>P/T 32.5</i>	<i>F/T 68.8%</i> <i>P/T 31.2%</i>	<i>F/T 68.9%</i> <i>P/T 31.1%</i>	Relatively speaking, more people have part time jobs in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England. However, the increase in part-time jobs is in line with regional and national trends	P/T Increase  <i>F/T Decrease</i> <i>P/T Increase</i>	Employment Survey (BRES) Data only available for download to named officers
<b>Housing</b>						
2014  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	133,357	2,350,217	22,746,487	Shropshire households comprise 5.7% of the region's households.	n/a  <i>n/a</i>	2014 Based Household Projections produced by DCLG. <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/20">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/20</a>



<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
						<a href="#"><u>14-based-household-projections-in-england-2014-to-2039</u></a>
One-person households 2014  Previous data for West Midlands and England not available.	39,426 (29.6%)  32, 575	700,185 (29.8%)  <i>n/a</i>	6,896,781 (30.3%)  <i>n/a</i>	The percentage of single person households in Shropshire is very similar to that in the West Midlands and England.		2014 Based Household Projections produced by DCLG. <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/2014-based-household-projections-in-england-2014-to-2039"><u>https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/2014-based-household-projections-in-england-2014-to-2039</u></a>
Net housing completions  Current data only available for Shropshire				Although the number of houses completed in Shropshire was less than the annual requirement for several years, it is now higher.		Shropshire Council Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement (2016)
	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Annual Requirement<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Housing Completions</b>			
	<b>2007/08</b>	1,190	1,106			
	<b>2008/09</b>	1,190	1,265			
	<b>2009/10</b>	1,190	1,112			

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>																		
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	<table border="1"> <tr><td><b>2010/11</b></td><td>1,190</td><td>984</td></tr> <tr><td><b>2011/12</b></td><td>1,390</td><td>724</td></tr> <tr><td><b>2012/13</b></td><td>1,390</td><td>847</td></tr> <tr><td><b>2013/14</b></td><td>1,390</td><td>1,079</td></tr> <tr><td><b>2014/15</b></td><td>1,390</td><td>1,155</td></tr> <tr><td><b>2015/16</b></td><td>1,390</td><td>1,402</td></tr> </table>	<b>2010/11</b>	1,190	984	<b>2011/12</b>	1,390	724	<b>2012/13</b>	1,390	847	<b>2013/14</b>	1,390	1,079	<b>2014/15</b>	1,390	1,155	<b>2015/16</b>	1,390	1,402					
<b>2010/11</b>	1,190	984																						
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<b>2014/15</b>	1,390	1,155																						
<b>2015/16</b>	1,390	1,402																						
Statutory homelessness: eligible homeless people not in priority need per 1,000 households  2014-15  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	3.4	1.3	0.9	Levels of homelessness for those not in priority need are significantly higher in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England	n/a  n/a	Public Health Outcomes Framework (indicator 1.15i) <a href="http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/100042/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/1">http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/100042/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/1</a>																		

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>																				
						<a href="#">02/are/E06000051/iid/40301/age/1/sex/4</a>																				
Affordable housing completions Current data only available for Shropshire  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="680 703 824 847">Year</th> <th data-bbox="824 703 1084 847">Affordable Housing Completions (Net)</th> <th data-bbox="1084 703 1397 847">Percentage of Total Housing Completions that are Affordable (Net)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="680 847 824 887">2010/11</td> <td data-bbox="824 847 1084 887">350</td> <td data-bbox="1084 847 1397 887">22.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="680 887 824 927">2011/12</td> <td data-bbox="824 887 1084 927">150</td> <td data-bbox="1084 887 1397 927">25.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="680 927 824 967">2012/13</td> <td data-bbox="824 927 1084 967">130</td> <td data-bbox="1084 927 1397 967">19.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="680 967 824 1007">2013/14</td> <td data-bbox="824 967 1084 1007">210</td> <td data-bbox="1084 967 1397 1007">14.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="680 1007 824 1046">2014/15</td> <td data-bbox="824 1007 1084 1046">320</td> <td data-bbox="1084 1007 1397 1046">28.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="680 1046 824 1145">Total</td> <td data-bbox="824 1046 1084 1145">2,080</td> <td data-bbox="1084 1046 1397 1145">24.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Affordable Housing Completions (Net)	Percentage of Total Housing Completions that are Affordable (Net)	2010/11	350	22.7%	2011/12	150	25.0%	2012/13	130	19.5%	2013/14	210	14.1%	2014/15	320	28.1%	Total	2,080	24.2%	Percentage of Total Housing Completions that are Affordable (Net)	Affordable housing targets vary from 10 -20% (of all completions) according to geographic location.  The average delivery rate for the past 5 years of around 24% for Shropshire (as a whole) is above this level. However, this has fluctuated from 14.1% to 28.1% and may also mask significant locational variations.		Shropshire Council FOAHN Report (2016)
Year	Affordable Housing Completions (Net)	Percentage of Total Housing Completions that are Affordable (Net)																								
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Total	2,080	24.2%																								
Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs  2015  Current data only available for Shropshire	Shropshire pitch requirements 2014/15 to 2018/19 Excluding turnover pitches = 19	n/a	n/a	Decrease  The number of pitches required for the Gypsy and Traveller community in	n/a  n/a	Shropshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)																				

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Including turnover pitches: = -16 (This is a negative requirement) Therefore, no additional identified need for general sites taking into account expected pitch turnover.  A specific requirement for a permanent yard (5 households) for travelling show people is identified			Shropshire has decreased since 2008 and there is now no additional identified need for general sites. There is a small requirement for transit pitched a for a permanent yard		2014/15 - 2025/26  (updated January 2015)

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
	A requirement for 5 transit pitches is identified  <i>LA Pitch Requirements 2007-2012: Shropshire: 63</i>					
Average property price (median)  2014  Previous data for West Midlands and England not available  Note: information in the 2008 SA scoping report was calculated using a different methodology. The comparable figure for 2009 has been taken from the 2016 FOAHN	£177,000  £167,000	£168,000  <i>n/a</i>	£217,000  <i>n/a</i>	The median house price in Shropshire has increased since 2009 and whilst this is higher than the regional median it is lower than the national median.	<i>n/a</i>  <i>n/a</i>	Shropshire Council FOAHN Report (2016)
Average monthly rent for 2014/15	Lower Quartile: £450	Data not available	Lower Quartile: £494	The average monthly rent in	<i>n/a</i>	Shropshire Council

<b>(b) population</b>	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016	<b>England</b> 2016	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:	<b>Current Data</b> <b>Source</b>
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands  <i>England</i>	
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Median: £550		Median £625	Shropshire is lower than comparable figures for England	<i>n/a</i>	FOAHN Report (2016)
Overcrowding rate (% of households with 1 room too few)  2011	4.0%  3.5%	6.8%  5.6%	8.7%  7.1%	Increase  Whilst overcrowding rates have risen in Shropshire in line with regional and national trends, they remain significantly lower than elsewhere in the West Midlands or England.	Increase  <i>Increase</i>	Shropshire Council FOAHN Report (2016)
<b>Population structure</b>						
Current population	311,380	5,751,000	54,786,327	Increase	<i>n/a</i>	2015 Mid-Year Population

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
2015 compared to 2005  Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	<i>289,000 approx.</i>  approximate increase 2005 to 2015: 22,380 (7.75%)			Shropshire's population has increased by about 7.75% (22,380 people) since 2005	<i>n/a</i>	Estimates, Office for National Statistics <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets</a>
Projected percentage population growth 2016-2036  Forecasted population % growth 2006 – 2026  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	<u>2016:</u> 312,408 <u>2036:</u> 336,531  Increase: 24,123 (7.7%)	<u>2016:</u> 5,784,912 <u>2036:</u> 6,406,243  Increase: 621,331 (10.7%)	<u>2016:</u> 55,218,701 <u>2036:</u> 62,403,948  Increase: 7,185,247 (13.0%)	Increase  Although Shropshire's population is projected to increase, the percentage change is expected to be less than that in both the West	Increase  <i>Increase</i>	2014 Based Sub-National Population Projections, Office for National Statistics. <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration">http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration</a>

<b>(b) population</b>	<b>Shropshire 2016</b>	<b>West Midlands 2016</b>	<b>England 2016</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</b>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands  <i>England</i>	
				Midlands and England		<a href="#">gration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2</a>
Population Density (people per hectare)  2011 compared to 2005	0.97  0.9	4.42  4.1	4.21  3.86	Increase  Shropshire's population density has increased in common with that of the West Midlands and England but is still substantially below regional and national levels	Increase  <i>Increase</i>	Area (Hectares) sourced: 2011 Census Key Statistics Table KS101EW Usual Resident Population. <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder</a>
Diversity of Population  2011	BME / Mixed Population: 2.0%  1.2%	BME / Mixed Population: 17.3%  11.3%	BME / Mixed Population: 14.6%  <i>n/a</i>	Increase  Although Shropshire's population	Increase  <i>Increase</i>	2011 Census Table KS201 Ethnic Group, Office for National



<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Previous data for England not available				diversity is much lower than regional and national levels, it has increased in common with the West Midlands.		Statistics. <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder</a>
Age structure of Shropshire population (RA= Retirement Age)  2015  Previous data for West Midlands not available	<u>0–15 years</u> 15.5% <u>16- 29 years</u> 16.2 % <u>30–44 years</u> 16.4% <u>45–RA</u> 28.5% <u>RA–74:</u> 12.9% <u>75 years+</u> 10.5%  <u>0–15 years</u> 18.2%	<u>0–15 years</u> 18.34% <u>16- 29 years</u> 19.63% <u>30–44 years</u> 18.70% <u>45–RA</u> 25.14% <u>RA–74:</u> 9.90% <u>75 years+</u> 8.30%	<u>0–15 years</u> 17.88% <u>16- 29 years</u> 19.29% <u>30–44 years</u> 19.78% <u>45–RA</u> 25.34% <u>RA–74:</u> 9.65% <u>75 years+</u> 8.08%	<u>0 – 15 years</u> Decrease <u>16 – 29 years</u> Increase <u>30 – 44 years</u> Decrease <u>45 – RA</u> Increase <u>R. A. – 74:</u> Decrease <u>75 years+</u> Increase  Changes in the age structure of Shropshire’s	n/a  <u>0 – 15 years</u> Decrease <u>16 – 29 years</u> Increase <u>30 – 44 years</u> Decrease <u>45 – RA</u> Increase <u>R. A. – 74:</u> Decrease <u>75 years+</u>	2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics: <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder</a>

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
	<u>16–29 years</u> 14.3% <u>30–44 years</u> 20.1% <u>45-RA</u> 24.5% <u>RA-74:</u> 13.6% <u>75 years+</u> 9.2%		<u>16–29 years</u> 18.3% <u>30–44 years</u> 22.1% <u>30–44 years</u> 21.9% <u>RA-74:</u> 10.9% <u>75 years+</u> 7.7%	population are in line with national changes, but a greater percentage of Shropshire’s population is older (45 years or more) than either regionally or nationally	<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Transport and accessibility</b>						
Percentage of households connected to superfast broadband (download speeds >30Mbps)  2015  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	60%	86%	84%	The percentage of households connected to superfast broadband in Shropshire is lower than in either the West Midlands or England	n/a  n/a	Ofcom <a href="http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/market-data-research/market-data/infrastructure/connected-nations-">http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/market-data-research/market-data/infrastructure/connected-nations-</a>

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
						<a href="#">2015/downloads/</a>
Average distance travelled to work 2011  Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	18.7km 2011  <i>15.88km</i>	14.1km  <i>n/a</i>	14.9km  <i>n/a</i>	The average distance travelled to work in Shropshire has increased and is also higher than both the regional and national averages	n/a  n/a	ONS 2011 Census Distance Travelled to Work <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=153">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=153</a>
In and out commuting levels 2011  Current data only available for Shropshire  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	In-commuters: 29,111 20,786 Increase of 40%  Out-commuters: 34,424 33,011 Increase of 4.2%	n/a	n/a	Although more people still travel out of Shropshire to work than travel in, there has been a much larger percentage increase in	n/a  n/a	ONS 2011 Census Origin and Destination tables <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?theme">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?theme</a>

<b>(b) population</b>	<b>Shropshire 2016</b>	<b>West Midlands 2016</b>	<b>England 2016</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</b>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands  <i>England</i>	
	Net Commuting: -5,313			those coming in to the county to work than in residents who work out of county.		<u>=75&amp;subgrp= Origin+Destina tion</u>
Percentage using car (driver or passenger) as main means of getting to work	47.5%	44.4%	40.1%	Decrease	n/a	ONS 2011 Census Method of Travel to Work <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=568">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ query/construct/summary.asp ?mode=constr uct&amp;version=0 &amp;dataset=568</a>
2011 compared to 2001	65.6%	n/a	n/a	Whilst the number of people travelling to work by car in Shropshire has decreased significantly since 2001, it is still slightly higher than both regional and national figures	n/a	
Previous data for West Midlands and England not available						
Percentage of households with no car	15.8%	15.8%	25.8%	Decrease	Decrease	ONS 2011 Census Car/Van availability
2011	17.7%	26.8%	26.8%	The decrease in the percentage	Decrease	

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
				of households without a car follows regional and national trends and is now in line with the figure for the West Midlands		<a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=621">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=621</a>
Rate of people killed or seriously injured on the roads per 100,000 residents  2012-14  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	43.8  <i>n/a</i>	33.2  <i>n/a</i>	39.3  <i>n/a</i>	A higher number of people are killed or seriously injured on Shropshire roads than in either the West Midlands or England	n/a  <i>n/a</i>	Public Health Outcomes Framework (indicator 1.10) <a href="http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/1000042/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051/iid/40301/age/1/sex/4">http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/1000042/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051/iid/40301/age/1/sex/4</a>

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Reason for travel and mode of travel: miles per person per year  (Average distance travelled by purpose and main mode) (not including London)  Data currently only available for England (2014) so no comparisons can be made for Shropshire.	No available data	No available data	<u>Commuting:</u> Walk:14 Bike:20 Car/van driver: 810 Car/van passenger: 106 Motorcycle: 14 Other 4  <u>Business</u> Walk:2 Bike:2 Car/van driver: 461 Car/van passenger: 40 Motorcycle: 2 Other: 4			Department for Transport, modal comparisons: Table NTS0410 <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/nts03-modal-comparisons">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/nts03-modal-comparisons</a>

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
			<u>Education/ Escort education</u> Walk:27 Bike:3 Car/van driver: 100 Car/van passenger: 83 Motorcycle: - Other:28  <u>Shopping</u> Walk:23 Bike:3 Car/van driver: 384 Car/van passenger: 220 Motorcycle: 1 Other: 2			

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
			<u>Other escort</u> Walk:5 Bike: - Car/van driver: 265 Car/van passenger: 145 Motorcycle: - Other: -  <u>Personal business</u> Walk:12 Bike:2 Car/van driver: 255 Car/van passenger: 154 Motorcycle: 2 Other: 4			



<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
			<u>Leisure</u> Walk:28 Bike:25 Car/van driver: 991 Car/van passenger: 1034 Motorcycle: 11 Other: 67  <u>Other including just walk</u> Walk: 38 Bike: - Car/van driver: 3 Car/van passenger: - Motorcycle: - Other: -  <u>All purpose</u> Walk: 149			

<b>(b) population</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
			Bike: 56 Car/van driver: 3268 Car/van passenger: 1783 Motorcycle: 30 Other: 109			

**Table B3: (c) human health**

<b>(c) human health</b>	<b>Shropshire 2016</b>	<b>West Midlands 2016</b>	<b>England 2016</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</b>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands  <i>England</i>	
Life expectancy at birth  2012-2014  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Male: 80.2  Female: 84.1	Male: 78.9  Female: 82.9	Male: 79.5  Female: 83.2	Men and women's life expectancy is higher in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England.	n/a  n/a	Public Health Outcomes Framework (indicator 0.1ii) <a href="http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/1000049/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051">http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/1000049/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051</a>
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (age standardised per 100,000 population)  2012-2014	Male: 206.5  Female: 119	Male: 246.2  Female: 143	Male: 230.1  Female: 138.4	Shropshire residents have lower mortality rates from preventable causes than people in either the West	n/a  n/a	Public Health Outcomes Framework (indicator 4.03) <a href="http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-">http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-</a>

<b>(c) human health</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.				Midlands or England		<a href="http://framework#page/0/gid/1000049/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051">framework#page/0/gid/1000049/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051</a>
<p>Percentage of people in Shropshire/West Midlands/England living in an LSOA ranked within Decile 1 or Decile 2 of the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain</p> <p>Decile 1 = 10% most deprived LSOAs in England Decile 2 = between 10-20% most deprived LSOAs in England</p> <p>% of total population of Shropshire/West Midlands/England: mid 2012 (excluding prisoners)</p> <p>Current data not directly comparable with previous data</p>	<p>Decile 1: 0.53%</p> <p>Decile 2: 2.58%</p>	<p>Decile 1: 8.79%</p> <p>Decile 2: 15.61%</p>	<p>Decile 1: 9.80%</p> <p>Decile 2: 9.95%</p>	<p>The percentage of people living in health deprivation and disability is much lower in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England.</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>Decile information: The English Indices of Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities and Local Government, © Crown Copyright 2016.</p> <p>Population information: Office for National</p>

<b>(c) human health</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
						Statistics, © Crown Copyright 2016).
Percentage of adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week  2015  Current data not directly comparable with previous data	62.2%  <i>% of people who do 30 minutes of physical activity at least 3 times a week:</i> 22.1%	55.1%  <i>% of people who do 30 minutes of physical activity at least 3 times a week:</i> 19.3%	57.0%  <i>% of people who do 30 minutes of physical activity at least 3 times a week:</i> (GB) 21.0	People in Shropshire are more active physically than in either the West Midlands or England.  Although the data is not directly comparable, it can be inferred that physical activity rates have increased in Shropshire in line with the regional and national trend.	n/a  n/a	Public Health Outcomes Framework (indicator 3.13i) <a href="http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/1000042/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051/iid/40301/age/1/sex/4">http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/1000042/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051/iid/40301/age/1/sex/4</a>

<p><b>(c) human health</b></p> <p>Date of current information</p> <p>Notes</p>	<p><b>Shropshire</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>West Midlands</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>England</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire</p> <p><b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national</p>	<p><b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</p> <p>West Midlands</p> <p><i>England</i></p>	<p><b>Current Data Source</b></p>
<p>Fuel poverty: the % of households that experience fuel poverty based on the low income-high cost methodology</p> <p>2013</p> <p>Previous data for West Midlands and England not available</p>	<p>13.2</p> <p><i>Shropshire has a high rate of fuel poverty with around 20,000 households considered to be affected. Rural areas to the south are particularly affected</i></p>	<p>13.9</p> <p><i>n/a</i></p>	<p>10.4</p> <p><i>n/a</i></p>	<p>Although fuel poverty in Shropshire is similar to that in the West Midlands it is higher than the in England.</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p><i>n/a</i></p>	<p>Public Health Outcomes Framework (indicator 1.17) <a href="http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/1000042/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051/iid/40301/age/1/sex/4">http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/1000042/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051/iid/40301/age/1/sex/4</a></p>
<p>Percentage of people using outdoor space for exercise/health reasons</p> <p>Mar 2014- Feb 2015</p>	<p>20.3%</p>	<p>16.9%</p>	<p>17.9%</p>	<p>A higher percentage of Shropshire's population use outdoor space for exercise or health reasons than in the West</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p><i>n/a</i></p>	<p>Public Health Outcomes Framework (indicator 1.16) <a href="http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-">http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-</a></p>

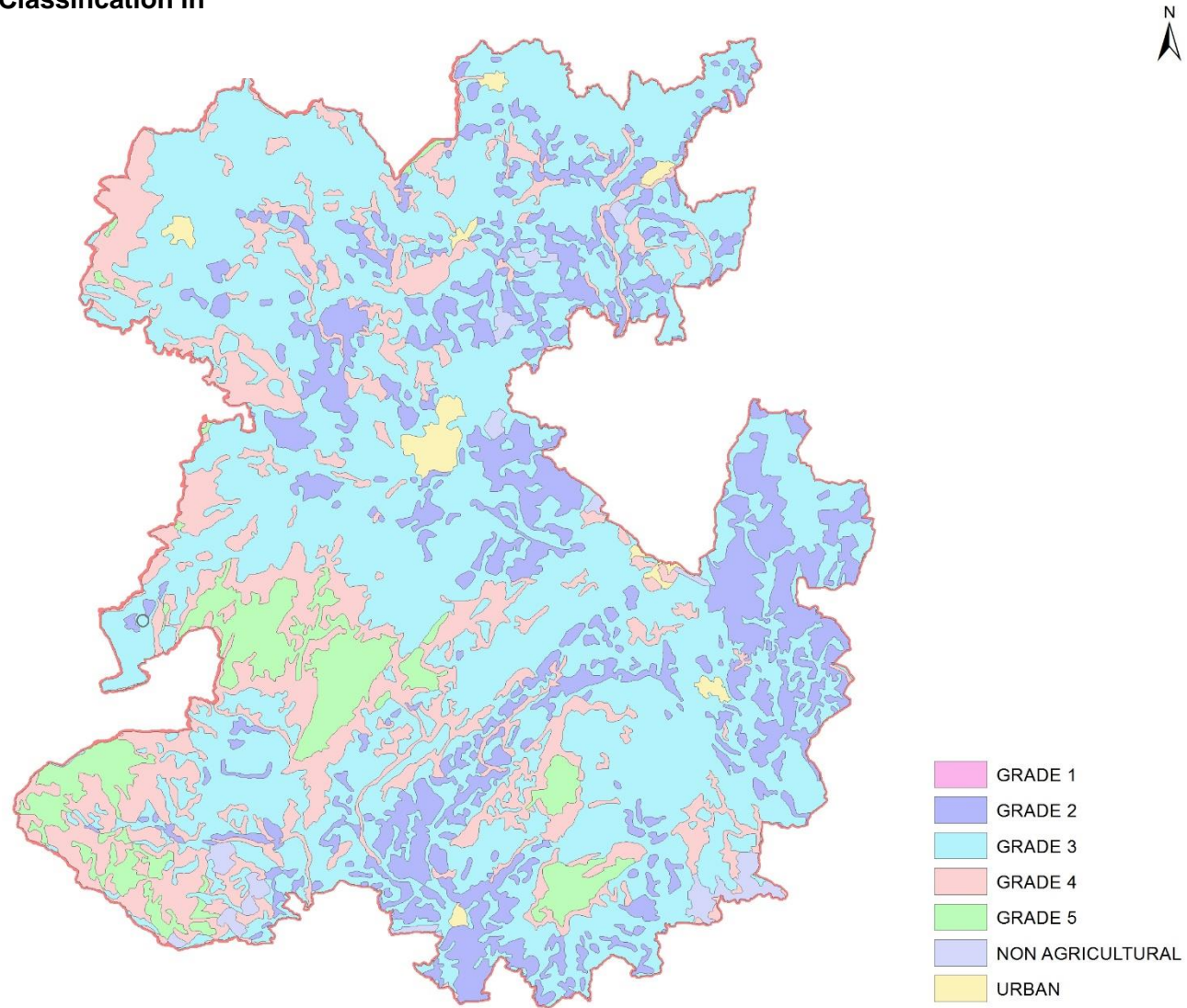
<b>(c) human health</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.				Midlands or England.		<a href="#">framework#page/0/qid/1000041/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051/iid/40301/age/1/sex/4</a>
Fraction of mortality attributable to air pollution  2013  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	4.2%  <i>n/a</i>	5.4%  <i>n/a</i>	5.3%  <i>n/a</i>	Air pollution causes less deaths in Shropshire than in the West Midlands and England	n/a  <i>n/a</i>	Public Health Outcomes Framework (indicator 3.01) <a href="http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/1000042/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051/iid/40301/age/1/sex/4">http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/1000042/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051/iid/40301/age/1/sex/4</a>

**Table B4: (f) soil**

<b>(f) soil</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
<p>Comparative data for soil is not available.</p> <p>A map of Shropshire showing agricultural land classification is included below (Map 1) Other information on soil type, contaminant levels and agricultural land classification is available in mapped form as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National soil map of England and Wales <a href="http://www.landis.org.uk/data/natmap.cfm">http://www.landis.org.uk/data/natmap.cfm</a></li> <li>2. National soil inventory <a href="http://www.landis.org.uk/data/nsi.cfm">http://www.landis.org.uk/data/nsi.cfm</a></li> <li>3. Contaminant distribution in soil (arsenic, cadmium, copper, nickel and lead), <a href="http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/bccs/home.html">http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/bccs/home.html</a></li> <li>4. Agricultural land classification map for the West Midlands <a href="http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/130044?category=23033">http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/130044?category=23033</a></li> </ol> <p>In addition, the Shropshire Council Contaminated Land Strategy (2013) can be found at: <a href="http://new.shropshire.gov.uk/media/1780/shropshire-council-contaminated-land-strategy-2013_v9-final.pdf">http://new.shropshire.gov.uk/media/1780/shropshire-council-contaminated-land-strategy-2013_v9-final.pdf</a></p>						



**Map 1: Agricultural Land Classification in Shropshire**



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**Table B5 (g) water**

<b>(g) water</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Percentage of water bodies affected by water management issues  2015  Current data for the Severn River Basin  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Physical modifications: 27%  Pollution from waste water: 29%  Pollution from towns, cities and transport: 12%  Changes to the natural flow and level of water: 7%  Negative effects of invasive non-native species: <1%	n/a	Physical modifications: 39%  Pollution from waste water: 35%  Pollution from towns, cities and transport: 11%  Changes to the natural flow and level of water: 6%  Negative effects of invasive non-native species: 2%	Shropshire's water bodies are less affected than England's for all water management issues except pollution from rural areas.	n/a  n/a	River Basin Management Plan: Severn River Basin District <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501290/Severn_RBD_Part_1_river_basin_management_plan.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501290/Severn_RBD_Part_1_river_basin_management_plan.pdf</a>  and National RBMP Evidence and Data Report <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government">https://www.gov.uk/government</a>

<b>(g) water</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
	Pollution from rural areas: 40%  Pollution from abandoned mines: 2%		Pollution from rural areas: 35%  Pollution from abandoned mines:3%			<a href="http://nt/publications/river-basin-management-plans-national-evidence-and-data-report">nt/publications/river-basin-management-plans-national-evidence-and-data-report</a>
Status of groundwater  2015  Current data for the Severn River Basin  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Good or better chemical status: 64% (27 out of 42 waterbodies)  Good or better quantitative status: 79% (33 out of 42 waterbodies)	n/a	Good or better chemical status: 53%  Good or better quantitative status: 69%	Groundwater in Shropshire has a better status than groundwater nationally.	n/a  n/a	River Basin Management Plan: Severn River Basin District <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501290/Severn_RBD_Part_1_river_basin_management_plan.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501290/Severn_RBD_Part_1_river_basin_management_plan.pdf</a>

<b>(g) water</b> Date of current information  Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
						and National RBMP Evidence and Data Report <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/river-basin-management-plans-national-evidence-and-data-report">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/river-basin-management-plans-national-evidence-and-data-report</a>
Status of surface water  2015  Current data for the Severn River Basin  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Good or better ecological status or potential: 20% (151 out of 755 waterbodies)  Good or better chemical status: 95%	n/a	Good or better ecological status or potential: 17%  Good or better chemical status: Data not available	The ecological status of surface waters in Shropshire is better than that of surface waters in England	n/a  n/a	River Basin Management Plan: Severn River Basin District <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501290/Se">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501290/Se</a>

<b>(g) water</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
	(720 out of 755 waterbodies)					vern RBD Part 1 river basin management plan.pdf  and National RBMP Evidence and Data Report <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/river-basin-management-plans-national-evidence-and-data-report">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/river-basin-management-plans-national-evidence-and-data-report</a>
Number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency objections on the grounds of flood risk  2013/14 compared to 2006/7	Total no. of applications EA objected to: 17  Permission refused on	n/a	n/a	No planning applications were granted contrary to EA objections on the grounds of	n/a  n/a	Shropshire Council: Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR)

<b>(g) water</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Current data only available for Shropshire  Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	grounds of flood risk: 4 (24%)  Permission refused on other grounds: 2 (12%)  Application withdrawn: 1 (6%)  Permitted with condition(s) to reduce flood risk: 10 (59%)  <i>No permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk</i>			flood risk in Shropshire in 2013-14.  Approximately a third of those which EA had initially objected to were refused (either on flood risk or other grounds) but the majority (59%) were subsequently granted with modifications to reduce flood risk.		2013-14, 2014-15 <a href="http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/annual-report-2014-2015-final.pdf">http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/annual-report-2014-2015-final.pdf</a>
Comparative data for several other aspects of the water environment is not available.						

<b>(g) water</b>	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016	<b>England</b> 2016	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>			
<p>Information on flood zones, nitrate vulnerable zones and groundwater source protection zones is available as interactive maps form as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Flood map for planning: <a href="http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/37837.aspx">http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/37837.aspx</a></li> <li>2. Nitrate vulnerable zones: <a href="http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/141443.aspx">http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/141443.aspx</a></li> <li>3. Groundwater source protection zones: <a href="http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/37833.aspx">http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/37833.aspx</a></li> </ol>						





<p><b>(h) air</b></p> <p>Date of current information</p> <p>Notes</p>	<p><b>Shropshire</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>West Midlands</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>England</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire</p> <p><b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national</p>	<p><b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</p> <p>West Midlands</p> <p><i>England</i></p>	<p><b>Current Data Source</b></p>
	<p>House situated on the junction of the A483 (between Sweeny Hall and Lllynclys Crossroads) and Albridge Lane.</p> <p><i>Shropshire has 5 Air Quality Management Areas* (AQMAs), 3 of which are located in Shrewsbury, 1 in Oswestry and 1 in Bridgnorth.</i></p>					
<p>Annual average of NO<sup>2</sup> in AQMA 2016</p>	<p>1. Shrewsbury (Bayston Hill): 40.9 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Legislation places a duty on all local authorities to work towards an</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p><i>n/a</i></p>	<p>Shropshire Council USA 2015.</p>

<b>(h) air</b> Date of current information  Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Current data only available for Shropshire  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	2. Shrewsbury (Heathgates roundabout): 34.3 µg/m <sup>3</sup>  3. Shrewsbury town centre: 60.8 µg/m <sup>3</sup>  4. Bridgnorth: 51.2 µg/m <sup>3</sup> .  5. Oswestry: 32.4 µg/m <sup>3</sup> .			annual mean of 40µg/m <sup>3</sup> NO <sup>2</sup> Three of Shropshire's Air Quality Management Areas have annual average nitrogen dioxide levels above the legal minimum.		

**Table B7: (i) climatic factors**

<b>(i) climatic factors</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Estimated per capita emissions (tonnes) of carbon dioxide  2014  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	6.9	7.1 (Mean for all Local Authority Districts in West Midlands)	6.0	Shropshire has a higher per capita level of carbon dioxide emissions than England but this is lower than the West Midlands average.	n/a  n/a	Local Government Association (DECC) <a href="http://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lqstandard?mod-metric=53&amp;mod-period=3&amp;mod-area=E9200001&amp;mod-group=AllLnCountryEngland">http://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lqstandard?mod-metric=53&amp;mod-period=3&amp;mod-area=E9200001&amp;mod-group=AllLnCountryEngland</a>
Estimated carbon dioxide emissions per sector (kt)  2014	Industry & Commercial Electricity: 386 (18%)  Industry & Commercial Gas: 121 (5.7%)			Although the data was not collected in the	n/a	Shropshire: National Atmospheric

<b>(i) climatic factors</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Current data only available for Shropshire  Current data not directly comparable with previous data	Large Industrial Installations: 8 (0.4%) Industrial & Commercial Other Fuels: 163 (7.6%) Agricultural Combustion: 114 (5.3%) Domestic Electricity: 239 (11.2%) Domestic Gas: 197 (9.2%) Domestic Other Fuels: 149 (6.7%) Road Transport (A roads): 391 (18.3%) Road Transport (Motorways): 61 (2.7%) Road Transport (Minor roads): 199 (9.3%) Diesel Railways: 25 (1.2%) Transport Other: 52 (2.4%)			same way in 2008 it is clear that there has been a decrease in total carbon dioxide emissions in Shropshire (as measured by sector).  Non-motorway road transport ('A' and minor roads) is the single sector emitting the most carbon dioxide in Shropshire. This has not	n/a	Emissions Inventory <a href="http://naei.defra.gov.uk/data/local-authority-co2-map">http://naei.defra.gov.uk/data/local-authority-co2-map</a>

<b>(i) climatic factors</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
	LULUCF Net Emissions: 36 (1.7%) Total for all sectors: 2,139  <i>Industry and Commercial: 979 (34%)</i>  <i>Domestic: 722 (25%)</i>  <i>Road Transport: 1085 (38%)</i>  <i>Land use, land use change &amp; Forestry: 76 (3%)</i>  <i>Total: 2,862 kt CO2</i>			changed since 2008. Emissions from the energy use sectors (both commercial and domestic electricity, gas and other fuels) are larger than all emissions from road use. This was also the case in 2008.  However, there has been a decrease in the % share of emissions from both energy		

<b>(i) climatic factors</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
				use and road transport sectors since 2008 (59% to 51.7% and 38% to 30.3% respectively)		
Residual fuel consumption (thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)  Consumption of coal, petroleum, manufactured solid fuels, bioenergy and waste not used for electricity generation or road transport.  2013  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Total: 146.6  Petroleum: 108.1 (73.7%)  Coal: 19.6 (13.4%)  Manufactured solid fuels: 3.8 (2.6%)  Bio-energy and wastes: 15.0	Total: 1,118.9  Petroleum: 91.8 (61.8%)  Coal: 196.2 (17.5%)  Manufactured solid fuels: 64.7 (5.8%)  Bio-energy and wastes: 166.2	Total: 14,281.9  Petroleum: 8,643.8 (60.5%)  Coal: 1,733.6 (12.1%)  Manufactured solid fuels: 1,733.6 (18.3%)  Bio-energy and wastes: 1,288.4	Petroleum makes up a higher percentage of those fuels not used for electricity generation or road transport in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England.  Conversely, manufactured	n/a  n/a	Sub-national residual fuel consumption statistics: 2005 – 2013 <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/estimates-of-non-gas-non-electricity-and-non-road-transport-fuels-at-regional">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/estimates-of-non-gas-non-electricity-and-non-road-transport-fuels-at-regional-</a>

<b>(i) climatic factors</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
	(10.3%)	(14.9%)	(9%)	solid fuels comprise a lower proportion of the residual fuels in Shropshire than regionally or nationally.		<u>and-local-authority-level</u>
Total installed capacity of renewable energy installations by type (kWh)  June 2016  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	<u>Photovoltaic</u> Domestic: 23,488 Non-domestic: 14, 803 Total: 38,291  <u>Wind</u> Domestic: 222 Non-domestic: 1,984 Total: 2,206	<u>Photovoltaic</u> Domestic: 210,287 Non-domestic: 80,280 Total: 290,567  <u>Wind</u> Domestic: 887 Non-domestic: 5,990 Total: 6,877	<u>Photovoltaic</u> Domestic: 2,200,086 Non-domestic: 935,000 Total: 3,135,983  <u>Wind</u> Domestic: 17,334 Non-domestic: 229,481 Total: 246,815	The split of energy generation across domestic/non-domestic installations is the same in Shropshire as in the West Midlands and England. That is to say that in Shropshire,	n/a  n/a	Sub-regional Feed in Tariffs Statistics <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/sub-regional-feed-in-tariffs-confirmed-on-the-cfr-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/sub-regional-feed-in-tariffs-confirmed-on-the-cfr-statistics</a>

<b>(i) climatic factors</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
	<p><u>Hydro:</u> Domestic: 0  Non domestic: 164 Total: 164</p> <p><u>Anaerobic:</u> Domestic: 0 Non domestic: 11,734 Total: 11,734</p> <p><u>Micro CHP:</u> Domestic: 4 Non-domestic: 0 Total: 4 Total installed domestic and non-domestic</p>	<p><u>Hydro:</u> Domestic: 76  Non-domestic: 590 Total: 666</p> <p><u>Anaerobic:</u> Domestic: 0 Non-domestic: 25,462 Total: 25,462</p> <p><u>Micro CHP:</u> Domestic:58 Non-domestic: 2 Total: 60 Total installed domestic and non-domestic</p>	<p><u>Hydro:</u> Domestic: 1433  Non-domestic: 8,937 Total: 10,370</p> <p><u>Anaerobic:</u> Domestic:4 Non-domestic: 153,027 Total: 152,031</p> <p><u>Micro CHP:</u> Domestic:469 Non-domestic: 10 Total: 469 Total installed domestic and non-domestic</p>	domestic photovoltaic and MicroCHP generate more energy than non-domestic, but this is the other way round for wind, hydro and anaerobic, non-domestic generation.		



<b>(i) climatic factors</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
	capacity, all technologies, 52,399	capacity, all technologies, 323,631	capacity, all technologies, 3,545,668			
Percentage share of total renewable energy generated by type  June 2016  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Photovoltaic: 73%  Wind: 4.2%  Hydro: 0.3%  Anaerobic: 22.4%  Micro CHP: < 0.01%	Photovoltaic: 89.8%  Wind: 2.1%  Hydro: 0.2%  Anaerobic: 7.9%  MicroCHP: 0.02%	Photovoltaic: 88.5%  Wind: 7%  Hydro: 0.3%  Anaerobic: 4.3%  Micro CHP: 0.01%	Photovoltaic energy generation is by far the greatest source of renewable energy in Shropshire as it is regionally and nationally. More energy is produced from the wind in Shropshire than in the West Midlands, but this is less than is	n/a  n/a	Sub-regional Feed in Tariffs Statistics <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/sub-regional-feed-in-tariffs-confirmed-on-the-cfr-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/sub-regional-feed-in-tariffs-confirmed-on-the-cfr-statistics</a>

<b>(i) climatic factors</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
				produced nationally.  However, significantly more renewable energy comes from the anaerobic sector in Shropshire than it does either regionally or nationally.		

**Table B8: (j) material assets**

<b>(j) material assets</b>	<b>Shropshire 2016</b>	<b>West Midlands 2016</b>	<b>England 2016</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</b>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information						
Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Proportion of new residential addresses created by previous land usage category.	<u>All previously developed uses:</u> 39%	n/a	<u>All previously developed uses:</u> 58%	The percentage of previously developed land used for housing in Shropshire is lower than in England.	n/a	<u>Land use change statistics - live tables 2014 to 2015</u> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-land-use-change-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-land-use-change-statistics</a>
2013-15	<u>All non – previously developed land:</u> 61%		<u>All non – previously developed land:</u> 42%		n/a	
Current data not available for West Midlands	<u>Of which</u> Agriculture: 19%		<u>Of which</u> Agriculture: 5%	A higher percentage of agricultural, forest, open land, water and otherwise undeveloped land became residential in Shropshire than in England between 2013 and 2015.		
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Forest, open land and water: 2%		Forest, open land and water: 1%			
	Outdoor recreation: 0%		Outdoor recreation: 1%			
	Residential garden: 7%		Residential garden: 7%			

<b>(j) material assets</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
	Undeveloped land: 28% Vacant- not previously developed: 5%		Undeveloped land: 17% Vacant- not previously developed: 11%			
Total Waste generated  2014 (Shropshire) 2012 (England) 2005 (Shropshire previous)  Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	Total: 0.93mt  Of which construction and demolition: 41%  commercial and industrial businesses: 41%  municipal waste: 17% <i>Total 1.22 mt</i> <i>Of which construction and demolition:</i>	n/a	15.5mt approx.	Decrease  The amount of waste generated in Shropshire decreased by about 32% between 2005 and 2014. Of this, the percentage share attributed to the municipal sector decreased slightly whilst the percentage	n/a  n/a	Shropshire Council: Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) 2013-14, 2014-15 <a href="http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/amr-2014-2015-final.pdf">http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/amr-2014-2015-final.pdf</a>

<b>(j) material assets</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
	40%  <i>commercial and industrial businesses: 45%</i>  <i>municipal waste: 15%</i>			share of waste generated by commercial and industrial businesses increased.		
Residual household waste (rubbish not able to be recycled, re-used or composted).  2014/15  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	568.5 kg per household	577 kg per household	558 kg per household	The amount of residual waste per household in Shropshire is very similar to regional and national figures (approx. 10kg less and more respectively).	n/a  n/a	<u>Local authority collected waste generation from April 2000 to March 2015 (England and regions) and local authority data April 2014 to March 2015</u> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government">https://www.gov.uk/government</a>

<p><b>(j) material assets</b></p> <p>Date of current information</p> <p>Notes</p>	<p><b>Shropshire</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>West Midlands</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>England</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire</p> <p><b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national</p>	<p><b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</p> <p>West Midlands</p> <p><i>England</i></p>	<p><b>Current Data Source</b></p>
						<p><a href="#">nt/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables</a></p>
<p>Management of municipal waste in Shropshire</p> <p>2014 compared with 2006/7</p> <p>Current data only available for Shropshire</p> <p>Previous data for West Midlands and England not available</p>	<p>Recycled &amp; composted: 54%</p> <p>Energy recovery: 37%</p> <p>Landfill disposal: 9%</p> <p><i>Recycled &amp; composted: 38%</i></p> <p><i>Energy recovery: 0%</i></p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Decrease in amount of waste going to landfill</p> <p>Since 2006/7 there has been a significant decrease in the amount of waste being landfilled in Shropshire. In 2014, 91% of all waste produced in Shropshire was either recycled, composted or</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p><i>n/a</i></p>	<p>Shropshire Council: Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) 2013-14, 2014-15</p> <p><a href="http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/amr-2014-2015-final.pdf">http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/amr-2014-2015-final.pdf</a></p>

<b>(j) material assets</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
	<i>Landfill disposal:</i> 63%			used to generate electricity.		
The production of primary land-won aggregates in Shropshire (including Telford and Wrekin)  2014 compared with 2005 Previous ten year averages not available  Current data only available for Shropshire  Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	<u>Sand and gravel:</u> 0.63mt  Ten-year average (2004 to 2014): 0.70mt  <u>Crushed rock:</u> 3.13mt  Ten-year average (2004 to 2014): 2.36mt  <i>Sand and gravel:</i> <i>0.829mt</i>	n/a	n/a	Sand and gravel production decreased in the Shropshire/ Telford and Wrekin area between 2005 and 2014 whilst crushed rock production increased over the same time period.	n/a  n/a	Shropshire Council: Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) 2013-14, 2014-15 <a href="http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/amr-2014-2015-final.pdf">http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/amr-2014-2015-final.pdf</a>

<p><b>(j) material assets</b></p> <p>Date of current information</p> <p>Notes</p>	<p><b>Shropshire</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>West Midlands</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>England</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire</p> <p><b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national</p>	<p><b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</p> <p>West Midlands</p> <p><i>England</i></p>	<p><b>Current Data Source</b></p>
	<p><i>Crushed rock: 2.51mt</i></p>					
<p>Primary land won-aggregates reserves and land-banks in Shropshire (including Telford and Wrekin)</p> <p>2014 compared with 2005</p> <p>Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.</p>	<p><u>Sand and gravel reserves:</u> 12.27mt</p> <p>Landbank: 17.45 years</p> <p>Minimum landbank target: 7 years</p> <p><u>Crushed rock reserves:</u> 109.55mt</p> <p>Landbank 46.42 years</p> <p>Minimum landbank target: 10 years</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>The land-banks for sand and gravel and crushed rock in Shropshire are well in excess of the minimum target.</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>Shropshire Council: Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) 2013-14, 2014-15 <a href="http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/amr-2014-2015-final.pdf">http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/amr-2014-2015-final.pdf</a></p>



<b>(j) material assets</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Average (mean) electricity consumption (kWh)  2014  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Domestic: 4,391  Non domestic: 58,590	Domestic: 3,988  Non domestic: 80,508	Domestic: 3,972  Non domestic: 74,752	Shropshire residents use more electricity than either the regional or national average but non-domestic use is significantly less than in the West Midlands or England	n/a  n/a	Sub national electricity consumption data (DECC) <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data</a>
Average (mean) gas consumption (kWh)  2014  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Domestic: 12,294  Non domestic: 723,617	Domestic: 13,256  Non domestic: 712,519	Domestic: 13,266  Non domestic: 649,410	Domestic gas use in Shropshire is less than in the West Midlands or England but non-domestic use is higher than both the regional and national averages.	n/a  n/a	Sub national gas consumption data (DECC) <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data</a>

<b>(j) material assets</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
<p>Number of Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register by Energy Efficiency Rating (based on fuel costs)</p> <p>2015 (total for year)</p> <p>Current data not available for West Midlands</p> <p>Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.</p>	<p>Total: 10,170</p> <p>Category A: 32 (0.3%)</p> <p>Category B: 1,113 (11%)</p> <p>Category C: 1,881 (18.5%)</p> <p>Category D: 3,811 (37.5%)</p> <p>Category E: 1,841 (18%)</p> <p>Category F: 1,006 (10%)</p> <p>Category G:</p>		<p>Total: 1,678,545</p> <p>Category A: 5,036 (0.3%)</p> <p>Category B: 184,223 (11%)</p> <p>Category C: 395,491 (23.5%)</p> <p>Category D: 690,272 (41%)</p> <p>Category E: 294,895 (17.5%)</p> <p>Category F: 82,619 (5%)</p>	<p>Although the percentage of structures having the most efficient energy ratings (A and B) is the same for Shropshire as for England, Shropshire has a higher percentage of properties in the least efficient bands (E, F and G) than England does.</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>Table D1: domestic Energy Performance Certificates for all dwellings by energy efficiency rating: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-energy-performance-of-buildings-certificates">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-energy-performance-of-buildings-certificates</a></p>

<b>(j) material assets</b> Date of current information Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
	486 (5%)		Category G: 26,009 (1.5%)			

**Table B9: (k) cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage**

<b>(k) cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage</b>	<b>Shropshire 2016</b>	<b>West Midlands 2016</b>	<b>England 2016</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire</b>	<b>Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</b>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>			
Notes				<b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Number of heritage assets (by type)  2015  Data not previously collected for all designated assets in Shropshire  Previous data for England not available  Data not available for numbers per grade of listed buildings or registered parks and gardens in West Midlands or England	Listed buildings: 6,904 20% of regional figure  Grade I: 121 Grade II*: 484 Grade II: 6,299  Scheduled Monuments: 441 30% of regional figure  Registered Historic Parks	Listed buildings: 34,308      Scheduled Monuments: 1,416	Listed buildings: 376,100      Scheduled Monuments: 19,850  Registered Historic Parks and Gardens:	Increase in numbers of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments.  The increase in the number of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments in Shropshire is in line with the regional trend.  Shropshire contains around 20% of the region's Listed Buildings and 30% of the	Increase in numbers of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments.  <i>n/a</i>	National Heritage List for England (NHLE) / Heritage Counts 2015 (HC 2015) <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/heritage-assets/nhle/">https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/heritage-assets/nhle/</a>

<p><b>(k) cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage</b></p> <p>Date of current information</p> <p>Notes</p>	<p><b>Shropshire</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>West Midlands</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>England</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire</p> <p><b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national</p>	<p><b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</p> <p>West Midlands</p> <p><i>England</i></p>	<p><b>Current Data Source</b></p>
	<p>and Gardens: 34 22% of regional figure</p> <p>Grade I: 1 Grade II*: 6 Grade II: 27</p> <p>Registered Battlefield:1 17% of regional figure. (Battle of Shrewsbury 1403)</p> <p>Conservation Areas: 127 16% of regional figure</p> <p>World Heritage Sites: 2</p>	<p>Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: 152</p> <p>Registered Battlefield: 6</p> <p>Conservation Areas: 775</p> <p>World Heritage Sites: 2</p>	<p>1,633</p> <p>Registered Battlefield: 46</p> <p>Conservation Areas: 10,000</p> <p>World Heritage Sites: 18</p>	<p>region's Scheduled Monuments. These figures are very similar to those for 2008. However, parts of all of the region's World Heritage Sites are found in Shropshire.</p>		

<p><b>(k) cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage</b></p> <p>Date of current information</p> <p>Notes</p>	<p><b>Shropshire</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>West Midlands</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>England</b> 2016</p> <p><i>2008 SA Scoping report</i></p>	<p><b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire</p> <p><b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national</p>	<p><b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:</p> <p>West Midlands</p> <p><i>England</i></p>	<p><b>Current Data Source</b></p>
	<p>100% of regional figure</p> <p><i>Listed buildings: 6,719</i> <i>Grade I 99</i> <i>Grade II* 457</i> <i>Grade II 6,163</i></p> <p><i>Scheduled Monuments: 431</i></p> <p><i>Shropshire has around 20% of the region's listed buildings and 31% of the</i></p>	<p><i>Listed buildings: 34,276</i></p> <p><i>Scheduled Monuments: 1,395</i></p>				

<b>(k) cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage</b>  Date of current information  Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
	<i>region's scheduled monuments.</i>					
Number of non-designated heritage assets  2016  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	35,000+ potential heritage assets identified on the Historic Environment Record	Around 129,000+	Around 1.4 million	Shropshire contains around 27% of the region's non-designated heritage assets		Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Shropshire Council <a href="https://new.shropshire.gov.uk/environment/historic-environment/historic-environment-record/">https://new.shropshire.gov.uk/environment/historic-environment/historic-environment-record/</a>
Number and type of designated assets at risk  2015	Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*only): 29 (0.5% of total)	Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*only): 185 (0.76% of total)	Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*only): 2112 (0.56% of total)	A lower percentage of designated heritage assets are at risk in Shropshire than		Heritage at Risk Register 2015 <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritag">https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritag</a>

<b>(k) cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage</b>  Date of current information  Notes	<b>Shropshire</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>England</b> 2016  <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire  <b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Information was collated by the Districts from 1990 and 2009 prior to Unitary Authority for Grade II Buildings at Risk. Data is currently being rationalised to create a unified dataset for the number of GII LBs at Risk.  *Work on reviewing the 'at risk' status of conservation areas is ongoing.  **(of the 85-90% surveyed by local authorities  Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Scheduled Monuments: 54 (12.5% of total)  Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: 0 (0% of total)  Conservation Areas: *2 (1.6% of total)	Scheduled Monuments: 201 (14.1% of total)  Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: 8 (5.3% of total)  Conservation Areas: 60 (7.7% of total)	Scheduled Monuments: 2701 (13.63% of total)  Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: 94 (5.6% of total)  Conservation Areas: **505 (5.0% of total)	in either the West Midlands or England.		<a href="#"><u>e-at-risk/search-register/</u></a>



**Table B10: (I) landscape**

<b>(I) landscape</b>		<b>Shropshire</b> 2016	<b>West Midlands</b> 2016	<b>England</b> 2016	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire	<b>Trends</b> 2008 SA Scoping report to now for  West Midlands  <i>England</i>	<b>Current Data Source</b>
Date of current information							
Notes		<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<b>Or Comparison</b> Shropshire with regional and /or national		
<b>Condition of the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) 2014</b>							
Special qualities of the Shropshire Hills AONB		Headline Indicator		Condition trend	National level for comparison (where available)	Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2009 – 2014: State of the Shropshire Hills AONB <a href="http://www.shropshirehillsaonb.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/State-of-the-AONB-">http://www.shropshirehillsaonb.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/State-of-the-AONB-</a>	
Overall	Diversity and contrast (landscape character)	Character is classed as being ‘maintained’ (i.e. stable) in the two Joint Character Areas in which the AONB falls <sup>a</sup>		stable	51% of England’s landscape is ‘maintaining’ character (10% is enhancing		
Elements of the landscape	Hills	70.5% of registered farmed land (46,625ha) is managed under some form of agri-environment scheme <sup>a</sup>		improving	13% (2007)		
	Farmed landscape						
	Woodlands	50% of overall woodland (6,800ha) is managed under a Forestry Commission Woodland Grant Scheme agreement <sup>b</sup>		stable	Not available in this form but estimated c30%		
	Rivers and river valleys	0% of river SSSIs are in favourable or recovering condition <sup>a</sup> (one site only – River Teme)		stable	National level higher		

Characteristics of the landscape (found in different ways across the whole area)	Geology	c80% of geological SSSIs (by land area) are estimated to be in favourable or recovering condition <sup>c</sup>	stable	National level probably lower	<a href="#">Report-from-2009-14.pdf</a>
	Wildlife	58.2% of biological SSSIs (by land area) are in favourable or recovering condition <sup>a</sup>	improving	National level probably higher	
		18.6% of Wildlife Sites are in 'appropriate management' <sup>d</sup>	unknown	Shropshire 4.9%	
		Key farmland and upland bird species are declining <sup>e</sup>	declining	Declining	
	Heritage	52% of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (86) are classified as 'At High or Medium Risk' <sup>f</sup>	declining	Not available	
		2% of Listed Buildings (3) are classified as 'At Risk' <sup>f</sup>	stable	3.2% (2007) Listed buildings and structural SAMs	
	Environmental and scenic quality	60.3% of all SSSIs (by land area) are in favourable or recovering condition <sup>a</sup>	improving	80.1% (71% in West Midlands) Defra PSA target to reach 95% by 2010	
		32% of river length is classified as of 'good' water quality <sup>g</sup>	improving	72% good for biological quality, 69% for chemical (2006)	
	Tranquillity	70% of the AONB is classified as 'tranquil' <sup>h</sup>	declining	National figure not available but AONB level certainly higher	
	Culture and enjoyment	86.8% of rights of way are classified as 'easy to use' <sup>i</sup>	improving	All of Shropshire 78%	
<p>a Data supplied by Natural England, JCA data as at 2007, agri-environment and SSSI data as at Feb 2008.  b Data supplied by Forestry Commission, as at 2007  c Pers. comm. Shropshire Geological Society and Natural England, 2009  d Data supplied by Shropshire Council, 2009. Definition of 'appropriate management' according to local authority performance indicator NI197.  e Based on data from Shropshire Ornithological Society, Long Mynd Breeding Bird Project, Upper Onny Wildlife Group and Upper Clun Community Wildlife Group, up to 2008</p>					

<p>f Data supplied by English Heritage, as at 2007  g Data supplied by Environment Agency, as at 2007  h Data supplied by CPRE, 2005 <sup>14</sup>. Green areas in map taken as 'tranquil'  i Data supplied by Shropshire County Council, for 2007-8 survey</p>			
<p>Overall, the condition of the special qualities of the Shropshire Hills AONB is stable.</p> <p>The condition of key farmland and upland birds and scheduled monuments in the AONB is declining as is the amount of the AONB classed as tranquil.</p> <p>The condition of the farmed landscape, environmental and scenic quality and the culture and enjoyment of the area is improving.</p>			
<p>Landscape Character in Shropshire Previous data for Shropshire not available.</p>			
<p>All information below is for Shropshire only.</p> <p>The Shropshire Landscape Assessment was published in 2006 and has not been updated since. The information below is taken from the database which contains the original descriptions for the individual landscape description units (LDUs). Although the field work was carried out some time ago this information will provide a useful baseline if the Landscape Assessment is updated in future.</p> <p>An interactive version of the map accompanying the Shropshire Landscape Assessment is available at:  <a href="http://new.shropshire.gov.uk/environment/landscape/shropshire-landscape-assessment/">http://new.shropshire.gov.uk/environment/landscape/shropshire-landscape-assessment/</a></p>			<p>Shropshire landscape assessment  <a href="http://new.shropshire.gov.uk/media/1803/the-shropshire-landscape-typology.pdf">http://new.shropshire.gov.uk/media/1803/the-shropshire-landscape-typology.pdf</a></p>
<p>Condition of Landscape Description Units (LDUs)</p>	<p>No of units for which condition is recorded: 324  Very good: 24 (7.4%)  Good: 85 (26.2%)  Moderate: 141 (43.5%)  Poor: 66 (20.4%)  Very Poor: 8 (2.5%)</p>	<p>The majority of landscape description units are in moderate condition.</p> <p>More units are in good or very good condition than in poor or very poor condition</p>	
<p>Ecological integrity of LDUs</p>	<p>No of units for which ecological integrity is recorded: 325  Intact: 62 (19.1%)  Relic: 87 (26.9%)  Declining: 175 (54.0%)</p>	<p>More than half of the landscape description units have declining ecological integrity.</p>	

Cultural integrity of LDUs	No of units for which cultural integrity is recorded: 325 Intact: 116 (35.7%) Relic: 207 (63.7%) Declining: 2 (0.6%)	Just over a third of all landscape description units have intact cultural integrity whilst two thirds have relic cultural integrity.
Functional integrity of LDUs	No of units for which functional integrity is recorded: 325 Strong: 201 (61.8%) Moderate: 48(14.8%) Weak: 76 (23.4%)	Almost two thirds of landscape description units have strong functional integrity.
Visual impact for LDUs (the degree to which visual amenity has been adversely affected by change)	No of units for which visual impact is recorded: 325 High: 22 (6.8%) Moderate: 188 (57.8%) Low: 115 (35.4%)	The visual amenity of around two thirds of landscape description units is recorded as being moderately or highly affected by change.
Visual sensitivity of LDUs	No of units for which visual sensitivity is recorded: 324 Very high: 10 (3.1%) High: 62 (19.1%) Moderate: 150 (46.3%) Low: 102 (31.5%)	Two thirds of landscape description units have moderate or low visual sensitivity.
Inherent sensitivity of LDUs	No of units for which inherent sensitivity is recorded: 324 Very strong: 11 (3.4%) Strong: 54 (16.7%) Moderate: 235 (72.5%) Low: 24 (7.4%)	The majority of landscape description units have moderate inherent sensitivity.
Sensitivity of LDUs	No of units for which overall sensitivity is recorded: 324 Very high: 12 (3.7%) High: 78 (24.1%) Moderate: 158 (48.8%) Low: 74 (22.8%) Very Low: 2 (0.6%)	Overall sensitivity is moderate for just under a half of all landscape description units but a greater proportion have high or very high overall sensitivity than have low or very low.

## References

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<sup>a</sup> **National Planning Policy Guidance**

[http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/?post\\_type=&s=sustainability+appraisal](http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/?post_type=&s=sustainability+appraisal)

<sup>b</sup> **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive:**

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32001L0042&from=EN>

<sup>c</sup> **The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004**

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/contents/made>