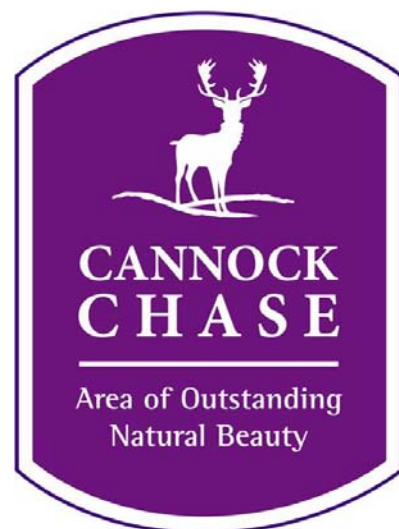

Strategic
Environmental
Assessment
Environment
Report for the
2012/13 AONB
Management Plan
Review

Cannock Chase
AONB
Partnership

Craggatak Consulting
16 December 2013





THE CRAGG, SATTERTHWAITE
Nr ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA
LA12 8LW
01229 860269
enquiries@craggatak.co.uk
www.craggatak.co.uk

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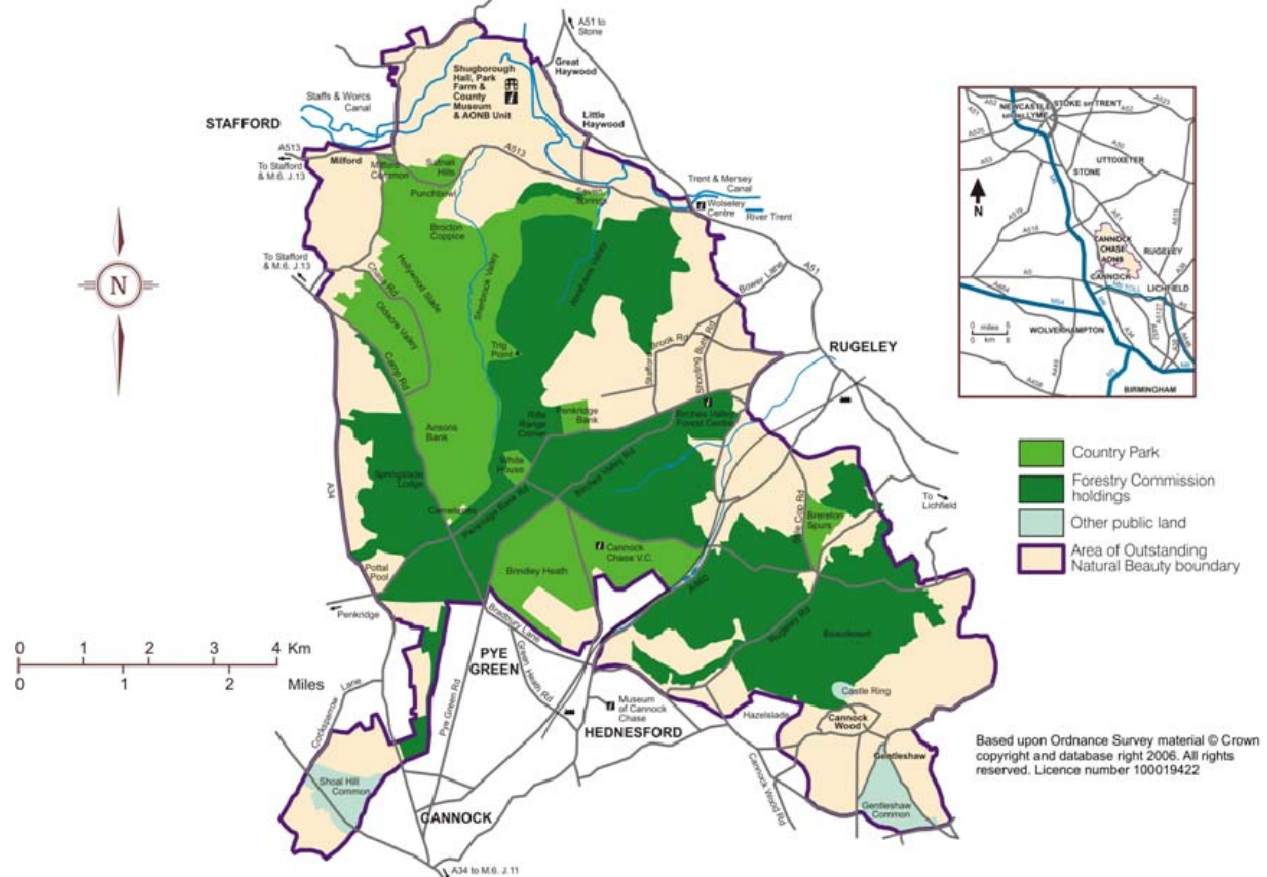
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Acknowledgements

This report has been written by Craggatak Consulting with the close support of staff from the Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.



Map: Cannock Chase AONB

1. Background

- 1.1. This Environmental Report has been prepared as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan Review. The statutory consultation bodies (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency) must agree the scope and level of detail to be contained in the Environmental Report. The SEA Scoping Report went out for consultation in March 2013 and was approved by the environmental bodies by May 2013 (no comments were received from the Environment Agency and this was taken as an approval).

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.2. Strategic Environmental Assessment is a statutory requirement¹ to ensure that land-use plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment are the subject of a strategic assessment of options and alternative courses of action during plan preparation in order to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects. The approach for carrying out the SEA of the AONB Management Plan Review is based on current best practice and the following guidance:
- HMSO, *A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive*, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland, September 2005.
 - Natural Scotland, *Strategic Environmental Assessment Toolkit*. Scottish Executive. September 2006.
 - The Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in Wales Guidance on the Review of Management Plans, Countryside Council for Wales, 2008
 - Richard Partington et al, *Guidance to English AONB Partnerships and Boards on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of AONB Management Plans*, Natural England, January 2008
- 1.3. There are five stages to a Strategic Environmental Assessment:
- Stage A: Scoping and consultation with Environmental Bodies
 - Stage B: Assessment of plan content and analysis of alternatives
 - Stage C: Preparation of an Environmental Report
 - Stage D: Consultation with the public and consideration of the SEA findings by the decision maker; and
 - Stage E: Monitoring the performance of the plan against the SEA findings.
- 1.4. This report supports Stages B and C. The SEA Scoping Report consultation responses have been considered and used to inform relevant sections of the SEA Environmental Report (this document).

Purpose of the Environment Report

¹ Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment”. Transposed into law by Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the “SEA Regulations”), <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si2004/sch1>

- 1.5. This Environmental Report sets out the findings of the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal for the Cannock Chase AONB Management Plan review. Its primary purpose is to identify, describe and evaluate any significant environmental effects arising from implementing the management plan, or any reasonable alternatives. Any significant beneficial effects are to be highlighted, as well as recording any residual negative effects once mitigating measures are taken into account.
- 1.6. This assessment follows the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC² and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004³. The methodology used follows the guidance set out in paragraph 1.2.

Cannock Chase AONB

- 1.7. Designation of the Cannock Chase AONB was in 1958. It is the smallest mainland AONB, at 68 square kilometres. Cannock Chase is the largest surviving area of lowland heathland in the Midlands. It is an area of high sandstone heather and bracken heathland with birch woodland and extensive pine plantations. Dissected by secluded valleys and framed by a gentler landscape of fine parklands and attractive villages, the AONB encloses the last oak remnant of the ancient Cannock Forest. Lowland heath is an internationally scarce and threatened wildlife habitat. A Special Area of Conservation covering some 1,237 hectares of the AONB gives protection to the habitats. The AONB also has extensive areas of forest and woodland along with areas of designed parkland, quarrying and mixed agriculture. The AONB lies within the River Trent catchment and lies close to the river.
- 1.8. Nearly two million people live within 30 kilometres of the AONB. Cannock Chase is an important recreation area, both for daytrips and for the growing population on its immediate fringe. One of Britain's largest country parks conserves 1,214 hectares of the AONB. Many footpaths and bridleways cross the Chase, including Forestry Commission trails and the Staffordshire Way.

Management Plan review

- 1.9. Section 82 of the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000 establishes the primary purpose of AONB designation as the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty. Section 85 of the CRoW Act places a duty on all public bodies to 'have regard' to the 'purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area of outstanding natural beauty'. Under Section 89, the 'relevant local authorities' must prepare and publish a Management Plan for each AONB. The Management Plan is a statutory document and presents an agreed agenda for the AONB, setting out objectives and policies for the local authorities, statutory agencies and people who live and work in the area. The plan does not dictate actions within the designated area and does not control agriculture, business or economic development activities but seeks to manage change positively.
- 1.10. There are five relevant local authorities for the Cannock Chase AONB. They are Staffordshire County Council, Cannock Chase Council, Lichfield District Council, South Staffordshire Council and Stafford Borough Council. These councils have established a joint committee

² European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment", known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive.

³ Under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations (the SEA Regulations, Welsh Statutory Instrument 2004, No 1656 (W.170)).

under Section 101 (5) of the Local Government Act 1972 to manage their obligations for the AONB. Representatives of the five local authorities form the Joint Committee, with advisors from Natural England, Forestry Commission, Cannock Chase AONB Advisory Partnership and the AONB Officer.

- 1.11. The CRoW Act requires a formal review of each Management Plan at intervals of not more than five years. The Joint Committee is now preparing the 2015-2020 Management Plan. Following consultation with local communities, public bodies and agencies with an interest in the area, the Management Plan will present the special qualities and features of the AONB and determines what actions are required to ensure their conservation and enhancement.
- 1.12. The plan sets out a framework that gives guidance and direction towards achieving the long term Vision for the Cannock Chase AONB.

The Vision for the Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

By 2034, Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty will be an enhanced area of national and international importance in terms of landscape beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage, centred on its heaths and woods. Improved management of the whole area will connect the AONB to its surrounding landscapes, biodiversity and people. Conservation and enhancement programmes will bring about a better quality of life for local communities and visitors. Habitats; biodiversity; geodiversity; public access for quiet enjoyment; understanding of the area's fragility and importance; and positive visitor behaviours will continue to thrive under a plan for a balanced and sustainable AONB landscape.

- 1.13. A cascade of high-level objectives and policies underpins the Management Plan, grouped under five inter-related themes:
 1. Landscape
 2. People
 3. Economy
 4. Recreation
 5. Support
- 1.14. The Draft Management Plan contains 7 high-level objectives and 47 policies across these themes. The full list of objectives and policies is contained in the SEA Assessment Matrix.

Relationship to other policies, plans and programmes

- 1.15. A key element in the SEA process is to review relevant international, national, regional and local policy guidance, plans and strategies, in order to:
 - Ensure the Management Plan proposals and the SEA are consistent with and comply with the requirements of relevant plans and policies, especially where they refer to environmental priorities;
 - Identify environmental objectives, key targets and indicators that should be reflected in the SEA;
 - Provide evidence for the SEA rationale.

The selection criteria were:

- International documents having the status of an EU plan, policy or programme
- National documents having the status of a national strategy or a White Paper outlining intended policy
- Regional and local documents having the status of strategy or policy
- Other documents not having a statutory status but policy documents published by the statutory bodies

Appendix 1 presents a list of the documents reviewed. Full reference details and a brief assessment of each document are in the SEA Scoping Report.

Legislation, Conventions and national advice

- 1.16. Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is a statutory landscape designation. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as modified by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provides the primary legislation for the designation of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. From the Acts, a particular set of objectives are developed for AONBs⁴:
- the primary purpose of AONB designation will be to conserve natural beauty;
 - in pursuing the primary objective of designation, account should be taken of the need to safeguard agriculture, forestry, other rural industries and of the economic and social needs of local communities;
 - recreation will not be an objective of designation but AONBs should be used to meet the demands for recreation as far as this is consistent with the conservation of natural beauty and the needs of agriculture, forestry and other users.
- 1.17. The European Landscape Convention was ratified by the UK in November 2006 and became binding on the 1 March 2007. The Convention aims to ensure the proper protection, management and planning of landscapes across Europe and aims to bring all countries up to the standard of the best.
- 1.18. In 2012, Defra and Natural England gave advice to AONB Partnerships and Relevant Authorities on management plan reviews in the form of a note. The note highlights four themes that may require some policy response. They are:
1. **Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP)** – Many objectives of NEWP have direct relevance for Protected Landscapes. The Defra Biodiversity 2020 Delivery Plan also encourages large-scale initiatives in AONBs and has the milestone: AONB partnerships to integrate Biodiversity 2020 and ecosystem targets into all AONB Management Plan Reviews by March 2014.
 2. **Climate change mitigation** – There is a need to assess the opportunities and threats to protected landscapes, given the progress made in renewable energy production and the development of adaptation measures.
 3. **Setting of Protected Landscapes** – There is a greater imperative to consider the effect of development in the setting of protected landscapes.

⁴ Countryside Agency (2006), Guidance for the review of AONB Management Plans, CA221, Cheltenham, August 2006

4. **Historic Environment** –Cultural features, particularly those of historic interest, can profoundly influence our perception of natural beauty. For this reason, it is appropriate for AONB Management Plans to include policies and provisions supporting conservation of the historic environment.

Local Authorities

- 1.19. The Cannock Chase AONB falls within five local authority areas. They are Staffordshire County Council, Cannock Chase Council, Lichfield District Council, South Staffordshire Council and Stafford Borough Council. These councils are the local planning authorities and the 'relevant authorities' under the CRoW Act in respect of AONB Management Plans. Each council produces a development plan to guide spatial change and growth within their area. These plans are either 'Structure Plans/Local Plans', 'Unitary Development Plans' or 'Local Development Plans'. Each has policies that respect the purposes of AONB designation but they also have wider social and economic duties. In addition, Staffordshire County Council owns and runs the Cannock Chase Country Park, for which there is a specific management plan. That plan was written within the context of the AONB management plan.

Government Agencies

- 1.20. There is a range of Government Agencies whose actions impact upon the AONB. Their strategies set high-level policy and generally cover the whole of the country. Any mention of a particular site, such as the Cannock Chase, within these policies indicates the high national importance of the topic. The Forestry Commission own and manage a high proportion of the AONB. The Government has just published a policy statement on the future of England's forestry estate⁵. Natural England is responsible for the management of a Special Area of Conservation. The Agency prepares a plan to ensure that the site reaches a favourable ecological condition. This, too, covers a large proportion of the AONB.

2. Environmental baseline information

Key local environmental trends

- 2.21. The SEA Directive requires detailed baseline information to be gathered as part of the assessment process. Information must be gathered on "relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan" and the "environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected" (Annex I (b) & (c)).
- 2.22. The baseline data is also required to highlight "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 (Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive)" (Annex I (c)).
- 2.23. To assess future trends there is a need to establish a baseline. The AONB team maintains a State of the AONB Report that presents an assessment of the area's condition and the forces for change. For developing this SEA Report, we use the State of the AONB Reports, Natural

⁵ www.defra.gov.uk/rural/forestry/panel-response/

England's State of the Environment (West Midlands) Report, Natural England's Cannock Chase and Cank Wood National Character Area Profile and the evidence-base attached to the preparation of the local authority Local Development Plans. The key issues associated with the environmental trends within the AONB and the likely outcomes if no action is taken are shown in **Appendix 2**.

2.24. Baseline information was collected in line with the Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations. During the SEA Scoping exercise, 64 key indicators found in the base-line table were grouped under 12 SEA topics identified as being of particular relevance to the environmental assessment. The 12 topics are:

1. Biodiversity
2. Population
3. Human Health
4. Water
5. Soil
6. Air
7. Climate Factors
8. Material Assets
9. Cultural Heritage
10. Landscape
11. Communities
12. Economy

The indicators are presented in **Appendix 3**.

Relevant environmental problems

2.25. The State of the AONB Report assesses the current condition of the area's special features. For the SEA Assessment, 10 SEA Environmental Objectives were developed. They were chosen to represent the local environmental and sustainability issues and are written to test whether the Management Plan policies (or their absence) create adverse impacts on the special qualities of the Cannock Chase AONB. The key local environmental and sustainability indicators, complete with the associated issues, are shown in **Appendix 4**.

3. Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal

Methodology

- 3.1. Step 1 is to consider the Management Plan draft text and test the compatibility of its objectives and policies. The intent is to identify potential tensions or sensitivities where two or more objectives interact. The findings are collected in a **Compatibility Matrix** and summarised in a chart.
- 3.2. Each relationship is plotted as:

3 = strong positive
2 = positive
+/-1 = mixed or uncertain

Blank or 0 = minimal interaction
-2 = negative

- 3.3. By assigning weighted scores to each item, it is possible to make comparisons. The scores are a percentage of the total score available for each item. This means that it is possible to measure an objective with one policy against an objective with five policies. By default, an objective with a large policy cascade is bound to gain a higher score than an objective with only one policy. We adopt a similar approach when considering the achievement of the SEA Objectives. A percentage of the total score possible is used to create an index for each SEA Objective. The results appear as charts.
- 3.4. Step 2 is to check each objective against the full range of SEA Objectives, as identified in the SEA Scoping Report. The intent is to measure the significance of the effect in terms of:
- Beneficial or adverse effects;
 - Magnitude of the effects;
 - Reversible or irreversible effects.

The findings emerge in a **Consistency Matrix** for each objective area and summary tables and charts present the combined effects of the objectives and their policies. A plot of each relationship uses the same discipline as for the Compatibility Matrix. The proposed management objectives of the management plan are then assessed against the SEA Environmental and Sustainability Objectives by combining the consistency indices of their respective objective areas and again expressing the total as a percentage of the total possible score.

- 3.5. Step 3 is to consider **Alternative Solutions** to the issues identified during the management planning process. As there is no alternative solution published, we make a ‘do-nothing’ comparison. The purpose is to show that the chosen pathway is the most sound in terms of the environment and wider sustainability. This analysis tests the proposed actions and the ‘do-nothing’ scenario against the trends identified in the SEA Scoping Report (as shown in Appendix 2).
- 3.6. Finally, **Conclusions** are drawn and presented.

Compatibility between Management Plan objectives and policies

- 3.7. The proposed Objectives and Policies of the management plan were cross-checked against each other in a Compatibility Matrix to see whether there were any potential tensions or sensitivities arising where two or more policies interact. This analysis is summarised in Chart 1. It is also useful to group the policies by theme rather than the objectives. Combining the scores for the two landscape objectives and people objectives respectively achieves this. This analysis is summarised in Chart 2. Chart 3 shows the compatibility between the individual policies.
- 3.8. The data set for the Objectives is in **Appendix 5**. The table for the Policies is large and is at the end of this report, in **Appendix 11**.

Chart 1: Compatibility between objectives (series 1) compared to compatibility between policies combined by objective (series 2)
 (Series 1: mean = 100, median = 100, range = 0)
 (Series 2: mean = 59, median = 54, range = 20)

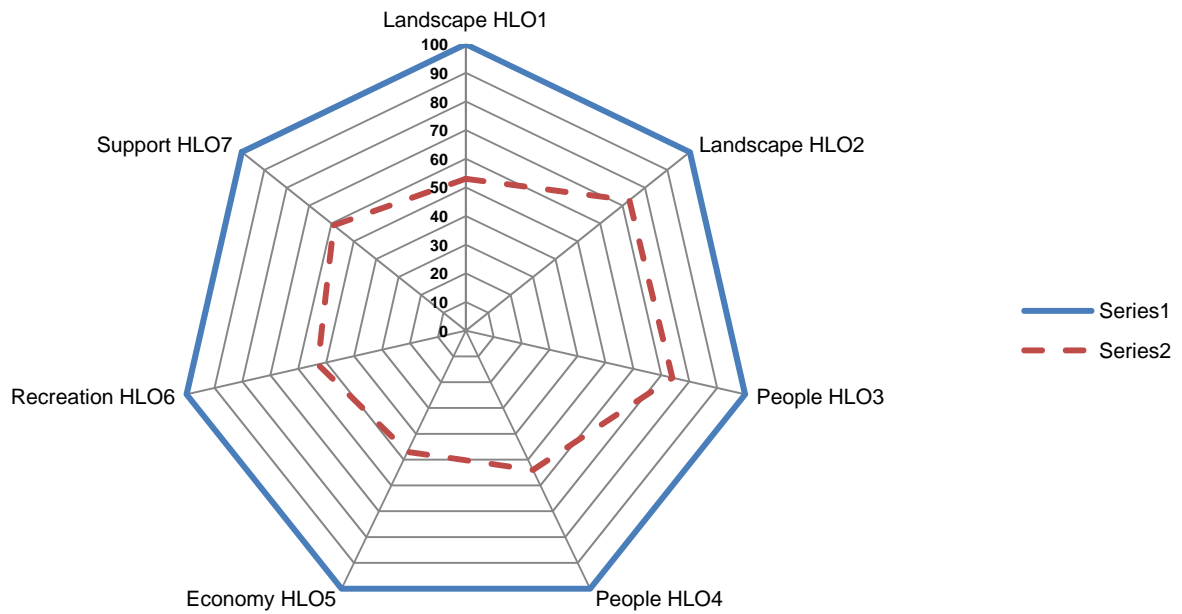
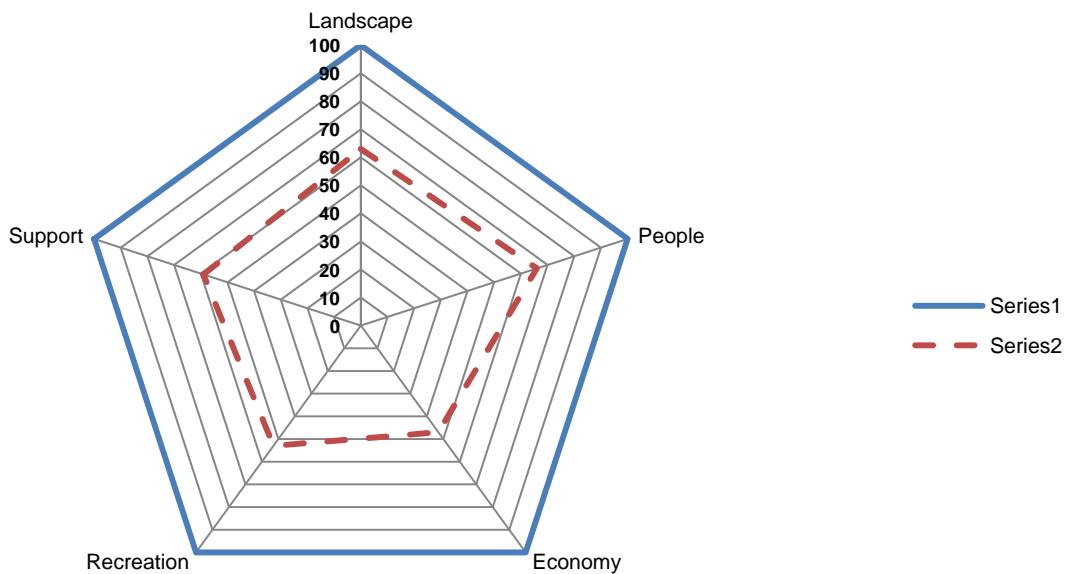
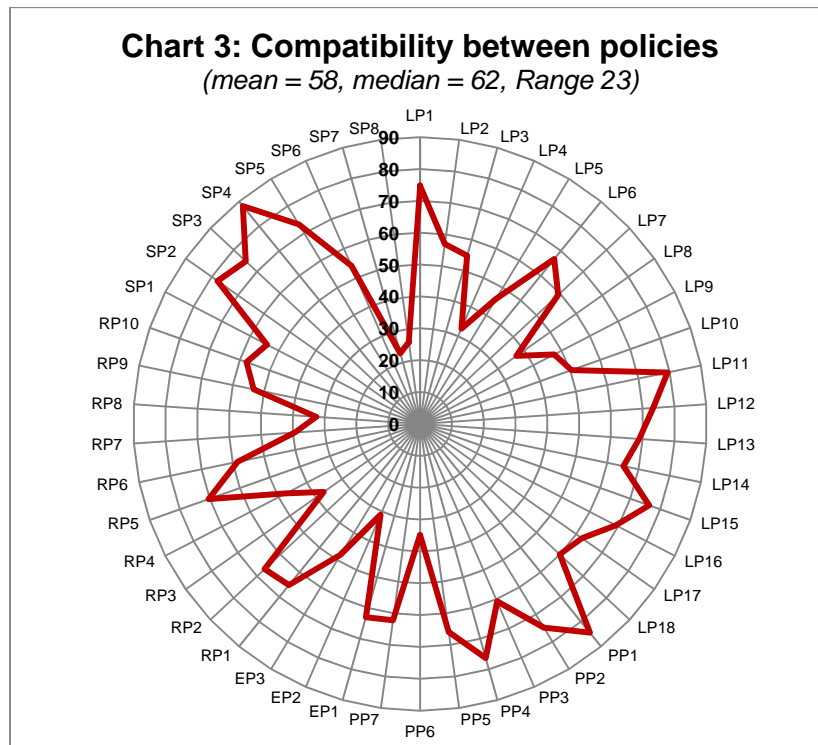


Chart 2: Compatibility between themes (series 1) compared to compatibility between policies combined by theme (series 2)
 (Series 1: mean = 100, median = 100, range = 0)
 (Series 2: mean = 58, median = 59, range = 14.5)

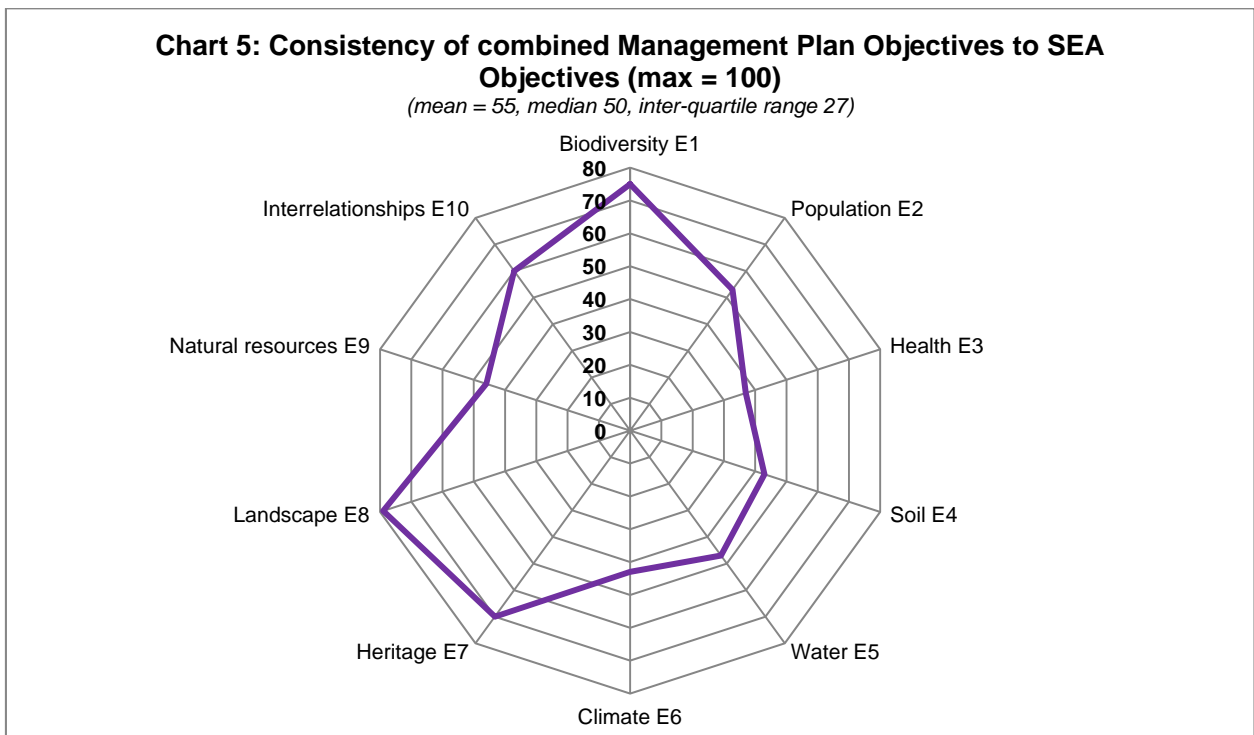
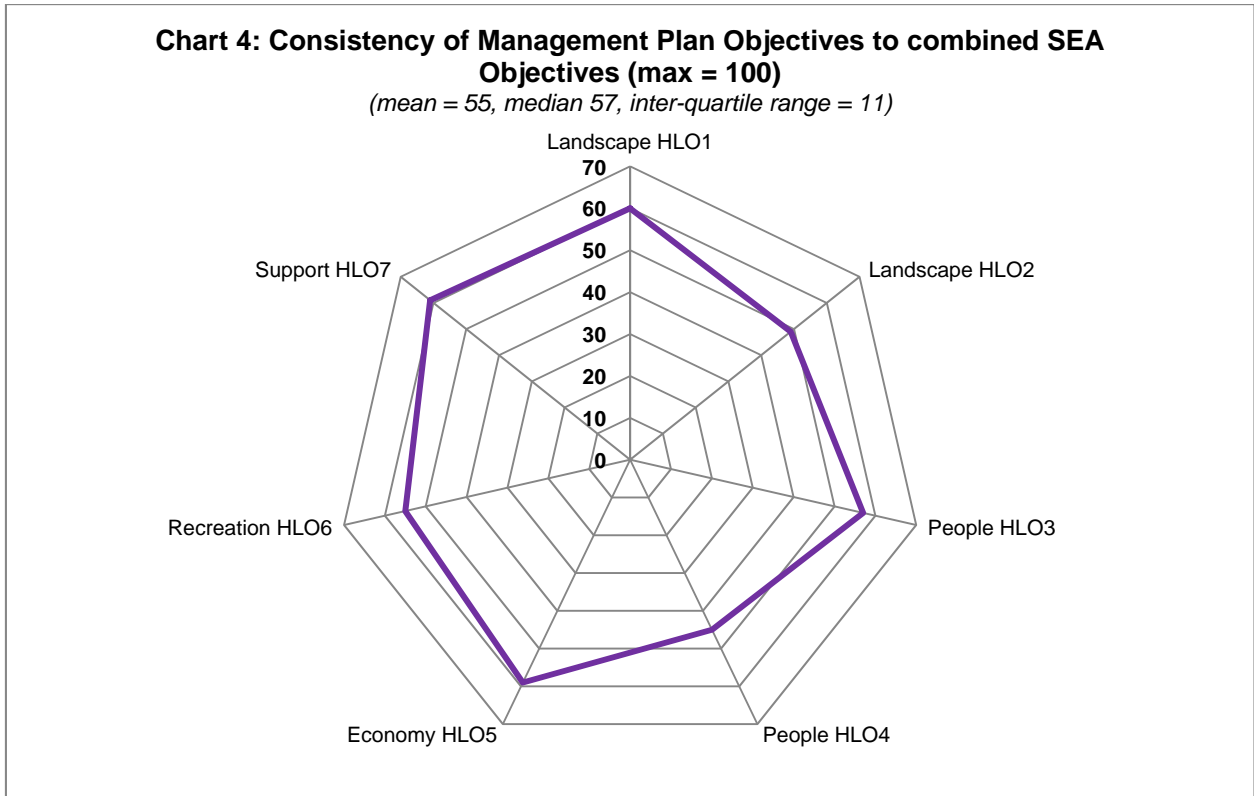




3.9. Commentary: There are differences between the findings for the Objectives and those for the Policies. The Objectives show no tensions or sensitivities between them. Their mean and median score was 100 out of 100. The policies only achieved a mean score of 58 out of 100 but with a relatively low inter-quartile range of 23. In combination, the Policies still only achieved a mean score of 59 out of 100 and a range of 20. When grouped by theme, the combined policies their scores did reflect that of the objectives, albeit at a lower score. The range was much closer to be objectives, at 14.5. The Policies gain a lower score because they have a narrow focus. They are drafted to achieve specific actions and only some seek to address crosscutting issues. Chart 3 shows this clearly, there are some quite deep troughs. However, there are no negative or zero scores. In general, the objectives and policies (in combination) work to support each other. As there is compatibility between all the topic areas, there is no need to consider measures to reduce any tensions or sensitivities.

Consistency with SEA Objectives

3.10. The proposed Objectives and Policies of the management plan were cross-checked against the SEA Environmental and Sustainability Objectives in a series of Consistency Matrices. This was to see whether there were any significant beneficial or adverse effects and to gage the magnitude of that effect. Where appropriate, consideration was also given as to whether the effect was reversible. This analysis is summarised in Charts 4 and 5 (prepared from the summary Table in **Appendix 6**). The analysis for each policy area appears as a series of tables in **Appendix 7**.



3.11. Commentary: There are no negative or zero impact scores. All the management plan effects are beneficial in respect of the SEA Objectives, with no adverse effects. As discussed below, some Objectives have a greater positive effect than others do. There is no need to consider measures to increase the beneficial effects.

- 3.12. The management plan objectives are nearly all equally consistent with the combined SEA objectives. The inter-quartile range is only 11, indicating a very close range of scores. HLO4 (safe, clean tranquil environment) achieves a marginally lower score than the other objectives. This is due to the supporting policies focusing on traffic and people management rather than environmental issues. Its effects are modified by HLO3 (developing a place valued by people) that received one of the highest scores.
- 3.13. The SEA Environmental Objective E8 (landscape), E1 (biodiversity) and E7 (heritage) score the highest for consistency. This is not a surprise as it reflects the purposes of AONB designation. The lowest scores are for E3 (health), E4 (soil) and E6 (climate). In part, these each relate to topics that are not under the direct control of the AONB. There may be opportunities to take a more proactive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. However, even the scores for these topics are reasonably high.

Review of alternative policies

- 3.14. To meet with the requirements of the SEA Directive, the assessment needs to consider alternative options to determine whether the chosen pathway is the most sound in terms of the environment and wider sustainability. There is no record of any alternative options considered as a part of the management planning process.
- 3.15. In this situation, the approach is to compare effect of the proposed policies with a 'do-nothing' scenario informed by the trends identified in the SEA Scoping Report (as shown in Appendix 2). The task is to establish the environmental and sustainability benefits of the proposed policies over the 'do-nothing' situation. This comparison is set out in Appendix 8 with an assessment for each trend.
- 3.16. **Commentary:** The proposed policies consistently give greater environmental and sustainability benefits than the 'do-nothing' situation. However, the policy benefits are only marginally better than the 'do-nothing' scenario for the environmental quality and climate change trends. These issues could be addressed in the action plan to implement the policies.

SEA / SA Assessment

- 3.17. The proposed objectives and policies are compatible. There are no tensions or sensitivities arising from where two or more policies interact.
- 3.18. The proposed policy cascade has a beneficial, and in parts a significantly beneficial, effect on the SEA Environmental Objectives. This is particularly true in respect of the topics traditionally the concern of an AONB, such as landscape, biodiversity and heritage. Though wider sustainability issues are addressed, the plan is less forthright in the development of policies associated with climate change and the green agenda.
- 3.19. There are no adverse effects on the SEA Environmental Objectives. Therefore, no mitigating actions are recommended.
- 3.20. The policies are robust and, if applied, will deliver a sustainable programme for the management of the AONB.
- 3.21. There is nothing in the management plan that will undermine the special qualities of the AONB. There is no conflict with policies in one part of the plan with those in another.

Implementation of the proposed Management Plan will have significant environmental and sustainability benefits for the AONB.

4. Monitoring

Monitoring of significant environmental effects

- 4.1. The SEA Regulations require monitoring measures for all the significant effects, both positive and negative, identified in the assessment. The SA/SEA of the draft management plan has identified no significant adverse effects that are likely to arise from the implementation of management plan. Some significant positive effects are likely to arise from the implementation of the plan. The assessment has also identified some areas of uncertainty over the significance of some of the predicted effects and monitoring has therefore been considered to cover these effects as well.
- 4.2. There are likely to be several benefits in monitoring any environmental effects arising from the implementation of the management plan, including:
 - Identifying when action should be taken to reduce or offset any potential environmental effects of the plan;
 - Enhancing understanding of how the environment is changing in the AONB;
 - Tracking whether the plan has had any unforeseen environmental effects; and
 - Providing baseline data for future SEAs.

The monitoring requirements of the SEA Regulations can be incorporated into the State of the AONB Report, which is already produced.

Monitoring Measures

- 4.3. The SEA Scoping Report identified 64 indicators to monitor the environmental effects of implementing the Management Plan. Having reviewed the assessment of the draft Management Plan, the list has been refined and 65 indicators are proposed. The revised monitoring measures for the significant environmental effects and uncertainties identified for the management plan are described Appendix 9.

Data limitations

- 4.4. The Strategic Environmental Assessment uses a combination of quantitative information from a number of sources (e.g. National Statistics and commissioned studies) and qualitative assessment using considered judgement. The qualitative approach is robust, given the strategic nature of the Management Plan. Detailed quantitative information relating to the effects of the plan is likely only to be available at a later stage.
- 4.5. Monitoring data are often subject to changes in methodology or reporting that may prevent the establishment of trend data from a known baseline date. Trend data and targets are the significant data gaps and these affect certain topics; in particular, effective and up-to-date reporting on pollution emission trends and aspects of air, soil (including contaminated land) and water quality are lacking. Consequently, the effects of diffuse pollution and other environmental impacts, such as recreation damage, are often difficult to ascertain. Funding cuts due to the recession may create additional burdens in terms of environmental monitoring

and exacerbate this problem. The statutory agencies are seeking to address this issue with the development of a protected landscapes monitoring framework.

5. Technical review

- 5.1. The prime purpose of the SEA process is to review the potential impacts of the Management Plan on the key environmental aspects of the Cannock Chase AONB. But there is also a requirement to monitor the implementation of the Management Plan and its impact on the environment over time. The baseline indicators (Appendix 3) were selected with this in mind. They are expected to be a part of the State of the AONB reporting.

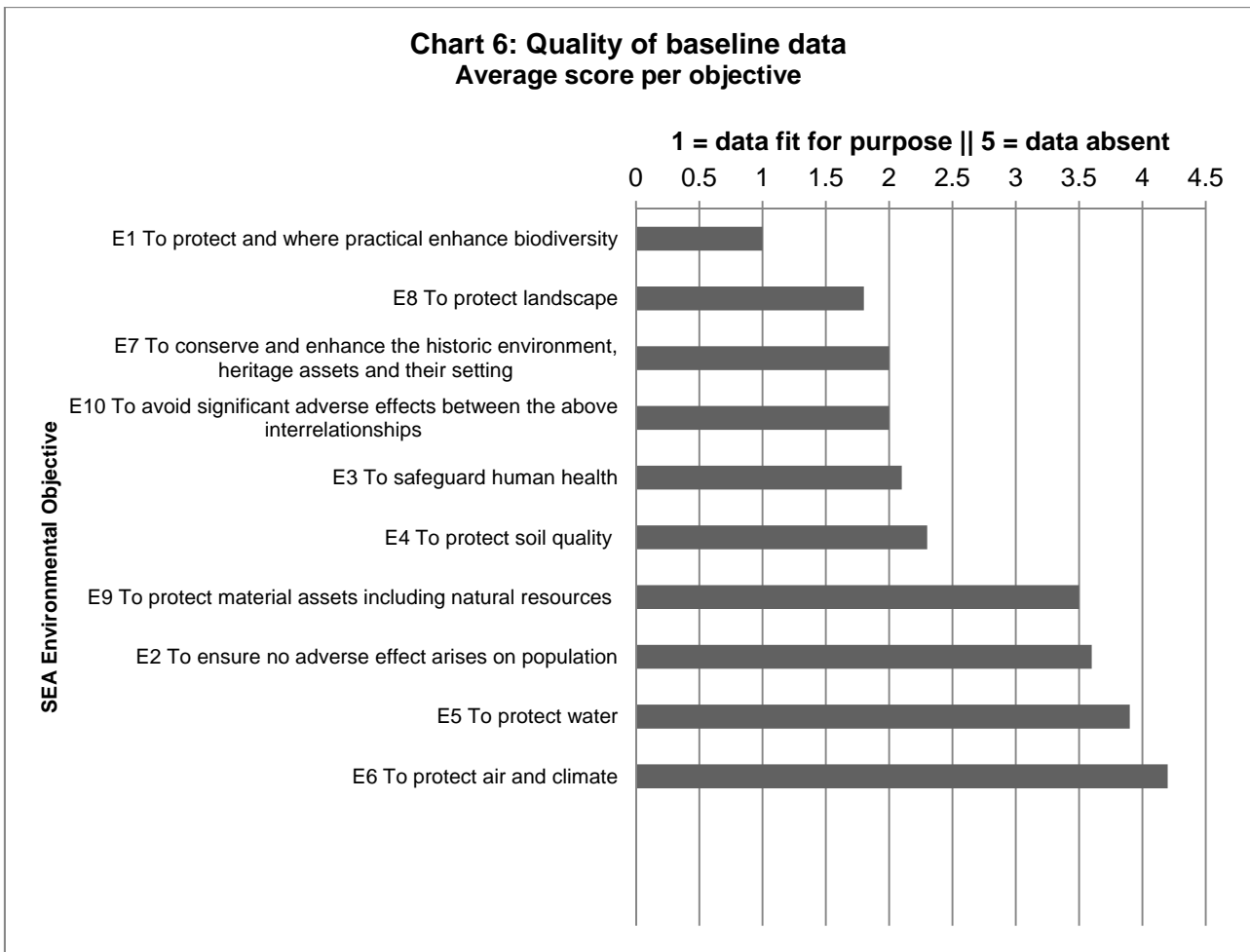
Quality of existing baseline data

- 5.2. The assessment of the 65 SEA indicators is by a five-point quality scale. The analysis identifies where required data is weak or absent, so providing a framework for future data collection.

Indicator 5-point quality scale		
		<i>Comment</i>
1	Fit for purpose	
2	Adequate	Some minor improvements desirable
3	Indicative only	Not considered accurate
4	Inadequate	Little relevance to the AONB
5	Absent	No available data

The full assessment of each indicator against the 10 SEA Objectives is set out in Appendix 10.

- 5.3. **Commentary:** Of the 65 SEA indicators, 41% are shown as either 'fit for purpose' (25 indicators) or 'adequate' (2 indicators); whereas 34% (22 indicators) are not reported. The remaining 25% (16 indicators) are indicative and are not AONB specific.
- 5.4. Chart 6 shows the assessment for each of the 10 SEA Objectives. As each SEA Objective has a different range of indicators, the plot is of the average score per Objective.
- 5.5. Four of the 10 SEA Objectives have adequate monitoring data. These are E1 (biodiversity), E8 (landscape), E7 (cultural heritage) and E10 (avoid adverse relationships landscape). This reflects the purpose of AONB designation. A further two, E3 (human health) and E4 (soil) only narrowly miss the adequate monitoring range.
- 5.6. Only E6 (air and climate) is in the inadequate monitoring range. The monitoring of the remaining three areas (E9 material assets, E2 population and E5 water) is by indicative measures rather than AONB specific data. Given their collection as trend data, they are useful for monitoring impacts on the area.



Scope for new research

- 5.7. One area of work lends itself to further study. That relates to the effects of climate change on the AONB. Given the importance of the nature conservation interests found within the AONB, reflected by the designation of a Special Area of Conservation, there is a need to understand the pressures on the resource. The weakness of monitoring data for these aspects is something that partners will want to address.

Conclusion

- 5.8. The Management Plan is developed through five themes. A cascade of objectives and policies fall under these themes. The proposed objectives and policies are compatible. There are no tensions or sensitivities arising from where two or more policies interact.
- 5.9. The proposed objectives and policy cascade has a beneficial, and in parts, a significantly beneficial, effect on the SEA Environmental Objectives. The majority of the objectives score highly against the consistency with the SEA Objectives.
- 5.10. When analysed in combination, the policies show the greatest consistency with the SEA Objectives to conserve and enhance natural beauty, biodiversity and cultural heritage; which is to be expected as this is the purpose of AONB designation. The sustainability topics all receive positive treatment within the management plan but their subject areas are generally narrowly defined and their scores therefore appear low.

- 5.11. There are no adverse effects on the SEA Environmental Objectives and so no mitigating actions are recommended. The proposed policies give greater environmental and wider sustainability benefits than the alternative approach considered.
- 5.12. The overall assessment of the current baseline data is that it is adequate. The weakness is in the lack of data on 'green agenda' and community issues. Very little information about local people and the local economy is presented. The traditional concerns of an AONB are covered well (landscape character, biodiversity and heritage).

In conclusion: There is nothing in the management plan that will undermine the special qualities of the AONB. Implementation of the proposed Management Plan will have significant environmental and sustainability benefits for the Cannock Chase AONB.

6. Response to Environmental bodies comments

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Awaiting consultation

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of relevant plans and policies

INTERNATIONAL

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) (came into force on 1 June 1982)
Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)
Rio Declaration of Environment and Development 1992
The Convention on Biological Diversity (The Rio Convention) (Adopted June 1992, entered into force December 1993)
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Adopted December 1997, entered into force February 2005)
The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002), Commitments arising from the Johannesburg Summit
Copenhagen Accord United Nations Climate Change Conference (2009)

EUROPEAN

The Birds Directive (Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds) (79/409/EEC) (Adopted 1979)
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) Council of Europe (121) 1985
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised 1985)
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) (1991)
The Habitats Directive (Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora) (Directive 92/43/EC) (1992)
The Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) (1999)
The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (2000)
The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) (2001)
The Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) (2002)
The Public Access to Environmental Information Directive (2003/4/EC) (2003)
Aarhus Convention (1998, ratified February 2005)
The Landscape Convention (entered into force 1st March 2004, ratified by UK in November 2006)
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (June 2006)
The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EEC) (2008)
Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020, European Commission (2011)

NATIONAL

Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (as amended)
Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000
Sustainable Energy Act 2003
Secure and Sustainable Buildings Act 2004
Traffic Management Act 2004
Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006
Climate Change Act 2008
Localism Act 2011
The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (Habitats Regulation) as amended in 1997 and in 2000 (in England only)
Rights of Way Circular (1/09) Guidance for Local Authorities (Defra 2009)
Agricultural Waste Regulations Defra (2006)
National Policy Statements for Energy Infrastructure (DECC 2011)
National Planning Policy Framework (CLG 2012)

Policies, Strategies and Plans

Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (Defra 2005)
Sustainable Farming and Food Strategy: Forward Look (Defra 2006)
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Defra (2007)
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2008)
The Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 (Defra amended 2009)
Safeguarding our Soils - A Strategy for England (Defra 2009)
Code for Sustainable Homes (CLG 2009)
State of the natural environment in the West Midlands NE137 (Natural England 2009)
Green Infrastructure Guidance (Natural England 2009)
Mainstreaming sustainable development – The Government's vision and what this means in practice (Defra 2011)
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (Defra 2011)
Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 (Defra 2011)
Water for Life, the Water White Paper (Defra 2011)
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon – Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (DfT 2011)
The Carbon Plan (DECC 2011)
Strategic Framework for Tourism in England 2010 – 2020 (Visit England 2011)
National Character Area Profile:67 Cannock Chase & Cank Wood (NE347) (Natural England 2012)
The National Heritage Protection Plan (2011 – 2015) (English Heritage 2012)
UK Forestry Standard (Forestry Commission 2011)
UK Bioenergy Strategy (DECC 2012)
Annual Energy Statement (DECC 2012)
Creating a sporting habit for life, A new youth sport strategy (DCMS 2012)
'The Natural Choice', the Natural Environment White Paper (Defra 2012)
Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency (DH 2012)
Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement - Forestry Commission (Defra 2013)

REGIONAL

Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan (SBAP) launched 1998
West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership, Enhancing Biodiversity Across the West Midlands, 2008
Staffordshire Local Economic Assessment 2010 Consultation Draft (Stoke on Trent and Staffordshire LEP 2010)
Cannock Chase Forest Design Plan
West Midlands Regional Assembly Transport Delivery Plan 2007
West Midlands Health and Well-Being Strategy West Midlands Regional Health Partnership Published January 2008
Water for life and livelihoods: River Basin Management Plan Humber River Basin District (Environment Agency 2009)
Water for people and the environment Water Resources Strategy & Regional Action Plan for Midlands region (Environment Agency 2009)
Water Resources Management Plan, South Staffs Water 2009
Putting the historic environment to work A strategy for the West Midlands 2010-2015 The West Midlands Historic Environment Forum (English Heritage) 2010
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase Three Revision Interim Policy Statements and Policy Recommendations West Midlands Regional Assembly March 2010
West Midlands Climate Change Action Plan (West Midlands Regional Assembly 2007)
Growing our future: West Midlands Regional Forestry Framework, Forestry Commission 2004
West Midlands Regional Forestry Framework GROWING OUR FUTURE 2007-2010 Delivery Plan Forestry Commission
Local Nature Partnership 2013 - proposed
National Forest Strategy 2004-2014 (National Forest Company 2004)

LOCAL

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Our County, Our Vision: A Sustainable Community Strategy for Staffordshire, Staffordshire Community Partnership, 2005 – 2020

Planning for Landscape Change Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Structure Plan, SCC, 1996 – 2011

Local Transport Plan for Staffordshire LTP3, SCC (2011)

Staffordshire and Stoke – on – Trent Structure Plan (Saved Policies) 1996-2011

Staffordshire County-wide Renewable / Low Carbon Energy Study 2010

Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Waste Plan

Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Minerals Plan

The Staffordshire County Council Rural Declaration and supporting strategy are due to be announced in March 2013.

Cannock Chase Country Park strategy 1999

Staffordshire County Council Tourism Strategy 2012-2014 (2012)

CANNOCK CHASE COUNCIL

Cannock Chase 1997 Local Plan

Draft Cannock Chase DC local Plan

LICHFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL

Lichfield DC Local Plan

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE COUNCIL

South Staffordshire Council Local Plan

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL

Stafford Borough Local Plan 2001

Appendix 2: Outline of future trends in the Cannock Chase AONB

Forces for Change	Outcomes without mitigating actions
Biodiversity	The SAC may not reach favourable condition. Visitor activities will have an impact on fragile habitats and sensitive wildlife. Breeding successes will reduce.
Agriculture	There will continue to be potentially conflicting approaches to land management driven on the one hand by production imperatives and on the other by conservation imperatives.
Forestry	Forest trees may succumb to tree diseases without appropriate management. (Even with good management this effect may occur). Government policy is changing. Without robust policies in place, there could be a significant change in the condition and appearance of the public forest estate.
Recreation	Tourism and recreation will make a significant contribution to the local economy. Tourism and recreation will add significantly to traffic levels with most visitors arriving by car. Without active management, there will be a degradation of the natural resource, heritage assets and the recreational experience.
Development	Development out from existing settlements may lead to some loss of tranquillity / remoteness. Development beyond but close to the AONB boundary may have an impact on the character of the area by introducing noise, light and movement into the recreational experience of the area.
Cultural Heritage	The historic environment is a varied resource including archaeological monuments, historic buildings and designed landscapes, which make a significant contribution to the character of the AONB. The available support funding through agri-environment schemes, heritage agencies and local authorities has been reducing and changes in approaches to planning may lead to a loss of historic character and less well-cared heritage assets. Currently, no assets are "at risk" but this could change. A strategic approach will be required to target limited resources and seek new sources to conserve and enhance the historic environment.
Traffic	Traffic flows may increase due to a tendency for people to work at considerable distance from where they live, increasing commuter traffic, and on the use of cars for recreational day visits.
Environmental quality	Habitats and water quality will deteriorate because increased traffic and housing/employment development in the area will increase emissions of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, as well as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and ozone.
Climate Change	Outcomes are unknown, as limited data in respect of the Cannock Chase AONB. Temperatures in the region will continue to increase and rainfall will fall in summer and increase in winter in the West Midlands. Without suitable planning intervention, new developments would be less adapted to climate change.

Appendix 3: Key indicators and data sources

SEA Topic	Key Indicator ⁶	Source
Biodiversity	<p>% of SSSIs in favourable condition</p> <p>The area of priority BAP habitats and the % that are managed under agri-environment schemes</p> <p>The condition of broad BAP habitats in SSSIs</p> <p>The area of deciduous woodland plus the area of Forestry Commission estate</p> <p>Condition of ancient woodland</p> <p>The area managed under Environmental Stewardship</p> <p>The average annual values of current Environmental Stewardship agreements</p>	<p>Natural England</p> <p>Forestry Commission</p> <p>Local Authorities</p> <p>Defra</p> <p>Staffordshire BAP Partnership</p> <p>Veteran Tree Survey</p>
Population	<p>Socio-economic profiles</p> <p><i>Percentage of population of working age</i></p> <p><i>Increase in rural skills</i></p> <p><i>Percentage change in population</i></p> <p><i>Resident population within the AONB</i></p> <p><i>Levels of deprivation</i></p> <p><i>Crime levels</i></p> <p><i>Crime perception</i></p>	<p>Census</p> <p>Defra</p> <p>British Crime Survey Indices of Deprivation</p> <p>Local Authorities</p>
Human Health	<p>Distribution of open space</p> <p>The area of land that is actually accessible under CROW, plus land with existing access rights that pre-determine CROW Access</p> <p>Length of existing public rights of way</p> <p>The amount of open and linear access brought about by agri- environment agreements</p>	<p>Indices of Deprivation</p> <p>Local Authorities</p> <p>Natural England</p>
Water	<p><i>Water resource features</i></p> <p>% rivers and lakes achieving good ecological status environment data</p> <p><i>Pollution incidents (by source)</i></p> <p><i>Water availability</i></p> <p><i>Water abstraction data</i></p> <p><i>Water use</i></p> <p><i>Flood risk</i></p>	<p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Natural England</p>
Soil	<p><i>Spatial location of agricultural land (and classification)</i></p> <p>Number and condition of local geological sites</p> <p>Heathland soil PH levels</p>	<p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Defra</p> <p>Natural England</p> <p>Staffordshire Geological Action Plan</p> <p>AONB IDEA-soil testing</p>
Air	<p><i>AQMAs, their objectives and whether they are being met.</i></p> <p><i>Emissions of air pollutants by source.</i></p> <p><i>Headline air quality indicator (future trends in air quality)</i></p>	<p>Local Authorities</p> <p>Environment Agency</p>

⁶ Indicators marked in bold are certain; indicators in italics are not certain. They require a partner to agree to present the material in a form suitable for the AONB.

Climate Factors	<p><i>Greenhouse gas emissions (M tonnes carbon equivalent)</i> <i>Greenhouse gas emissions by source.</i></p>	<p>Local Authorities Environment Agency</p>
Material Assets	<p><i>Spatial location of mineral reserves</i> <i>Renewable energy generation</i> <i>Incidents of fly tipping</i> <i>Total waste arisings</i> <i>Recycling rates</i></p> <p>The uptake of selected ES options that contribute towards the protection of natural resources</p> <p>The area covered by the England Woodland Grant Scheme (WGS), plus the area of ancient woodland in WGS</p> <p>Balance between coniferous and native broadleaf tree species (aerial photography)</p>	<p>Local Authorities Waste disposal authorities and waste planning authorities. Environment Agency Natural England Forestry Commission</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>The number of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks & gardens, and registered battlefields</p> <p>Heritage at Risk – both statistics eg % of heritage assets ‘at risk, plus GIS datasets under licence</p> <p><i>Number of conservation areas and % of area covered by designation</i> <i>% of conservation areas with published management proposals</i></p>	<p>English Heritage Local Authorities</p>
Landscape	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessments</p> <p>Fixed point photography</p> <p>Light pollution maps</p> <p>Tranquillity maps</p> <p>Extent, condition and change in characteristic landscape features.</p> <p>The uptake of selected ES options that contribute towards the good condition of landscape elements and/or landscape character</p>	<p>Local Authority, AONB Natural England</p>
Communities	<p>% traffic flows A513 & A460</p> <p><i>Access to key services</i> <i>Distribution of current housing stock – by tenure and type including affordable housing</i> <i>Quality of housing (decent homes standard)</i> <i>Vacant housing and second homes.</i> <i>Percentage of journeys made by foot or cycle</i> <i>Average distance and travel times by journey type.</i></p>	<p>SAC Traffic survey (SCC) Indices of Deprivation Local authorities Regional Housing Studies Regional Transport Plans Census 2011</p>
Economy	<p>Agricultural Survey statistics</p> <p>Tourism statistics, including % employed in tourism and the number of tourism businesses in the protected landscape and within 5 miles.</p> <p><i>Employment rate</i> <i>No of jobs by sector</i> <i>Total visitor spend</i></p>	<p>Defra Annual Business Enquiry Local Authorities</p>

Appendix 4: SEA Objectives and Key Local Environmental and Sustainability Issues

Objectives		Issues / Criteria
E1	To protect and where practical enhance biodiversity (habitats, fauna and flora individual species)	Conserving and enhancing: habitat condition; diversity; extent; interconnectivity; adaptation to climate change; geodiversity Conserving and enhancing: populations of key species; the habitat requirements of key species; their adaptation to climate change
E2	To ensure no adverse effect arises on population (i.e. demographic balance)	Maintaining a mixed community with a diverse age structure
E3	To safeguard human health	Improving quality of life; providing for countryside recreation
E4	To protect soil quality	Reducing: soil compaction; erosion; leaching of nutrients and organic matter. Increasing soil organic matter and carbon storage
E5	To protect water	Conserving and enhancing: surface and groundwater quality/quantity; maintaining natural river geomorphologies. Reducing flooding (e.g. retaining water in upper catchments; increasing water retention by habitats and soils; maintain floodplains as natural washlands)
E6	To protect air and climate	Protect air: by reducing pollution sources within and outside the AONB. Promote climate change mitigation measures: reduced output of greenhouse gases; energy saving; carbon storage and sequestration; appropriate renewable energy sources
E7	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting	Conserving: below and above ground archaeology and its setting; retaining the architectural character of conservation areas and listed buildings; maintaining local vernacular styles; maintaining the setting to settlements
E8	To protect landscape	Conserving and enhancing: landscape features contributing to the special qualities; landscape character and local distinctiveness; tranquillity and remoteness; dark night skies; and the setting of settlements
E9	To protect material assets including natural resources	Largely covered under other objectives
E10	To avoid significant adverse effects between the above interrelationships	Promoting the importance of environmental services

Appendix 5: Objective Compatibility Matrix

Interaction: 3 = strong positive ; 2 = positive; +/-1 = mixed or uncertain; -2 = negative; 0 = minimal interaction								
Objective	HLO1	HLO2	HLO3	HLO4	HLO5	HLO6	HLO7	Max=18
HLO1 - Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area		3	3	3	3	3	3	18
HLO2 - Conserve and enhance the distinctive and nationally important landscape of Cannock Chase AONB and the locally, nationally and internationally important biodiversity it supports, ensuring links between habitats within the AONB and surrounding landscape.	3		3	3	3	3	3	18
HLO3 - Develop a place valued and understood by everyone who comes into contact with Cannock Chase AONB, so that they can contribute positively to the shaping of its future.	3	3		3	3	3	3	18
HLO4 - Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life.	3	3	3		3	3	3	18
HLO5 - Support a balance between a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure upon natural resources is diminished.	3	3	3	3		3	3	18
HLO6 - Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation and maintaining ecosystems that contribute positively to physical and mental well being.	3	3	3	3	3		3	18
HLO7 - Maintain and develop a successful partnership, working together to manage Cannock Chase AONB effectively.	3	3	3	3	3	3		18
	Landscape HLO1	Landscape HLO2	People HLO3	People HLO4	Economy HLO5	Recreation HLO6	Support HLO7	

Appendix 6: Weighted Consistency Scores

Consistency between SEA Objectives and Management Plan Objectives									
SEA Objectives	Management Plan Objectives							Total Consistency score by SEA Objective (Max = 700)	% of maximum
	Landscape HLO1	Landscape HLO2	People HLO3	People HLO4	Economy HLO5	Recreation HLO6	Support HLO7		
E1 To protect and where practical enhance biodiversity (habitats, fauna and flora individual species)	73	83	100	50	75	61	85	527.4	75
E2 To ensure no adverse effect arises on population (i.e. demographic balance)	53	13	47	75	67	79	37	370.8	53
E3 To safeguard human health	30	23	13	100	8.3	67	19	260.1	37
E4 To protect soil quality	57	43	33	8.3	58	42	59	301.6	43
E5 To protect water	67	43	33	25	58	42	59	328.3	47
E6 To protect air and climate	60	30	33	25	50	42	59	300	43
E7 To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting	57	70	100	50	67	64	85	492.2	70
E8 To protect landscape	90	84	100	58	67	70	85	553.4	79
E9 To protect material assets including natural resources	70	47	47	17	75	15	48	318.4	46
E10 To avoid significant adverse effects between the above interrelationships	63	50	67	42	67	64	74	427	60
Total consistency score by Plan Objective (Max = 1000)	620	487	573	450	592	545	611		
% of maximum	60	49	57	45	59	55	61		

Appendix 7: Consistency Matrix

Consistency Matrix for Landscape 1														
OBJECTIVE		POLICY												
HLO1 - Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area		LP1 - The Partnership will ensure consistency in management and operational plans relating to all aspects of the AONB's diverse landscapes.												
		LP2 - The practical management, restoration and protection of heathlands will be a priority within the Partnership's delivery of the Management Plan.												
		LP3 - Sustainable woodland and tree management, restoration and appropriate creation will be a priority within the delivery of the Management Plan.												
		LP4 - The Partnership will address the impact of horsiculture with land and horse owners.												
		LP5 - Mechanisms will be sought to identify and encourage sustainable agricultural land management practices.												
		LP6 - The Partnership will seek to influence planning policies, Local Plans and planning decisions to ensure they incorporate measures for the conservation and enhancement of the AONB landscape and scenic beauty.												
		LP 7 - Development that acknowledges and respects the special qualities of the AONB and meets other Management Plan policies will be supported.												
		LP 8 - Inappropriate development by extractive, waste and landfill industries will be resisted.												
		LP9 - Management strategies for the area will be adapted to protect against changes in climate, plant and animal health.												
Interaction: 3 = strong positive ; 2 = positive; +/-1 = mixed or uncertain; -2 = negative; 0 = minimal interaction														
SEA Objectives		HLO1	LP1	LP2	LP3	LP4	LP5	LP6	LP7	LP8	LP9	#	Consistency Score	% of max (30)
E1	To protect and where practical enhance biodiversity (habitats, fauna and flora individual species)	0	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	2	3		22	73.3
E2	To ensure no adverse effect arises on population (i.e. demographic balance)	2	2	0	0	3	2	1	1	3	2		16	53.3
E3	To safeguard human health	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2		9	30
E4	To protect soil quality	0	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	0	3		17	56.7
E5	To protect water	0	3	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	3		20	66.7
E6	To protect air and climate	0	2	3	3	0	3	1	1	2	3		18	60
E7	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting	1	2	1	1	0	2	3	3	3	1		17	56.7

E8	To protect landscape	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1		27	90
E9	To protect material assets including natural resources	1	2	3	3	0	3	2	3	3	1		21	70
E10	To avoid significant adverse effects between the above interrelationships	0	3	1	2	0	2	2	3	3	3		19	63.3
Consistency Score		10	23	18	19	9	25	16	22	22	22		186	

Consistency Matrix for Landscape 2

OBJECTIVE	POLICY
HLO2 - Conserve and enhance the distinctive and nationally important landscape of Cannock Chase AONB and the locally, nationally and internationally important biodiversity it supports, ensuring links between habitats within the AONB and surrounding landscape.	LP10 - Parklands will be conserved and enhanced.
	LP11 - Work will be undertaken to ensure protection of all landscape, heritage, geological and ecological designated assets.
	LP12 - Significant archaeological, geological and historical landscapes and their settings will be identified, conserved and enhanced.
	LP13 - Species within the AONB will be managed to maintain a viable, sustainable and balanced ecosystem.
	LP14 - The landscape's wilderness and open qualities will be protected for people to enjoy.
	LP15 - The distinctive landscape character of the AONB will be conserved and enhanced, including views into and out of the area.
	LP16 - Nature will be conserved to ensure the sustainability of the area's ecosystems, ensuring that links to habitats and landscapes to surrounding areas are also maintained.
	LP17 - Other areas of conservation designated within the AONB boundary will have specific measures for management supported.
	LP18 - Water environments will be conserved in accordance with the Water Framework Directive and the Humber River Basin Management Plan through liaison and action with the steering group for the River Trent area.

Interaction: 3 = strong positive ; 2 = positive; +/-1 = mixed or uncertain; -2 = negative; 0 = minimal interaction

SEA Objectives		HLO2	LP10	LP11	LP12	LP13	LP14	LP15	LP16	LP17	LP18	#	Consistency Score	% of max (30)
E1	To protect and where practical enhance biodiversity (habitats, fauna and flora individual species)	3	3	3	2	3	2	0	3	3	3		25	83.3
E2	To ensure no adverse effect arises on population (i.e. demographic balance)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2		4	13.3
E3	To safeguard human health	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3		7	23.3
E4	To protect soil quality	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	3		13	43.3

E5	To protect water	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	3		13	43.3
E6	To protect air and climate	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2		9	30
E7	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting	3	3	3	3	0	1	3	1	3	1		21	70
E8	To protect landscape	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	2		25	83.5
E9	To protect material assets including natural resources	2	2	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	2		14	46.7
E10	To avoid significant adverse effects between the above interrelationships	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3		15	50
Consistency Score		21	15	19	10	9	13	7	13	15	24		146	

Consistency Matrix for People 1

OBJECTIVE	POLICY
HLO3 - Develop a place valued and understood by everyone who comes into contact with Cannock Chase AONB, so that they can contribute positively to the shaping of its future.	PP1 - The importance of the AONB will be communicated clearly and consistently to foster a greater appreciation and respect for the designation.
	PP2 - Co-ordinated, high quality information, interpretation and educational material will be provided and available to everyone about Cannock Chase AONB to support sustainable visitor management.
	PP3 - Centres of excellence will be created at the network of local AONB visitor centres to explain the importance of Cannock Chase AONB.
	PP4 - Communities, visitors and businesses will be engaged actively.

Interaction: 3 = strong positive ; 2 = positive; +/-1 = mixed or uncertain; -2 = negative; 0 = minimal interaction

SEA Objectives		HLO3	PP1	PP2	PP3	PP4	#	#	#	#	#	#	Consistency Score	% of max (15)
E1	To protect and where practical enhance biodiversity (habitats, fauna and flora individual species)	3	3	3	3	3							15	100
E2	To ensure no adverse effect arises on population (i.e. demographic balance)	2	0	0	2	3							7	46.7
E3	To safeguard human health	2	0	0	0	0							2	13.3
E4	To protect soil quality	1	1	1	1	1							5	33.3
E5	To protect water	1	1	1	1	1							5	33.3
E6	To protect air and climate	1	1	1	1	1							5	33.3
E7	To conserve and enhance the historic	3	3	3	3	3							15	100

	environment, heritage assets and their setting													
E8	To protect landscape	3	3	3	3	3							15	100
E9	To protect material assets including natural resources	1	2	1	1	2							7	46.7
E10	To avoid significant adverse effects between the above interrelationships	3	2	1	1	3							10	66.7
Consistency Score		20	16	14	16	20							86	

Consistency Matrix for People 2														
OBJECTIVE		POLICY												
HLO4 - Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life.		PP5 - The Partnership will seek to influence those who control highways and traffic issues to ensure solutions appropriate to the AONB.												
		PP6 - The Partnership will seek management measures that minimise the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour.												
		PP7 - A strategy integrating visitor access and management (including car parking, public transport, walking and cycling) will be developed and implemented.												
Interaction: 3 = strong positive ; 2 = positive; +/-1 = mixed or uncertain; -2 = negative; 0 = minimal interaction														
SEA Objectives		HLO4	PP5	PP5	PP7	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Consistency Score	% of max (12)
E1	To protect and where practical enhance biodiversity (habitats, fauna and flora individual species)	1	1	3	1								6	50
E2	To ensure no adverse effect arises on population (i.e. demographic balance)	3	2	3	1								9	75
E3	To safeguard human health	3	3	3	3								12	100
E4	To protect soil quality	0	1	0	0								1	8.3
E5	To protect water	0	2	1	0								3	25
E6	To protect air and climate	0	2	1	0								3	25
E7	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting	1	1	3	1								6	50
E8	To protect landscape	2	2	1	2								7	58.3
E9	To protect material assets including natural resources	0	1	1	0								2	16.7
E10	To avoid significant adverse effects between the above interrelationships	0	2	1	2								5	41.7
Consistency Score		10	17	17	10								54	

Consistency Matrix for Economy														
OBJECTIVE		POLICY												
HLO5 - Support a balance between a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure upon natural resources is diminished.		EP1 - Only sustainable, quality tourism will be promoted.												
		EP2 - New and existing business within the AONB will be encouraged to contribute financially to the management of the AONB via mechanisms identified by the Partnership.												
		EP3 - Sustainable economic proposals will be considered positively when they contribute to conserving and enhancing the AONB, in accordance with the statutory duty of the Partnership.												
Interaction: 3 = strong positive ; 2 = positive; +/-1 = mixed or uncertain; -2 = negative; 0 = minimal interaction														
SEA Objectives		HLO5	EP1	EP2	EP3	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Consistency Score	% of max (12)
E1	To protect and where practical enhance biodiversity (habitats, fauna and flora individual species)	3	2	1	3								9	75
E2	To ensure no adverse effect arises on population (i.e. demographic balance)	3	2	1	2								8	66.7
E3	To safeguard human health	0	1	0	0								1	8.3
E4	To protect soil quality	2	2	1	2								7	58.3
E5	To protect water	2	2	1	2								7	58.3
E6	To protect air and climate	1	2	1	2								6	50
E7	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting	2	2	1	3								8	66.7
E8	To protect landscape	2	2	1	3								8	66.7
E9	To protect material assets including natural resources	3	2	1	3								9	75
E10	To avoid significant adverse effects between the above interrelationships	2	2	1	3								8	66.7
Consistency Score		20	19	9	23								71	

Consistency Matrix for Recreation	
OBJECTIVE	POLICY
HLO6 - Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation and maintaining ecosystems that contribute positively to physical and mental well being.	RP1 - Recreation activities will be supported through positive, consistent and area-wide management in areas that are the least vulnerable and most capable of absorbing impacts, including other areas nearby.
	RP2 - New RP Integrated strategies will be developed in Partnership to manage visitors, enabling their enjoyment of the area appropriate to its sustainability and linking

		with other visitor destinations nearby.												
		RP3 - Peace and tranquillity will be protected.												
		RP4 - A welcoming, informative culture will be developed to support a balance between the sustainability of the area and visitors' enjoyment and use of it.												
		RP5 - The Partnership will work closely with those engaged in the preparation and implementation of sustainable tourism strategies and in accordance with the national accord between Defra, National Association for AONBs and Visit England.												
		RP6 - Improvement of the access networks will minimise degradation of sensitive areas.												
		RP7 - Visitors of all abilities will be encouraged to take healthy activity.												
		RP8 - Respect for all those using the area will be improved through provision of information and education.												
		RP9 - Clear signage and a range of physical and virtual interpretation appropriate to the character of the AONB will be developed and implemented to support sustainable visitor management whilst protecting the scenic beauty and quiet enjoyment of the area.												
		RP10 - Partners will create and implement a consistent visitor management strategy for the area, linked to other nearby areas. In particular, consistency will be sought across the publicly owned areas of land that form the majority of the AONB.												
Interaction: 3 = strong positive ; 2 = positive; +/-1 = mixed or uncertain; -2 = negative; 0 = minimal interaction														
SEA Objectives		HLO6	RP1	RP2	RP3	RP4	RP5	RP6	RP7	RP8	RP9	RP10	Consistency Score	% of max (33)
E1	To protect and where practical enhance biodiversity (habitats, fauna and flora individual species)	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	0	0	2	1	20	60.6
E2	To ensure no adverse effect arises on population (i.e. demographic balance)	3	2	3	0	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	26	78.8
E3	To safeguard human health	3	3	3	2	1	3	0	3	0	1	3	22	66.7
E4	To protect soil quality	3	3	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	14	42.4
E5	To protect water	3	3	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	14	42.4
E6	To protect air and climate	3	3	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	14	42.4
E7	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	0	0	2	1	21	63.6
E8	To protect landscape	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	0	0	3	1	23	69.7
E9	To protect material assets including natural resources	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	15.2
E10	To avoid significant adverse effects between the above interrelationships	3	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	0	2	2	21	63.6
Consistency Score		28	27	22	9	11	22	23	7	3	17	11	180	

Consistency Matrix for Support														
OBJECTIVE		POLICY												
HLO7 - Maintain and develop a successful partnership, working together to manage Cannock Chase AONB effectively.		SP1 - The formal Partnership will be maintained and work with others to deliver the Management Plan.												
		SP2 - Activity will be co-ordinated across the AONB Partnership.												
		SP3 - The Partnership will seek to ensure organisations fulfil their statutory duties towards the AONB.												
		SP4 - The Partnership will work to influence others to adopt policy and strategy to ensure the AONB is placed at the heart of decision-making.												
		SP5 - Work will be undertaken with national and international protected landscape communities to ensure best practice.												
		SP6 - The condition of the AONB will be monitored and progress reported, using integrated data where possible.												
		SP7 - Sustainable practices will be encouraged in the operational work of the AONB Partnership.												
		SP8 - Sustainable levels of human and financial resource will be generated and maintained to deliver the Management Plan efficiently.												
Interaction: 3 = strong positive ; 2 = positive; +/-1 = mixed or uncertain; -2 = negative; 0 = minimal interaction														
SEA Objectives		HLO7	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	#	#	Consistency Score	% of max (27)
E1	To protect and where practical enhance biodiversity (habitats, fauna and flora individual species)	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2			23	85.2
E2	To ensure no adverse effect arises on population (i.e. demographic balance)	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	0			10	37
E3	To safeguard human health	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0			5	18.5
E4	To protect soil quality	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	1			16	59.3
E5	To protect water	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	1			16	59.3
E6	To protect air and climate	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	1			16	59.3
E7	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2			23	85.2
E8	To protect landscape	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2			23	85.2
E9	To protect material assets including natural resources	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	3	1			13	48.1
E10	To avoid significant adverse effects between the above interrelationships	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	3	2			20	74
Consistency Score		18	22	17	20	17	10	19	30	12			165	

Appendix 8: Review of alternative policies

Table 1: Biodiversity trends			
Biodiversity	The SAC may not reach favourable condition. Visitor activities will have an impact on fragile habitats and sensitive wildlife. Breeding successes will reduce.		
Management Plan Topics	Management Plan Objectives	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Landscape	HLO1 - Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area	Positive landscape management by landowners, managers, government and all those with an influence over land can help maintain habitat range and quality. Safeguarding nature from any damaging impacts arising from development or other activities will protect the resource. Supporting climate change mitigation works can create new habitats.	A decline in habitat condition and range, potential for inappropriate land use developments.
	HLO2 - Conserve and enhance the distinctive and nationally important landscape of Cannock Chase AONB and the locally, nationally and internationally important biodiversity it supports, ensuring links between habitats within the AONB and surrounding landscape.	Proactive management of habitats and species will help maintain habitat range and quality. Development of wildlife corridors will aid adaption to climate change.	A fragmentation and decline of habitats, with a steady loss of species unable to adjust to a modified climate.
People	HLO3 - Develop a place valued and understood by everyone who comes into contact with Cannock Chase AONB, so that they can contribute positively to the shaping of its future.	There will be an enhanced understanding of the value and needs of nature within the AONB. This will support decision making that is supportive of wildlife.	A lack of information or appreciation of the natural resource may result in unexpected consequences for wildlife.
	HLO4 - Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life.	Limited but there may be a reduction in wildlife crime.	Poaching and other crimes affecting wildlife may increase.

Economy	HLO5 - Support a balance between a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure upon natural resources is diminished.	Nature will have a value in business decisions, giving opportunities for proactive wildlife support.	Opportunities may be lost to enhance wildlife habitats and networks.
Recreation	HLO6 - Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation and maintaining ecosystems that contribute positively to physical and mental well being.	A co-ordinated approach to visitor management will ensure that sensitive sites are managed to protect fragile species and habitats.	There would be uncontrolled access across the area for recreational activities that have the potential to harm wildlife.
Support	HLO7 - Maintain and develop a successful partnership, working together to manage Cannock Chase AONB effectively.	The condition of the natural resource will be monitored and information provided to support good decision making. Actions will be coordinated and tested against national criteria. Wildlife will be given serious consideration by a range of bodies and agencies.	Land management and policy decisions will be uncoordinated and based on incomplete data.

The proposed policies give greater environmental and sustainability benefits than the 'do-nothing situation.

Table 2: Agriculture trends

Agriculture	There will continue to be potentially conflicting approaches to land management driven on the one hand by production imperatives and on the other by conservation imperatives.		
Management Plan Topics	Management Plan Objectives	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Landscape	HLO1 - Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area	Action will be taken to identify and encourage sustainable agricultural land management practices, supported by proactive land management policies. Management strategies for the area will be adapted to protect against changes in climate, plant and animal health.	Agricultural management decisions may be influenced by national market or grant aid priorities with no modification for local needs. This may result in conflict with local agencies and people.
	HLO2 - Conserve and enhance the	Local support may be offered to the agricultural community for wildlife	Commercial agriculture will

	distinctive and nationally important landscape of Cannock Chase AONB and the locally, nationally and internationally important biodiversity it supports, ensuring links between habitats within the AONB and surrounding landscape.	enhancement works. Agricultural crops and animals may secure protection from disease and infection.	operate to maximise income. This may have an adverse effect on wildlife, though national imperatives will reduce the impact.
People	HLO3 - Develop a place valued and understood by everyone who comes into contact with Cannock Chase AONB, so that they can contribute positively to the shaping of its future.	Agricultural businesses will be proactively engaged in AONB matters and information will be made available to support decision-making.	Commercial agriculture will operate to maximise income. This may have an adverse effect on wildlife, though national imperatives will reduce the impact.
	HLO4 - Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life.	Neutral	Neutral
Economy	HLO5 - Support a balance between a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure upon natural resources is diminished.	Limited, only actions that require local permissions will be modified. But this will give the opportunity to encourage actions that support the designation.	A more rapid move towards pure profit goals rather than a mix with conservation.
Recreation	HLO6 - Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation and maintaining ecosystems that	There could be a reduction in conflict between land managers and recreational users with people showing more consideration for those who make a living from the land.	The value of the agricultural resource will be slowly eroded. Marginal agricultural activities will become increasingly

	contribute positively to physical and mental well being.		unprofitable and local goodwill will be lost. This will reduce opportunities for developments to support recreational activities.
Support	HLO7 - Maintain and develop a successful partnership, working together to manage Cannock Chase AONB effectively.	Clear and authoritative advice and guidance will support the innovative management of land to maximise economic and public benefits.	Opportunities may be lost to benefit from the expertise of land managers.

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Table 3: Forestry trends

Forestry	Forest trees may succumb to tree diseases without appropriate management. (Even with good management this effect may occur). Government policy is changing. Without robust policies in place, there could be a significant change in the condition and appearance of the public forest estate.		
Management Plan Topics	Management Plan Objectives	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Landscape	HLO1 - Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area	Sustainable woodland and tree management, restoration and creation are a priority. The forestry sector will be given support.	The value of the woodland resource will be slowly eroded.
	HLO2 - Conserve and enhance the distinctive and nationally important landscape of Cannock Chase AONB and the locally, nationally and internationally important biodiversity it supports, ensuring links between habitats within the AONB and surrounding landscape.	The area will be managed to allow for changes in climate and address plant health issues. The forestry sector will be given support.	The value of the woodland resource will be slowly eroded. Damage caused by pest and diseases may grow.
People	HLO3 - Develop a place valued and understood by	There will be an increased understanding of the issues facing woodland managers.	Neutral

	everyone who comes into contact with Cannock Chase AONB, so that they can contribute positively to the shaping of its future.		
	HLO4 - Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life.	Neutral	Neutral
Economy	HLO5 - Support a balance between a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure upon natural resources is diminished.	Some support will be given to ensure woodlands receive sustainable management.	The value of the woodland resource will be slowly eroded.
Recreation	HLO6 - Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation and maintaining ecosystems that contribute positively to physical and mental well being.	Neutral	Neutral
Support	HLO7 - Maintain and develop a successful partnership, working together to manage Cannock Chase AONB effectively.	The condition of the woodland resource will be monitored and information provided to support good decision making. Actions will be coordinated and tested against national criteria to ensure best practice.	The value of the woodland resource will be slowly eroded.

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Table 4: Recreation trends

Recreation	Tourism and recreation will make a significant contribution to the local economy. Tourism and recreation will add significantly to traffic levels with most visitors arriving by car. Without active management, there will be a degradation of the natural resource, heritage assets and the recreational experience.		
Management Plan Topics	Management Plan Objectives	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Landscape	HLO1 - Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area	Consistent policies and programmes will conserve the special qualities of the area. This will minimise any conflicts with the recreational use of the AONB.	The lack of a coordinated policy framework will lead to a deterioration of landscape quality and may reduce the recreational value.
	HLO2 - Conserve and enhance the distinctive and nationally important landscape of Cannock Chase AONB and the locally, nationally and internationally important biodiversity it supports, ensuring links between habitats within the AONB and surrounding landscape.	Proactive management actions will conserve the special qualities of the area. This will minimise any conflicts with the recreational use of the AONB.	The lack of proactive land management will lead to a deterioration of landscape quality and may reduce the recreational value.
People	HLO3 - Develop a place valued and understood by everyone who comes into contact with Cannock Chase AONB, so that they can contribute positively to the shaping of its future.	Tourism businesses will be proactively engaged in AONB matters and information will be made available to support decision making.	Tourism businesses will operate to maximise income. This may have an adverse effect on the area's special characteristics. Recreational activities may harm sensitive sites and features.
	HLO4 - Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life.	Traffic generated by recreational uses will be managed to minimise the impact upon the AONB. Visitors will enjoy a good travel and parking experience. Arguments between people with different interests in the AONB will be minimised.	Tranquillity will be lost and the quality of the recreational experience diminished.
Economy	HLO5 - Support a balance between	A tourism sector will evolve that places a high value on the	There will be a slow degradation

	a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure upon natural resources is diminished.	designation and thrives because of the support it gives to the area.	of the recreational experience.
Recreation	HLO6 - Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation and maintaining ecosystems that contribute positively to physical and mental well being.	The area will be valued as a high quality, high value recreation destination that has a low impact on the environment.	There will be a slow degradation of the recreational experience.
Support	HLO7 - Maintain and develop a successful partnership, working together to manage Cannock Chase AONB effectively.	The condition of the recreational resource will be monitored and information provided to support good decision making. Actions will be coordinated and tested against national criteria to ensure best practice.	There will be a slow degradation of the recreational experience.

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Zz Table 5: Development trends

Development	Development out from existing settlements may lead to some loss of tranquillity / remoteness. Development beyond but close to the AONB boundary may have an impact on the character of the area by introducing noise, light and movement into the recreational experience of the area.		
Management Plan Topics	Management Plan Objectives	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Landscape	HLO1 - Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area	The co-ordinated plans and programmes for managing the AONB will moderate the impact of development. Influencing planning policies, Local Plans and planning decisions will ensure they incorporate measures for the conservation and enhancement of the AONB landscape and scenic beauty.	Settlements may expand and lose their cohesion and character. A steady decline in local character and a loss of tranquillity through small- scale incremental development. There may be an opportunity to introduce / support viable local facilities.

	HLO2 - Conserve and enhance the distinctive and nationally important landscape of Cannock Chase AONB and the locally, nationally and internationally important biodiversity it supports, ensuring links between habitats within the AONB and surrounding landscape.	Safeguarding landscape, heritage, geological and biodiversity assets from potential damaging impacts arising from development will maintain the resource.	A limited effect, because of the requirements of national planning guidance. There is the possibility of a steady decline in the quality of the special features and characteristics through small-scale incremental development.
People	HLO3 - Develop a place valued and understood by everyone who comes into contact with Cannock Chase AONB, so that they can contribute positively to the shaping of its future.	There will be a greater appreciation and respect for the designation that will encourage development that is appropriate to the character of the area and meets local community needs.	Settlements may expand and lose their cohesion and character. There may be an opportunity to introduce / support viable local facilities.
	HLO4 - Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life.	Minimising crime and anti-social behaviour will support community cohesion.	There may be a slow decline in community cohesion.
Economy	HLO5 - Support a balance between a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure upon natural resources is diminished.	The AONB will be safeguarded from potential damaging impacts arising from development and securing business sector contributions to enhance the natural environment will generate funds. There may be an opportunity to introduce / support viable local facilities.	A steady decline in local character and a loss of tranquillity.
Recreation	HLO6 - Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation	A contribution to sustainable recreation by spreading recreational use to those areas which can sustain it and which will benefit from it. Promoting a simple and clear message to recreational users about access rights and responsibilities will	A steady decline in local character and a loss of tranquillity. An increase in conflicts with land

	and maintaining ecosystems that contribute positively to physical and mental well being.	minimise conflicts.	managers.
Support	HLO7 - Maintain and develop a successful partnership, working together to manage Cannock Chase AONB effectively.	A contribution to sustainable development by providing guidance, data and support to planning professionals. Monitoring the cumulative impact of small-scale development will improve policies.	A steady decline in local character and a loss of tranquillity.

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Table 6: Cultural heritage trends

Cultural heritage	The historic environment is a varied resource including archaeological monuments, historic buildings and designed landscapes, which make a significant contribution to the character of the AONB. The available support funding through agri-environment schemes, heritage agencies and local authorities has been reducing and changes in approaches to planning may lead to a loss of historic character and less well-cared heritage assets. Currently, no assets are "at risk" but this could change. A strategic approach will be required to target limited resources and seek new sources to conserve and enhance the historic environment.		
Management Plan Topics	Management Plan Objectives	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Landscape	HLO1 - Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area	Promotes understanding of the historic character of the AONB and leads to better design that is respectful of the character of the AONB. Appropriate adaptation to climate change recognises the sensitivity of some landscape elements to change and promotes understanding of heritage assets and the exploration of options prior to implementation.	Lack of guidance and advice leading to a loss of historic character through ill-informed and inappropriate development. Loss of distinctive historic environment landscape elements through inappropriate change and adaptation.
	HLO2 - Conserve and enhance the distinctive and nationally important landscape of Cannock Chase AONB and the locally, nationally and internationally important biodiversity it supports, ensuring links between habitats within the	Identifying and promoting opportunities for positive landscape change to landowners, managers, government and all those with an influence over land can help conserve and enhance distinctive	Loss of opportunities for collaborative working with historic environment objectives.

	AONB and surrounding landscape.	historic environment landscape elements.	
People	HLO3 - Develop a place valued and understood by everyone who comes into contact with Cannock Chase AONB, so that they can contribute positively to the shaping of its future.	Provides opportunities for the promotion of the special historic character of the AONB and an understanding of its heritage assets.	A loss of opportunities to promote understanding and valuing of the historic environment of the AONB.
	HLO4 - Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life.	May reduce unrecorded excavation of heritage assets.	Neutral
Economy	HLO5 - Support a balance between a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure upon natural resources is diminished.	Opportunities sought to promote sustainable economic growth that enhances the character of the AONB can promote the sympathetic use of historic farm buildings and revitalise traditional crafts and skills.	A loss of opportunities to safeguard traditional skills and sympathetic re-use of historic buildings.
Recreation	HLO6 - Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation and maintaining ecosystems that contribute positively to physical and mental well being.	The promotion of sustainable tourism can contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of heritage assets and the spreading of recreational use.	Loss of opportunities to guide appropriate use of the historic environment through tourism and the benefits to the local economy
Support	HLO7 - Maintain and develop a successful partnership, working together to manage Cannock Chase AONB effectively.	Neutral	Neutral

The proposed policies give greater environmental and sustainability benefits than the 'do-nothing situation.

Table 7: Traffic trends

Traffic	Traffic flows may increase due to a tendency for people to work at considerable distance from where they live, increasing commuter traffic, and on the use of cars for recreational day visits.		
Management Plan Topics	Management Plan Objectives	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Landscape	HLO1 - Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area	Neutral	Neutral

	HLO2 - Conserve and enhance the distinctive and nationally important landscape of Cannock Chase AONB and the locally, nationally and internationally important biodiversity it supports, ensuring links between habitats within the AONB and surrounding landscape.	Neutral	Neutral
People	HLO3 - Develop a place valued and understood by everyone who comes into contact with Cannock Chase AONB, so that they can contribute positively to the shaping of its future.	Engagement with communities, visitors and businesses may modify traffic flows and ensure tranquillity.	Opportunities to modify behaviours may be missed and tranquillity reduced.
	HLO4 - Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life.	Decisions affecting rural highways and access will ensure the conservation and enhancement of the AONB while delivering a safe and convenient network for all modes of transport.	Opportunities to modify behaviours may be missed and tranquillity reduced.
Economy	HLO5 - Support a balance between a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure upon natural resources is diminished.	Businesses may develop travel plans that will ensure the conservation and enhancement of the AONB.	Traffic flows may increase.
Recreation	HLO6 - Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation and maintaining ecosystems that contribute positively to physical and mental well being.	The management of access and parking will minimise the impact of traffic on the special qualities of the AONB.	The intrusion of traffic will detract from the quiet enjoyment of the AONB.
Support	HLO7 - Maintain and develop a successful partnership, working together to manage Cannock Chase AONB effectively.	Decisions affecting traffic and access will ensure the conservation and enhancement of the AONB while delivering an improved transport network.	Opportunities to modify behaviours may be missed and tranquillity reduced.

The proposed policies give greater environmental and sustainability benefits than the 'do-nothing situation.

Table 8: Environmental Quality trends

Environmental quality	Habitats and water quality will deteriorate because increased traffic and housing/employment development in the area will increase emissions of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, as well as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and ozone.		
Management Plan Topics	Management Plan Objectives	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation

Landscape	HLO1 - Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area	Promoting good land management practices may help address the issues by, for example, encouraging the sustainable utilisation of soil, minimising erosion, ensuring effective water catchment management and reducing diffuse pollution. Management strategies for the area will be adapted to protect against changes in climate, plant and animal health.	Likely to be a steady rise in greenhouse gasses but renewable energy technologies may be introduced. There will be a gradual decline in water and soil quality.
	HLO2 - Conserve and enhance the distinctive and nationally important landscape of Cannock Chase AONB and the locally, nationally and internationally important biodiversity it supports, ensuring links between habitats within the AONB and surrounding landscape.	Water environments will be conserved in accordance with the Water Framework Directive and the Humber River Basin Management Plan through liaison and action with the steering group for the River Trent area.	There will be a gradual decline in biodiversity quality and the loss of irreplaceable habitats and species. There will be a gradual decline in water and soil quality.
People	HLO3 - Develop a place valued and understood by everyone who comes into contact with Cannock Chase AONB, so that they can contribute positively to the shaping of its future.	Publishing research and information will provide decision-makers with accurate and appropriate data. Engaging with communities, visitors and businesses may modify behaviours to the benefit of the environment.	There will be a gradual decline in environmental quality and irreversible changes to natural systems.
	HLO4 - Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life.	Traffic flows may be modified and new technologies introduced that reduce the environmental impacts.	Increasing traffic levels will increase CO ₂ emissions.
Economy	HLO5 - Support a balance between a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure	The introduction of new technologies and strategies may reduce the	There will be a gradual decline in environmental

	upon natural resources is diminished.	environmental impacts of development and commercial activities.	quality.
Recreation	HLO6 - Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation and maintaining ecosystems that contribute positively to physical and mental well being.	Neutral	Increasing use of private car will increase CO ₂ emissions.
Support	HLO7 - Maintain and develop a successful partnership, working together to manage Cannock Chase AONB effectively.	Undertaking surveys and research to better understand and monitor the condition, and rate of change, of landscape character will aid policy development.	There will be a gradual decline in environmental quality.

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Table 9: Climate Change trends

Climate Change	Outcomes are unknown, as limited data in respect of the Cannock Chase AONB. Temperatures in the region will continue to increase and rainfall will fall in summer and increase in winter in the West Midlands. Without suitable planning intervention, new developments would be less adapted to climate change.		
Management Plan Topics	Management Plan Objectives	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Landscape	HLO1 - Develop Cannock Chase AONB as a special, peaceful and tranquil place for everyone who lives in, works within or visits the area	Ensuring that climate change adaptation proposals are consistent with the special qualities of the AONB will minimise any adverse effects on the area.	There will be a gradual decline in landscape quality.
	HLO2 - Conserve and enhance the distinctive and nationally important landscape of Cannock Chase AONB and the locally, nationally and internationally important biodiversity it supports, ensuring links between habitats within the AONB and surrounding landscape.	Achieving greater buffering and connectivity between key habitats within the AONB and between the AONB and the countryside beyond will help wildlife to adapt to climate change. There will be a response to pests and diseases caused by climate change. There will	Profound changes over time. Increase in exotic species.

		be slow but profound changes over time.	
People	HLO3 - Develop a place valued and understood by everyone who comes into contact with Cannock Chase AONB, so that they can contribute positively to the shaping of its future.	Limited but community and business initiatives may develop that promote appropriate renewable energy schemes, energy efficiency and recycling that reduce impacts.	Likely to be a steady rise in greenhouse gasses but renewable energy technologies may be introduced.
	HLO4 - Ensure a safe, clean and tranquil environment that can contribute to a high and sustainable quality of life.	Moves to develop, support and promote sustainable transport options to meet local transport needs will reduce greenhouse gases.	Increasing traffic levels will increase CO ₂ emissions.
Economy	HLO5 - Support a balance between a working landscape where prosperity and opportunity increase, biodiversity flourishes and pressure upon natural resources is diminished.	Limited but renewable energy and recycling schemes will be supported where they do not negatively affect the distinctive attributes or special qualities of the AONB. The tourism sector may develop innovative approaches that minimise environmental impacts.	Likely to be a steady rise in greenhouse gasses but renewable energy technologies may be introduced.
Recreation	HLO6 - Create a place of enjoyment for everyone, providing opportunities for quiet recreation and maintaining ecosystems that contribute positively to physical and mental well being.	Neutral	Neutral
Support	HLO7 - Maintain and develop a successful partnership, working together to manage Cannock Chase AONB effectively.	Undertaking surveys and research to better understand and monitor the condition, and rate of change, of landscape character will aid policy development.	There will be a gradual decline in environmental quality.
The proposed policies give greater environmental and sustainability benefits than the 'do-nothing situation.			

Appendix 9: Revised SEA indicators

SEA Topic	Key Indicator	Source
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of SSSIs in favourable condition The area of priority BAP habitats and the % that are managed under agri-environment schemes The condition of broad BAP habitats in SSSIs The area of deciduous woodland plus the area of Forestry Commission estate Condition of ancient woodland The area managed under Environmental Stewardship The average annual values of current Environmental Stewardship agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural England Forestry Commission Local Authorities Defra Staffordshire BAP Partnership Veteran Tree Survey
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic profiles Percentage of population of working age Increase in rural skills Percentage change in population Resident population within the AONB Levels of deprivation Crime levels Crime perception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census Defra British Crime Survey Indices of Deprivation Local Authorities
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of open space The area of land that is actually accessible under CROW, plus land with existing access rights that pre-determine CROW Access Length of existing public rights of way The amount of open and linear access brought about by agri- environment agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indices of Deprivation Local Authorities Natural England
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water resource features % rivers and lakes achieving good ecological status environment data Pollution incidents (by source) Water availability Water abstraction data Water use Flood risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Agency Natural England
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial location of agricultural land (and classification) Number and condition of local geological sites Heathland soil PH levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Agency Defra Natural England Staffordshire Geological Action Plan AONB IDEA-soil testing
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AQMAs, their objectives and whether they are being met. Emissions of air pollutants by source. Headline air quality indicator (future trends in air quality) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Environment Agency
Climate Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse gas emissions (M tonnes carbon equivalent) Greenhouse gas emissions by source. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Environment Agency

<p>Material Assets</p>	<p>Spatial location of mineral reserves Renewable energy generation Incidents of fly tipping Total waste arisings Recycling rates The uptake of selected ES options that contribute towards the protection of natural resources The area covered by the England Woodland Grant Scheme (WGS), plus the area of ancient woodland in WGS Balance between coniferous and native broadleaf tree species (aerial photography)</p>	<p>Local Authorities Waste disposal authorities and waste planning authorities. Environment Agency Natural England Forestry Commission</p>
<p>Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>The number of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks & gardens, and registered battlefields Heritage at Risk – both statistics eg % of heritage assets ‘at risk, plus GIS datasets under licence Number of conservation areas and % of area covered by designation % of conservation areas with published management proposals</p>	<p>English Heritage Local Authorities</p>
<p>Landscape</p>	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessments Fixed point photography Light pollution maps Tranquillity maps Extent, condition and change in characteristic landscape features. The uptake of selected ES options that contribute towards the good condition of landscape elements and/or landscape character</p>	<p>Local Authority, AONB Natural England</p>
<p>Communities</p>	<p>% traffic flows A513 & A460 Access to key services Distribution of current housing stock – by tenure and type including affordable housing Quality of housing (decent homes standard) Vacant housing and second homes. Percentage of journeys made by foot or cycle Average distance and travel times by journey type.</p>	<p>SAC Traffic survey (SCC) Indices of Deprivation Local authorities Regional Housing Studies Regional Transport Plans Census 2011</p>
<p>Economy</p>	<p>Agricultural Survey statistics Tourism statistics, including % employed in tourism and the number of tourism businesses in the protected landscape and within 5 miles. Employment rate No of jobs by sector Total visitor spend</p>	<p>Defra Annual Business Enquiry Local Authorities</p>

Appendix 10: SEA Objectives and links to State of the AONB Reporting

Indicator 5-point quality scale				
Score				Comment
1	Fit for purpose			
2	Adequate		Some minor improvements desirable	
3	Indicative only		Not considered accurate	
4	Inadequate		Little relevance to the AONB	
5	Absent		No available data	
Objectives	SEA Indicators	Quality	Comment	
Environmental Objectives				
E1	To protect and where practical enhance biodiversity (habitats, fauna and flora individual species)	% of SSSIs in favourable condition	1	National Framework Data
		The area of priority BAP habitats and the % that are managed under agri-environment schemes	1	National Framework Data
		The condition of broad BAP habitats in SSSIs	1	Various local surveys, could be improved with the use of new Biodiversity Action Reporting System
		The area of deciduous woodland plus the area of Forestry Commission estate	1	National Framework Data
		Condition of ancient woodland	1	AONB Parklands Report and aerial photography
		The area managed under Environmental Stewardship	1	National Framework Data
		The average annual values of current Environmental Stewardship agreements	1	National Framework Data
E2	To ensure no adverse effect arises on population (i.e. demographic balance)	Socio-economic profiles	1	National Framework Data
		Percentage of population of working age	5	No data presented, Census data will be held by a third party but may not be cut to AONB boundary
		Increase in rural skills	5	May not be available
		Percentage change in population	3	AONB Visitor Survey, now a little out of date,
		Resident population within the AONB	3	AONB Visitor Survey, now a little out of date
		Levels of deprivation	3	Indices of deprivation
		Crime levels	3	British Crime Survey Indices of Deprivation
		Crime perception	3	British Crime Survey Indices of Deprivation

		Access to key services	3	Census data available but not presented; may not be cut to AONB boundary
		Distribution of current housing stock – by tenure and type including affordable housing	3	Census data available but not presented; may not be cut to AONB boundary
		Quality of housing (decent homes standard)	5	No data presented, will be held by a third party.
		Vacant housing and second homes.	5	No data presented, will be held by a third party.
		Agricultural Survey statistics	1	
		Tourism statistics, including % employed in tourism and the number of tourism businesses in the protected landscape and within 5 miles.	3	Defra Rural Statistics Unit hold data but data suppressed where the number of observations is too low.
		Employment rate	5	Census data available but not presented; may not be cut to AONB boundary
		No of jobs by sector	5	Census data available but not presented; may not be cut to AONB boundary.
		Total visitor spend	5	No data presented, may be held by a third party.
E3	To safeguard human health	Distribution of open space	3	But likely that the data is collected
		The area of land that is actually accessible under CROW, plus land with existing access rights that pre-determine CROW Access	1	National Framework Data
		Length of existing public rights of way	1	National Framework Data
		The amount of open and linear access brought about by agri- environment agreements	1	National Framework Data
		% traffic flows A513 & A460	1	SAC Traffic survey
		Percentage of journeys made by foot or cycle	3	But likely that the data is collected
		Average distance and travel times by journey type.	5	No data presented, will be held by a third party.
E4	To protect soil quality	Spatial location of agricultural land (and classification)	5	No data presented, will be held by a third party.
		Number and condition of	1	Staffordshire Geological Action

		local geological sites		Plan
		Heathland soil PH levels	1	IDEA - soil testing (volunteer project)
E5	To protect water	Water resource features	5	No data presented, will be held by Environment Agency.
		% rivers and lakes achieving good ecological status environment data	1	National Framework Data
		Pollution incidents (by source)	3	State of AONB Report and Environment Agency
		Water availability	5	No data presented, will be held by Environment Agency.
		Water abstraction data	5	No data presented, will be held by Environment Agency.
		Water use	5	No data presented, will be held by Environment Agency.
		Flood risk	3	State of AONB Report
E6	To protect air and climate	AQMAs, their objectives and whether they are being met.	3	Data is available for a wider area than the AONB, held by third party
		Emissions of air pollutants by source.	3	Data is available for a wider area than the AONB, held by third party
		Headline air quality indicator (future trends in air quality)	5	Data is available for a wider area than the AONB, held by third party
		Greenhouse gas emissions (M tonnes carbon equivalent)	5	Data is available for a wider area than the AONB, held by third party
		Greenhouse gas emissions by source.	5	Data is available for a wider area than the AONB, held by third party
E7	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting	The number of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks & gardens, and registered battlefields	1	National Framework Data
		Heritage at Risk – both statistics eg % of heritage assets 'at risk, plus GIS datasets under licence	1	National Framework Data
		Number of conservation areas and % of area covered by designation	3	But likely that the data is collected
		% of conservation areas with published management proposals	3	But likely that the data is collected
E8	To protect landscape	Local Landscape Character Assessments	1	

		Fixed point photography	1	
		Light pollution maps	5	Linked to national initiatives. Discussed but not reported
		Tranquillity maps	2	Reported but data set needs refreshing. May require national input.
		Extent, condition and change in characteristic landscape features.	1	
		The uptake of selected ES options that contribute towards the good condition of landscape elements and/or landscape character	1	National Framework Data
E9	To protect material assets including natural resources	Spatial location of mineral reserves	5	No data presented, will be held by a third party.
		Renewable energy generation	5	No data presented, will be held by a third party.
		Incidents of fly tipping	5	No data presented, will be held by a third party.
		Total waste arisings	5	No data presented, will be held by a third party.
		Recycling rates	5	No data presented, will be held by a third party.
		The uptake of selected ES options that contribute towards the protection of natural resources	1	National Framework Data
		The area covered by the England Woodland Grant Scheme (WGS), plus the area of ancient woodland in WGS	1	National Framework Data
		Balance between coniferous and native broadleaf tree species (aerial photography)	1	State of the AONB Report
E10	To avoid significant adverse effects between the above interrelationships	Monitor State of the AONB Data	2	Trend data is available but needs updating in some areas

Appendix 11: Policy Compatibility Matrix

Interaction: 3 = strong positive ; 2 = positive; +/- = mixed or uncertain; -2 = negative; 0 = minimal interaction

Objective	Policy	LP1	LP2	LP3	LP4	LP5	LP6	LP7	LP8	LP9	LP10	LP11	LP12	LP13	LP14	LP15	LP16	LP17	LP18	PP1	PP2	PP3	PP4	PP5	PP6	PP7	EP1	EP2	EP3	RP1	RP2	RP3	RP4	RP5	RP6	RP7	RP8	RP9	RP10	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	Max = 135	% of max	
	HLO1	LP1		3	3	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	103	75	
LP2		3		1	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	2	2	0	3	3	1	2	0	77	57		
LP3		3	1		2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	2	2	0	3	3	1	2	0	74	55		
LP4		1	2	2		3	3	3	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	44	33		
LP5		2	3	3	3		2	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	3	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	3	3	2	0	0	62	46		
LP6		3	2	2	3	2		3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	3	2	1	0	0	2	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	90	67		
LP7		3	2	2	3	2	3		3	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	3	1	0	0	79	59	
LP8		2	3	2	0	1	3	3		0	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	53	37	
LP9		3	3	3	0	3	3	3	0		1	3	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	3	1	0	67	47	
HLO2	LP10	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	1		3	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	3	3	3	0	0	68	50	
	LP11	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	0	0	2	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	0	0	108	79
	LP12	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	3	1	3	3		2	2	3	2	2	0	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	0	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	97	73

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HLO3	LP13	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	0	2	2	3	3	2	0	1	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	0	93	69	
	LP14	2	3	2	1	0	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	0	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	88	65	
	LP15	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	2	3	0	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	102	76
	LP16	3	3	3	0	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	0	1	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	0	94	69	
	LP17	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	0	3	2	3	3	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	1	0	85	62	
	LP18	3	1	1	0	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	0	3	0	0	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	2	3	2	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	0	81	60	
HLO4	PP1	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	2	115	84.4		
	PP2	3	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	0	2	3	0	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	101	75	
	PP3	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	83	61
	PP4	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	0	0	2	102	76.3	
HLO5	PP5	2	1	1	0	0	3	3	2	1	0	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	3	3	2	0	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	90	66
	PP6	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	47	35	
	PP7	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	0	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	2	83	62
HLO5	EP1	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	0	3	0	3	1	3	0	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	1	86	63

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	EP2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	3	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	42	31			
	EP3	2	0	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	65	48	
	RP1	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	0	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	0	89	65		
HLO6	RP2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	0	0	90	66		
	RP3	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	3	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	3	0	0	50	37			
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	RP8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	1	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	44	32			
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	HLO7	SP1	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	74	54	
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SP3		2	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	0	1	3	3	1	0	3	2	3	0	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	0	1	101	75			

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	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8
LP1	3	2	3	2	2
LP2	3	3	1	2	0
LP3	3	3	1	2	0
LP4	1	1	0	0	1
LP5	3	3	2	0	0
LP6	3	3	3	0	1
LP7	3	3	1	0	0
LP8	3	3	0	0	0
LP9	3	3	3	1	0
LP10	3	3	3	0	0
LP11	3	3	3	0	0
LP12	3	3	3	0	0
LP13	3	3	3	1	0
LP14	3	3	3	0	0
LP15	3	3	3	0	0
LP16	3	3	3	1	0
LP17	3	2	3	1	0
LP18	3	3	3	1	0
PP1	3	3	0	0	2
PP2	3	3	2	1	1
PP3	3	3	0	0	1
PP4	3	3	0	0	2
PP5	3	3	1	3	1
PP6	1	1	0	0	1
PP7	3	3	3	0	2
EP1	3	3	0	3	1
EP2	2	0	0	0	2
EP3	1	0	1	1	0
RP1	3	3	2	0	0
RP2	3	3	2	0	0
RP3	2	3	3	0	0
RP4	2	0	0	0	0
RP5	3	3	0	2	1
RP6	3	0	1	0	0
RP7	2	1	1	0	0
RP8	2	0	0	0	0
RP9	2	0	0	0	0
RP10	3	1	3	1	1
SP1	3	3	3	3	3
SP2	3	2	2	3	3
SP3	3	3	3	0	1
SP4	3	3	2	0	3
SP5	3	0	0	0	2
SP6	2	0	0	0	3
SP7	0	0	0	0	1
SP8	3	0	3	1	35
3624	119	99	73	29	58
58	88	73	54	23	26