

Shropshire Council

Local Plan Review 2016 - 2036

**Sustainability Appraisal
Scoping Report**

Consultation Draft

October 2016

Contents

Chapter 1	Introduction	4
	This report	4
	Aim of sustainability appraisal	4
	The adopted Local Plan	4
	The Local Plan Review	4
	Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal	5
	Table 1.1: Meeting the requirements of the SEA Directive	5
	Stages of sustainability appraisal	7
	Diagram 1: Sustainability Appraisal stages	8
	Structure of this Scoping Report	9
	Table 1.2 Stage A Tasks completed in this Scoping Report	9
	Consulting on the SA	9
	Stage A consultation	9
	Stage D consultation	10
Chapter 2	Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives (Task A1) and identify sustainability issues and problems (Task A3)	11
	Table 2.1 (a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna	11
	Table 2.2 (b) population	12
	Table 2.3 (c) human health	12
	Table 2.4 (f) soil	13
	Table 2.5 (g) water	13
	Table 2.6 (h) air	14
	Table 2.7 (i) climatic factors	14
	Table 2.8 (j) material assets	15
	Table 2.9 (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	15
	Table 2.10 (l) landscape	16
Chapter 3	Collect baseline information (Task A2) and identify sustainability issues and problems (Task A3)	17
	Table 3.1 (a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna	17
	Table 3.2 (b) population	18
	Table 3.3 (c) human health	21
	Table 3.4 (f) soil	22
	Table 3.5 (g) water	22
	Table 3.6 (h) air	23
	Table 3.7 (i) climatic factors	23
	Table 3.8 (j) material assets	24
	Table 3.9 (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	25
	Table 3.10 (l) landscape	26
Chapter 4	Summary of issues (Task A3)	27
	Table 4.1 Issues identified for (a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna	27
	Table 4.2 Issues identified for (b) population	27
	Table 4.3 Issues identified for (c) human health	28
	Table 4.4 Issues identified for (f) soil	28
	Table 4.5 Issues identified for (g) water	28
	Table 4.6 Issues identified for (h) air	29
	Table 4.7 Issues identified for (i) climatic factors	29

	Table 4.8 Issues identified for (j) material assets	29
	Table 4.9 Issues identified for (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	30
	Table 4.10 Issues identified for (l) landscape	30
Chapter 5	Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)	31
	SA Objectives and Indicators	31
	Table 5.1: Draft Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	31
	Table 5.2 Supplementary questions for SA Objectives	33
	Compatibility of the sustainability objectives	37
	Table 5.3 Compatibility of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	37
	Using the sustainability objectives to assess policies	37
	Table 5.4 Assessment criteria	38
	Defining significant effects on policies	38
	Proforma for recording effects on policies	39
	Using the sustainability objectives to assess sites for allocation	39
	Table 5.5 SA criteria for site assessment	40
Chapter 6	Consultation (Task A5) and next steps.	44
Appendix A	Relevant policies, plans and programmes	45
	Table A1: International	45
	Table A2: National and Regional	57
Appendix B	Baseline information	78
	Table B1 (a) biodiversity (d) flora and (e) fauna	78
	Table B2 (b) population	85
	Table B3 (c) human health	110
	Table B4 (f) soil	116
	Map B1 Agricultural Land Classification in Shropshire	117
	Table B5 (g) water	118
	Table B6 (h) air	124
	Table B7 (i) climatic factors	128
	Table B8:(j) material assets	135
	Table B9 (k) cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	141
	Table B10 (l) landscape	144

Chapter 1. Introduction

This report

- 1.1 This document is the consultation draft for the scoping stage of a Sustainability Appraisal. The Sustainability Framework set out in this document will be used for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Shropshire Local Plan Review.
- 1.2 This Scoping Report has been sent to the three Consultation Bodies for their comments:
 - Historic England
 - Natural England
 - Environment Agencyas well as environmental organisations in Shropshire and neighbouring Local Authorities.
- 1.3 It is also available on Shropshire Council's website and Town and Parish Councils have been notified to enable them to make representations. Comments are welcomed from members of the public or other interested parties as well. These should be sent to the following email address: planning.policy@shropshire.gov.uk.
- 1.4 The consultation period runs from **19th October 2016** to **24th November 2016**
- 1.5 For further details of the consultation process please see Chapter 6.

Aim of sustainability appraisal

- 1.6 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 sustainability elements of 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

- 1.7 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

- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 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.
- 1.10 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 elements of sustainability. 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

- 1.11 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 impacts¹.
- 1.12 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, 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).
- 1.13 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*²
- 1.14 The Directive was transposed into UK law by The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004³
- 1.15 Although the requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct, the National Planning Practice Guidance¹ 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.'
- 1.16 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 Interim or Final SA Report.

Table 1.1: Meeting the requirements of the SEA Directive

SEA Directive Requirements	Where met?
Article 5 (1)	
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	The Final SA Report for the Shropshire Local Plan Review will constitute the Environmental Report and

1 <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal-and-how-does-it-relate-to-strategic-environmental-assessment/>

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

3 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/schedules/made>

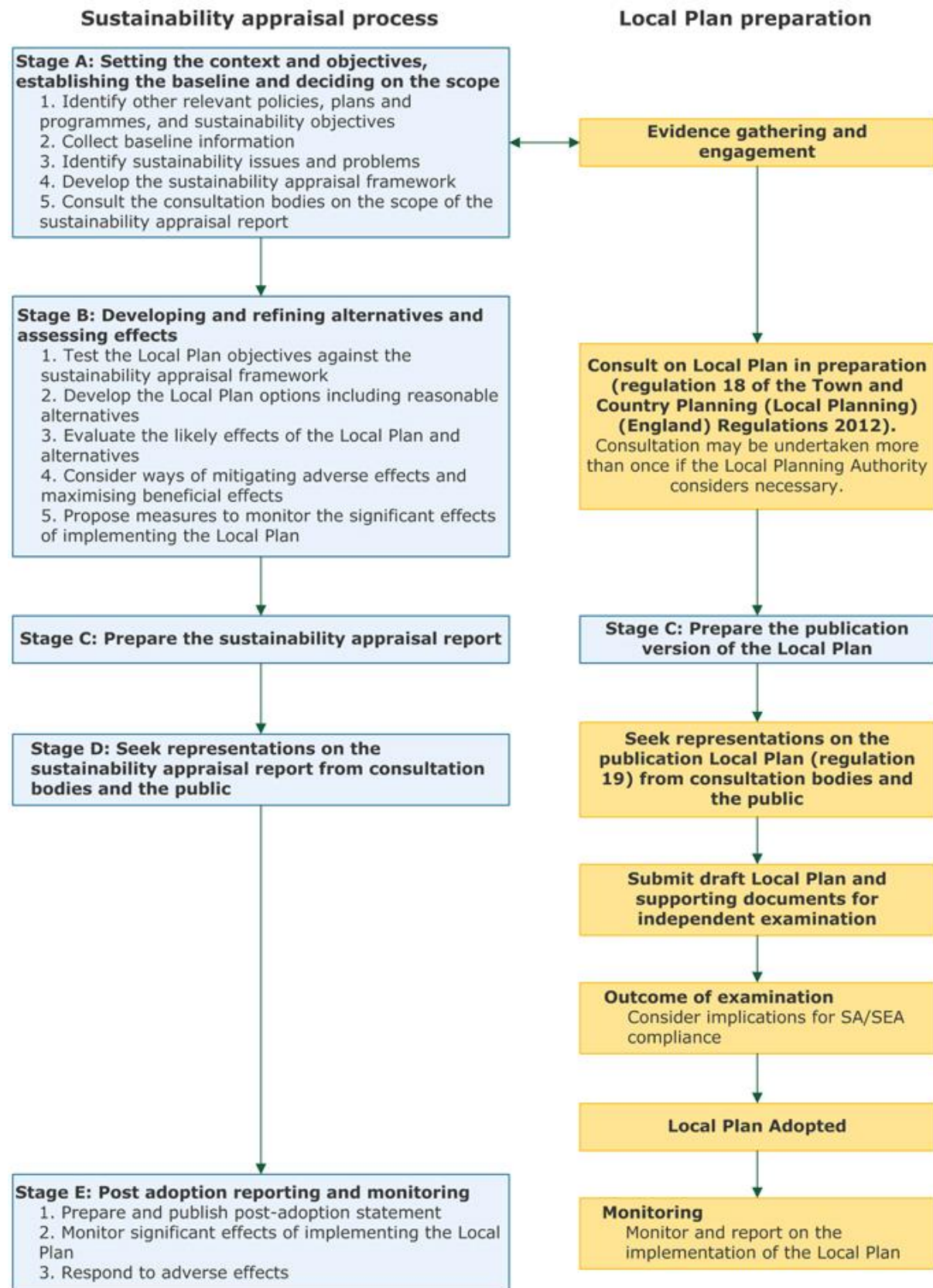
account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.	will accompany the Publication Local Plan
Annex I	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Local Plan Review documents and this Scoping Report: sections x and y
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.
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Local Plan Review documents
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;	This Scoping Report: sections x and y
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>	Interim 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;	Interim 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	Interim 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
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Final SA report
Article 5 (2)	
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and	This Scoping Report and the Final SA Report will

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.	adhere to this requirement.
Article 5 (4)	
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 with the relevant authorities (see below) is being undertaken in relation to this Scoping Report between 19 th October and 24 th November 2016.

Stages of sustainability appraisal

- 1.17 National Planning Practice Guidance defines five different stages for the sustainability appraisal process (see diagram 1 below)¹. This Scoping Report presents the findings of Stage A of the SA process and sets the framework for tasks relating to Stages B to E.

Diagram 1: Sustainability Appraisal stages



Structure of this Scoping Report

- 1.18 This chapter of the Scoping Report describes the background to Sustainability Appraisal.
- 1.19 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

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

- 1.20 Chapters are structured by topic to follow the format set out in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004³ 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.

Consulting on the SA

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

Stage A consultation

- 1.22 Task 5 in Stage A requires the Council to consult the consultation bodies (Article 6 (3) of the SEA Directive) on the scope of the SA Report. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (regulation 4 (1))³ defines the consultation bodies as:
- Historic England
 - Natural England
 - Environment Agency
- 1.23 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. This current consultation comprises Task A5. It is set out in Chapter 6 and summarised in the Introduction (above).

Stage D consultation

- 1.24 All LPR documents produced for public consultation will be accompanied by an Interim SA to show how the requirements of Stage B have been met. Each Interim SA will not itself be consulted on but the Final SA report (the Environmental Report) will be open to consultation with the consultation bodies and the public to fulfil the requirements of Stage D.
- 1.25 The Council will take into account the representations received on the SA during the Stage A and Stage D consultation phases and make amendments where appropriate.

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

- 2.1 The SEA Directive 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

Note: Regional plans, policies and programmes have also been reviewed since sustainability objectives may also be set at this level.

- 2.2 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 2004. 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).
- 2.3 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:
International	
The Birds Directive (2009)	Protect birds and habitats
The Habitats Directive (1992)	Protect habitats
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)	Protect and restore biodiversity.
National and Regional	
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
Summary of issues	
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	

Table 2.2 (b) population

Plan, policy or programme	SA should aim to:
International	
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
National and Regional	
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.
Summary of issues	
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	

Table 2.3 (c) human health

Plan, policy or programme	SA should aim to:
International	
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
National and Regional	
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
Summary of issues	
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	

Table 2.4 (f) soil

Plan, policy or programme	SA should aim to:
National and Regional	
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
Summary of issues	
Conserve and enhance soil resources Protect the best and most versatile land	

Table 2.5 (g) water

Plan, policy or programme	SA should aim to:
International	
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
National and Regional	
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
Summary of issues	
Reduce water pollution levels Reduce flood risk Reduce water consumption Protect and enhance water quality and the condition of water resources	

Table 2.6 (h) air

Plan, policy or programme	SA should aim to:
International	
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
National and Regional	
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
Summary of issues	
Conserve and enhance air quality Reduce air pollution levels Protect people and the natural environment from air pollution	

Table 2.7 (i) climatic factors

Plan, policy or programme	SA should aim to:
International	
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
National and Regional	
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
Summary of issues	
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	

Table 2.8 (j) material assets

Plan, policy or programme	SA should aim to:
International	
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
National and Regional	
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
Summary of issues	
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	

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

Plan, policy or programme	SA should aim to:
International	
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, (Valletta, 1992)	Protect archaeological heritage
National and Regional	
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
Summary of issues	
Protect designated and non-designated heritage assets Conserve and enhance the historic environment	

Table 2.10 (I) landscape

Plan, policy or programme	SA should aim to:
International	
European Landscape Convention (2006)	Conserve landscape character and promote landscape management
National and Regional	
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
Summary of issues	
Conserve and enhance landscape character Promote the conservation and enhancement of AONBs and other designated landscapes Promote landscape management	

Chapter 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 (Task A2). 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

Dataset	Baseline, comparison and trends
Number and area of SSSIs	Shropshire supports a quarter of the region's SSSIs and these comprise over a third of the region's SSSIs by area.
Condition of SSSIs	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. There has been an increase in the percentage of SSSIs in unfavourable but recovering condition since 2008. The number of SSSIs in unfavourable or worse condition has decreased since 2008 and is comparable with national and better than regional figures.
Populations of key/indicator species and priority habitats	Shropshire has a lower percentage area coverage for 8 out of 14 flora indicator species than nationally. 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. Shropshire supports relatively little priority habitat
Woodland cover	Shropshire contains a quarter of the region's ancient woodland by area and accounts for a quarter of the region's woodland cover
Issues	
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 3.2 (b) population

Dataset	Baseline, comparison and trends
Crime	
The number of recorded offences per 1000 people	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
Economy	
New business start-up and closure rates	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. The increase in both business start-up and closure rates in Shropshire is in line with regional trends
Gross weekly pay	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
GVA per head	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.
Average size of workplace by number of employees	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. The move to smaller workplaces in Shropshire is in line with regional and national trends
Percentage of workplaces employing less than 10 people	Shropshire has a higher percentage of workplaces employing less than 10 people than both the West Midlands and England
Education	
Percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C GCSEs including English and Maths	A higher percentage of students achieve academically in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England
Level of qualification of working age (16-64) residents qualified to at least NVQ level 4	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. The increase in the level of qualification of working age people in Shropshire is in line with regional and national trends
Percentage of economically active people that are unemployed	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.
Proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits	The proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits in Shropshire is lower than both the regional and national figures
Percentage of out-of-work benefit claimants	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.

who have been claiming for over a year	
Proportion of 16-64 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance/ Universal Credit	Shropshire has a lower number of 16-64 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit than regionally and nationally
Percentage of people of working age (16-64) that are economically active.	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 Shropshire is in line with both regional and national trends
Employee job growth	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
Employment structure	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
Housing	
Total Households	Shropshire households comprise 5.7% of the region's households.
One-person households	The percentage of single person households in Shropshire is very similar to that in the West Midlands and England.
Net housing completions	Although the number of houses completed in Shropshire was less than the annual requirement for several years, it is now higher.
Statutory homelessness: eligible homeless people not in priority need per 1,000 households	Levels of homelessness for those not in priority need are significantly higher in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England
Affordable housing completions	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
Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs	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
Average property price (median)	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
Average monthly rent for 2014/15	The average monthly rent in Shropshire is lower than comparable figures for England
Overcrowding rate (% of households with 1 room too few)	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

Population structure	
Current population	Shropshire's population has increased by about 7.75% (22,380 people) since 2005
Projected percentage population growth 2016-2036	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
Population Density (people per hectare)	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
Diversity of Population	Although Shropshire's population diversity is much lower than regional and national levels, it has increased in common with the West Midlands.
Age structure of Shropshire population	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
Transport and accessibility	
Percentage of households connected to superfast broadband	The percentage of households connected to superfast broadband in Shropshire is lower than in either the West Midlands or England
Average distance travelled to work	The average distance travelled to work in Shropshire has increased and is also higher than both the regional and national averages
In and out commuting levels	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.
Percentage using car as main means of getting to work	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
Percentage of households with no car	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
Rate of people killed or seriously injured on the roads	A higher number of people are killed or seriously injured on Shropshire roads than in either the West Midlands or England
Issues	
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 3.3 (c) human health

Dataset	Baseline, comparison and trends
Life expectancy at birth	Men and women's life expectancy is higher in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England.
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable	Shropshire residents have lower mortality rates from preventable causes than people in either the West Midlands or England
Health Deprivation and Disability	The percentage of people living in health deprivation and disability is much lower in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England.
Percentage of adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week	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.
Fuel poverty	Although fuel poverty in Shropshire is similar to that in the West Midlands it is higher than the in England.
Percentage of people using outdoor space for exercise/health reasons	A higher percentage of Shropshire's population use outdoor space for exercise or health reasons than in the West Midlands or England.
Fraction of mortality	Air pollution causes less deaths in Shropshire than in the West Midlands and England

attributable to air pollution	
Issues	
Shropshire residents live longer than their counterparts in the West Midlands and England. 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 3.4 (f) soil

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

Table 3.5 (g) water

Dataset	Baseline, comparison and trends
Percentage of water bodies affected by water management issues	Shropshire's water bodies are less affected than England's for all water management issues except pollution from rural areas.
Status of groundwater	Groundwater in Shropshire has a better status than groundwater nationally.
Status of surface water	The ecological status of surface waters in Shropshire is better than that of surface waters in England
Number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency objections on the grounds of flood risk	No planning applications were granted contrary to EA objections on the grounds of 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.
Issues	
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.	

Table 3.6 (h) air

Dataset	Baseline, comparison and trends
Number and extent of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) for NO ₂	The number (5) and location of AQMAs in Shropshire has not changed between 2008 and 2016.
Annual average of NO ₂ in AQMA	Three of Shropshire's Air Quality Management Areas have annual average nitrogen dioxide levels above the legal minimum.
Issues	
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 3.7 (i) climatic factors

Dataset	Baseline, comparison and trends
Estimated per capita emissions (tonnes) of carbon dioxide	Shropshire has a higher per capita level of carbon dioxide emissions than England but this is lower than the West Midlands average.
Estimated carbon dioxide emissions per sector (kt)	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). 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. 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 use and road transport sectors since 2008 (59% to 51.7% and 38% to 30.3% respectively)
Residual fuel consumption	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.
Total installed capacity of renewable energy installations by type (kWh)	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.
Percentage share of total renewable energy generated by type	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
Issues	
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 3.8 (j) material assets

Dataset	Baseline, comparison and trends
Proportion of new residential addresses created by previous land usage category.	The percentage of previously developed land used for housing in Shropshire is lower than in England. A higher percentage of agricultural, forest, open land, water and otherwise undeveloped land became residential in Shropshire than in England between 2013 and 2015.
Total Waste generated	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.
Residual household waste (rubbish not able to be recycled, re-used or composted).	The amount of residual waste per household in Shropshire is very similar to regional and national figures (approx. 10kg less and more respectively).
The production of primary land-won aggregates in Shropshire	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.
Primary land won-aggregates reserves and land-banks in Shropshire	The land-banks for sand and gravel and crushed rock in Shropshire are well in excess of the minimum target.
Average electricity consumption	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

Average gas consumption	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.
Number of Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register by Energy Efficiency Rating	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.
Issues	
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 national average. The converse is true for non-domestic use. Shropshire has a higher percentage of poor energy efficient properties than England does.	

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

Dataset	Baseline, comparison and trends
Number of heritage assets (by type)	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 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.
Number of undesignated heritage assets	Shropshire contains around 27% of the region's undesignated heritage assets.
Number and type of designated assets at risk	A lower percentage of designated heritage assets are at risk in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England.
Issues	
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 undesignated heritage assets. A lower percentage of designated heritage assets are at risk in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England.	

Table 3.10 (I) landscape

Dataset	Baseline, comparison and trends
Condition of the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Overall, the condition of the special qualities of the Shropshire Hills AONB is stable. 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. The condition of the farmed landscape, environmental and scenic quality and the culture and enjoyment of the area is improving.
Landscape Character in Shropshire	The majority of landscape description units are in moderate condition. More units are in good or very good condition than in poor or very poor condition More than half of the landscape description units have declining ecological integrity. Just over a third of all landscape description units have intact cultural integrity whilst two thirds have relic cultural integrity. Almost two thirds of landscape description units have strong functional integrity. The visual amenity of around two thirds of landscape description units is recorded as being moderately or highly affected by change. Two thirds of landscape description units have moderate or low visual sensitivity. The majority of landscape description units have moderate inherent sensitivity. 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.
Issues	
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.	

Chapter 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

Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes
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
Baseline information
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

Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes
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
Baseline information
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

Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes
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
Baseline information
Shropshire residents live longer than their counterparts in the West Midlands and England.
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

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

Table 4.5 Issues identified for (g) water

Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes
Reduce water pollution levels
Reduce flood risk
Reduce water consumption
Protect and enhance water quality and the condition of water resources
Baseline information
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.

Table 4.6 Issues identified for (h) air

Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes
Conserve and enhance air quality
Reduce air pollution levels
Protect people and the natural environment from air pollution
Baseline information
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

Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes
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
Baseline information
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

Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes
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
Baseline information
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 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

Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes
Protect designated and non-designated heritage assets
Conserve and enhance the historic environment
Baseline information
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 undesignated 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

Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes
Conserve and enhance landscape character
Promote the conservation and enhancement of AONBs and other designated landscapes
Promote landscape management
Baseline information
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.

Chapter 5. Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)

- 5.1 This section sets out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework which will be used to test Shropshire's LPR against sustainability considerations. The key feature of the SA Framework is a series of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives relating to the topics set out in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and used throughout this report.
- 5.2 The SA Objectives have been developed from the issues identified in sections 2 and 3 of this report (Task A3) These were identified from an analysis of the relevant plans, policies and programmes (Task A1: section 2) and the collection of baseline information (Task A2: section 3).

SA Objectives and Indicators

- 5.3 The SA Objectives 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 draft SA Objectives.
- 5.4 The appraisal of the LPR will give a clear indication whether or not it is being prepared with sustainable development as its key driver. Because the appraisal process is incremental and carried out alongside the preparation of the Plan, the use of the SA Framework at each stage provides opportunities for alterations to be made to the Plan in order to prevent or mitigate any predicted negative sustainability impacts.
- 5.5 Each SA Objective has a series of supplementary questions setting out the key considerations that will be taken into account as part of the assessment (Table 5.2). These add useful detail to the broader SA Objectives and will aid in providing a rigorous and consistent evaluation.
- 5.6 The SA Objectives are also accompanied by indicators drawn from the baseline assessment. These will be used in the LPR to measure the impact of the options chosen and to provide feedback for future SA processes.

Table 5.1: Draft Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Topic	SO Number	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
(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
(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
(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 interest
(l) landscape	SO16	Conserve and enhance landscape character and local distinctiveness

Table 5.2 Supplementary questions for SA Objectives

SO Number	Sustainability Appraisal 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.	Avoid harm to protected, priority, key or indicator habitats, plants, animals or birds Increase the distribution of key or indicator plants, animals and birds in Shropshire Increase the extent of protected or key habitats in Shropshire Improve the condition of key habitats in Shropshire	Percentage of SSSIs considered to be in favourable or unfavourable (recovering condition) Populations of key/indicator species and priority habitats
SO2	Encourage a strong and sustainable economy throughout Shropshire	Provide opportunities to create more or higher value jobs Ensure an appropriate and balanced supply of employment land Maintain and support existing businesses Retain employment in Shropshire	Gross weekly pay Employee job growth Employment structure New business start- up and closure rates (as % of active businesses) In and out commuting levels
SO3	Provide a sufficient amount of good quality housing which meets the needs of all sections of society.	Meet evidenced housing needs Reflect the requirements of all sections of society in terms of location and affordability as well as adaptability for an ageing population Help to meet the needs of priority households	Net housing completions Statutory homelessness: eligible homeless people not in priority need per 1,000 households Affordable housing completions Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs
SO4	Promote access to services for all sections of society	Enhance access to outdoor spaces Increase provision or connectivity of services such as broadband or renewable energy Maintain or enhance access to services and amenities such as schools, doctors surgeries, Post Offices, shops, parks, play areas or sports facilities	Area of accessible open space Percentage of households connected to superfast broadband (download speeds >30Mbps) Total installed capacity of renewable energy installations by type

			Percentage of planning applications (annual) refused on the basis of unsustainable location
SO5	Encourage the use of sustainable means of transport	Exploit existing transport infrastructure Co-ordinate development with future transport infrastructure provision Maintain or improve access to public transport Enable more walking or cycling	Average distance travelled to work Percentage using car (driver or passenger) as main means of getting to work Percentage using bicycle or walking to work
SO6	Reduce the need of people to travel	Focus development in accessible locations Encourage alternative ways of working e.g. internet or remote working Reduce vehicle use on Shropshire's roads	Percentage of planning applications (annual) granted within market town development boundaries Rate of people killed or seriously injured on the roads per 100,000 residents
SO7	Support active and healthy communities.	Promote opportunities for greater physical activity Focus development in locations with good access to existing health facilities	Percentage of adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week Percentage of people using outdoor space for exercise/health reasons 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
SO8	Protect and improve soil quality	Protect Shropshire's best and most versatile agricultural land Reduce the amount of contaminated land	Percentage of planning permissions granted (annual) on greenfield sites

			Percentage of planning permissions granted (annual) on contaminated land
SO9	Conserve and enhance water quality in Shropshire and reduce the risk of water pollution	Protect existing water resources from harmful pollutants, particularly in rural areas	Percentage of water bodies affected by water management issues Status of groundwater Status of surface water
SO10	Reduce flood risk	Locate development in areas of lowest flood risk	Number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency objections on the grounds of flood risk
SO11	Conserve and enhance Shropshire's air quality and reduce the risk of air pollution	Support the improvement of air quality in the county's AQMAs Protect existing air quality outside AQMA from harmful pollutants	Number and extent of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) for NO2 Annual average of NO2 in AQMA
SO12	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions	Promote energy efficiency Reduce energy consumption Increase the provision of energy from renewable sources	Estimated per capita emissions (tonnes) of carbon dioxide Estimated carbon dioxide emissions per sector Number of Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register by Energy Efficiency Rating (based on fuel costs) Average (mean) gas consumption (kWh) Average (mean) electricity consumption (kWh)
SO13	Promote adaptation and mitigation to climate change	Provide new habitats, particularly woodland and wetland Improve connectivity of existing habitats Support or maintain a balance between water supply and need	Area of habitat gained through development Percentage change in area of environmental network Percentage (annual) of new developments incorporating

			sustainable urban drainage systems
SO14	Promote efficient use of natural resources	Encourage the use of previously developed land Reduce use of primary aggregates Increase re-cycling and use of secondary resources	Proportion of new residential addresses created by previous land usage category. The production of primary land-won aggregates in Shropshire (including Telford and Wrekin) Percentage of waste being recycled
SO15	Conserve and enhance features and areas of heritage value and interest	Avoid harm to the significance of heritage features or their setting Promote management of designated or non-designated heritage features	Number and type of designated assets at risk Percentage (annual) of planning applications which include positive management measures for historic assets
SO16	Conserve and enhance landscape character and local distinctiveness	Avoid harm to the special qualities of the Shropshire Hills AONB Maintain or improve landscape character, particularly ecological and cultural integrity. Prevent adverse visual impacts Respect local distinctiveness	State of the AONB Report Percentage (annual) of planning applications refused on grounds of harm to landscape character, visual amenity or local distinctiveness

Compatibility of the sustainability objectives

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

Table 5.3 Compatibility of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

1																
2																
3																
4																
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

- 5.9 In most cases the SA Objectives are considered to be 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).
- 5.10 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.
- 5.11 However, as it is the role of the Local Plan Review to weigh up potential conflicts and ensure a balanced approach is taken to ensuring sustainable development it is considered that no change is required to the wording of any of the draft SA Objectives at this stage.

Using the sustainability objectives to assess policies

- 5.12 The SEA Directive² 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*'.

- 5.13 The policies in the LPR will be assessed using the criteria set out in Table 5.4 below. These include considerations of:
- The predicted significance of the effect
 - The potential secondary effects of each policy
 - The potential cumulative effects of a combination of policies
 - The probability of the predicted effect
 - Any assumptions or uncertainties such as the likelihood of delivery

Table 5.4 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. The impact is likely to be direct, permanent 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 effects may be indirect, temporary and/or reversible. The magnitude of the predicted impact is minor.
0	Neutral	Neutral effects are predicted when the policy being assessed is unlikely to alter the present or future baseline situation or where the positive or negative effects are likely to balance each other out.
-	Negative	Likely to have an adverse impact on a small area of Shropshire or on a small number of people or receptors. The effect may be indirect, temporary or reversible 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 or on internationally or nationally protected assets. The impact is predicted to be direct, permanent and 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 policies

- 5.14 To comply with Article 5 (1) of the SEA Directive², 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 policies

5.15 The following proforma will be completed for each LPR policy assessed.

SO	S	M	L	Commentary
One line for each SO	significance score	significance score	significance score	Text setting out: Reasoning for significance scores. Timescales of effects Description of significant effects. Mitigation measures for any negative or strongly negative effects.

Using the sustainability objectives to assess sites for allocation

- 5.16 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 policy formulation and should be in important stage in the process of determining the suitability of sites for allocation.
- 5.17 Some of the sustainability objectives set out above are too broad and strategic for site assessment purposes. 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.
- 5.18 Table 5.5 below shows the sustainability criteria for use in the site assessment process. The links to the sustainability objectives are also shown so that it is clear how the criteria relate to the requirements of the SEA Directive and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 5.19 The SA for each site will be summarised in a short write up which will state the outcome for each of the **assessment** criteria. The scoring format follows that for assessment of policies but with the addition of a zero (0) score for some criteria. This is necessary to indicate that the site has been assessed against all the SA criteria. Zero scores will be recorded as a neutral result.

Table 5.5 SA criteria for site assessment

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: If Yes score -- If No score 0	
		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 within buffer zone (distance specified below) of one or more of the following ¹ : If Yes score - If No score 0	
		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 semi-natural 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 site boundary	-
		No Tree Preservation Order(s) within the site boundary	0
SO4: Promote access to services for all sections of society	4	Bus stop on a route which has a service on 5 or more days or a railway station within 480m of site boundary ²	+
		No bus stop on a route which has a service on 5 or more days or a railway station within 480m of site boundary	-

Relevant Sustainability Objective(s)	Criteria no.	Criteria	SA Score
SO5: Encourage the use of sustainable means of transport SO6: Reduce the need of people to travel	5	Primary school within 480m of site boundary	+
		No primary school within 480m of site boundary	-
SO4: Promote access to services for all sections of society SO7: Support active and healthy communities	6	Site wholly or partly within, one or more of the following ¹ If Yes score -- If No score 0	
		an allotment	- or 0
		a local park or garden	- or 0
		an area of natural or semi-natural open space	- or 0
		an amenity green space	- or 0
		a children's play area	- or 0
		a young people's recreational facility	- or 0
		an outdoor sports facility	- or 0
	7	Site less than 480m away from any of the following. If Yes score + If more than 480m score -	
		an allotment	+ or -
		a local park or garden	+ or -
		an area of natural or semi-natural open space	+ or -
		an amenity green space	+ or -
		a children's play area	+ or -
		a young people's recreational facility	+ or -
		an outdoor sports facility	+ or -
SO8: Protect and improve soil quality	8	Site is on grade 4 or 5 agricultural land or is in other non-agricultural use	+
		Site wholly or partly on grade 1 or 2 or 3 agricultural land (best and most versatile)	-

Relevant Sustainability Objective(s)	Criteria no.	Criteria	SA Score
SO14: Promote efficient use of natural resources			
SO10: Reduce flood risk	9	Site is in Flood Zone 1	+
		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	+
		Site wholly or partly within an Air Quality Management Area	-
SO14: Promote efficient use of natural resources	11	Site wholly or partly within an area with a previous industrial or potentially contaminative use (i.e. development offers opportunity for remediation)	+
		Site not wholly or partly within an area with a previous industrial or potentially contaminative use	0
	12	Site would not displace an existing waste management operation	0
		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 If Yes score -- If No score 0	
		a World Heritage Site or its buffer zone	-- or 0
		a Scheduled Monument	-- or 0
		a Registered Battlefield	-- or 0
		a Registered Park or Garden	-- or 0
		a Conservation Area	-- or 0
	14	Site within 300m of any of the following: If Yes score - If site further than 300m score 0	
		a World Heritage Site or its buffer zone	- or 0
		a Scheduled Monument	- or 0

Relevant Sustainability Objective(s)	Criteria no.	Criteria	SA Score
		a Registered Battlefield	- or 0
		a Registered Park or Garden	- or 0
		a Conservation Area	- 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	-

Notes

- 1: Categories are taken from Shropshire Council's PPG17 Study prepared for the current Local Plan. The Study is currently being updated so categories may change in the future.
2. 480m is the average distance walked in 10 minutes and is derived from the Accessibility Standards set out in Shropshire Council's PPG17 Study.

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

- 6.1 This Scoping Report is being sent to the three Consultation Bodies for their comments:
- Historic England
 - Natural England
 - Environment Agency
- 6.2 It is also being sent to environmental organisations in Shropshire and neighbouring Local Authorities. It is being placed on Shropshire Council's website and Town and Parish Councils will be notified to enable them to make representations. Comments are also welcomed from members of the public or other interested parties and should be sent to the following email address: planning.policy@shropshire.gov.uk.
- 6.3 Please ensure that the subject line in any email includes the phrase 'SA Scoping Report Consultation'. It is also helpful if comments refer to the relevant paragraph or table number in the Scoping Report.
- 6.4 The consultation period runs from **19th October 2016** to **24th November 2016**.
- 6.5 Once the consultation period has closed, the Council will consider all responses and make any appropriate changes to the document. The finalised Scoping Report will then be placed on Shropshire Council's website.
- 6.6 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework set out in the finalised Scoping Report will be used to assess all Local Plan Review consultation documents. Interim SA Reports will be published alongside each LPR document.
- 6.7 The Final SA Report (the Environmental Report described in Article 5(1) of the SEA Directive²) 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*'. The Final SA Report 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.

Appendix A: Relevant policies, plans and programmes

Table A1: International

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
The Birds Directive (2009) EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979) (This Directive has been amended by Directive 2009/147/EC)	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: 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. 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).	No targets or indicators	Policies should: make sure that the upkeep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged from development. avoid pollution or deterioration of other habitats or any other disturbance affecting birds.	SA objectives should include the protection of birds and habitats	(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
	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).				
The Habitats Directive (1992) EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992)	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: • Implementation of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora. • Implementation of measures to conserve threatened species, and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity. • Designation of special areas of conservation (SACs) to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000.	Requirement to assess the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a SAC site. Requirement to take legislative and administration measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species.	The Plan must be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment in line with the Directive.	SA objectives should include the protection of habitats	(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
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)	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 • halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and • restoring them in so far as feasible while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. 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. 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	The six targets cover: • Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity • Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure • More sustainable agriculture and forestry • Better management of fish stocks • Tighter controls on invasive alien species • A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.	Policies and site allocations should ensure that biodiversity is retained and enhanced and promote the use of green infrastructure.	SA objectives should aim to protect and restore 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
	address global biodiversity loss over the coming decade.				
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006	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. Parties should take appropriate measures to ensure access to: • the physical environment • transportation • information and communications, (including information and • communications technologies and systems) • other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas.	No indicators or targets	The Plan should provide equality of access to information and the physical environment for those with disabilities	SA objectives should aim to reduce inequalities	(b) population (c) human health
Collaboration Between the Health and Transport Sectors in Promoting Physical Activity 2006. World Health Organisation	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.	No indicators or targets	Policies should encourage non-motorised modes of transport	SA objectives should Increase physical activity levels Reduce air pollution	(c) human health (h) air (b) population

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
				Promote sustainable modes of transport, particularly walking and cycling	
Health Effects of Transport-Related Air Pollution 2005 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
The Floods Directive, 2007 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	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of Flood Risk Management Plans.	SA objectives should aim to reduce flood risk.	(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
		completed by December 2015.			
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000)	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: • Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands • Promote the sustainable use of water. • Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances. • Lessen the effects of floods and droughts. • Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.	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 take account of River Basin Management Plans	SA objectives should aim to prevent deterioration of water quality, promote sustainable use of water and lessen the effects of floods and droughts.	(g) water
The Drinking Water Directive (1998) Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption	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

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
The Nitrates Directive (1991) Directive 91/676/EEC on nitrates from agricultural sources	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
The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010) Directive 2010 /75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)	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.	The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.	Development should not increase air, water or land pollution levels	SA objectives should aim to: reduce air, water and land pollution levels prevent generation of waste	(g) water (h) air (f) soil (j) material assets
Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC (2008)	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: • Protect human health and the environment as a whole	No indicators or targets	Development should not lead to a decrease in ambient air quality. Policies and site allocations should safeguard areas of good air quality.	SA objectives should aim to improve air quality.	(h) air

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
	• Combat emissions of pollutants at source and identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at all levels. • Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved. • Minimise the risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems away from urban areas. • 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 (PM2,5).				
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	The strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010, many of which are predominantly environmental: • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable production and consumption • Public health threats • Better management of natural resources • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Fighting global poverty	No indicators or targets	The aim of sustainable development should be implicit in policies and site allocations	SA objectives should: Reduce climate change Reduce threats to human health Promote better management of natural resources Promote sustainable transport Combat poverty	(i) climatic factors (c) human health (j) material assets (b) population

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
Energy Efficiency Directive (2012) Directive 2012/27 on energy efficiency	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.	Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures 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	The Plan should encourage energy efficient generation, transport modes and buildings,	SA objectives should aim to increase energy efficiency	(i) climatic factors
Energy 2020 (EU) A strategy for competitive, secure and sustainable energy (2010)	The new energy strategy focuses on five priorities: • Achieving an energy efficient Europe; • Building a truly pan-European integrated energy market; • Empowering consumers and achieving the highest level of safety and security; • Extending Europe's leadership in energy technology and innovation;	By 2020 the EU aims to: • reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20%	Plan policies should promote energy efficiency (particularly in buildings and transport), smart networks and measures to	SA objectives should aim to: - reduce greenhouse gas emissions - increase energy efficiency - reduce energy consumption	(i) climatic factors

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
	Strengthening the external dimension of the EU energy market.	- increase the share of renewable energy to at least 20% of consumption - achieve energy savings of 20% or more. - all countries must achieve a 10% share of renewable energy in their transport sector.	reduce reliance upon oil	increase the amount of energy from renewable sources	
The Landfill Directive, 1999 Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste	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.	Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill by 75% of the 1995 level by 2010.	Policies should seek to reduce the need for the landfill of waste.	SA objectives should aim to: increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill	(j) material assets
Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC (2006)	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:	No indicators or targets	The Plan should provide for the safe disposal of waste, promote the re-use of waste materials and minimise the production of waste	SA objectives should aim to promote the sustainable use of materials and conserve natural resources	(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
	• Effective and consistent rules on waste disposal and recovery that prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste. • The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources. • Implementation of measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies.				
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, (Valletta, 1992) Revision of the 1985 Granada Convention	Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater.	No indicators or targets	Policies and site allocations should protect archaeological heritage	SA objectives should aim to protect archaeological heritage	(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972 United Nations	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	No indicators or targets	The Plan should include policies to protect World Heritage Sites	SA objectives should aim to protect and conserve World Heritage Sites	(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage

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
	state in which it is located, UNESCO considers it in the interest of the international community to preserve each site.				
European Landscape Convention (2006)	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 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	No indicators or targets	Policies and site allocations should protect important landscapes and promote their management.	SA objectives should conserve landscape character and promote landscape management	(l) landscape

Table A2: National and Regional

• 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
Natural Environment White Paper, 2011 DEFRA	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: • Protecting and improving the natural environment • Growing a greener economy • Reconnecting people and nature • International and EU Leadership	90 commitments to improving the natural environment.	Policies for the natural environment should protect and enhance the natural environment	SA objectives should recognise the value of the natural environment	(a) biodiversity (d) flora (e) fauna
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) HM Government	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	No specific targets or indicators	The Plan should have regard to the need to comply with the Act	SA objectives should aim to protect plants, animals and sites of special scientific interest (SSSI)	(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
	exceptions) to pick, uproot, trade in, or possess (for the purposes of trade) any wild plant listed in Schedule 8, and prohibits the unauthorized intentional uprooting of such plants.				
Countryside Rights of Way Act (CROW) (2000) HM Government	The Act: • Extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers; • Creates new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land; • Modernises Right of Way system; • Gives greater protection to SSSIs; • Provides better management arrangements for AONBs; and • Strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.	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
Natural Environment	The Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse	No specific targets or indicators	The Plan should protect	SA objectives should aim to	(a) biodiversity (d) flora

• 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
and Rural Communities Act (NERC) (2006) HM Government	natural environment and thriving rural communities. 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		biodiversity, particularly priority species and habitats	protect biodiversity	(e) fauna
Government Woodland and Forestry Statement 2013 DEFRA	Seeks to maximise the environmental, economic and social benefits of trees, woodlands and forests, by:	No specific targets or indicators	Plan policies should maximise the contribution of trees to the environment and conserve natural resources	SA objectives should aim to: • conserve and enhance trees, woodlands, forests	(a) biodiversity (d) flora (e) fauna (g) water (f) soil

• 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
	• Ensuring that trees, woods and forest are resilient to and mitigate the impacts of climate change • Protecting and enhancing the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes • Protecting and enhancing the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland Increasing the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life. Improving the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products.			• water, • soil resources, • air quality • landscape character	(h) air (l) landscape
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 Department for Communities	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	No specific targets or indicators	The Plan must be in accordance with NPPF	SA objectives should aim to: • promote sustainable transport	(b) population (c) human health (i) climatic factors (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
and Local Government	communities. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Objectives: • Promoting sustainable transport • Supporting high quality communications infrastructure. • Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes. • Requiring good design • Promoting healthy communities • Protecting Green Belt land • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment • Facilitating the sustainable use of materials			• provide a wide choice of high quality homes. • promote healthy communities • reduce climate change and flooding • conserve and enhance the natural environment • conserve and enhance the historic environment including non-designated heritage assets • facilitate the sustainable use of materials	(a) biodiversity (d) flora (e) fauna (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage (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
Self -Build and Custom House Building Act, 2015 H M Government	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.	No specific targets or indicators	The Plan should consider requirement to allocate land for self-built plots	SA objectives should aim to provide a range of housing options: mix and choice	(b) population
Nationally Described Space Standard, March 2015 H M Government	Deals with internal space within new dwellings for use across all tenures. 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.	No specific targets or indicators but option of a minimum space standards for new dwellings.	The Plan should consider whether minimum space standards are needed	SA objectives should aim to provide good quality housing	(b) population
Rural Strategy 2004 DEFRA	Sets out the government's three priorities for rural policy: 1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need.	No specific targets or indicators	The Plan should support the economic and social regeneration of rural communities and reduce social exclusion	SA objectives should aim to reduce inequalities and improve access to services	(b) population

• 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
	Building on the economic success of the majority of the rural areas. Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions. 2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. 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 3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.				

• 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
The Marches LEP Strategic Economic Plan 2014 The Marches LEP	• 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: • 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. • Physical Infrastructure: provide a compelling business investment offer with a progressive planning framework and infrastructure fit for tomorrow's business needs.		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	SA objectives should aim to encourage a strong and diverse economy reduce carbon emissions encourage community participation in activities that promote wellbeing	(b) population (i) climatic factors (c) human health

• 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
	• Skills Investment: support employers to develop themselves and their workforce and to provide employment opportunities for young people. • 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. • Social Inclusion: support socially excluded and marginalised groups by removing barriers to their participation in activities that will improve their economic well-being.				
Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2007) WM Dept of Health	Aims to promote health and well-being as an integral part of social, environmental and physical regeneration through:		Policies should: promote good design for health provide affordable housing	SA objectives should aim to: Provide safe access to services	(c) human health (b) population (i) climatic factors (h) air

• 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
	• Reducing social exclusion and promoting independence by improving safe access to services • Encouraging 'designing for health' • Supporting the provision of affordable decent homes built to the lifetime standard • Promoting the housing needs of diverse and additional needs groups and supporting people to remain in their own homes • Promoting the benefits of a diverse natural environment for physical and mental health and supporting the development of green Infrastructure • Increasing the number of people using the countryside and green spaces, and work to meet emerging standards for accessible local green space		support a diverse natural environment provide for accessible natural green spaces and play facilities	• Support a range of housing to meet the diverse needs of the community • Increase the use of the natural environment to deliver mental and physical health benefits • Promote adaptation to climate change • Protect people and the natural environment from air and water pollution	(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
	• Tackling climate change and its impacts and promoting adaptation to climate change • Protecting people and their environment from threats such as air pollution, land contamination, water pollution and noise pollution • Improving the quantity, quality and accessibility of cultural, leisure and play opportunities and facilities for residents				
Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England (2009) DEFRA	The strategy includes these key objectives: • ensure measures for the protection of soil functions for agriculture and forestry soils are effective and take account of future pressures; • 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;	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.	Plan policies should prevent degradation of soils.	SA objectives should aim to conserve soils and protect best and most versatile land	(f) soil

• 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
	- establish risk of putting organic material on soils and wider consequences of doing, and seek to keep risks at the minimal level - 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.				
Flood and Water Management Act 2010 DEFRA	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. Objectives:	No specific targets or indicators	Plan policies should comply with flood risk management strategy for Shropshire and take account of the need for SUDs in new development	SA objectives should aim to reduce flood risk	(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
	• Development of, and compliance with, a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. • Development of local flood risk management strategies by local flood authorities. • Enable the Environment Agency and local authorities to more easily carry out flood risk management works. • Adopt a more risk based approach to reservoir management. • Enable water companies to more easily control non-essential uses of water and to • Offer concessions to community groups for surface water drainage charges. • Require the use of SuDs in certain new developments. • Introduction of a mandatory building standard for sewers.				

• 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
‘Water for people and the environment 2009 Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales. Environment Agency	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: • Enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change • Allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate • Reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use • Encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty • Better protect vital water supply infrastructure • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use • Improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change.	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	Plan policies should encourage the sustainable use of water	SA objectives should aim to: reduce water consumption protect water resources reduce greenhouse gas emissions from water use	(g) water (i) climatic factors

• 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
Water for Life and Livelihoods: Severn River Basin District: River Basin Management Plan 2015 Environment Agency	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. Action under the following measures is needed to prevent deterioration: • physical modifications • managing pollution from waste water • managing pollution from towns, cities and transport • changes to natural flow and levels of water • managing invasive non-native species • managing pollution from rural areas • managing pollution from mine-waters	No specific targets or indicators	The Plan should take account of the need to protect water resources and promote their improvement and sustainable use	SA objectives should aim to protect and improve the condition of water resources	(g) water
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and	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	No indicators or targets	The Plan must consider air quality.	SA objectives should aim to improve air quality	(h) air

• 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
Northern Ireland (Volume 1) (2007)	introduces a new policy 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. Objectives: • Further improve air quality in the UK from today and long term. • Provide benefits to health, quality of life and the environment. The strategy is accompanied by The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 2) (2007):				
Climate Change Act 2008 HM Government	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	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80% by 2050 and 26% by 2020.	Plan policies should take account of the need to reduce carbon emissions	SA objectives should aim to reduce carbon emissions	(i) climatic factors

• 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
	include large local authorities and the ability for local authorities to pilot waste reduction schemes that include financial incentives.				
Planning Act 2008 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
UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy:	Updates previous sustainable development strategies. Aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs	No specific targets or indicators	The Plan should provide for sustainable development	SA objectives should aim to reduce climate change and	(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
Securing the Future 2011 DEFRA	and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. Has four priorities: sustainable consumption and production climate change, natural resource protection sustainable communities,			protect natural resources	
Sustainable Energy Act (2008) HM Government	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.	Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.	Plan policies should support sustainable energy generation	SA objectives should aim to improve energy efficiency reduce carbon emissions reduce the number of people living in fuel poverty	(i) climatic factors (c) human health
National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014 Department for Communities and Local Government	Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.		The Plan should:	SA objectives should aim to reduce waste and encourage efficient use of materials	(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
			• ensure waste management is considered alongside with spatial planning concerns. • 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.		
Waste Management Plan for England 2013 DEFRA	Brings current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan. The Plan:	By 2020 at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled. at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste ⁷ is subjected to material recovery.	The Plan should provide for the measures outlined.	SA objectives should aim to promote the re-use of materials and recycling and reduce the amount of	(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
	• analyses the current waste management situation in England • evaluates the development of waste streams in the future • assesses the need for new waste collection infrastructure • provides policies on waste management • proposes measures to promote high quality recycling and re-use of products			waste generated.	
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act, 1983 (as amended) (also known as the National Heritage Act 1983) HM Government	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).	No indicators or targets	The Plan should protect Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields from development which would have an adverse impact on their significance	SA objectives should aim to protect and conserve Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage (l) landscape

• 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
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 HM Government	Provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest	No specific targets or indicators	The Plan should have regard to the provisions of the Act	SA objectives should aim to protect buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest	(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 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 Or Comparison: Shropshire with regional and /or national	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: West Midlands England	Current Data Source
Date of current information						
Notes	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report			
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. Shropshire supports a quarter of the region's SSSIs and these comprise over a third of the region's SSSIs by area.	n/a	Natural England website, SSSI reporting: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SearchCounty.aspx
Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	123	n/a	n/a		n/a	
Area (ha) 2016	8,443.11	23,148.57	108,4551.29		n/a	
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.					n/a	
% SSSIs in Favourable condition 2016	29%	36.96%	38.53%	Decrease The percentage of SSSIs in favourable	n/a	

(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>	Or Comparison: Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	30.52%	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	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% (52.2%)	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% (14.88%)	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 2008 and is	<i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i>	

(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		2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	Or Comparison: Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands England	
					comparable with national and better than regional figures.		
Populations of key/indicator species and priority habitats 2016 Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.							
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 n/a	National Biodiversity Network Gateway (Records from SEDN and other recording groups across the UK). https://data.bn.org.uk/
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.	n/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%		n/a	
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%			

(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									West Midlands	
Notes		2008 SA Scoping report		2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report		Or Comparison: Shropshire with regional and /or national		England	
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	BTO Breeding Bird Atlas (2014) and Shropshire Ornithological Society Records https://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/birdatlas
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%		

(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>	Or Comparison: Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
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	2,211,036	Shropshire supports	n/a	Natural
2015	(5% of	Region:		relatively little	n/a	England
Previous data for Shropshire, West	Central/We	509,348.06		priority habitat		Priority
Midlands and England not available	st Region)	(23% of				Habitat
Central/West Region includes West		GB)				Inventory
Midlands, Glos, Bucks, Derbs, Hamps,						(Version 2,
Herts, Leics, Northants, Staff, Surrey,						2015)
Somerset, Wilts, Oxon						Priority
						habitat
						definitions as
						per JNCC
						https://data.g
						ov.uk/dataset
						/priority-
						habitat-
						inventory-
						england

(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>	Or Comparison: Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Woodland cover						
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 n/a	Ancient Woodland Inventory v3.5 http://www.magics.gov.uk/
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 n/a	National inventory of woodland and trees – England http://www.forestry.gov.uk/f/hcou-54pg9u

(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>	Or Comparison: Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	

Table B2: (b) population

(b) population	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Crime						
The number of recorded offences per 1000 people	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	Crime in England and Wales, Year End March 2016, Bulletin Tables, Office of National Statistics (ONS), July 2016
2016					n/a	
Current data not available for West Midlands						
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.						Base Mid Year Estimates, 2014
Economy						
New business start- up and closure rates (as % of active businesses)	Start-up: 10.1% Closure: 8.1%	Start-up: 12.9% Closure: 9.6%	Start-up: 4.0% Closure: 9.7%	Increase	Increase	ONS Business Demography
2014	<i>Start-up: 7.1% Closure: 6.4%</i>	<i>Start-up 9.4%: Closure: 8.2%</i>	n/a	Business start-up rates in Shropshire are lower than in the	n/a	https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business

(b) population	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
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		/activitysizean dlocation/bullet ins/businessde mography/201 4
Gross weekly pay	£466.10	£493.10	£532.4	Increase	Increase	ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)
April 2015	Increase compared to 2007: 16.46%	Increase compared to 2007: 14.67%	Increase compared to 2007: 16.09%	Weekly pay in Shropshire is lower than that in either the West Midlands	Increase	https://www.no misweb.co.uk/
	<i>F/T £400.20</i>	<i>F/T £430</i>	<i>F/T 458.60</i>			

(b) population	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
				or England. However, Shropshire's percentage increase in gross weekly pay is higher than both regional and national increases		query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=99
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 https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueadded/gva/datasets/regionalgvanuts2
Average size of workplace by number of employees	6.6	10.6	9.8	Decrease	Decrease	ONS Business Register of

(b) population	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						
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2014/2015 Calculated by dividing the number of employees (BRES) by the number of workplaces (UK business Count)	8.2	11.8	11	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. The move to smaller workplaces in Shropshire is in line with regional and national trends	<i>Decrease</i>	Employment Survey (BRES and UK Business Counts (Local Units) https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ query/construct/ summary.asp ?mode=construct &version=0 &dataset=141
Percentage of workplaces employing less than 10 people.	86.2%	82.6%	83.9%	Shropshire has a higher percentage of workplaces	n/a	UK Business Counts (Local Units)
March 2015						

(b) population	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.				employing less than 10 people than both the West Midlands and England	<i>n/a</i>	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ query/construct/summary.asp ?mode=construct&version=0 &dataset=141
Education						
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	<i>n/a</i>	Department for Education https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/revised-gcse-and-equivalent-results-in-england-2014-to-2015
2014/2015					<i>n/a</i>	
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% 26.9%	31.2% 23.9	36.8% 27.4	Increase A higher percentage of Shropshire	Increase Increase	ONS Annual Population Survey https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/

(b) population	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Year ending December 2015 compared to 2006				residents are qualified to NVQ level 4 or above than in the West Midlands, but 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		query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=17
Employment						
Percentage of economically active people that are unemployed	3.8%	5.9%	5.2%	Decrease	Increase	ONS Annual Population Survey
Year ending March 2016	4.2%	5.7%	n/a	The percentage of economically	n/a	

(b) population	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Previous data for England not available				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.		https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=17
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 https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=105
February 2016					n/a	
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.						

(b) population	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
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 regionally and nationally.	n n/a	DWP Benefits https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=105
February 2016					n/a	
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.						
Proportion of 16-64 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance/ Universal Credit	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	Claimant Count https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=162
July 2016					n/a	
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.						
Percentage of people of working age (16-64) that are economically active.	84.6%	74.8%	78.0%	Increase A higher percentage of	Decrease	ONS Annual Population Survey

(b) population	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Year ending March 2016	81.7%	77.2%	78.5%	the working age population are economically active in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England. The increase this figure in Shropshire is in line with both regional and national trends	<i>Increase</i>	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ query/construct/summary.asp ?mode=construct&version=0 &dataset=17
Employee job growth	+1.0%	+1.0%	+5.4%	Decrease	Decrease	ONS Business Register of Employment Survey (BRES) Data only available for download to named officers
2009-2014 compared to 1998 – 2006	17.6%	3.8%	8.8%	Employee job growth in Shropshire is the same as in the West Midlands but	Decrease	

(b) population	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
				this is lower than in England. The decrease in employee job growth in Shropshire is in line with both regional and national trends		
Employment structure (Full-time F/T and Part-time P/T employment 2014	F/T 63.7% P/T 36.3% <i>F/T 64.8% P/T 32.5</i>	F/T 68.6% P/T 31.4% <i>F/T 68.8% P/T 31.2%</i>	F/T 68.5% P/T 31.5% <i>F/T 68.9% P/T 31.1%</i>	F/T Decrease P/T Increase Relatively speaking, more people have part time jobs in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England. However, the increase in part-	F/T Decrease P/T Increase <i>F/T Decrease P/T Increase</i>	ONS Business Register of Employment Survey (BRES) Data only available for download to named officers

(b) population	Shropshire	West Midlands	England	Trends	Trends	Current Data Source
	2016	2016	2016	2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire	2008 SA Scoping report to now for: West Midlands	
Date of current information						
Notes	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	England	
				time jobs is in line with regional and national trends		
Housing						
Total Households	133,357	2,350,217	22,746,487	Shropshire households comprise 5.7% of the region's households.	n/a	2014 Based Household Projections produced by DCLG. https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/2014-based-household-projections-in-england-2014-to-2039
2014 Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.					n/a	
One-person households	39,426 (29.6%)	700,185 (29.8%)	6,896,781 (30.3%)	The percentage of single person households in Shropshire is very similar to		2014 Based Household Projections produced by DCLG.
2014	32, 575	n/a	n/a			

(b) population	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
	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands England	
Date of current information Notes						
Previous data for West Midlands and England not available.				that in the West Midlands and England.		https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/2014-based-household-projections-in-england-2014-to-2039
Net housing completions Current data only available for Shropshire Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Financial Year	Annual Requirement ¹	Housing Completions	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)
	2007/08	1,190	1,106			
	2008/09	1,190	1,265			
	2009/10	1,190	1,112			
	2010/11	1,190	984			
	2011/12	1,390	724			
	2012/13	1,390	847			
	2013/14	1,390	1,079			
	2014/15	1,390	1,155			
	2015/16	1,390	1,402			

(b) population	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	2008 SA Scoping report		2008 SA Scoping report		2008 SA Scoping report		Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national		West Midlands England			
	¹ Identified using the housing trajectory from the supporting text of Policy CS10 of the Core Strategy											
Statutory homelessness: eligible homeless people not in priority need per 1,000 households	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) 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	
2014-15												
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.												
Affordable housing completions	Year	Affordable Housing	Percentage of Total Housing				Affordable housing targets vary from 10 -20% (of all				Shropshire Council	

(b) population	Shropshire	West Midlands	England	Trends	Trends	Current Data Source
	2016	2016	2016	2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire	2008 SA Scoping report to now for:	
Date of current information						
Notes	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands England	
Current data only available for Shropshire		Completions (Net)	Completions that are Affordable (Net)	completions) according to geographic location.		FOAHN Report (2016)
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	2010/11	350	22.7%	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.		
	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%				
Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs	Shropshire pitch requirements	n/a	n/a	Decrease	n/a	Shropshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2014/15 - 2025/26 (updated January 2015)
2015	2014/15 - 2018/19			The number of pitches required for the Gypsy and Traveller community in Shropshire has decreased since 2008 and there is now no additional	n/a	
Current data only available for Shropshire	Excluding turnover pitches: 19					
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	including turnover pitches: -16					

(b) population Date of current information Notes	Shropshire 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	West Midlands 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	England 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: West Midlands <i>England</i>	Current Data Source
	(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			identified need for general sites. There is a small requirement for transit pitched a for a permanent yard		

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	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.	n/a <i>n/a</i>	Shropshire Council FOAHN Report (2016)

(b) population	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Average monthly rent for 2014/15	Lower Quartile: £450	Data not available	Lower Quartile: £494	The average monthly rent in Shropshire is lower than comparable figures for England	n/a	Shropshire Council FOAHN Report (2016)
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Median: £550		Median £625		n/a	
Overcrowding rate (% of households with 1 room too few)	4.0%	6.8%	8.7%	Increase	Increase	Shropshire Council FOAHN Report (2016)
2011	3.5%	5.6%	7.1%	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	

(b) population	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						
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Population structure						
Current population	311,380	5,751,000	54,786,327	Increase	n/a	2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets
2015 compared to 2005	<i>289,000 approx</i>			Shropshire's population has increased by about 7.75% (22,380 people) since 2005	n/a	
Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	approximate increase 2005 to 2015: 22,380 (7.75%)					
Projected percentage population growth 2016-2036	<u>2016:</u> 312,408	<u>2016:</u> 5,784,912	<u>2016:</u> 55,218,701	Increase	Increase	2014 Based Sub-National Population Projections, Office for National Statistics. http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets
Forecasted population % growth 2006 – 2026	<u>2036:</u> 336,531	<u>2036:</u> 6,406,243	<u>2036:</u> 62,403,948	Although Shropshire's population is projected to increase, the percentage	Increase	
	Increase: 24,123 (7.7%)	Increase: 621,331 (10.7%)	Increase: 7,185,247 (13.0%)			

(b) population	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
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Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.				change is expected to be less than that in both the West Midlands and England		.gov.uk/people populationand community/po pulationandmi gration/populat ionprojections/ datasets/locala uthoritiesinengl andtable2
Population Density (people per hectare)	0.97	4.42	4.21	Increase	Increase	Area (Hectares)
2011 compared to 2005	0.9	4.1	3.86	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	sourced: 2011 Census Key Statistics Table KS101EW Usual Resident Population. https://www.no misweb.co.uk/ census/2011/d ata_finder

(b) population	Shropshire 2016	West Midlands 2016	England 2016	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: West Midlands England	Current Data Source
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Notes	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national		
Diversity of Population	BME / Mixed Population: 2.0%	BME / Mixed Population: 17.3%	BME / Mixed Population: 14.6%	Increase	Increase	2011 Census Table KS201 Ethnic Group, Office for National Statistics. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder
2011				Although Shropshire's population diversity is much lower than regional and national levels, it has increased in common with the West Midlands.	Increase	
Previous data for England not available	1.2%	11.3%	n/a			
Age structure of Shropshire population (RA= Retirement Age)	<u>0 – 15 years</u> 15.5%	<u>0 – 15 years</u> 18.34%	<u>0 – 15 years</u> 17.88%	<u>0 – 15 years</u> Decrease	n/a	2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics:
	<u>16 – 29 years</u> 16.2 %	<u>16 – 29 years</u> 19.63%	<u>16 – 29 years</u> 19.29%	<u>16 – 29 years</u> Increase	<u>0 – 15 years</u>	Office for National Statistics:
2015	<u>30 – 44 years</u> 16.4%	<u>30 – 44 years</u> 18.70%	<u>30 – 44 years</u> 19.78%	<u>30 – 44 years</u> Decrease	<u>16 – 29 years</u>	Office for National Statistics:
	<u>45 – RA</u> 28.5%	<u>45 – RA</u> 25.14%	<u>45 - RA</u> 25.34%	<u>45 – RA</u> Increase	<u>30 – 44 years</u>	Office for National Statistics:
Previous data for West Midlands not available	<u>R. A. – 74:</u> 12.9%	<u>R. A. – 74:</u> 9.90%	<u>R. A. – 74:</u> 9.65%	<u>R. A. – 74:</u> Decrease		Office for National Statistics: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder

(b) population	Shropshire	West Midlands	England	Trends	Trends	Current Data Source
	2016	2016	2016	2008 SA Scoping report to now for: Shropshire	2008 SA Scoping report to now for: West Midlands	
Date of current information						
Notes	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	England	
	<u>75 years+</u> 10.5% <u>0 – 15 years</u> 18.2% <u>16 – 29 years</u> 14.3% <u>30 – 44 years</u> 20.1% <u>45 – (RA)</u> 24.5% <u>R. A. – 74:</u> 13.6% <u>75 years+</u> 9.2%	<u>75 years+</u> 8.30%	<u>75 years+</u> 8.08% <u>0 – 15 years</u> 19.0% <u>16 – 29 years</u> 18.3% <u>30 – 44 years</u> 22.1% <u>45 – RA</u> 21.9% <u>RA – 74</u> 10.9% <u>75 years+</u> 7.7%	<u>75 years+</u> Increase 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	Decrease <u>45 – RA</u> Increase <u>R. A. – 74:</u> Decrease <u>75 years+</u> Increase	
Transport and accessibility						
Percentage of households connected to superfast broadband (download speeds >30Mbps)	60%	86%	84%	The percentage of households connected to superfast	n/a	Ofcom http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/market-

(b) population	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
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2015				broadband in Shropshire is lower than in either the West Midlands or England	<i>n/a</i>	data-research/mark-et-data/infrastructure/connected-nations-2015/downloads/
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.						
Average distance travelled to work	18.7km 2011	14.1km	14.9km	The average distance travelled to work in Shropshire has increased and is also higher than both the regional and national averages	<i>n/a</i>	ONS 2011 Census Distance Travelled to Work
2011	<i>15.88km</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>		<i>n/a</i>	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=153
Previous data for West Midlands and England not available						
In and out commuting levels	In-commuters: 29,111	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	Although more people still travel out of	<i>n/a</i>	ONS 2011 Census Origin and
2011	20,786					

(b) population	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Current data only available for Shropshire Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Increase of 40% Out-commuters: 34,424 33,011 Increase of 4.2% Net Commuting: -5,313			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.	n/a	Destination tables https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?theme=75&subgrp=Origin+Destination
Percentage using car (driver or passenger) as main means of getting to work 2011 compared to 2001 Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	47.5% 65.6%	44.4% n/a	40.1% n/a	Decrease Whilst the number of people travelling to work by car in Shropshire has decreased significantly since 2001, it is	n/a n/a	ONS 2011 Census Method of Travel to Work https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=constr

(b) population	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
				still slightly higher than both regional and national figures		uct&version=0 &dataset=568
Percentage of households with no car 2011	15.8% 17.7%	15.8% 26.8%	25.8% 26.8%	Decrease 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	Decrease Decrease	ONS 2011 Census Car/Van availability https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ query/construct/summary.asp ?mode=construct&version=0 &dataset=621
Rate of people killed or seriously injured on the roads per 100,000 residents 2012-14	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	n/a <i>n/a</i>	Public Health Outcomes Framework (indicator 1.10) http://www.phoutcomes.info/p ublic-health-

(b) population	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.				either the West Midlands or England		outcomes- framework#pa ge/0/qid/10000 42/pat/6/par/E 12000005/ati/1 02/are/E06000 051/iid/40301/ age/1/sex/4

Table B3: (c) human health

(c) human health	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>	Or Comparison 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) http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/1000049/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051
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) http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-

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

(c) human health Date of current information Notes	Shropshire 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	West Midlands 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	England 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: West Midlands <i>England</i>	Current Data Source
Current data not directly comparable with previous data						National 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	n/a n/a	Public Health Outcomes Framework (indicator 3.13i) 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

(c) human health Date of current information Notes	Shropshire 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	West Midlands 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	England 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: West Midlands <i>England</i>	Current Data Source
				and national trend.		
Fuel poverty: the % of households that experience fuel poverty based on the low income-high cost methodology 2013 Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	13.2 <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>	13.9 <i>n/a</i>	10.4 <i>n/a</i>	Although fuel poverty in Shropshire is similar to that in the West Midlands it is higher than the in England.	n/a <i>n/a</i>	Public Health Outcomes Framework (indicator 1.17) 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
Percentage of people using outdoor space for exercise/health reasons Mar 2014- Feb 2015	20.3%	16.9%	17.9%	A higher percentage of Shropshire's population use outdoor space for	n/a <i>n/a</i>	Public Health Outcomes Framework (indicator 1.16)

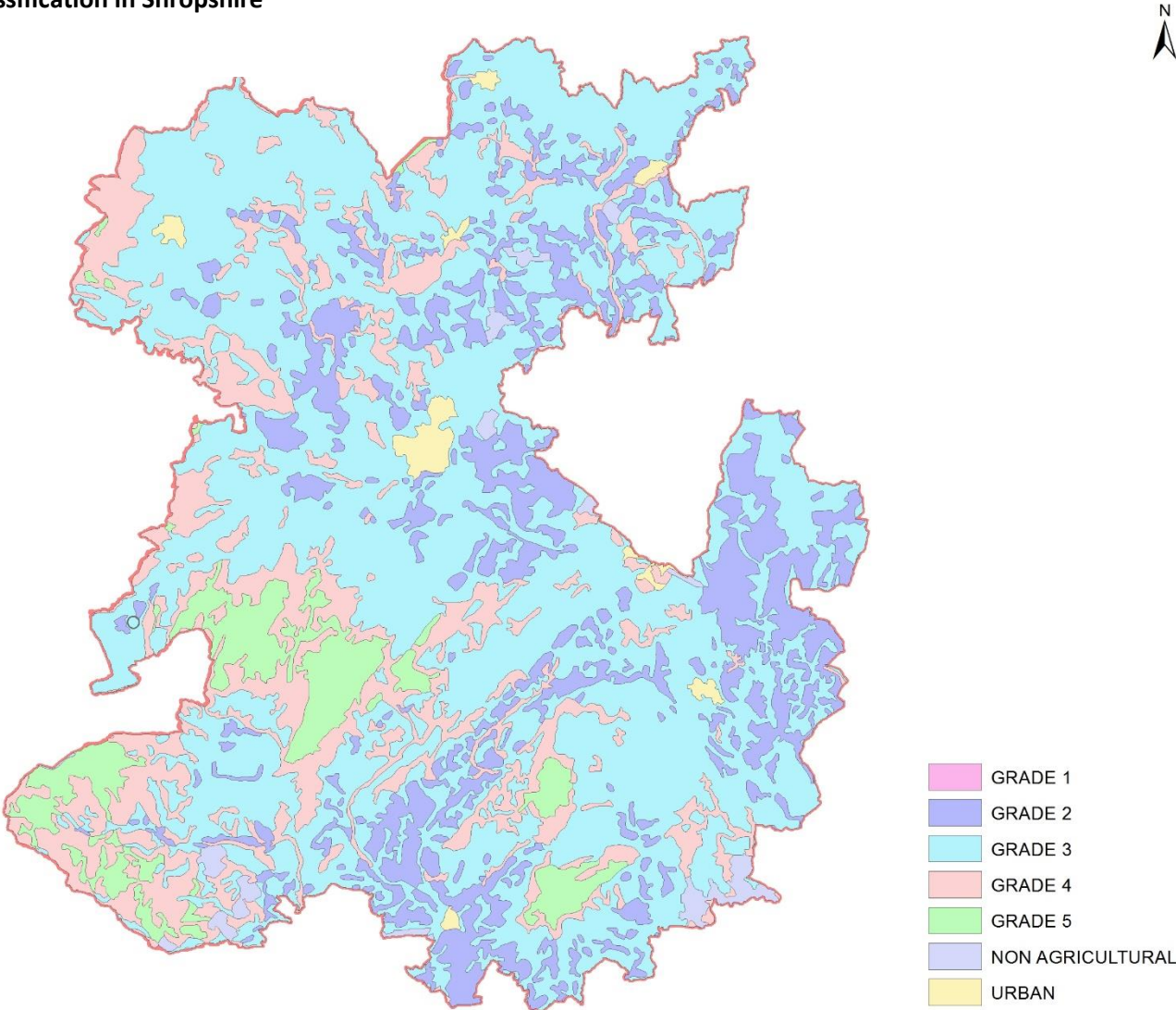
(c) human health	Shropshire 2016	West Midlands 2016	England 2016	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for:	Current Data Source
	Date of current information					
Notes	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	Or Comparison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

(c) human health Date of current information Notes	Shropshire 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	West Midlands 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	England 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: West Midlands <i>England</i>	Current Data Source
						12000005/ati/102/are/E06000051/iid/40301/age/1/sex/4

Table B4: (f) soil

(f) soil	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Comparative data for soil is not available. 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: 1. National soil map of England and Wales http://www.landis.org.uk/data/natmap.cfm 2. National soil inventory http://www.landis.org.uk/data/nsi.cfm 3. Contaminant distribution in soil (arsenic, cadmium, copper, nickel and lead), http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/bccs/home.html 4. Agricultural land classification map for the West Midlands http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/130044?category=23033 In addition, the Shropshire Council Contaminated Land Strategy (2013) can be found at: http://new.shropshire.gov.uk/media/1780/shropshire-council-contaminated-land-strategy-2013_v9-final.pdf						

Map B1: Agricultural Land Classification in Shropshire



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Table B5 (g) water

(g) water	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Percentage of water bodies affected by water management issues	Physical modifications: 27%	n/a	Physical modifications: 39%	Shropshire's water bodies are less affected than England's for all water	n/a	River Basin Management Plan: Severn River Basin District
2015	Pollution from waste water: 29%		Pollution from waste water: 35%	management issues except pollution from rural areas.	n/a	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501290/Severn_RBD_Part_1_river_basin_management_plan.pdf
Current data for the Severn River Basin	Pollution from towns, cities and transport: 12%		Pollution from towns, cities and transport: 11%			
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Changes to the natural flow and level of water: 7%		Changes to the natural flow and level of water: 6%			and National RBMP Evidence and Data Report
	Negative effects of invasive non- native species: <1%		Negative effects of invasive non- native species: 2%			https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501290/Severn_RBD_Part_1_river_basin_management_plan.pdf
	Pollution from rural areas: 40%		Pollution from rural areas:			

(g) water	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
	Pollution from abandoned mines: 2%		35% Pollution from abandoned mines: 3%			nt/publications/ river-basin- management- plans-national- evidence-and- data-report
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: (27 out of 42 waterbodies) 64% Good or better quantitative status: (33 out of 42 waterbodies) 79%	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 <i>n/a</i>	River Basin Management Plan: Severn River Basin District https://www.go v.uk/governme nt/uploads/syst em/uploads/att achment_data/ file/501290/Se vern RBD Pa rt 1 river basi n managemen t_plan.pdf

(g) water Date of current information Notes	Shropshire 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	West Midlands 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	England 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: West Midlands <i>England</i>	Current Data Source
						and National RBMP Evidence and Data Report https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/river-basin-management-plans-national-evidence-and-data-report
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: (151 out of 755 waterbodies) 20% Good or better chemical status:	n/a	Good or better ecological status or potential: 17% Good or better chemical status:	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 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/

(g) water Date of current information Notes	Shropshire 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	West Midlands 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	England 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: West Midlands <i>England</i>	Current Data Source
	(720 out of 755 waterbodies) 95%		Data not available			file/501290/Severn_RBD_Part_1_river_basin_management_plan.pdf and National RBMP Evidence and Data Report https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/river-basin-management-plans-national-evidence-and-data-report
Number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency objections on the grounds of flood risk	Total no. of applications EA objected to: 17	n/a	n/a	No planning applications were granted contrary to EA objections	n/a	Shropshire Council: Authority's Monitoring

(g) water Date of current information Notes	Shropshire 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	West Midlands 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	England 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: West Midlands <i>England</i>	Current Data Source
2013/14 compared to 2006/7 Current data only available for Shropshire Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	Permission refused on 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>			on the grounds of 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.	n/a	Report (AMR) 2013-14, 2014-15 http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/amr-2014-2015-final.pdf

(g) water	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	

Comparative data for several other aspects of the water environment is not available.

Information on flood zones, nitrate vulnerable zones and groundwater source protection zones is available as interactive maps form as follows:

1. Flood map for planning:

<http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/37837.aspx>

2. Nitrate vulnerable zones:

<http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/141443.aspx>

3. Groundwater source protection zones:

<http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/37833.aspx>

Table B6: (h) air

(h) air	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Number and extent of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) for NO ²	5 in total:	47 in total.	539	The number (5) and location of AQMAs in Shropshire has not changed between 2008 and 2016.	n/a	Defra webpages: https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/summary
2016	1. Shrewsbury (Bayston Hill): part of A49 Hereford Road	39 localised				
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	2. Shrewsbury (Heathgates roundabout)	8 covering a whole district/town			n/a	
	3. Shrewsbury town centre					
	4. Bridgnorth: Pound Street and the junction of Whitburn Street and Salop Street.					
	5. Oswestry:					

(h) air Date of current information Notes	Shropshire 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	West Midlands 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	England 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: West Midlands <i>England</i>	Current Data Source
	The property known as Gate House situated on the junction of the A483 (between Sweeny Hall and Lllynclys Crossroads) and Albridge Lane. <i>Shropshire has 5 Air Quality Management Areas* (AQMAS), 3 of which are located in Shrewsbury, 1 in Oswestry and 1 in Bridgnorth.</i>					

(h) air Date of current information Notes	Shropshire 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	West Midlands 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	England 2016 <i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for: West Midlands <i>England</i>	Current Data Source
Annual average of NO ² in AQMA 2016 Current data only available for Shropshire Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	1. Shrewsbury (Bayston Hill): 40.9 µg/m ³ . 2. Shrewsbury (Heathgates roundabout): 34.3 µg/m ³ 3. Shrewsbury town centre: 60.8 µg/m ³ 4. Bridgnorth: 51.2 µg/m ³ . 5. Oswestry: 32.4 µg/m ³ .	n/a	n/a	Legislation places a duty on all local authorities to work towards an annual mean of 40µg/m ³ NO ² Three of Shropshire's Air Quality Management Areas have annual average nitrogen dioxide levels above the legal minimum.	n/a n/a	Shropshire Council USA 2015.

Table B7: (i) climatic factors

(i) climatic factors	Shropshire 2016	West Midlands 2016	England 2016	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for Shropshire	Trends 2008 SA Scoping report to now for West Midlands	Current Data Source
Date of current information	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>			
Notes				Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	<i>England</i>	
Estimated per capita emissions (tonnes) of carbon dioxide	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) http://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=53&mod-period=3&mod-area=E92000001&mod-group=AllLaInCountry England
2014						
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.						
Estimated carbon dioxide emissions	Industry & Commercial Electricity: 386 (18%) Industry & Commercial Gas: 121 (5.7%) Large Industrial Installations: 8 (0.4%)			Although the data was not collected in the same	n/a n/a	Shropshire: National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory http://naei.defra.gov.uk/data/local-authority-co2-map

per sector (kt) 2014 Current data only available for Shropshire Current data not directly comparable with previous data	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%) 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 & Forestry: 76 (3%)</i> <i>Total: 2,862 kt CO2</i>	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 changed since 2008. Emissions from the energy use sectors (both commercial and domestic electricity,		
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				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 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,	Total: 146.6 Petroleum: 108.1 (73.7%) Coal: 19.6 (13.4%)	Total: 1,118.9 Petroleum: 91.8 (61.8%) Coal: 196.2	Total: 14,281.9 Petroleum: 8,643.8 (60.5%) Coal: 1,733.6	Petroleum makes up a higher percentage of those fuels not used for electricity generation or	n/a n/a	Sub-national residual fuel consumption statistics: 2005 – 2013 https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/estimates-of-non-gas-non-electricity-and-non-road-transport-fuels-at-regional-and-local-authority-level

petroleum, manufacture d solid fuels, bioenergy and waste not used for electricity generation or road transport. 2013 Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	Manufacture d solid fuels: 3.8 (2.6%) Bio-energy and wastes: 15.0 (10.3%)	(17.5%) Manufacture d solid fuels: 64.7 (5.8%) Bio-energy and wastes: 166.2 (14.9%)	(12.1%) Manufacture d solid fuels: 1,733.6 (18.3%) Bio-energy and wastes: 1,288.4 (9%)	road transport in Shropshire than in the West Midlands or England. Conversely, manufacture d solid fuels comprise a lower proportion of the residual fuels in Shropshire than regionally or nationally.		
Total installed capacity of renewable energy installations by type (kWh) June 2016 Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands	<u>Photovoltaic</u> Domestic: 23,488 Non – domestic: 14, 803 Total: 38,291 <u>Wind</u> Domestic: 222 Non – domestic: 1,984	<u>Photovoltaic</u> Domestic: 210,287 Non – domestic: 80,280 Total: 290,567 <u>Wind</u> Domestic: 887 Non – domestic:	<u>Photovoltaic</u> Domestic: 2,200,086 Non – domestic: 935,000 Total: 3,135,983 <u>Wind</u> Domestic: 17,334 Non – domestic:	The split of energy generation across domestic/non-domestic installations is the same in Shropshire as in the West Midlands and England.	n/a n/a	Sub-regional Feed In Tariffs Statistics https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/sub-regional-feed-in-tariffs-confirmed-on-the-cfr-statistics

and England not available.	Total: 2,206 <u>Hydro:</u> Domestic: 0 Non – domestic: 164 Total: 164 <u>Anaerobic:</u> Domestic 0 Non – domestic: 11,734 Total: 11,734 <u>Micro CHP:</u> Domestic: 4 Non – domestic: 0 Total: 4 Total installed domestic and non- domestic capacity, all technologies, 52,399	5,990 Total: 6,877 <u>Hydro:</u> Domestic: 76 Non – domestic: 590 Total: 666 <u>Anaerobic:</u> Domestic 0 Non – domestic: 25,462 Total: 25,462 <u>Micro CHP:</u> Domestic: 58 Non – domestic: 2 Total: 60 Total installed domestic and non- domestic capacity, all technologies, 323,631	229,481 Total: 246,815 <u>Hydro:</u> Domestic: 1433 Non – domestic: 8,937 Total: 10,370 <u>Anaerobic:</u> Domestic 4 Non – domestic: 153,027 Total: 152,031 <u>Micro CHP:</u> Domestic: 469 Non – domestic: 10 Total: 469 Total installed domestic and non- domestic	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.		
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			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 produced nationally. However, significantly more renewable energy comes from	n/a n/a	Sub-regional Feed In Tariffs Statistics https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/sub-regional-feed-in-tariffs-confirmed-on-the-cfr-statistics

				the anaerobic sector in Shropshire than it does either regionally or nationally.		
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Table B8: (j) material assets

(j) material assets	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>	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Proportion of new residential addresses created by previous land usage category.	All previously developed uses: 39%	n/a	All previously developed uses: 58%	The percentage of previously developed land used for housing in Shropshire is lower than in England.	n/a	Land use change statistics - live tables 2014 to 2015
2013-15	All non – previously developed land: 61%		All non – previously developed land: 42%		n/a	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-land-use-change-statistics
Current data not available for West Midlands	Of which Agriculture: 19%		Of which 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%			

	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	0.93mt total construction and demolition: 41% commercial and industrial businesses: 41% municipal waste: 17% <i>1.22 mt total construction and demolition sector: 40% commercial and industrial businesses: 45% municipal waste: 15%</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 share of waste generated by commercial and industrial businesses increased.	n/a n/a	Shropshire Council: Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) 2013-14, 2014-15 http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/amr-2014-2015-final.pdf
Residual household waste (rubbish not able to be recycled, re-used or composted).	568.5 kg per household	577 kg per household	558 kg per household	The amount of residual waste per household in Shropshire is	n/a	Local authority collected waste generation

2014/15 Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.				very similar to regional and national figures (approx. 10kg less and more respectively).	n/a	from April 2000 to March 2015 (England and regions) and local authority data April 2014 to March 2015 https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables
Management of municipal waste in Shropshire 2014 compared with 2006/7 Current data only available for Shropshire Previous data for West Midlands and England not available	Recycled & composted: 54% Energy recovery: 37% Landfill disposal: 9% <i>Recycled & composted: 38%</i> <i>Energy recovery: 0%</i> <i>Landfill disposal: 63%</i>	n/a	n/a	Decrease in amount of waste going to landfill 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	n/a n/a	Shropshire Council: Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) 2013-14, 2014-15 http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/amr-2014-2015-final.pdf

				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	Sand and gravel: 0.63mt Ten-year average 2004-14: 0.70mt Crushed rock: 3.13mt Ten-year average 2004-14: 2.36mt <i>Sand and gravel: 0.829mt</i> <i>Crushed rock: 2.51mt</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 <i>n/a</i>	Shropshire Council: Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) 2013-14, 2014-15 http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/amr-2014-2015-final.pdf
Primary land won-aggregates reserves and land-banks in Shropshire (including Telford and Wrekin) 2014 compared with 2005	Sand and gravel reserves: 12.27mt Landbank: 17.45 years Minimum Landbank Target:	n/a	n/a	The land-banks for sand and gravel and crushed rock in Shropshire are well in excess of the minimum target.	n/a <i>n/a</i>	Shropshire Council: Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) 2013-14, 2014-15

Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	7 years Crushed rock reserves: 109.55mt Landbank 46.42 years Minimum Landbank Target: 10 years					http://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1853173/annual-2014-2015-final.pdf
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) https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data
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	n/a n/a	Sub national gas consumption data (DECC) https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data

				national averages.		
Number of Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register by Energy Efficiency Rating (based on fuel costs)	Total: 10,170 A: 32 (0.3%) B: 1,113 (11%) C: 1,881 (18.5%) D: 3,811 (37.5%) E: 1,841 (18%) F: 1,006 (10%) G: 486 (5%)		Total: 1,678,545 A: 5,036 (0.3%) B: 184,223 (11%) C: 395,491 (23.5%) D: 690,272 (41%) E: 294,895 (17.5%) F: 82,619 (5%) G: 26,009 (1.5%)	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.	n/a n/a	Table D1: domestic Energy Performance Certificates for all dwellings by energy efficiency rating: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-energy-performance-of-buildings-certificates
2015 (total for year)						
Current data not available for West Midlands						
Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.						

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

(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	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	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>	<i>2008 SA Scoping report</i>			
Notes				Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands <i>England</i>	
Number of heritage assets (by type)	Listed buildings: 6,904 (20% of regional figure) 121 at Grade I 484 at Grade II* 6,299 at Grade II	Listed buildings: 34,308	Listed buildings: 376,100	Increase in numbers of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments.	Increase in numbers of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments .	National Heritage List for England (NHLE) / Heritage Counts 2015 (HC 2015) https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/heritage-assets/nhle/
2015						
Data not previously collected for all designated assets in Shropshire						
Previous data for England not available	Scheduled Monuments: 441 (30% of regional figure)	Scheduled Monuments: 1,416	Scheduled Monuments: 19,850	The increase in the number of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments in Shropshire is in line with the regional trend.	n/a	
Data not available for numbers per grade of listed buildings or registered parks and gardens in West Midlands or England	Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: 34 (22% of regional figure) 1 at Grade I 6 at Grade II* 27 at Grade II	Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: 152	Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: 1,633	Shropshire contains around 20% of the region's		

	Registered Battlefield: 1 (17% of regional figure) (Battle of Shrewsbury 1403) Conservation Areas: 127 (16% of regional figure) World Heritage Sites: 2 (100% of regional figure) <i>Listed buildings: 6,719 99 at Grade I 457 at Grade II* 6,163 at Grade II</i> <i>Scheduled Monuments: 431</i> <i>Shropshire has around 20% of the region's listed buildings and 31% of the</i>	Registered Battlefield: 6 Conservation Areas: 775 World Heritage Sites: 2 <i>Listed buildings: 34,276</i> <i>Scheduled Monuments: 1,395</i>	Registered Battlefield: 46 Conservation Areas: 10,000 World Heritage Sites: 18	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.		
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	<i>region's scheduled monuments.</i>					
Number of undesignated 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 undesignated heritage assets		Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Shropshire Council https://new.shropshire.gov.uk/environment/historic-environment/historic-environment-record/
Number and type of designated assets at risk 2015 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.	Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*only): 29 (0.5% of total) Scheduled Monuments: 54 (12.5% of total) Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: 0 (0% of total) Conservation Areas: *2	Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*only): 185 (0.76% of total) Scheduled Monuments: 201 (14.1% of total) Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: 8 (5.3% of total)	Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*only): 2112 (0.56% of total) Scheduled Monuments: 2701 (13.63% of total) Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: 94 (5.6% of total)	A lower percentage of designated heritage assets are at risk in Shropshire than in either the West Midlands or England.		Heritage at Risk Register 2015 https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/

** (of the 85-90% surveyed by local authorities) Previous data for Shropshire, West Midlands and England not available.	(1.6% of total)	Conservation Areas: 60 (7.7% of total)	Conservation Areas: **505 (5.0% of total)			
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Table B10: (I) landscape

(I) landscape		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		2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	2008 SA Scoping report	Or Comparison Shropshire with regional and /or national	West Midlands England	
Condition of the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) 2014							
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 http://www.shropshirehillsaonb.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/State-of-the-
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 ^a		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 ^a		improving	13% (2007)		
	Farmed landscape						
	Woodlands	50% of overall woodland (6,800ha) is managed under a Forestry Commission Woodland Grant Scheme agreement ^b		stable	Not available in this form but estimated c30%		
	Rivers and river valleys	0% of river SSSIs are in favourable or recovering condition ^a (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 ^c	stable	National level probably lower	AONB-Report-from-2009-14.pdf
	Wildlife	58.2% of biological SSSIs (by land area) are in favourable or recovering condition ^a	improving	National level probably higher	
		18.6% of Wildlife Sites are in 'appropriate management' ^d	unknown	Shropshire 4.9%	
		Key farmland and upland bird species are declining ^e	declining	Declining	
	Heritage	52% of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (86) are classified as 'At High or Medium Risk' ^f	declining	Not available	
		2% of Listed Buildings (3) are classified as 'At Risk' ^f	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 ^a	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 ^g	improving	72% good for biological quality, 69% for chemical (2006)	
	Tranquillity	70% of the AONB is classified as 'tranquil' ^h	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' ⁱ	improving	All of Shropshire 78%	
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 f Data supplied by English Heritage, as at 2007 g Data supplied by Environment Agency, as at 2007 h Data supplied by CPRE, 2005 ¹⁴. Green areas in map taken as ‘tranquil’ i Data supplied by Shropshire County Council, for 2007-8 survey			
Overall, the condition of the special qualities of the Shropshire Hills AONB is stable. 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. The condition of the farmed landscape, environmental and scenic quality and the culture and enjoyment of the area is improving.			
Landscape Character in Shropshire Previous data for Shropshire not available.			
All information below is for Shropshire only. 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. An interactive version of the map accompanying the Shropshire Landscape Assessment is available at: http://new.shropshire.gov.uk/environment/landscape/shropshire-landscape-assessment/			Shropshire landscape assessment http://new.shropshire.gov.uk/media/1803/the-shropshire-landscape-typology.pdf
Condition of Landscape Description Units (LDUs)	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%)	The majority of landscape description units are in moderate condition. More units are in good or very good condition than in poor or very poor condition	
Ecological integrity of LDUs	No of units for which ecological integrity is recorded: 325	More than half of the landscape description units	

	Intact: 62 (19.1%) Relic: 87 (26.9%) Declining: 175 (54.0%)	have declining ecological integrity.	
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.	