

Enquiries to:
Committee Services

Direct Dial: 024 7637 6220

Direct Email:
Committee@nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk

Date: 5th July 2023

Dear Sir/Madam,

Borough Plan Committee – 12th July 2023

I refer to Item 6 'Borough Plan Review Update' on the Agenda for the Borough Plan Committee scheduled for Wednesday, 12 July 2023 and attach copy of Appendices A,B,C,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N and P previously marked as 'To Follow'.

Yours faithfully,



BRENT DAVIS

Chief Executive

To: Members of the Borough Plan Committee

Councillors R. Smith (Chair), R. Baxter-Payne, L. Cvetkovic, J. Kennaugh,
K. Kondakor, N. Phillips, J. Singh, R. Tromans and M. Walsh.

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Appendix B

Borough Plan Review

Precis of differences from Preferred Options (not a finite list) July 2023

Borough Plan Review – Publication draft – Committee July 2023

What does the document cover and what are the key changes since the Preferred Options consultation?

Plan Period

- The Publication draft for representations states that the Borough Plan, once adopted, will cover the plan period from 2021 to 2039. This has changed from the Preferred Options stage (2024 – 2039), as it is considered more appropriate to start the plan period from the year the Borough Plan Review commenced.

Strategic Development Strategy

- Additions have been made to Policies DS1 and DS3 highlighting the need for future development to be more sustainable and contribute to the national need to achieve net zero carbon emissions. Climate change has been threaded through the policies with a need for development to be adaptable/resilient to this, whilst providing environmental mitigation and enhancement and sustaining/enhancing the historic environment.
- The quantity of housing, that will be planned for and provided within Nuneaton and Bedworth, by 2039, has reduced from 646 dwellings per annum at the Preferred Options stage to 545 dwellings per annum (Policy DS4). This figure has been derived from the latest evidence on housing need, set out in the 'Towards a Housing Requirement for Nuneaton' report. Overall, given the plan period has been elongated, the total number of homes to be delivered between 2021 and 2039 is 9,810 as opposed to 9,690, consulted on at the Preferred Options stage for the plan period 2024 – 2039.
- Some of the non-strategic sites listed in Policy DS5 of the Preferred Options document have been removed from the Publication draft for representations. Detail on each of the remaining 15 non-strategic sites, in the Publication version, have been provided, alongside a location map, site area (ha), proposed quantity of dwellings and alternative site references.

Strategic allocations

- Some minor tweaks have been made to some of the policies in Section 7 through either slight wording/numerical changes or the addition of new parts to the policies. These primarily relate to where there is more up to date information available through the planning application process.
- The red line boundary of strategic allocation CEM1 – Land north of Marston Lane, Bedworth, has changed to include the playing pitch.

Housing

- Support for self-build and custom build homes has been added to Policy H1 of the Publication draft for representations. This section of the policy highlights that development proposals for self-build and custom build homes will be

supported where they are sustainably located and subject to compliance with the development plan policies as a whole.

- Policy H2 has expanded upon the tenure mix and First Homes required, alongside highlighting the exceptions.
- Policy H3 has been minimised due to policy requirements relating to Gypsies, Travellers and Showpersons being brought forward in the upcoming Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation Development Plan Document, due to be adopted in 2023.
- Two new policies have been added to the Publication draft for representations, that were not present at the Preferred Options stage. These are important additions to ensure that any future housing development is suitable for the borough's ageing and changing population as well as the way people live their lives:
 - Policy H4 – Nationally Described Space Standards.
 - Policy H5 – Accessible and Adaptable Homes (The percentages for M4(2) and M4(3) Building Regulation standards have been included throughout the Borough Plan policies).

Employment

- The quantity of employment land for local industrial and distribution/warehousing development is now defined as 68.45ha (including 5.35ha for replacement provision) – Policy DS4.
- 19.4ha of employment land for strategic B8 warehousing and distribution development (indicative) is defined in Policy DS4.
- Sub-section 'Employment land', under Policy DS4, has been updated and 'Employment land supply', 'supply demand balance', 'further considerations' and 'employment trajectory' sub-sections have been added.
- Strategic employment allocations SEA1 - Faultlands Farm and SEA5 - Longford Road have been removed from the Publication draft for representations and the sizes of the remaining strategic employment allocations have been adjusted – Policy DS6 and section 7 – Strategic allocations.
- The status of each strategic housing/employment allocation has been added to the introduction of each site – section 7.
- Section 9 – Employment has been fully updated/reviewed.
- Part 9 of Policy HS2 has been added, alongside supporting text on the provision of lorry parking facilities.
- Under the 'commercial' section of Policy BE3, two points have been added specifying what applicants must submit with a planning application, in relation to BREEAM standards.
- Appendix I – Employment estates suitable for alternative uses, has been updated.

Healthy, safe and inclusive communities

- Policy H3 – Telecommunications and broadband connectivity, has been updated regarding telecommunications proposals to ensure the most positive

outcome can be reached, regarding the location, design and setting of telecommunications apparatus.

- Additional text has been added to Policy HS6 regarding the retention of existing local sports pitches and playing fields.

Natural Environment

- Text relating to the zones and projects within the Green Infrastructure Plan has been removed from Policy NE1 of the Publication draft for representation, whilst further text regarding climate change has been added. For example, the installation of retro-fit sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) such as rain gardens, bio-retention and tree pits has been included in the policy.
- A requirement for all developments to submit a drainage strategy demonstrating how surface water will be managed in accordance with the drainage hierarchy and flood risk will not be increased downstream, has been added to Policy NE4. Furthermore, the SuDS and Water Quality sections of the policy have been expanded upon and further requirements added.

Built Environment

- Land instability has become a more prominent feature of Policy BE1.
- Policy BE2 now includes a paragraph on how the Council will balance conflicting objectives, such as the need to increase renewable energy uptake, against the need to protect attractive landscapes, heritage, nature conservation and local amenity, in regard to proposals for wind turbines.
- Parts of Policy BE3 have been tweaked with the removal and addition of some text.
- Policy BE4 – Valuing and conserving our historic environment, delves into the requirements surrounding the proposed partial or total loss of heritage assets alongside the requirements regarding change of use proposals in Nuneaton Town Centre Conservation Area.

Design, Climate Change and Biodiversity

- These three factors have become prominent features of the Borough Plan Review and have been recognised and considered throughout the Publication draft for representations.

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Appendix C

Borough Plan Review

List of emerging evidence base documents

Borough Plan Review Evidence Base List:

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2011). *Accessibility and Settlement Hierarchy Study 2011*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2023). *Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2023). *Settlement Boundary Paper*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2002) *Burial Space Capacity Data*

Iceni Projects (2022). *Draft HEDNA for Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough*.

Iceni Projects (2022). *Sub-regional HEDNA for Coventry and Warwickshire Local Authorities*.

Iceni Projects (2022). *Towards a Housing Requirement for Nuneaton and Bedworth*.

Arc4 (2021). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment*.

Cushman and Wakefield (2022). *Retail, Leisure and Office Study Update*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2022). *Burial Space Capacity Analysis*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2022). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Authority Monitoring Report 2021/22*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2023). *Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment*

Iceni (2023) *Employment Land Review*

DTZ (2013). *Town Centre Office Requirements*.

Roger Tym and Partners (2011). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Town Centres Study*.

Strategic Perspectives (2011). *Convenience Goods Retail Study*

Strategic Perspectives (2014). *Retail and Leisure Study Update 2013*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2013). *Local Hierarchy Study*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2020) *Indoor Leisure Facilities Needs Assessment Strategy*.

Strategic Leisure Ltd (2023). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council – Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy*.

Strategic Leisure Ltd (2023). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy and Action Plan*.

Warwickshire Museum and Natural Environment (2013). *Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Sub-Regional Green Infrastructure Strategy*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2020). *Indoor Sports Facility Needs Assessment and Strategy 2019-2034*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2021). *Open Space and Green Infrastructure SPD*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2020). *Sports Facility Needs Assessment and Strategy 2019-2034*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan (2011). *Open Space Strategy: 2011 – 2021*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan (2013). *Allotment Strategy: 2012 – 2022*.

AECOM (2017). *Joint Warwickshire Partnership Water Cycle Study*.

Halcrow (2010). *Warwickshire sub-regional Water Cycle Study: Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Final Report*.

Sustainability West Midlands (2021). *Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan 2021-2026*.

ECUS (2016). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Borough Plan – Heritage Assessment*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2022). *Abbey Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2022). *Bedworth Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2022). *Bulkington Conservation Area. Area Appraisal and Management Plan*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2022). *Hawkesbury Junction Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2022). *Nuneaton Town Centre Conservation Area. Area Appraisal and Management Plan*.

Oxford Archaeology (2014). *A Historic Environment Assessment of Potential Development Areas within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough*.

TEP (2011). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study – Stage 1, Volume 2: Policy Recommendations*.

TEP (2011). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study – Stage 1, Volume 3: Site Analysis and Selection*.

TEP (2012). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study – Stage 1, Volume 1: Landscape Character Assessment*.

TEP (2012). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study – Stage 2 – Individual Site Assessment*.

TEP (2017). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Landscape Capacity Study*.

Warwickshire County Council (2010). *Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project*.

Warwickshire County Council (2011). *Warwickshire Historic Farmstead Characterisation Project*.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2023) *Small Sites Study*

JBA (2022) *SFRA Level 1*

JBA (2023) *SFRA Level 2*

Arup (2023) *New Green Belt Technical Report*

Dixon Searle Partnerships (2023) *Viability Assessment*

Warwickshire County Council (2023) *Strategic Transport Assessment*

Oxford Archaeology (2022). *Heritage Site Assessments*

2008 Level 1 SFRA for Coventry, Solihull & Warwickshire County & District; 2010 updated 2013^[1].

Strategic Flood risk Assessment Level 1 2008 Volume 1 includes maps

River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan (2010)

Warwickshire Sub Regional Water Cycle Study (2010)

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Level 2 (2012), appendices & mapping.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2. Updated Report and for strategic and non-strategic employment and housing sites, plus updated flood maps. (2016)

AECOM – Sustainability Appraisal and Habit Regulation Assessment

Air Quality Consultants Ltd – Air Quality Assessment - emerging

Dudley Metropolitan Council and Wolverhampton City Council – Leading on CWMA Sub Regional Employment Study - emerging.

FPCR (2023) – Landscape Character Assessment

WCC (2022) Ecology Team Historic Environment & Landscape - Ecological and Geological Assessment

Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD 2021-2037 – emerging

NBBC (June 2022) Duty to Cooperate Statement Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD)

NBBC (April 2021) 5-year gypsy and traveller pitches supply

DCLG (Jan 2020) Count of Traveller Caravans Jan 2020 England.

NBBC (May 2021) Consultation Statement Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD)

NBBC (undated) Individual Site Assessment Spreadsheet

NBBC (July 2022) Consultation Statement

AECOM (Nov 2021) Sustainability Assessment

AECOM H(Dec 21) Habitats Regulation Assessment

AECOM (June 2023) Sustainability Assessment Report Addendum (emerging)

AECOM Recommended main modifications Screening for Sustainability Assessment Report Addendum (emerging)

^[1] <https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/directory-record/2159/strategic-flood-risk-assessment>

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Appendix C

Borough Plan Review

List of emerging evidence base documents

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Appendix G

Borough Plan Review and Publication of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document

Statement of Community Involvement

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Statement of Community Involvement

2023



Statement of Community Involvement

Adopted (add date)

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The statement of community involvement (SCI) is a statement of our policy as to the involvement in the preparation and revision of local development documents, as well as joint local development documents¹. The SCI also details how we will consult the community on planning applications².

2. Planning Policy

Development plan documents

- 2.1 Development plan documents (DPDs) state areas such as the development and use of land which we wish to encourage, the allocation of sites for a particular type or development use, and development management and site allocation policies, which are intended to guide the determination of applications for planning permission. Development plan documents include the local plan.³ There are four main stages of DPD involvement where The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 require involvement with interested parties, which are set out below.

Preparation of a DPD (Regulation 18):

- 2.2 We will notify specific consultation bodies (Appendix A), general consultation bodies (Appendix B), residents and businesses, which we consider it appropriate to notify, of a DPD which we propose to prepare, and invite each of them to make representations to us about what a DPD with that subject ought to contain.
- 2.3 In preparing the DPD, we will take into account any representation made in response to the invitations sent out.

Publication of a DPD (Regulations 19 & 20):

- 2.4 Before submitting a DPD to the Secretary of State for independent examination, we will make a copy of each of the proposed submission documents and a statement of representations procedure available. Documents will be made available for inspection at the Town Hall during normal office hours and will be published on our website.

¹ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, c.5

² Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2020) Guidance: Consultation and pre-decision matters.

³ The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, No. 767, Part 1, Regulation 2

- 2.5 We will also ensure that a statement of the representations procedure and a statement of fact that the proposed submission documents are available for inspection and of the places and times at which they can be inspected, is sent to each of the general consultation bodies and each of the specific consultation bodies invited to make representations under regulation 18.
- 2.6 In respect of representations relating to a DPD, any person may make representations to us about a DPD which we propose to submit to the Secretary of State. Any such representations must be received by us by the date specified in the statement of the representations procedure.

Submission of documents and information to the Secretary of State (Regulation 22):

- 2.7 As soon as reasonably practicable after we submit a DPD to the Secretary of State we will make available at the Town Hall during normal office hours and on our website a copy of the DPD, a copy of each of the documents related to the DPD as set out in Regulation 22, and a statement of the fact that the documents are available for inspection and of the places and times at which they can be inspected. We will also send to each of the general consultation bodies and each of the specific consultation bodies which were invited to make representations under regulation 18, notification that the documents are available for inspection and of the places and times at which they can be inspected. Additionally, we will give notice to those persons who requested to be notified of the submission of the DPD to the Secretary of State that it has been submitted.

Independent examination (Regulation 24)

- 2.8 At least six weeks before the opening of a hearing held for the purpose of giving persons the opportunity to appear before and be heard by the person appointed to carry out the independent examination, we will make available the date, time and place at which the hearing is to be held, and the name of the person appointed to carry out the independent examination will be made available for inspection at the Town Hall during normal office hours and will be published on our website. We will also notify any person who has made a representation in accordance with regulation 20 and not withdrawn that representation.

DPD consultation duration

- 2.9 In line with the application and interpretation of Part 6 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, our statement of representations procedure will specify the date by which representations about DPDs must be received by us, which will be 6 weeks from the day on which the statement is published. The statement of representations procedure only needs to be published

for the publication stage of DPDs, however for consistency, we will also consult for 6 weeks on the preparation stage of DPDs.

Supplementary planning documents

- 2.10 Supplementary planning documents (SPDs) state environmental, social, design and economic objectives which are relevant to the attainment of development and use of land mentioned in the DPDs. The involvement required for SPDs in The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 is set out below.

SPD public participation (Regulation 12)

- 2.11 Before we adopt a SPD we will prepare a statement setting out the persons we consulted when preparing the SPD, a summary of the main issues raised by those persons, and how those issues have been addressed in the SPD. For the purpose of seeking representations on the SPD, we will make copies of the statement and the SPD available for inspection at the Town Hall during normal office hours, and publish these documents on our website. We will also detail the date by which representations must be made, which will be 4 weeks from the date we publicise the documents, and the address to which they must be sent.

Duty to co-operate

- 2.12 In addition to the requirements outlined above, Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 sets out a duty to co-operate in relation to planning of sustainable development. This means that we will co-operate with the duty to co-operate bodies⁴ (Appendix C) by engaging constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis in the preparation of local development documents.

Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal

- 2.13 When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the strategic environmental assessment (SEA) or sustainability appraisal (SA), we will consult with the required consultation bodies, those being Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency, and where the consultation bodies decide to respond, they should do so within 5 weeks of receipt of the request. This will be in line with regulation 12(5) and 12(6) of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 2.14 In relation to the sustainability appraisal itself, we will consult the required consultation bodies and other parties, who in our opinion, are affected or likely to be

⁴ The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, No.767, Part 2, Regulation 4

affected by, or have an interest in, the decisions involved in the assessment and adoption or making of the plan. The relevant documents may be viewed or obtained at the Town Hall and on our website. We will invite consultees to express their opinion on the relevant documents, and request that they are sent to the Town Hall or emailed to the Planning Policy team, and opinions will need to be sent to us within 6 weeks following the publication of the documents. This is in line with the National Planning Practice Guidance on SEAs and SAs.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 2.15 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a tool for us to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of the area. There are three main stages of CIL production where The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 require involvement with interested parties.

Consultation of a preliminary draft charging schedule (Regulation 15)

- 2.16 When we propose to issue or revise a charging schedule, we will prepare a preliminary draft charging schedule for consultation. We will send a copy of the preliminary draft to each of the Community Infrastructure Levy consultation bodies (Appendix D), and invite each of those bodies to make representations on the preliminary draft. We will also invite representations on the preliminary draft from residents and businesses in the borough. We will also invite voluntary bodies and bodies which represent the interests of businesses in the borough as we consider appropriate. We will make appropriate arrangements for inviting representations.
- 2.17 Regulation 15 does not set out the period we need to specify for consultation, however to be consistent with regulations 16 and 17, we will make this a period of four weeks starting on the day on which notice is given of the consultation.

Publication of a draft charging schedule (Regulations 16 and 17)

- 2.18 Before submitting a draft charging schedule for examination, we will make a copy of the draft charging schedule, the relevant evidence and a statement of representations procedure available for inspection at the Town Hall. We will also publish on our website the draft charging schedule, the relevant evidence, a statement of the representations procedure, and a statement of the fact that the draft charging schedule and relevant evidence are available for inspection and of the places at which they can be inspected.
- 2.19 We will also send to each of the consultation bodies a copy of the draft charging schedule, and a statement of the representations procedure. Additionally, we will give, by local advertisement, notice which sets out a statement of the representations procedure, and a statement of the fact that the draft charging schedule and relevant evidence are available for inspection and of the places at which they can be inspected.

2.20 Any person may make representations about a draft charging schedule which we propose to submit to the examiner. Any such representations must be made within the period which we specify, and sent to the address which we specify. The period which we specify for consultation will be a period of four weeks starting on the day on which notice is given of the consultation. A person who has made representations about a draft charging schedule may withdraw those representations at any time by giving notice in writing to us.

Submission of documents and information to the examiner (Regulation 19)

2.21 As soon as practicable after we submit a draft charging schedule to the examiner, we will make available at the Town Hall and on our website a copy of the draft charging schedule and of each document set out in regulation 19. We will also publish on our website a statement of the fact that a copy of the draft charging schedule and each of the documents outlined in regulation 19 are available for inspection and of the places at which they can be inspected, as well as giving notice to those persons who requested to be notified of the submission of the draft charging schedule to the examiner that the draft has been submitted.

2.22 Where we have modified the draft charging schedule after it was published in accordance with regulation 16, we will send a copy of the statement of modifications to each of the persons invited to make representations under regulation 15.

Additional community involvement

2.23 In addition to the regulations regarding community involvement, we may use other methods that go beyond the requirements set out in the regulations, which may include the following.

- Notify non-statutory consultees
- Press releases
- Raising awareness through social media
- Providing additional guidance on our website
- Drop-in sessions

Neighbourhood planning

2.24 Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area, where the ambition of the neighbourhood is aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area. Further details regarding neighbourhood planning and stakeholder engagement in the plan making process can be found in a Neighbourhood Planning Protocol on our website.

3. Planning applications

Planning application process

- 3.1 The planning application process can be divided up into three main stages in terms of community involvement, which are pre-application, application and post-application.

Pre-application

- 3.2 The aim of the pre-application stage is to allow an applicant to find out whether the type of development proposed is acceptable in principle prior to submitting a formal application.
- 3.3 A number of benefits may be achieved from pre-application discussions, including the following.
- Better quality application which will take less time to process.
 - Identification and resolution of problems at an early stage resulting in fewer objections from statutory consultees, key stakeholders and the community when the application is processed.
 - Openness of approach.
 - Fewer revisions of proposals, saving developer and ourselves time and resources.
- 3.4 Developers are required to consult local communities on certain types of development (in line with the Localism Act) before submitting a planning application. Pre-application community involvement should be tailored to the nature and scale of the proposed development, and applicants are encouraged to contact us in advance to agree the need for the exercise, and the proposed methods of community involvement to be used.
- 3.5 To ensure impartiality, we will adopt a watching role, but will not be directly involved in the consultation process. A consultation outcome report should be submitted with the planning application, stating how the application has been amended to overcome issues raised during the pre-application community involvement.
- 3.6 We provide a pre-application service for developers. Details of the service including information about fees, exemptions and the assistance provided can be found in a guidance note available on our website.

Application

- 3.7 At the application stage we will consider the planning application before making a formal decision on the proposed development. This stage of the process can take between 8-13 weeks, depending on the scale of the application concerned. During this stage we are also required to publicise and consult on the planning application.

This will be carried out in accordance with the statutory requirements for publicity, which are outlined below. Where required, consultation on amended plans may also take place, although the timescales for response are likely to be less to prevent a significant delay in the consideration of the application.

- 3.8 The Head of Planning has delegated authority to process and make decisions on some planning applications in accordance with the procedures agreed by the Planning Applications Committee. The delegation agreement is available to view on our website. Other applications will be reported to the Planning Applications Committee for a decision.
- 3.9 The Planning Applications Committee is a public meeting which takes place at a frequency determined by Cabinet. Members of the public are allowed to speak at the committee in accordance with procedures agreed by the Planning Applications Committee. Committee agendas are made available at the meetings or can be found on our website. Full details of the dates and venues for future committee meetings can also be found on our website.

Post-application

- 3.10 After a decision has been taken on an application, we will publicise the outcome along with details on how the decision was taken (delegation or committee), policies appropriate to the decision, any conditions that are attached to an approval, reason/s for refusal, and details of the applicant's right to appeal. All decisions will be updated on the online application register.
- 3.11 If a planning application is refused or there is disagreement over conditions attached to a planning approval notice, the applicant has a right to appeal against our decision. When we receive notification of an appeal from the Planning Inspectorate, we will write to and notify anyone who commented in writing on the original planning application. The notification letter will explain what type of appeal has been submitted and how comments on the appeal can be made to the Planning Inspectorate. Copies of all written comments submitted to us in relation to the original planning application will be forwarded to the Planning Inspectorate. Comments on the appeal should be sent to the Planning Inspector who will copy them to us for consideration.

Publicity for applications for planning permission (Regulation 15)

- 3.12 As set out in The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, in the case of an application for planning permission for development which
- is an Environmental Impact Assessment application accompanied by an environmental assessment,
 - does not accord with the provisions of the development plan in force in the borough, or
 - would affect a right of way to which Part 3 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (public rights of way) applies (collectively known as paragraph 2 applications)

we will publish on our website the information set out in paragraph 7 of regulation 15 (Appendix E). We will also give requisite notice by site display in at least one place on or near the land to which the application relates for 21 days, and by publication of the notice in Nuneaton News.

- 3.13 In the case of an application for planning permission which is not a paragraph 2 application, if the development proposed is major development the application must be publicised in accordance with the requirements in paragraph 7 of regulation 15 and by giving requisite notice by site display in at least one place on or near the land to which the application relates for 21 days, or by serving the notice on any adjoining owner or occupier, and by publication of the notice in Nuneaton News. These applications are collectively known as paragraph 4 applications.
- 3.14 In a case to which neither paragraph 2 nor paragraph 4 applications apply, the application must be publicised in accordance with the requirements in paragraph 7 of regulation 15 and by giving requisite notice by site display in at least one place on or near the land to which the application relates for 21 days, or by serving the notice on any adjoining owner or occupier.
- 3.15 For all planning applications for planning permission, where there is a requirement set out in law to consult a specific body, we will do so. These are classed as statutory consultees, and are listed in Appendix F.

Publicity for applications for permission in principle

- 3.16 In order to reflect Article 5G of the Town and Country Planning (Permission in Principle) Order 2017, an application for permission in principle will be publicised by ourselves in accordance with the requirements in Appendix E, and by giving requisite notice by site display in at least one place on or near the land to which the application relates for 14 days.

Listed building applications

- 3.17 In line with The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Regulations 1990, we will publish in Nuneaton News a notice indicating the nature of the works which are the subject of the application and a copy of the application, and all plans and other documents submitted with it will be open to inspection by the public at the Town Hall and on our website at all reasonable hours during the period of 21 days beginning with the date of the publication notice. We will also for 7 days display on or near the said building a notice containing the same particulars as those made available for inspection.
- 3.18 The above does not apply to listed building consent to carry out works affecting only the interior of a building which when last notified to the authority by the Secretary of State as a building of special architectural or historic interest was classified as a Grade II (unstarred) listed building, or, the variation or discharge of conditions attached to a listed building consent in respect of the interior of such a Grade II (unstarred) listed building.

Publicity for applications affecting setting of listed buildings

- 3.19 Regulation 5A of The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Regulations 1990 apply where an application for planning permission for any development of land is made to us which we think would affect the setting of a listed building or the character or appearance of a conservation area. Where this is the case, we will publish in Nuneaton News, and for seven days display on or near the land, a notice indicating the nature of the development and that a copy of the application, and of all plans and other documents submitted with it, will be open to inspection by the public in the Town Hall and on our website at all reasonable hours during the period of 21 days beginning with the date of publication of the notice. We will also send Historic England a copy of this notice.

Consultation periods during public holiday

- 3.20 We will extend periods of public consultation by one day for each public holiday that occurs during a public consultation period. Public holidays include Christmas Day, Good Friday, or a day which is a bank holiday. Additional days can also be added if any new / one-off public holidays are created.

Safeguarded aerodromes

- 3.21 As part of Nuneaton and Bedworth falls within the safeguarding boundary of Coventry Airport, we will consult with Coventry Airport before granting permission for all building, structures, erections and works exceeding 90 metres in height (295.3 feet) within the safeguarding boundary. We will also consult with Coventry Airport before granting permission for all applications involving major tree planting schemes, mineral extraction or quarrying, a refuse tip, a reservoir, a sewage disposal works, a nature reserve or a bird sanctuary and all applications connected with an aviation use within the safeguarding boundary.

Additional community involvement

- 3.22 In addition to the statutory requirements for publicity of applications for planning permission, we will also use the following forms of involvement.
- Weekly list – this contains details of applications submitted over the previous week. The list is sent to statutory consultees, councillors and other departments in the council. It is also available on our website or can be sent to individuals for a small fee.
 - Additional neighbour notification – this is a letter which is sent to occupiers of properties most likely to be affected by proposals, over and above the requirement to serve a notice on any adjoining owner or occupier.

Community involvement tables

- 3.23 Table 1 sets out the community involvement we will undertake in relation to planning applications at each stage, whilst table 2 sets out the statutory publicity requirements for applications for planning permission and listed building consent.

Table 1: Community involvement for planning applications

Type of application	Stage of application	Method of community involvement						
		Site notice	Site notice or neighbour notification letter	Newspaper advertisement	Website	Additional neighbour notification letter	Statutory consultee email	Weekly list
All planning applications	Application	X*	X*	X*	X	X	X	X
	Post-application				X			
	Appeal		X		X	X		X
Minor and other applications of wider concern	Application	X*	X*	X*	X	X	X	X
	Post-application				X			
	Appeal		X		X	X		X
Major applications	Application	X*	X*	X	X	X	X	X
	Post-application				X			
	Appeal		X		X	X		X
Applications accompanied by an environmental statement	Application	X		X	X	X	X	X
	Post-application				X			
	Appeal		X		X	X		X

* Method to be used if set out in table 2

Table 2: Statutory publicity requirements for applications for planning permission and listed building consent

Type of development	Site notice	Site notice or neighbour notification letter	Newspaper advertisement	Website
Applications for major development as defined in Article 2 of the Development Management Procedure Order (which are not covered in any other entry)		X	X	X
Applications subject to Environmental Impact Assessment which are accompanied by an environmental statement	X		X	X
Applications which do not accord with the development plan in force in the area	X		X	X
Applications which would affect a right of way to which Part 3 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 applies	X		X	X
Applications for planning permission not covered in the entries above e.g. non-major development		X		X
Applications for listed building consent where works to the exterior of the building are proposed	X		X	X
Applications to vary or discharge conditions attached to a listed building consent or involving exterior works to a listed building	X		X	X
Applications for development which would affect the setting of a listed building, or affect the character or appearance of a conservation area	X		X	X

Appendix A: Specific consultation bodies

- The Coal Authority
- The Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Natural England
- Network Rail Infrastructure Limited
- National Highways
- A relevant authority any part of whose area is in or adjoins the borough
- Clinical Commissioning Groups
- A sewerage undertaker
- A water undertaker
- Homes England

Appendix B: General consultation bodies

- Voluntary bodies some or all of whose activities benefit any part of the local planning authority's area
- Bodies which represent the interests of different racial, ethnic or national groups in the local planning authority's area
- Bodies which represent the interests of different religious groups in the local planning authority's area
- Bodies which represent the interests of disabled persons in the local planning authority's area
- Bodies which represent the interests of persons carrying on business in the local planning authority's area

Appendix C: Duty to co-operate bodies

- The Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Natural England
- The Civil Aviation Authority
- Homes England
- Clinical Commissioning Groups
- The Office of Rail Regulation
- Each Integrated Transport Authority
- Each highway authority
- Each local enterprise partnership

Appendix D: Consultation bodies for Community Infrastructure Levy

- A local planning authority whose area is in or adjoins the charging authority's area
- A county council whose area is in or adjoins the charging authority's area
- A responsible regional authority whose area is in or adjoins the charging authority's area

Appendix E: Regulation 15, paragraph 7

- the address or location of the proposed development;
- a description of the proposed development;
- the date by which any representations about the application must be made, which must not be before the last day of the period of 14 days beginning with the date on which the information is published;
- where and when the application may be inspected;
- how representations may be made about the application; and
- that, in the case of a householder or minor commercial application, in the event of an appeal that proceeds by way of the expedited procedure, any representations made about the application will be passed to the Secretary of State and there will be no opportunity to make further representations.

Appendix F: Statutory consultees on applications for planning permission

- Active Travel England (from 1st June 2023)
- Canal and River Trust
- Coal Authority
- Control of major accidents hazards competent authority (COMAH)
- County Planning Authorities
- Crown Estates Commissioners
- Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
- Designated Neighbourhood Forum
- Environment Agency
- Forestry Commission
- Garden History Society
- Health and Safety Executive
- Highways Authority (Warwickshire County Council)
- Historic England
- Lead local flood authority (Warwickshire County Council)
- Local Planning Authorities
- National Highways
- Natural England
- Office for Nuclear Regulation
- Oil and Gas Authority
- Rail Infrastructure Managers
- Sport England
- Theatres Trust
- Toll Road Concessionaries
- Severn Trent

Appendix G: Glossary

Minor application

- Dwellings: those which do not meet the criteria for major applications
- All other uses: those which do not meet the criteria for major applications

Other applications

- Change of use: those which do not meet the criteria for major applications
- Householder: developments within the curtilage of a residential property
- Advertisements
- Listed building consent
- Applications within a conservation area

Minor and other applications of wider concern

The following criteria will be used to assess whether such applications are likely to be of wider concern.

- Those applications affecting property by causing noise, smell, vibration, dust or other nuisance
- Attracting crowds, traffic and noise in generally quiet area
- Causing activity or noise during anti-social hours
- Significant change, e.g. tall buildings
- Serious reduction or loss of light and/or privacy, beyond adjacent properties
- Affecting setting of an ancient monument
- Affecting trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders

Major applications

Major applications means development involving any one or more of the following:

- the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits;
- waste development;
- the provision of dwellings where
 - the number of dwellings to be provided is 10 or more, or
 - the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more, and it is not known whether the development will provide 10 dwellings or more;
- the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more, or
- development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more

Applications accompanied by an environmental statement

An environmental statement will accompany those applications requiring an assessment under The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This will protect the environment by ensuring that when we decide whether to grant planning permission for a project, we will take into account the likely significant effects on the environment.

Borough Plan Committee - 12th July 2023

Appendix H

Borough Plan Review and Publication of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document

Local Development Scheme

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Local Development Scheme June 2023

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Local Development Scheme (LDS) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended). The LDS has two main functions:

1. To identify the current planning policy documents that are being applied in Nuneaton and Bedworth.
2. To provide a three year project plan that outlines what the replacement planning policy documents will be and their stages of preparation.

1.2 The document is divided into the following sections:

- **Existing Planning Policy**
Section 2 of the document provides an overview of the existing planning policy documents and guidance that cover the Borough.
- **Documents to be Prepared**
Section 3 outlines the type and function of the documents that the Council will produce in forthcoming years.
- **Supporting Statement**
Section 4 makes reference to the evidence base which will be used to inform emerging policy along with the Sustainability Appraisal work that will be required. A programme for monitoring and reviewing documents, the political framework for approval, the resources available and an assessment of the risks associated with the delivery of the LDS are also identified.

1.3 The Council's Authority Monitoring Report is produced annually and is required to assess Development Plan Document progress against the targets and milestones in the LDS. Where the milestones have not been met, up-to-date information will be provided on the Council's webpages.

2. EXISTING PLANNING POLICY DOCUMENTS

Local planning policies

- 2.1 The Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan was adopted on 11th June 2019. On adoption, the Borough Plan superseded the saved policies of the 2006 Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan. The Council has committed to a review of the Plan following its adoption in order to consider the implications of the updated National Planning Policy Framework and associated guidance.
- 2.2 There are adopted Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) and Guidance (SPG) documents providing additional information or guidance on certain matters. These include:
- Affordable Housing SPD (2020)
 - Air Quality SPD (2020)
 - Concept Plan SPDs (for each of the strategic housing and employment allocations) (2020)
 - Health Impact Assessment SPD (2021)
 - Open Space and Green Infrastructure SPD (2021)
 - Planning for a Healthier Area – Hot Food Takeaways SPD (2020)
 - Shopfronts and Advertisements Design Guide SPG (1994)
 - Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (2020)
 - Transport Demand Management Matters – Parking Standards SPD (2022)
 - Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPDs (2022)
 - HSG2 Arbury Design Code SPD (2022)
 - First Homes Interim Policy Statement (2022)
- 2.3 Please note that limited weight can be afforded to 1994 Shopfronts and Advertisements Guide SPG due to its age, however it has never been formally revoked.

Warwickshire planning policies

- 2.4 Warwickshire County Council adopted a Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document on 9th July 2013. This strategy guides the future strategy and development of all new waste facilities in the County up to 2028.
- 2.5 The adopted Warwickshire County Council Minerals Local Plan (2018-2032) provides the planning policies to guide future minerals development within the County. Further information on the Minerals Plan can be viewed at:
https://warwickshire-consult.objective.co.uk/portal/warwickshire_minerals_plan_examination_webs_ite

3. THE EMERGING PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 3.1 This section identifies how the Council will deliver its future planning policy framework which comprises Development Plan Documents. The timetable forecasts provided below are the best estimates available at the time of publication. Where the milestones have not been met, up-to-date information will be provided on the Council's webpages. Periodic updates will also be provided to the Council's Borough Plan Committee, which meets on a quarterly basis.

Development Plan Documents

Borough Plan Review

- 3.2 The Council has committed to undertaking a review of the adopted Borough Plan following updates to the National Planning Policy Framework. All aspects of the updated NPPF will need to be re-examined, but in particular the updated 'standard method' for assessing housing need and associated Housing Delivery Test have changed how Local Plans calculate housing requirements and will be central to the Borough Plan Review.
- 3.3 The Borough Plan Review 'Issues and Options' consultation document explored key policy issues in detail as well as potential options for addressing the issues. Such issues included meeting housing and employment needs, infrastructure delivery, town centre regeneration, Green Belt, climate change adaptation/mitigation, biodiversity, sustainable transportation and design. The Council also undertook a 'call for sites' which informed the Preferred Options. The Borough Plan Review will need to be underpinned by robust and up-to-date evidence to ensure 'soundness' and legal compliance for the examination stage. On that basis, officers have considered the evidence requirements and are updating and recommissioning the evidence base. Some of this evidence informed the Preferred Options stage, which was consulted upon in June and July 2022. Some of the evidence base is still outstanding and together with the responses from the Preferred Options stage will feed into the Publication version. The amended timetable will also allow some flexibility for the Council to review any potential changes to the planning system. The Council will continue to monitor any proposed legislative or policy changes.

Stage	Timescale	Opportunity for Public Involvement
Commencement/ scoping	June 2019 – May 2021	No
Issues and Options Consultation	May 2021	Yes
Consultation on Preferred Options	June 2022	Yes
Publication (Regulation 19) consultation	September 2023	Yes
Submission to Secretary of	December 2023	No

Stage	Timescale	Opportunity for Public Involvement
State		
Examination in Public (dependent on Planning Inspectorate's work programme)		Yes
Receipt of Inspector's Report (dependent on Planning Inspectorate's work programme)		No
Adoption (prediction only – dependent on Planning Inspectorate's work programme)	June 2024 (subject to no Main Modifications consultation)	No

Table 1: Borough Plan Review Timetable

Policies Map

- 3.4 The purpose of the Policies Map is to illustrate the main proposals, designations and area based policies covering the Borough. The Policies Map will be developed alongside the Borough Plan Review and other DPDs. The map will be reviewed as each additional new policy document is produced.

Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD

- 3.5 The purpose of this policy document is to allocate sites to meet the Borough's identified need. The estimated timetable for developing the document is:

Stage	Timescale	Opportunity for Public Involvement
Issues and Options consultation	May 2021	Yes
Publication (Regulation 19) consultation	Jan 2022	Yes
Submit to Secretary of State	June 2022	No
Examination in Public	October 2022	Yes
Consultation on Main Modifications	July/August 2023	Yes
Receipt of Inspector's Report (Prediction only – dependent on Planning Inspectorate's work programme)	October 2023	No
Adoption (Prediction only – dependent on Planning Inspectorate's work programme)	December 2023 (subject to no issues with the Main Modifications consultation).	No

Table 2: Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Timetable

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 3.6 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge which can be levied by local authorities on new development in their area.
- 3.7 In 2020, consultants Dixon Searle Partnership were appointed to develop a draft charging schedule of rates, based on updated viability analysis. The proposed charging rates were included in a Draft Charging Schedule and this was consulted on in October 2020.
- 3.8 Further detailed analysis was undertaken following the consultation process to compare how the proposed CIL rates would compare with the existing 'section 106' (s106) arrangements by assessing different planning applications of various types and sizes. It was concluded that for strategic scale developments, existing s106 processes would generate significantly more infrastructure funding than CIL, although CIL may generate more funding for smaller scale developments. Given the administrative burdens and costs associated with CIL implementation, it was considered that CIL may not be beneficial in the round compared to existing s106 arrangements. On the 26th May 2021, the Council's Cabinet resolved¹ that the CIL Charging Schedule should not be submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination. The Council will continue to monitor emerging legislation and policy changes (e.g. the potential National Infrastructure Levy proposed as part of the 'Planning for the Future') and review whether a revised Levy approach is appropriate for the Council to pursue.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

- 3.9 The Council is also preparing a number of SPDs that provide more detailed advice and guidance in relation to the implementation and interpretation of planning policies set out in the Borough Plan/DPDs. SPDs are not subject to examination but are subject to public consultation. Currently, the following SPDs are due to be progressed:
- Town Centres SPD (to be progressed alongside the Borough Plan Review).
 - Heritage SPD.
- 3.10 If it becomes apparent that additional SPDs are required (i.e. to provide necessary clarity to adopted policies), further information will be provided on the Council's Planning Policy webpages.

4. EVIDENCE, RESOURCING AND RISK

Evidence Base

¹ <https://www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/2293/cabinet>

4.1 Development Plan Documents must be based on up-to-date, robust evidence for them to be considered sound. In preparing the policy documents there is a need to undertake technical research and other background work. This work will be undertaken by the Council as well as external consultants on behalf of the Council where information of a specialist nature is required or where the time needed to undertake the work is not available in-house. All background/technical documents will be made available alongside the policy document to which they relate. Details of the existing evidence base can be found on the Council’s Planning Policy webpages.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

4.2 Notwithstanding the emerging national policy planning reforms, existing legislation requires that all DPDs will be subject to a SA (which incorporates SEA). The purpose of SA/SEA is to assess the likely environmental, economic and social implications of the policies/ proposals in the documents. External groups and organisations are consulted on the SA and invited to contribute to the appraisal. The key stages of SA preparation are provided in table 3 below.

Stage	Key tasks
<u>Stage A</u> – Development of the SA framework and production of Scoping Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives • Collect baseline information • Identify sustainability issues and problems • Develop the SA framework • Consult on the scope of the sustainability appraisal
<u>Stage B</u> – Appraisal of plan options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test the Plan objectives against the SA framework • Develop the plan options including reasonable alternatives • Assess the likely effects of each of the options • Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects • Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the plan
<u>Stage C</u> – Preparation of the final SA report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce the final SA report based on the final plan ('Publication' version), documenting the appraisal process
<u>Stage D</u> – Consultation on the SA report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult on the options/policies and SA report at the 'Publication' (regulation 19) stage
<u>Stage E</u> – Post adoption monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and publish post adoption statement • Monitor significant effects of implementing the Plan • Respond to adverse effects

Table 3: SA process

4.3 SPDs are exempt from the requirements for SA. Unless significant environmental effects are likely to result from implementation of the SPD, SEA is not required.

Monitoring

4.4 The process of monitoring and review is an important part of the current planning system. Central to this is an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) which will be published by December each year. The AMR will:

- Identify how well the Council is performing when assessed against the targets/ milestones set out in the LDS.
- Examine the success of planning policies through the use of key indicators and targets.
- Advise on the need to review the LDS and amend/ revise policies contained in policy documents.

Political Framework

4.5 Before submission to the Secretary of State for consideration, or formal adoption by the Council (in the case of SPDs), each document in the planning policy framework will require political approval. The level of approval will be determined by the status of the document and the stage it has reached in the preparation process. Listed in table 4 below are the levels of approval different types of document will require at different stages of their preparation.

Document	Stage of Preparation	Level of Approval
Local Development Scheme	Publication	Cabinet Full Council
Development Plan Documents	Issues and Options consultation Publication consultation Submission to Secretary of State Adoption	Cabinet Cabinet Cabinet & Full Council Cabinet & Full Council
Supplementary Planning Documents	Consultation on Draft SPD Adoption	Cabinet Full Council
Authority Monitoring Report	Publication	-

Table 4: Political Approval Framework

Resources

4.6 The work associated with the production of the planning policy framework, its monitoring and review will primarily be undertaken by the Planning Policy team with contributions from other services within the Council as and when required. Input from the Council's other services will be particularly valuable at the evidence gathering stage of policy development to help ensure that the Council's other Plans/ Strategies are integrated into the planning policy framework. In preparing documents, specialist services provided by consultants will also be utilised where necessary.

- 4.7 The cost of producing the planning policy framework is currently being met through the existing service budget. Both staffing and budgetary resources will need to be monitored to ensure that there is adequate provision to enable the delivery of the LDS.

Risk Assessment

- 4.8 This LDS has been drafted on the basis of what is considered deliverable, based on information available at the time of drafting. Nevertheless there are a number of risks which could jeopardise the Council's ability to deliver the documents that make up the planning policy framework within the timeframe identified (such as the proposed Government planning reforms). The Council has however attempted to minimise the risks by putting in place mitigation measures. The risks, their rating (in terms of likelihood and impact) and the mitigation measures that have been put in place to moderate and manage the risks are summarised in the table 5. The risk rating scores included are net risk scores and account for risk control and mitigation measures.

Risk	Likelihood (L)	Impact (I)	Rating (L x I)	Mitigation Measures
Internal Resources	2	3	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early identification of budget requirements. • Keep budget under review.
Staff Turnover (Loss of staff and difficulty to recruit replacements, reflecting national shortage)	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertise posts as soon as possible to minimise length of vacancy. • Appoint consultants.
Additional Unforeseen Work/ Pressure on Staff Time	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work associated with delivery of DPDs and SPDs prioritised within work programme.
Lack of In House Expertise for Specialist Areas of Work (E.g. Sustainable Appraisal, background work)	2	3	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ consultants to undertake work. • Train staff where appropriate.
Capacity of External Organisations (Planning Inspectorate (PINs) and Statutory Consultees)	2	3	6	Capacity is outside the Council's control but will minimise impact by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sending organisations a copy of LDS so aware of timetable. • Maintain Service Level Agreement with PINs. • Consult statutory consultees as early as possible.
New/ Replacement Government Policies and Guidance (E.g. Planning for the Future White Paper, revised NPPF/NPPG)	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep up to date on emerging policies and guidance to enable early response to changes
Political Decision Making	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early involvement of Members in preparation of documents to maximise support.
Significant Opposition to Policy or Proposal	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early and effective engagement in the consultation process (however it is unlikely that consensus will be reached between all stakeholders).
Timing of Committee Meetings (Dates of meetings only set on annual basis)	3	1	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where necessary special meetings can be called.
Soundness of DPDs	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents to be based on robust evidence. • Community engagement undertaken in line with the Statement of Community Involvement. • Sustainability Appraisal undertaken. • Carry out soundness self assessment. • Work closely with PINs.
Legal Challenge	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure 2004 Act and associated regulations followed. • Implement audit trail of processes and procedures.

Table 5: Risks associated with delivery of LDS

Key to Scoring

Likelihood

1. Low
2. Significant
3. High
4. Very High

Impact

1. Low
2. Moderate
3. Serious
4. Major

Rating

- 1 - 4 Low (green)
- 5 - 9 Medium (orange)
- 10+ High (red)

5. CONTACT DETAILS

5.1 For more information on this Local Development Scheme please contact: -

Planning Policy Team
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Town Hall
Coton Road
Nuneaton
CV11 5AA

Tel: 024 7637 6328

Email: planning.policy@nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk.

5.2 This document, and all other documents that make up the Planning Policy Framework, can be made available to view upon request at the Town Hall reception. Please check the Council's webpages² for the latest opening times and whether appointments are required. All documents will also be available on the Council's website: www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk

²

https://www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk/info/20052/get_involved_with_us/271/contacting_and_visiting_us

Borough Plan Committee - 12th July 2023

Appendix I

Publication of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document

Draft Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document

Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD

2021 - 2037



Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council adopted a Borough Plan on 11th June 2019 which planned for new development in the borough until 2031. The Borough Plan plans, principally, for new commercial, employment, and residential uses. In terms of residential uses the Borough Plan must plan for all parts of the community and thus deals with provision for gypsies and other travellers.
- 1.2 Policies DS4 – Overall development needs and H3 – Gypsies and Travellers set out the need for new pitches by 2031/2032 to be at least 39 residential and 5 transit pitches. Policy H3 does not set out where the new pitches would be provided but sets out the criteria that will be used to identify potential locations for residential and permanent pitches through the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). It is through this DPD that land is identified and allocated for future traveller sites. Policy H3 of the current adopted Borough Plan (2011-2031) is superseded entirely by the DPD and in the emerging Borough Plan Policy H3 will purely refer to the DPD for Policies relating to Gypsy, Travellers and Showperson pitches and plots.
- 1.3 The current Local Development Scheme (2020) sets out the timetable for the production of Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD which is as follows:
 - May 2021 – consultation on an Issues and Options document;
 - January 2022 – consultation on a publication document;
 - July 2022 – submission of the document to the Secretary of State;
 - January 2023 – receipt of Inspector’s report on the examination of the document; and
 - February 2023 – adoption of the document.
- 1.4 This adopted DPD was preceded by the Publication version of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD; which was the formal document required by Regulation 19 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This was consulted on between 28th January 2022 and 25th March 2022. A consultation on the previous version of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD, the Issues and Options consultation draft, took place between 11th June 2021 and 6th August 2021. This document was that required by Regulation 18 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. A consultation statement has been produced which sets out the responses received and how they were considered in producing the DPD.

- 1.5 The document is set out in four subsequent chapters addressing the vision and objectives of the DPD, followed by the need for new pitches, the locations of these new pitches and a monitoring schedule for the DPD.
- 1.6 To support this document the Council has commissioned a consultant to produce a new Gypsy, Traveller, and Travelling Showpersons Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) and this can be viewed alongside this document. The most recent study prior to this new GTAA dates from 2016 and it concluded that the evidence base is refreshed on a five-yearly basis to ensure that the level of pitch and pitch provision remains appropriate. The DPD is also supported by a 'Site Assessments and the Green Belt' document, a Sustainability Appraisal Report, and an Appropriate Assessment, the contents of which have been considered in the production of this DPD. All supporting documents can be seen on the Borough Council's website alongside this DPD as part of the formal consultation.

2.0 Vision & Objectives

Vision

- 2.1 The vision was contained within the Issues and Options consultation draft of the DPD. Since that document the vision has been amended so that reference to the environment is made thereby linking the vision more to objective 3.
- 2.2 The vision for this DPD is for the needs of the travelling community in and visiting the borough to be provided with sufficient pitches so that they can live, work, and rest in the borough. Pitches will be well located and integrated into the environment and the local community thereby providing good access to essential services.

Objectives

- 2.3 The following objectives will help achieve the vision for the DPD. Three objectives were consulted upon and although no issues were raised by consultation responses on the content of the objectives, objective 3 has been amended. The intent of the objective remains the same, but the terminology has been changed so that it aligns better with the language used in the adopted Borough Plan.

Objective 1 - to provide sufficient pitches for the needs of the travelling community.

Objective 2 - to provide provision in sustainable locations with good access to local services.

Objective 3 - to provide provision in such a way that the local environment is protected and, where appropriate, enhanced.

These objectives are interrelated and in combination they will contribute to realising the vision for the DPD.

3.0 Need

Introduction

- 3.1 The evidence base that supported the formation of the need for new pitches in the Borough Plan was the 2016 Gypsy, Traveller, and Travelling Showpersons Accommodation Assessment (GTAA). Since the 2016 GTAA was produced the 2016 Housing and Planning Act introduced the need to conduct a wider assessment of all caravan and houseboat accommodation needs, not just those from Gypsy and Traveller ethnicities. A new assessment of accommodation needs has been produced, dated from 2021. This assessment updates the need for new pitches to those published in the Borough Plan and addresses the implications of the 2016 Housing and Planning Act.
- 3.2 The Issues and Options consultation proposed four options for the number of pitches to provide ranging from that in the 2021 GTAA through to figures above those in the GTAA from 2016 (and published in the Borough Plan). After careful consideration it is considered that the figures from the 2021 GTAA should be used as the basis for the need. Even though representations on the DPD were low, the newer figures were clearly preferred over those that were now nearly six years old by respondents. Not only are these figures more recent, but the interview rate was also much higher giving greater confidence that the assessment of need is more robust and closer to that actually required. These four options were assessed in the accompanying sustainability appraisal to the issues and options document and these four options all came out the same, partly because all reasonable options considered would achieve the number of pitches set in the 2021 GTAA as a minimum (which is the most recent data source) but also because there were many unknowns of the likely impacts that would result from these different sets of figures for new pitch numbers.
- 3.3 Using the requirement for new pitches from the 2021 GTAA as a minimum rather than the higher figures in the extant Borough Plan means that this document will need to supersede the requirements for new pitches set out in Policies DS4 and H3 of the Borough Plan.

Gypsies and Travellers

- 3.4 The first part of the 2021 GTAA was to assess the current occupancy of pitches within the borough, then to assess how much capacity remains above this, so, how many pitches are unoccupied but are available, followed by calculating how many more pitches are needed to fulfil the need for new pitches within the borough. The new GTAA advises that with the current

occupied and vacant pitches within the borough there is a need for 16 additional residential and no transit pitches to meet the needs of those who meet the definition of travellers as set out in the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, August 2015; this increases by four to a total of 20 additional residential pitches to meet a cultural need (that is, people who do not meet the definition of a traveller but nevertheless live on pitches). For travellers, this is change of 23 residential pitches and 5 transit pitches from those figures published in the Borough Plan (both decreasing). Table 1 below repeats the figures from Table 6.3 of the 2021 GTAA in which the need for new pitches is set out.

Table 1 - Plan period Gypsy and Traveller pitch need 2021/22 to 2036/37.

Time period	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS need
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2021/22 to 2025/26) (A)	8	6
Longer-term need		
<i>Over period 2026/7 to 2030/31 (B)</i>	4	3
<i>Over period 2031/32 to 2036/37(C)</i>	8	7
<i>Longer-term need TOTAL to 2036/37 (12 years) D=(B+C)</i>	12	10
NET SHORTFALL 2021/22 to 2036/37 (A+D) (11 years)	20	16

PPTS = Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) within which the definition of gypsies and travellers is provided.

- 3.5 The 2021 GTAA assumes that some of this provision for additional pitches can be found through turnover on the site at The Griff and by a combination of intensification and expansion of three existing sites to provide 11 pitches. Table 2 below repeats the figures from Table 6.4 of the 2021 GTAA which sets out these assumptions. Thus, the table shows that through the provision of 11 new additional pitches the need up to 2036/37 is met is and, therefore, this meets the need evidenced in the 2021 GTAA.

Table 2 - Addressing Gypsy and Traveller pitch need.

Time period	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS need
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2021/22 to 2025/26) (A)	8	6

Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (B)	7	7
Potential intensification/expansion of existing sites (C)	6	6
Residual need 2021/22 to 2025/26 after turnover and potential intensification/expansion (D) = A-B-C	-5 Need met	-7 Need met
Longer-term need 2026/27 to 2036/37 (E)	12	10
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (F)	15	15
Potential intensification/expansion of existing sites (G)	5	5
Residual need 2025/26 to 2036/37 after turnover (H) = E-F-G	-8 Need met	-10 Need met
Residual need 2021/22 to 2036/37 after turnover and potential pitch development considered (I) = D+H	-13 Need Met	-17 Need met
Summary	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS NEED
Plan period Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2021/22 to 2036/37) (J = A+E)	20	16
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (K) = B+F	22	22
Potential intensification/expansion of existing sites (L)=C+G	11	11
Residual need 2021/22 to 2036/37 after turnover (M=J-K-L)	-13 Need met	-17 Need met

- 3.6 Although turnover has been considered and has the potential to meet need based on past trends, this cannot be wholly relied upon as the future level of turnover at The Griff is not guaranteed. Instead, turnover is one element of supply but there remains a need to take positive steps to increase the number of pitches available to households across the borough to meet the needs identified and to plan positively for the area. This is particularly important for the Council to achieve a 5-year land supply of new pitches. So, turnover can be relied upon to meet some of the forecast need but not to the exclusion of allocating new pitches. The GTAA of 2021 identified 11 pitches that could be found in the Borough and this should be used to form

the basis of the minimum new pitches to provide, the remainder will be met by turnover.

Travelling Showpeople

- 3.7 The GTAA from 2021 states that there is 1 occupied and 3 vacant pitches in the Borough for use by travelling showpeople. The 2016 GTAA set out that there were 4 private owned pitches, and plots on site/yards of which 4 were occupied and 0 were vacant. Therefore, plot numbers have remained the same but vacant plot numbers have increased. No additional provision is recommended by the current GTAA.

Bargee Travellers

- 3.8 In the 2016 GTAA bargee travellers were accounted for by one family present in the borough. No change to bargee traveller numbers are contained within the updated GTAA.

Future Need

- 3.9 In the 2021 GTAA it is recommended that the *"...evidence base is refreshed on a 5-yearly basis to ensure that the level of pitch and pitch provision remains appropriate for the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population across Nuneaton and Bedworth."* This is an important element of confirming that the need in this DPD remains as required. It is therefore the Council's intention that the number of new pitches will be assessed each year at the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) stage and landowners contacted to encourage the sites to come forwards. The DPD will be reviewed five years after adoption and subsequently five years thereafter on an ongoing basis, to ensure the document meets the current needs. The update of the GTAA is referenced in Table 3 of Chapter 5.0 on Monitoring of this document. Should need be found to have changed beyond that set out in this DPD (or indeed for another reason such as undeliverability of a site or sites) then this should trigger a review of this DPD.

Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need

The following levels of development will be planned for and provided within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough between 2021 and 2037:

- At least 6 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2025 and
- At least a further 5 permanent residential pitches beyond those required by 2025 so that, in total, at least 11 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2037.

This Policy supersedes the third bullet point of DS4 of the adopted Borough Plan (2011-31).

4.0 Location of Pitches

Green Belt

- 4.1 Two of the sites to receive new pitches are within the Green Belt, namely Sunrise Cottage and The Old Nursery. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough sits within the wider West Midlands Green Belt and Green Belt forms a large part of the borough. The Green Belt is mostly located to the south of Nuneaton, but also surrounds the main areas of Bedworth, Bulkington, and Ash Green. Nationally, the government attaches great importance to the Green Belt. The five key purposes of Green Belts are:
- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
 - to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
 - to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
 - to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
 - to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
- 4.2 Alterations to the Green Belt boundary are only approved in exceptional circumstances and must be done during the local plan making process. In reviewing land to be released from the Green Belt for development, the exceptional circumstances should be weighed up against any potential adverse effects on the overall integrity of the Green Belt, according to an assessment of the whole of the Green Belt based around the five purposes set out above. Traveller sites are inappropriate development in the Green Belt. Furthermore, subject to the best interests of the child, personal circumstances, and unmet need traveller sites in the Green Belt are unlikely to clearly outweigh harm to the Green Belt.
- 4.3 Sunrise Cottage and The Old Nursery are not currently being considered for the removal of their Green Belt status. The removal of the two sites from the Green Belt would not be consistent with Policy DS7 of the current Borough Plan (and would be noncompliant with Regulation 8(4) of the 2012 Regulations) which is the Part 1 plan. Notwithstanding this, the Borough Plan is currently being reviewed and the Green Belt status of these two sites may be revisited, if necessary, when the Borough Plan is updated as part of a wider review of the Green Belt. However, the Site Assessments and the Green Belt document explains how the Green Belt sites may be considered suitable for development subject to meeting national policy for the Green Belt.
- 4.4 If future planning applications on these sites are considered to be inappropriate development in the Green Belt, then it would be necessary to demonstrate 'very special circumstances' in accordance with the

Framework. In this regard, the allocation of these sites for new gypsy and traveller pitches in this DPD will be an important consideration in any such assessment.

Sustainability

- 4.5 Beyond the issue of the Green Belt, which is a significant matter, there are other factors that may need consideration for the locating of new gypsy and traveller pitches. Sites should have reasonable access to services, such as shops, schools, GP surgeries, and pharmacies, and this access should be capable of being done by modes of transport other than private car. Walking is the easiest and cheapest way to access services and thus is the focus for accessibility. However, many of the current sites are limited by their options for modes of travel.
- 4.6 Sites should also avoid locations that would impact upon land that has been designated for its interest, so, sites of ecological, heritage, or geological value. Similarly, contaminated land, land prone to flooding, and land in a sensitive landscape should also be avoided. These and other criteria for selecting new gypsy and traveller sites are set out in Policy GT2 – Strategy.

Locational Strategy

- 4.7 The fundamental purpose of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD is to allocate land to provide for the number of pitches identified for the required need to 2037. The Issues and Options consultation draft proposed four strategies for allocating new pitches. These were all assessed within the accompanying sustainability appraisal and two of the options were found to be the most sustainable, namely the following:
 - A. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted area of existing sites and/or adjacent to these sites, then based on walking distances to services, and then by existing Policy H3.
 - D. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted site area of existing sites, then adjacent to these existing pitches, then based on the criteria set out in the latter part of the policy.
- 4.8 Respondents to the issues and options selected only options A and D – with an even split of numbers to these two options from respondents. Options A and D – the first difference is that option A uses extant Policy H3 to assess sites at the outset whilst option D only uses extant Policy H3 once insufficient sites have been found via other means. The second difference is that option D separates out the permitted areas of existing sites from land adjacent to existing sites whereas option A does not and treats them together. It is considered that option D should form the basis of the

allocation of new pitches as it allows for the consideration of the permitted site area of existing sites first (and in isolation) and this has the potential for the least impact. However, in hindsight, the use of the word 'adjacent' could give rise to some ambiguity and the word 'adjoining' will be used instead to emphasise that there should be a physical relationship between the new and the existing. It should be noted that should planning applications be made for new pitches on unallocated sites then the strategic policy in this DPD would be used as the starting point to assess their suitability.

- 4.9 Policy GT2 identifies that new gypsy and traveller pitches will generally be supported within the sites allocated within GT3 or within the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites. In addition, to ensure that consideration is given to sustainability, any new sites that come forwards within the urban area (as shown within the settlement boundary of Policy DS2 of the Borough Plan). In addition, land adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites will be considered as long as these are in proportion appropriate to the scale of the existing site. The intention is to supersede entirely Policy H3 in the current adopted Plan (2011 – 2031). Within the emerging Borough Plan (2024 – 2039) emerging Policy H3 will simply signpost to the adopted DPD for guidance on any new pitches or plots.

Strategic Policy GT2 – Strategy

Planning permission will be granted for new gypsy and traveller pitches subject to compliance with other policies of the development plan and with national policy, including in relation to Green Belt, on the following land:

- a) Sites allocated in Policy GT3 or within the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites;
- b) Sites within the urban area (as shown within the settlement boundary of Policy DS2 of the Borough Plan);
- c) Extensions adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites that are proportionate in scale to the existing site.

Any proposed sites considered must comply with all of the following:

- a) The site should have reasonable access to essential services including health and education facilities and access to local shops;
- b) The number of pitches or plots is in proportion to the size and scale of the site;
- c) The number of pitches or plots is in proportion to the size and density of the nearest settled community;
- d) The site is not located in areas of high flood risk;

- e) The site avoids adverse impact on historic and important open spaces, landscape or local nature conservation designations, ecology and biodiversity assets;
- f) The site is located where the privacy, visual and residential amenity for both site residents and neighbouring land uses are protected;
- g) The site has suitable access to the highway network;
- h) The site is located where air or noise pollution will not significantly affect the health and well-being of site residents; and
- i) The site has suitable connection to the foul sewage system or can demonstrate that connection is unviable and alternative arrangements can be made.

This Policy supersedes Policy H3 of the adopted Borough Plan (2011-31).

- 4.10 Where alternative methods for foul water treatment such as septic tanks or cesspits are required; consent will be required from the Environment Agency for an Environmental Permit (Regulations 2016). This is to enable the discharge of polluting substances (including sewage effluent) into surface waters or the ground. It is the Applicants responsibility to make the appropriate enquiries regarding any Environmental Permit requirements. (Environmental Permitting Guidance can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/environmental-permit-check-if-you-need-one>)

Allocation of Sites

- 4.11 Using the strategy above as the basis for allocating new pitches, the starting point is within existing sites. The 2021 GTAA identified two privately owned sites within the Borough which had the potential to accommodate new additional pitches within their existing approved extent. These are Winter Oak, Watling Street, Nuneaton and Sunrise Cottage, Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington. The GTAA indicated that these could accommodate up to 11 additional pitches. These have been independently assessed and it was concluded that they could accommodate 9 additional pitches without detriment to the existing occupiers. The sites have also been assessed by the Council, with input from key technical stakeholders, and there are no outright technical reasons why this form of development would be unacceptable in these locations (this can be viewed in the 'Site Assessments and the Green Belt' document).
- 4.12 The 2021 GTAA also identified another site that had the potential to accommodate new pitches through the physical expansion of the site. This was the privately owned site at Fella's Acre, Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington which it was considered could accommodate an additional two pitches. This was also independently assessed and following this the site was deemed to be unsuitable for expansion – mainly relating to deliverability. However, the

landowner expressed an interest in developing another site for new pitches, namely The Old Nursery, Parrotts Grove, Coventry. This has been independently assessed and it was concluded that the site could be developed to provide five to six new pitches. The site has also been assessed by the Council, with input from key technical stakeholders, and there are no outright technical reasons why this form of development would be unacceptable in this location.

- 4.13 The number of pitches provided by the three sites found acceptable for allocation would provide 14-15 pitches which would, firstly, meet the minimum 11 pitches required and, secondly, build in some resilience should the anticipated levels of turnover at The Griff not take place.
- 4.14 To support the production of this document the Council ran a call for sites between 17th September 2021 and 22nd October 2021 which included gypsy and traveller sites. No sites were put forward for this type of use as a result of this call for sites. Therefore, the three assessed independently for the Council remain the only sites for consideration.
- 4.15 Further to the independent assessment and the Council's 'Site Assessments and the Green Belt' document the sites (and the policies) were assessed in the Sustainability Appraisal Report and the Habitats Regulations Assessment. This latter document is a risk assessment to decide whether the full subsequent stage known as Appropriate Assessment is required. The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that due to the location of the allocated sites and the general absence of realistic linking impact pathways that there would be no likely significant effects on either Ensor's Pool Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or the River Mease SAC either alone or in combination.
- 4.16 The need for new gypsy and traveller pitches set out in Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need is for at least 11 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers. The sites that have been found acceptable to allocate would provide up to 15 pitches at three locations and these are set out in Policy GT3 – Site Allocations. Below the policy an accompanying plan is provided showing the area to which the allocation relates.
- 4.17 As a result of the assessments of the sites a number of matters are considered important for any subsequent planning application to address, and these have been set out as key development requirements in the relevant policy. The basis of these principles are the responses received

during the informal consultation with key technical stakeholders on the three sites (the details of which can be viewed in the supporting 'Site Assessments and the Green Belt' document) and analysis of the site's context.

- 4.18 It is considered that to make additional use of the accesses at The Old Nursery and Sunrise Cottage sites some key development principles are required to ensure the use of the access is safe. Related to this is a requirement to ensure any new layout encompasses suitable bin storage to ensure these do not end up being stored outside the site. The sites have been assessed against the Wildlife Assessment Check tool as advised by the Open Spaces and Green Infrastructure SPD and in all cases a Preliminary Ecological Assessment is required to ascertain if further ecological survey work is required. The sites of Winter Oak and The Old Nursery both have boundary hedgerows and these help in reducing the site's impact on the local landscape and, thus, any development of the site should not result in these being affected.
- 4.19 The 'Designing Gypsy and Traveller sites: good practice guide' of 2008, although withdrawn on 1st September 2015 and replaced by the 'Planning policy for traveller sites' document remains a useful guide setting out broad principles to consider in traveller and gypsy sites. With regard to communal recreation areas for children the good practice guide set out that it is considered that such areas should be provided where suitable provision is not available within walking distance on a safe route or using easily accessible public transport.
- 4.20 The independent assessment of the sites highlighted that the site at Sunrise Cottage already had provision of a small play area within the site. The Winter Oak site does not but on the other side of the A5 land is being developed for residential uses (reference 034076) which includes a play area, and this would be accessible nearby and thus provision within the site is not considered essential. However, the new site at The Old Nursery has no obvious communal play area in proximity to it and, thus, should be provided within the site – the independent assessment set out that there was sufficient space to accommodate it.
- 4.21 The matter of flooding is not addressed because at this time it is not considered to be relevant as sites are in flood zone 1 and there is no indication that they suffer inundation. However, climate change means that this could change and should this be the case then extant Policy NE4 – Managing flood risk and water quality (Borough Plan) would be used.

Policy GT3 – Site Allocations

Planning permission will be granted for new gypsy and traveller pitches at the following sites and as denoted with a solid red line on the accompanying site plans:

GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage for three additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.

GTSA2 – The Old Nursery for five to six new pitches within the site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.

GTSA3 - Winter Oak for six additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.

Key Development Requirements

Planning applications at the allocated sites shall contain the details as set out below:

GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage

- Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres.
- Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway.
- Preliminary Ecological Assessment.
- Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water environment will need to be considered.

GTSA2 – The Old Nursery

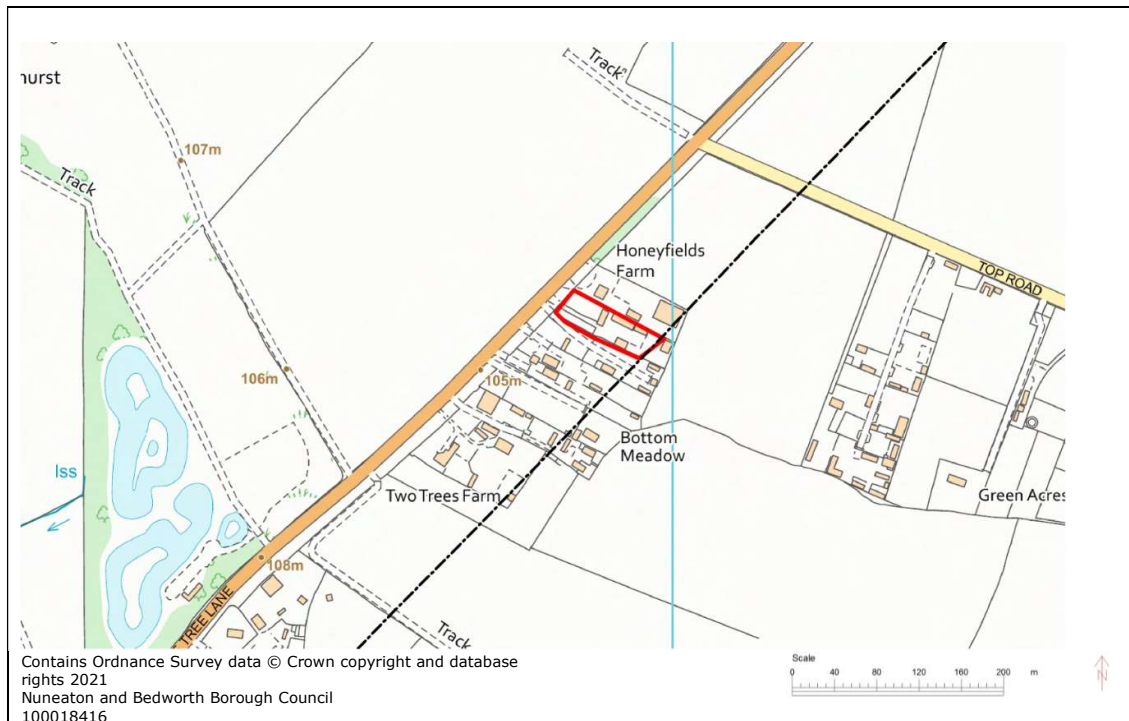
- Closure of the northern access within the site.
- Access to be made in and out of the site from the southern access within the site.
- Configuration of an access that allows for sufficient manoeuvring room for any vehicles entering/exiting the site.
- Any gates within the access to be setback sufficient distance to allow any vehicle entering the site to exit the highway completely whilst the gates are opened or closed.
- Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres.
- Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway.
- Landscaping of the site boundary to soften the appearance of the pitches from external views.

- Preliminary Ecological Assessment.
- Retention of existing boundary vegetation.
- Provision of communal play area within the site.
- Address any contamination on the site.
- Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water environment will need to be considered.

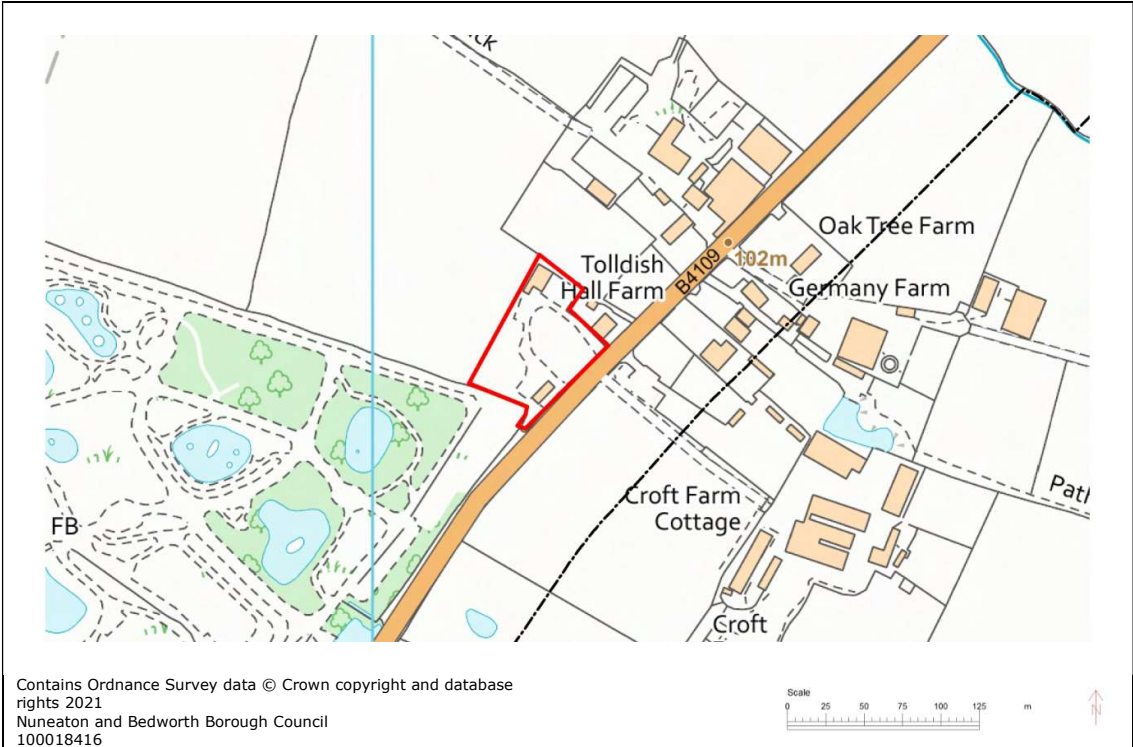
G TSA3 – Winter Oak

- Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway.
- Preliminary Ecological Assessment.
- Retention of existing boundary vegetation.
- Provision of communal play area within the site.
- Ensure air and noise quality to future residents of the site is acceptable.
- Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water quality will need to be considered.

G TSA1 – Sunrise Cottage



G TSA2 – The Old Nursery



G TSA3 – Winter Oak



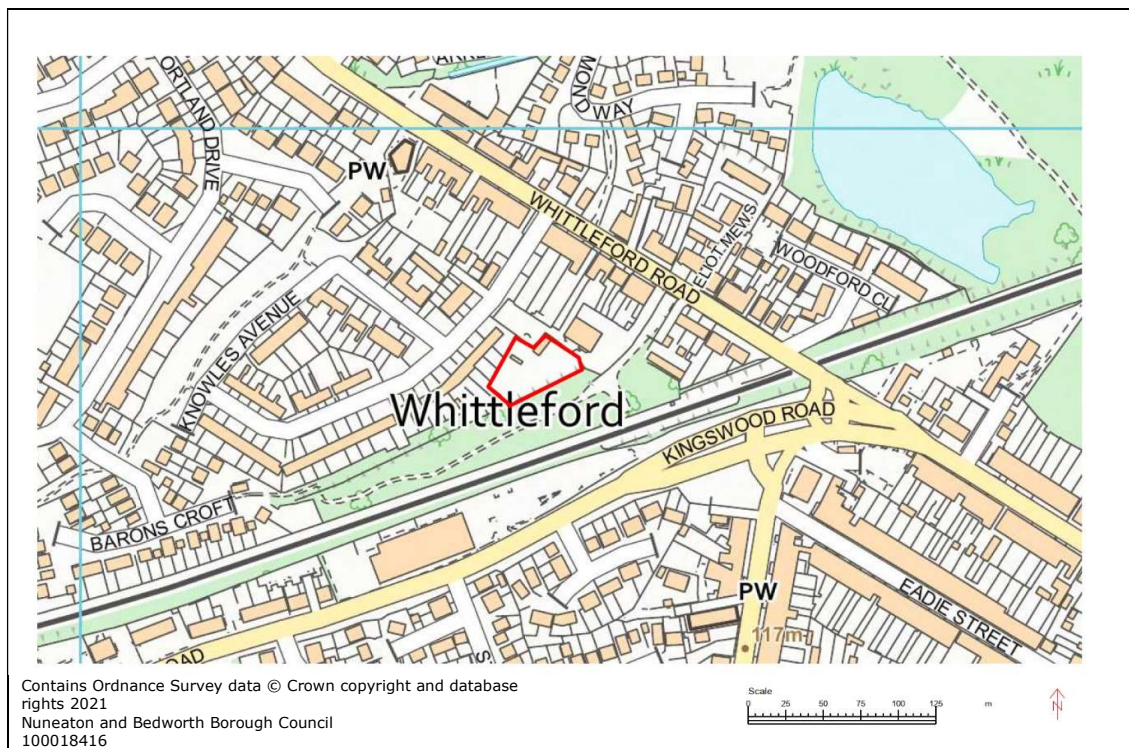
4.22 For site G TSA3 – Winter Oak, it is suggested that prior to any submission of a planning application, that the Applicant contacts National Highways to discuss the access and the information they may require to be submitted for any formal submission. In addition, for this particular site, an Air Quality Exposure Assessment and Noise Assessment may be required to determine any formal planning application to inform of any mitigation required.

Policy GT4 – Site Safeguarding

The travelling showpeople site at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton as denoted on plan GTSA4 with a solid red line will be safeguarded for use by travelling showpeople.

Alternative uses will only be permitted if it is clearly demonstrated that the site is no longer required for travelling showpeople accommodation.

GTSA4 – Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton



4.23 As well as the allocation of sites for new gypsy and traveller pitches the Council has considered the ongoing need for a travelling showperson’s yard within the Borough, currently at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton. This is the only such type of accommodation in Warwickshire and thus has considerable importance to the County as an asset and also by ensuring continuity and availability of these plots within the Borough it contributes towards provision. The issues and options consultation document proposed the safeguarding of the site for its current use given its special status in the County. Comments were sparse on this matter, but no responses were received stating that safeguarding of this site for this purpose was

incompatible with surrounding land uses or unacceptable. The Habitats Regulations Report and the Sustainability Appraisal Report both conclude that there would be no significant adverse impacts from the identified land continuing to be used for its current use.

5.0 Monitoring

- 5.1 The Council produces annually an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). Within the AMR the performance of the policies in the Borough Plan are reported as well as those in other DPDs (Development Plan Documents). Therefore, the AMR will need to report on the policies of the performance of this DPD once it has been adopted. Table 3 below sets out the indicators and targets that will be used to monitor the policies of this DPD.

Table 3 - Monitoring indicators and targets for the policies of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD).

Policy	Indicator	Target
Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need	Monitor the continued need for additional pitches.	Within five years of adoption of this DPD undertake a new Gypsy, Traveller, and Showpeople Accommodation Assessment.
Strategic Policy GT2 – Strategy	Sites permitted in accordance with the criteria mentioned in policy GT2.	100%. Timescales as below.
Policy GT3 – Site Allocations	Monitor the supply and delivery of allocated sites and report annually through the Authority Monitoring Report. Contact the proposed sites on a yearly basis after the AMR to encourage the sites to come forwards and answer any concerns the owners may have on bringing the sites forwards at that time.	A minimum of six additional residential pitches permitted and available for use by 2025 and a minimum of 11 additional residential pitches permitted and available by 2037.
Policy GT4 – Site Safeguarding	Monitor the use of the safeguarded site.	The identified site at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton to remain used for travelling showpeople unless it is clearly demonstrated that the site is no longer required for travelling showpeople accommodation.

Appendix 1

Relationship between the policies in this DPD and the extant Borough Plan.

Existing Borough Plan policies	Effect of Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD policies
Policy DS4 – Overall development needs (third bullet point only).	Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need.
Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers.	Superseded by Strategic Policy GT2– Strategy.

For reference Policy DS4 Overall development needs should now read:

The following levels of housing and employment development will be planned for and provided within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough between 2011 and 2031:

- *At least 14,060 homes*
- *At least 107.8 ha of employment land*
- ~~*At least 39 residential pitches and 5 transit pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers*~~

Borough Plan Committee - 12th July 2023

Appendix J

Publication of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document

Draft Main Modifications

Nuneaton & Bedworth Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD

Inspector: Thomas Hatfield BA (Hons) MA MRTPI

Programme Officer: Helen Wilson

Reference: PINS/W3710/429/5

CD 6.2 - Schedule of Main Modifications

(Further Additional Modifications are provided in CD 6.3).

June 2023

This document (CD 6.2) provides details of the Main Modifications that are recommended by the Inspector to make the DPD sound and legally compliant.

The Additional Modifications found in the separate document (CD 6.3) are those which do not materially affect the Policies in the DPD, but which are generally minor factual updates; corrections of any errors or which are considered necessary for clarity.

Main Modification Reference	DPD Sub Section/ Paragraph/Policy box/table/Page number of amended DPD	Proposed Main Modification. (New words added in bold and underlined. Deletions stricken through.)	Reasons for modification
MM1	'1.0 Introduction'/ Paragraph1.2/ Page 1	Alter minor wording and add text at end of paragraph to read: "1.2 Policies DS4 – Overall development needs and H3 – Gypsies and Travellers set out the need for new pitches by 2031/2032 to be at least 39 residential and 5 transit pitches. Policy H3 does not set out where the new pitches would be provided but sets out the criteria that will be used to identify potential locations for residential and permanent pitches through the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). It is through this DPD that land <u>is</u> identified and allocated for future traveller sites. <u>Policy H3 of the current adopted Borough Plan (2011-2031) is superseded entirely by the DPD and in the emerging Borough Plan Policy H3 will purely refer to the DPD for Policies relating to Gypsy, Travellers and Showperson pitches and plots.</u> "	To make clear that Policy H3 of the current adopted Borough Plan (2011-2031) is superseded by the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD. To state that Policy H3 of the emerging Borough Plan will be amended purely to refer to Policies within the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD.
MM2	'3.0 Need/Future Need'/ Paragraph 3.9/ Page 7	Add text within paragraph to read: "3.9 In the 2021 GTAA it is recommended that the <i>"...evidence base is refreshed on a 5-yearly basis to ensure that the level of pitch and pitch provision remains appropriate for the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population across Nuneaton and Bedworth."</i> This is an important element of confirming that the need in this DPD remains as required. <u>It is therefore the Council's intention that the number of new pitches will be assessed each year at the Authority</u>	To clearly set out what will be carried out at the AMR stage in order to encourage sites coming forwards and when the DPD will be reviewed.

		<p><u>Monitoring Report (AMR) stage and landowners contacted to encourage the sites to come forwards. The DPD will be reviewed five years after adoption and subsequently five years thereafter on an ongoing basis, to ensure the document meets the current needs.</u> The update of the GTAA is referenced in Table 3 of Chapter 5.0 on Monitoring of this document. Should need be found to have changed beyond that set out in this DPD (or indeed for another reason such as undeliverability of a site or sites) then this should trigger a review of this DPD.”</p>	
MM3	Strategic ‘Policy GT1 – Overall Need’/ Page 8	<p>Add text at end of Policy to read: “The following levels of development will be planned for and provided within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough between 2021 and 2037:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 6 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2025; and • At least a further 5 permanent residential pitches beyond those required by 2025 so that, in total, at least 11 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2037. <p><u>This Policy supersedes the third bullet point of Policy DS4 of the adopted Borough Plan (2011-31).”</u></p>	<p>To make clear that the numbers for pitches within the existing Borough Plan (2011-2031) and the period of cover.</p> <p>This modification is also necessary to clarify which section of the existing Local Plan is superseded by the DPD.</p>
MM4	‘4.0 Location of Pitches’/ Under new sub section ‘Green Belt’/ Paragraph 4.3 and new paragraph 4.4/ Pages 9 and 10	<p>Delete whole paragraph as follows: “4.3 Notwithstanding the above, of all the occupied pitches, and plots on site/yards for gypsies and travellers all but one (that at Watling Street) are within the Green Belt including the local authority provision at Griff. The</p>	<p>Clarity of the position of the sites in relation to Green Belt Policy and to be consistent with existing Borough Plan.</p>

		<p>travelling showperson's yard is also outside of the Green Belt."</p> <p>Replace paragraph 4.3 to read:</p> <p><u>"4.3 Sunrise Cottage and The Old Nursery are not currently being considered for the removal of their Green Belt status. The removal of the two sites from the Green Belt would not be consistent with Policy DS7 of the current Borough Plan (and would be noncompliant with Regulation 8(4) of the 2012 Regulations) which is the Part 1 plan. Notwithstanding this, the Borough Plan is currently being reviewed and the Green Belt status of these two sites may be revisited, if necessary, when the Borough Plan is updated as part of a wider review of the Green Belt. However, the Site Assessments and the Green Belt document explains how the Green Belt sites may be considered suitable for development subject to meeting national policy for the Green Belt.</u></p> <p>Add complete new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>"4.4 If future planning applications on these sites are considered to be inappropriate development in the Green Belt, then it would be necessary to demonstrate 'very special circumstances' in accordance with the Framework. In this regard, the allocation of these sites for new gypsy and traveller pitches in this DPD will be an important consideration in any such assessment."</u></p>	
MM5	'4.0 Location of Pitches'/ Now under new sub section	Amend and add to paragraph to read: "4.6 Sites should also avoid locations that would impact upon land that has been designated for its interest, so, sites of	Reference to Policy H3 removed as to be superseded. Instead

	'Sustainability'/ Previously Paragraph 4.5 now 4.6/ Page 10	ecological, heritage, or geological value. Similarly, contaminated land, land prone to flooding, and land in a sensitive landscape should also be avoided. These and other criteria for selecting new gypsy and traveller sites are set out in Policy H3— Gypsies and Travellers of the current Borough Plan. <u>GT2 Strategy.</u>	refers to Policies within DPD.
MM6	'4.0 Location of Pitches'/ under sub section 'Locational Strategy'/ Previously Paragraph 4.6 now 4.7/ Page 10	Delete, add and amend some wording in paragraph as follows: "4.7 The fundamental purpose of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD is to allocate land to provide for the number of pitches identified as the need by 2036/37. <u>for the required need to 2037.</u> The Issues and Options consultation draft proposed four strategies for allocating new pitches. These were all assessed within the accompanying sustainability appraisal and two of the options were found to be the most sustainable, namely the following: A. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted area of existing sites and/or adjacent to these sites, then based on walking distances to services, and then by existing Policy H3. D. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted site area of existing sites, then adjacent to these existing pitches, then based on walking distances to services. Use existing Policy H3 only once sites have been allocated by any of the other means and then only if insufficient has been allocated. <u>the criteria set out in the latter part of the policy.</u> "	Make clear the cover period of the DPD. Remove reference to acceptability of walking distance as the location of the sites is unable to comply with this.
MM7	'4.0 Location of Pitches'/ under sub section 'Locational	Amend typing error from 'of' to "is". Delete one sentence to read:	To remove reference to the future use of

	Strategy'/Previously Paragraph 4.7 now 4.8/ Pages 10-11	<p>“4.8 Respondents to the issues and options selected only options A and D – with an even split of numbers to these two options from respondents. Options A and D – the first difference is that option A uses extant Policy H3 to assess sites at the outset whilst option D only uses extant Policy H3 once insufficient sites have been found via other means. The second difference if <u>is</u> that option D separates out the permitted areas of existing sites from land adjacent to existing sites whereas option A does not and treats them together. It is considered that option D should form the basis of the allocation of new pitches as it allows for the consideration of the permitted site area of existing sites first (and in isolation) and this has the potential for the least impact. However, in hindsight, the use of the word ‘adjacent’ could give rise to some ambiguity and the word ‘adjoining’ will be used instead to emphasise that there should be a physical relationship between the new and the existing. Also, another benefit of using option D is that Policy H3 is only used as a fallback if insufficient pitches have been found via other means rather than from the outset. It should be noted that should planning applications be made for new pitches on unallocated sites then the strategic policy in this DPD would be used as the starting point to assess their suitability.”</p>	Policy H3 of extant Borough Plan.
MM8	‘4.0 Location of Pitches’/ under sub section ‘Locational Strategy’/ Previously Paragraph 4.8	<p>Delete whole paragraph as follows: “4.8 In terms of walking distances to services a number of different ways in which this could be measured were suggested in the issues and options document and these ranged from 2-3 miles for school to 800 metres to a town centre. The intermediate distance was 1.6 kilometres to</p>	Remove reference to walking distance of sites to services to reflect revised policy wording

		<p>GPs (General Practitioners) and pharmacies. Given the above range of different ways to measure walking distances to specific services and that, ideally, access should be all of these, it seems a good compromise to use the intermediate distance, and this shall be used within the strategic policy.”</p>	
MM9	<p>‘4.0 Location of Pitches’/under sub section ‘Locational Strategy’/ Paragraph 4.9/ Page 11</p>	<p>Omit and amend wording to read: “4.9 Based on the above the strategy is a tiered approach whereby land that is being developed for new pitches will be assessed against the three priority land uses. In terms of allocations, land will be allocated in the order set out in the policy so that the priority will be to allocate land that meets priority one in the first instance. If insufficient pitches to meet the Borough’s needs are found to be acceptable then land use priority two will be used and then land use priority three. If insufficient remains allocated, then Policy H3 will be used. In terms of planning applications these are standalone parcels of land that cannot be dealt with by the same process and, thus, any of the three priority land uses would be acceptable subject to all other matters of the proposal being found acceptable. Policy H3 of the extant Borough Plan is only utilised if there is insufficient provision to meet the identified need for new pitches. <u>Policy GT2 identifies that new gypsy and traveller pitches will generally be supported within the sites allocated within GT3 or within the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites. In addition, to ensure that consideration is given to sustainability, any new sites that come forwards within the urban area (as shown within the settlement boundary of</u>”</p>	<p>Deleted reference to H3 of the extant Borough Plan and to clarify the criteria in GT2 and GT3 is instead used for allocating acceptable sites.</p>

		<p><u>Policy DS2 of the Borough Plan). In addition, land adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites will be considered as long as these are in proportion appropriate to the scale of the existing site. The intention is to supersede entirely Policy H3 in the current adopted Plan (2011 – 2031). Within the emerging Borough Plan (2024 – 2039) emerging Policy H3 will simply signpost to the adopted DPD for guidance on any new pitches or plots.”</u></p>	
MM10	Strategic 'Policy GT2 Strategy'/ Pages 11 and 12	<p>Amend, omit, and add to read: “Planning permission will be granted for new gypsy and traveller pitches subject to compliance with other policies of the development plan <u>and with national policy including in relation to Green Belt</u> in the following priority land uses <u>on the following land:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>Sites allocated in Policy GT3 or</u> within the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites; or b) <u>Sites within the urban area (as shown within the settlement boundary of Policy DS2 of the Borough Plan);</u> or c) then land adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites; ___ d) then land within 1.6 kilometres of appropriate services, such as schools, GP surgeries, shops, and these services being capable of being accessed safely by foot. <u>Extensions adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites that are proportionate in scale to the existing site.</u> 	<p>See note above. Instead of having to demonstrate the priority land uses all the criteria is equally acceptable. Thus, negating a staged approach to the criteria.</p>

Any proposed sites considered must comply with all of the following:

- a) **The site should have reasonable access to essential services including health and education facilities and access to local shops;**
- b) **The number of pitches or plots is in proportion to the size and scale of the site;**
- c) **The number of pitches or plots is in proportion to the size and density of the nearest settled community;**
- d) **The site is not located in areas of high flood risk;**
- e) **The site avoids adverse impact on historic and important open spaces, landscape or local nature conservation designations, ecology and biodiversity assets;**
- f) **The site is located where the privacy, visual and residential amenity for both site residents and neighbouring land uses are protected;**
- g) **The site has suitable access to the highway network;**
- h) **The site is located where air or noise pollution will not significantly affect the health and well-being of site residents; and**
- i) **The site has suitable connection to the foul sewage system or can demonstrate that connection is unviable and alternative arrangements can be made.**

~~If there is insufficient provision to meet the minimum needs identified in Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need then extant Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers of the Borough Plan will be used to determine the acceptability of the new development.~~

This Policy supersedes Policy H3 of the adopted Borough Plan (2011-31).”

MM11	Supporting text under Strategic 'Policy GT2 Strategy'. Under subheading 'Allocation of Sites'/ Previously Paragraph 4.12 now 4.13/ Page 13	Sentences omitted at beginning of paragraph to read: "4.13 This site does not meet the three bullet points of Strategic Policy GT2 – Strategy but the policy allows for sites in other locations that accord with Policy H3 where the need set out in Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need has not been met. The other two sites would provide nine pitches, leaving a shortfall of two pitches to meet the identified need. An assessment of the site against Policy H3 has concluded that the site would be acceptable for allocation. The number of pitches provided by the three sites found acceptable for allocation would provide 14-15 pitches which would, firstly, meet the minimum 11 pitches required and, secondly, build in some resilience should the anticipated levels of turnover at The Griff not take place. "	Removed reference to Policy H3 of Borough Plan so reference to this has been removed for clarity.
MM12	Supporting text under Strategic 'Policy GT2 Strategy'. under subheading 'Allocation of Sites'/ Previously Paragraph 4.15 now 4.16/ Page 13	Deleted sentences at end of paragraph to read: "4.16 The need for new gypsy and traveller pitches set out in Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need is for at least 11 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers. The sites that have been found acceptable to allocate would provide up to 15 pitches at three locations and these are set out in Policy GT3 – Site Allocations. Below the policy an accompanying plan is provided showing the area to which the allocation relates." Two of the sites are within the Green Belt, namely Sunrise Cottage and The Old Nursery, and these have been found to meet the terms of exceptions and thus allowable development in the Green Belt. The extant proposals map will need to be updated to remove these two sites from the Green Belt.	Omitted the requirement to remove sites from the Green Belt as there is no intention of removing these sites within the extant Borough Plan which would have meant the DPD conflicted with the extant Local Plan.

MM13	Strategic 'Policy GT3 – Site Allocations'/ Pages 15 and 16	<p>Additions to the Policy to read:</p> <p>“Planning permission will be granted for new gypsy and traveller pitches at the following sites and as denoted with a solid red line on the accompanying site plans:</p> <p>GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage for three additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.</p> <p>GTSA2 – The Old Nursery for five to six new pitches within the site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.</p> <p>GTSA3 - Winter Oak for six additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.</p> <p><u>Key Development Requirements</u></p> <p>Planning applications at the allocated sites shall contain the details as set out below:</p> <p>GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres. • Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway. • Preliminary Ecological Assessment. • <u>Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water environment will need to be considered.</u> 	Added requirements that became apparent during the Publication consultation process.
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GTSA2 – The Old Nursery

- Closure of the northern access within the site.
- Access to be made in and out of the site from the southern access within the site.
- Configuration of an access that allows for sufficient manoeuvring room for any vehicles entering/exiting the site.
- Any gates within the access to be setback sufficient distance to allow any vehicle entering the site to exit the highway completely whilst the gates are opened or closed.
- Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres.
- Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway.
- Landscaping of the site boundary to soften the appearance of the pitches from external views.
- Preliminary Ecological Assessment.
- Retention of existing boundary vegetation.
- Provision of communal play area within the site.
- **Address any contamination on the site.**
- **Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water environment will need to be considered.**

GTSA3 – Winter Oak

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway. • Preliminary Ecological Assessment. • Retention of existing boundary vegetation. • <u>Provision of communal play area within the site.</u> • <u>Ensure air and noise quality to future residents of the site is acceptable.</u> • <u>Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water quality will need to be considered.”</u> 	
MM14	Strategic ‘Policy GT4 – Site Safeguarding’/ Page 19	<p>Amend and omit some wording to read: “The travelling showpeople site at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton as denoted on plan G TSA4 with a solid red line will be safeguarded for use by travelling showpeople.</p> <p>Alternative uses will <u>only</u> be permitted if it is <u>clearly demonstrated</u> proven that either there is no longer a requirement <u>the site is no longer required</u> for travelling showpeople accommodation.” or that an alternative site for travelling showpeople is available within Warwickshire.</p>	Reworded Policy in order to require demonstration if the site is no longer required and deleted reference to the removal of the protection in the event a new site is located in Warwickshire which is unlikely to happen.
MM15	‘5.0 Monitoring’/Table 3/ Page 21	<p>Omit and amend some wording in the table to read: “Table 3 - Monitoring indicators and targets for the policies of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD).</p>	Make clearer the monitoring process and requirement for a new Accommodation Assessment Survey to see if the number of

			Policy	Indicator	Target	pitches has changed and therefore requires amending. Amend wording to replicate the wording within Policy GT4.
			Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need	Gypsy and traveller accommodation.	11 residential pitches Provided.	
				Monitor the continued need for additional pitches.	Within five years of adoption of this DPD undertake a new Gypsy, Traveller, and Showpeople Accommodation Assessment.	
			Strategic Policy GT2 – Strategy	Sites permitted in accordance with the <u>policy criteria mentioned in policy GT2.</u>	100%. <u>Timescales as below.</u>	

			<p>Policy GT3 – Site Allocations</p> <p>Monitor the supply and delivery of allocated sites and report annually through the Authority Monitoring Report. <u>Contact the proposed sites on a yearly basis after the AMR to encourage the sites to come forwards and answer any concerns the owners may have on bringing the sites forwards at that time</u></p>	<p>A minimum of six additional residential pitches permitted and available for use by 2025/26 and a minimum of 11 additional residential pitches permitted and available by 2036/37.</p>	
			<p>Policy GT4 – Site Safeguarding</p> <p>Monitor the use of the safeguarded site.</p>	<p>The identified site at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton to remain used for travelling showpeople unless it is was</p>	

					<p>proven to be no longer required. <u>clearly demonstrated that the site is no longer required for travelling showpeople accommodation</u></p>							
MM16	'Appendix 1'/Table/Page 22	<p>Omit and amend some wording to read: "Relationship between the policies in this DPD and the extant Borough Plan.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Superseded Existing Borough Plan policies</td> <td>Superseding Effect of Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD policies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Policy DS4 – Overall development needs (third bullet point only).</td> <td>Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers. (figures contained in first sentence)</td> <td>Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need. GT2 – Strategy –.</td> </tr> </table>			Superseded Existing Borough Plan policies	Superseding Effect of Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD policies	Policy DS4 – Overall development needs (third bullet point only).	Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need.	Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers. (figures contained in first sentence)	Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need. GT2 – Strategy –.		<p>To make clearer what is to be superseded in the extant Borough Plan when the DPD is adopted.</p>
Superseded Existing Borough Plan policies	Superseding Effect of Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD policies											
Policy DS4 – Overall development needs (third bullet point only).	Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need.											
Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers. (figures contained in first sentence)	Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need. GT2 – Strategy –.											
MM17	'Appendix 1'/ Supporting text to table / Page 22	<p>Add to appendix to read: "For reference Policy DS4 Overall development needs should now read: <u>The following levels of housing and employment development will be planned for and provided within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough between 2011 and 2031:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>At least 14,060 homes</u> • <u>At least 107.8 ha of employment land</u> 				<p>To make clear that reference to pitches in third bullet point of Policy DS4 of the extant Borough Plan is to be deleted.</p>						

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>At least 39 residential pitches and 5 transit pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers"</u> | |
|--|--|--|--|

Borough Plan Committee - 12th July 2023

Appendix K

Publication of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document

Draft Additional Modifications

Nuneaton & Bedworth Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD

Inspector: Thomas Hatfield BA (Hons) MA MRTPI

Programme Officer: Helen Wilson

Reference: PINS/W3710/429/5

CD 6.3-Schedule of Additional Modifications

(Main Modifications provided in CD 6.2)

June 2023

The separate document (CD 6.2) provides details of the Main Modifications that are recommended by the Inspector to make the DPD sound and legally compliant.

The Additional Modifications found in this document (CD 6.3) are those which do not materially affect the Policies in the DPD, but which are generally minor factual updates; corrections of any errors or which are considered necessary for clarity.

Additional Modifications considered necessary

Additional Modification Reference	DPD Sub Section/ Paragraph/Policy box/table/Page number of amended DPD	Proposed Main Modification. (New wording added in bold and underlined. Deletions stricken through.)	Reasons for modification
Additional Modification M1	Front page	Omit text as follows: “ Publication consultation draft ”.	Once adopted the document will not be the Publication version or draft.
Additional Modification M2	Front page	Add text as follows: “ <u>2021 – 2037</u> ”	To clarify the cover period proposed.
Additional Modification M3	‘Table of contents’/ Page i	Pages numbers need to be amended once finalised. Delete reference to ‘Conclusion’ from table.	To show changes to the page numbering and the proposed deletion of the conclusion section.
Additional Modification M4	‘1.0 Introduction’/ Paragraph 1.4/ Page 1	Amending wording to read: “1.4 <u>This adopted DPD was preceded</u> This document is by the Publication <u>version</u> of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD; <u>which was</u> this is the formal document as required by Regulation 19 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. <u>This was consulted on between 28th January 2022 and 25th March 2022.</u> A consultation on the previous version of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD, the Issues and Options consultation draft, took place between 11 th June 2021 and 6 th August 2021. This document was that required by Regulation 18 of The	The original paragraph was for the Publication version during consultation and needs to be changed to reflect the DPD, with modifications agreed with the Planning Inspectorate in order to be adopted.

		Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. A consultation statement has been produced which sets out the responses received and how they were have been considered in producing <u>the</u> is next version of the DPD.”	
Additional Modification M5	‘1.0 Introduction’/ Paragraph 1.5/ Page 1	Delete reference to conclusion to read: “1.5 The document is set out in five four subsequent chapters addressing the vision and objectives of the DPD, followed by the need for new pitches, the locations of these new pitches <u>and</u> a monitoring schedule for the DPD.”; and a conclusion.	To delete reference to the conclusion as conclusion has been deleted as not considered necessary.
Additional Modification M6	‘3.0 Need’ under sub section ‘Introduction’/ Paragraph 3.3/ Page 4	Delete last sentence to read: “3.3 Using the requirement for new pitches from the 2021 GTAA as a minimum rather than the higher figures in the extant Borough Plan means that this document will need to supersede the requirements for new pitches set out in Policies DS4 and H3 of the Borough Plan. The Borough Plan is being reviewed and these policies will be looked at, but this process is running behind this document so for an interim period the policy on need in this document will have to take precedence over that in the adopted Borough Plan. ”	Deleted as contradicts paragraph 4.9
Additional Modification M7	‘4.0 Location of Pitches’ under sub section ‘Introduction’/ First sub section title / Page 9	Amend sub section heading from “Introduction” to: <u>Green Belt</u>	To make clearer the reference to Green Belt within the document.
Additional Modification M8	‘4.0 Location of Pitches’/Under sub section ‘Green Belt’/ Paragraph 4.1/Page 9	Add to beginning of paragraph to read: “4.1 <u>Two of the sites to receive new pitches are within the Green Belt, namely Sunrise Cottage and The Old</u>	To make clearer that two of the sites are within Green Belt.

		<p><u>Nursery.</u> Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough sits within the wider West Midlands Green Belt and Green Belt forms a large part of the borough. The Green Belt is mostly located to the south of Nuneaton, but also surrounds the main areas of Bedworth, Bulkington, and Ash Green. Nationally, the government attaches great importance to the Green Belt. The five key purposes of Green Belts are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; • to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; • to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; • to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and • to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.” 	
Additional Modification M9	‘4.0 Location of Pitches’/ Heading before Paragraph 4.4 now 4.5/ Page 10	Add subsection heading as follows: “ <u>Sustainability</u> ”.	Added sub section as consideration needed to be given to sustainability of the sites.
Additional Modification M10	‘4.0 Location of Pitches’/Under sub section ‘Sustainability’ and ‘Locational Strategy’/ Paragraphs 4.3 to 4.8/ Pages 9 -11	Paragraphs renumbered.	
Additional Modification M11	‘4.0 Location of Pitches’/Under sub section ‘Sustainability’/ Previously Paragraph 4.4 now Paragraph 4.5/ Page 10	Replace one word to read: “4.5 Beyond the issue of the Green Belt, which is a significant matter, there are other factors that may need consideration for the locating of new gypsy and traveller pitches. Sites should have good <u>reasonable</u> access to	To reflect the wording in Policy GT2

		services, such as shops, schools, GP surgeries, and pharmacies, and this access should be capable of being done by modes of transport other than private car. Walking is the easiest and cheapest way to access services and thus is the focus for accessibility. However, many of the current sites are limited by their options for modes of travel.”	
Additional Modification M12	Supporting text under ‘Strategic Policy GT2 Strategy’/ New paragraph number 4.10/ Page 12	Add new paragraph as follows: <u>“4.10 Where alternative methods for foul water treatment such as septic tanks or cesspits are required; consent will be required from the Environment Agency for an Environmental Permit (Regulations 2016). This is to enable the discharge of polluting substances (including sewage effluent) into surface waters or the ground. It is the Applicants responsibility to make the appropriate enquiries regarding any Environmental Permit requirements. (Environmental Permitting Guidance can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/environmental-permit-check-if-you-need-one”</u>	Paragraph required due to response from the Environment Agency to the Publication version.
Additional Modification M13	Supporting text under Strategic ‘Policy GT2 Strategy’. Under subheading ‘Allocation of Sites’/ Paragraphs 4.10 to 4.20/ Pages 12-14	Paragraphs renumbered.	
Additional Modification M14	Supporting text under Strategic ‘Policy GT2 Strategy’. Under subheading ‘Allocation of Sites’. Previously paragraph 4.11 now paragraph 4.12/ Page 12 and 13	Two words deleted to read: “4.12 The 2021 GTAA also identified another site that had the potential to accommodate new pitches but this through the physical expansion of the site. This was the privately owned site at Fella's Acre, Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington	Words deleted as no longer required.

		<p>which it was considered could accommodate an additional two pitches. This was also independently assessed and following this the site was deemed to be unsuitable for expansion – mainly relating to deliverability. However, the landowner expressed an interest in developing another site for new pitches, namely The Old Nursery, Parrotts Grove, Coventry. This has been independently assessed and it was concluded that the site could be developed to provide five to six new pitches. The site has also been assessed by the Council, with input from key technical stakeholders, and there are no outright technical reasons why this form of development would be unacceptable in this location.”</p>	
Additional Modification M15	Previously Paragraph 4.20 now 4.21/ Page 14	<p>Amend wording and some deletions to read: “4.21 The matter of flooding is not addressed because at this time it is not considered to be relevant as sites are in flood zone 1 and there is no indication that they suffer inundation. However, areas prone to flooding change climate change means that this could change and should this then be the case then extant Policy NE4 – Managing flood risk and water quality (<u>Borough Plan</u>) would be used.” Similarly, sewage connection is not a key development requirement as this is already addressed by bullet point number 9 of extant H3 – Gypsies and Travellers.</p>	<p>Include reference to climate change that could mean the sites change from Flood Zone 1 in the future.</p>
Additional Modification M16	Supporting text to Strategic ‘Policy GT3 – Site Allocations’/ Page 18	<p>Add new paragraph to read: <u>“4.22 For site GTSA3 – Winter Oak, it is suggested that prior to any submission of a planning application, that the Applicant contacts National Highways to discuss the access and the information they may</u></p>	<p>Required following the response from National Highways during the consultation of the</p>

		<p><u>require to be submitted for any formal submission. In addition, for this particular site, an Air Quality Exposure Assessment and Noise Assessment may be required to determine any formal planning application to inform of any mitigation required.”</u></p>	Publication document.
Additional Modification M17	Supporting text to Strategic ‘Policy GT3 – Site Allocations’ Previously Paragraph 4.21 now 4.23/ Page 19	<p>Delete paragraph from under red line plan of GTSA3 – Winter Oak as follows:</p> <p>4.23 As well as the allocation of sites for new gypsy and traveller pitches the Council has considered the ongoing need for a travelling showperson’s yard within the Borough, currently at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton. This is the only such type of accommodation in Warwickshire and thus has considerable importance to the County as an asset and also by ensuring continuity and availability of these plots within the Borough it contributes towards provision. The issues and options consultation document proposed the safeguarding of the site for its current use given its special status in the County. Comments were sparse on this matter, but no responses were received stating that safeguarding of this site for this purpose was incompatible with surrounding land uses or unacceptable. The Habitats Regulations Report and the Sustainability Appraisal Report both conclude that there would be no significant adverse impacts from the identified land continuing to be used for its current use.”</p> <p>Instead add as text under red line plan of GTSA4 – Site Safeguarding the following supporting text:</p> <p><u>“4.23 As well as the allocation of sites for new gypsy and traveller pitches the Council has considered the</u></p>	Amended position of paragraph to be within Policy GT4.

		<p><u>ongoing need for a travelling showperson’s yard within the Borough, currently at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton. This is the only such type of accommodation in Warwickshire and thus has considerable importance to the County as an asset and also by ensuring continuity and availability of these plots within the Borough it contributes towards provision. The issues and options consultation document proposed the safeguarding of the site for its current use given its special status in the County. Comments were sparse on this matter, but no responses were received stating that safeguarding of this site for this purpose was incompatible with surrounding land uses or unacceptable. The Habitats Regulations Report and the Sustainability Appraisal Report both conclude that there would be no significant adverse impacts from the identified land continuing to be used for its current use.”</u></p>	
Additional Modification M18	6.0 Conclusion	<p>Delete entire section:</p> <p>“6.0 Conclusion</p> <p>6.1 The issues and options document of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) was the first stage of producing this DPD. It set out the key issues for the locating of new traveller sites, namely how many and where and the reasonable options for approaching these issues. The document contained 10 questions that the answers to helped inform this next (publication) version of the DPD.</p>	Conclusion not deemed necessary so deleted.

		<p>6.2 — This document seeks to provide for a minimum of 11 residential pitches in the borough for gypsies and travellers by 2036/37. To achieve these three parcels of land have been identified and allocated to provide at least 14 residential pitches. Also, the existing travelling showpeople site in Nuneaton has been safeguarded from alternative uses.”</p>	
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Borough Plan Committee - 12th July 2023

Appendix L

Publication of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document

Draft screening for the Sustainability Appraisal for the Main Modifications.

Nuneaton & Bedworth Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD

Inspector: Thomas Hatfield BA (Hons) MA MRTPI

Programme Officer: Helen Wilson

Reference: PINS/W3710/429/5

CD 6.2 - Schedule of Main Modifications

(Further Additional Modifications are provided in CD 6.3).

June 2023

This document (CD 6.2) provides details of the Main Modifications that are recommended by the Inspector to make the DPD sound and legally compliant.

The Additional Modifications found in the separate document (CD 6.3) are those which do not materially affect the Policies in the DPD, but which are generally minor factual updates; corrections of any errors or which are considered necessary for clarity.

Main Modification Reference	DPD Sub Section / Paragraph / Policy box /table / Page number of amended DPD	Proposed Main Modification. (New words added in bold and underlined. Deletions stricken through.)	Reasons for modification	SA Screening
MM1	'1.0 Introduction'/ Paragraph 1.2/ Page 1	Alter minor wording and add text at end of paragraph to read: "1.2 Policies DS4 – Overall development needs and H3 – Gypsies and Travellers set out the need for new pitches by 2031/2032 to be at least 39 residential and 5 transit pitches. Policy H3 does not set out where the new pitches would be provided but sets out the criteria that will be used to identify potential locations for residential and permanent pitches through the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). It is through this DPD that land <u>is</u> identified and allocated for future traveller sites. <u>Policy H3 of the current adopted Borough Plan (2011-2031) is superseded entirely by the DPD and in the emerging Borough Plan Policy H3 will purely refer to the DPD for Policies relating to Gypsy, Travellers and Showperson pitches and plots.</u> "	To make clear that Policy H3 of the current adopted Borough Plan (2011-2031) is superseded by the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD. To state that Policy H3 of the emerging Borough Plan will be amended purely to refer to Policies within the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD.	The SA assessed the effects of the DPD, presuming this would largely supersede Policy H3. Therefore, the outcome for SA findings will be the same.
MM2	'3.0 Need/Future Need'/ Paragraph 3.9/ Page 7	Add text within paragraph to read: "3.9 In the 2021 GTAA it is recommended that the <i>"...evidence base is refreshed on a 5-yearly basis to ensure that the level of pitch and pitch provision remains appropriate for the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population across Nuneaton and Bedworth."</i> This is an important element of confirming that the need in this DPD remains as required. <u>It is therefore the Council's intention that the number of</u>	To clearly set out what will be carried out at the AMR stage in order to encourage sites coming forwards and when the DPD will be reviewed.	Clarity is helpful to encourage up to date evidence of need. However, this is unlikely to significantly

		<p><u>new pitches will be assessed each year at the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) stage and landowners contacted to encourage the sites to come forwards. The DPD will be reviewed five years after adoption and subsequently five years thereafter on an ongoing basis, to ensure the document meets the current needs.</u> The update of the GTAA is referenced in Table 3 of Chapter 5.0 on Monitoring of this document. Should need be found to have changed beyond that set out in this DPD (or indeed for another reason such as undeliverability of a site or sites) then this should trigger a review of this DPD.”</p>		alter findings. SA
MM3	Strategic ‘Policy GT1 – Overall Need’/ Page 8	<p>Add text at end of Policy to read: “The following levels of development will be planned for and provided within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough between 2021 and 2037:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 6 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2025; and • At least a further 5 permanent residential pitches beyond those required by 2025 so that, in total, at least 11 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2037. <p><u>This Policy supersedes the third bullet point of Policy DS4 of the adopted Borough Plan (2011-31).”</u></p>	<p>To make clear that the numbers for pitches within the existing Borough Plan (2011-2031) and the period of cover.</p> <p>This modification is also necessary to clarify which section of the existing Local Plan is superseded by the DPD.</p>	The outcome is the same with regards to the SA findings, as only additional provision beyond the baseline position (i.e. that within the adopted Plan) was factored into the assessment of effects.
MM4	‘4.0 Location of Pitches’/ Under new sub section ‘Green Belt’/ Paragraph 4.3	<p>Delete whole paragraph as follows: “4.3 Notwithstanding the above, of all the occupied pitches, and plots on site/yards for gypsies and travellers all but one (that at Watling Street) are within the Green Belt</p>	Clarity of the position of the sites in relation to Green Belt Policy and to be consistent	Though the green belt status of the sites is not

	<p>and new paragraph 4.4/ Pages 9 and 10</p>	<p>including the local authority provision at Griff. The travelling showperson's yard is also outside of the Green Belt."</p> <p>Replace paragraph 4.3 to read:</p> <p><u>"4.3 Sunrise Cottage and The Old Nursery are not currently being considered for the removal of their Green Belt status. The removal of the two sites from the Green Belt would not be consistent with Policy DS7 of the current Borough Plan (and would be noncompliant with Regulation 8(4) of the 2012 Regulations) which is the Part 1 plan. Notwithstanding this, the Borough Plan is currently being reviewed and the Green Belt status of these two sites may be revisited, if necessary, when the Borough Plan is updated as part of a wider review of the Green Belt. However, the Site Assessments and the Green Belt document explains how the Green Belt sites may be considered suitable for development subject to meeting national policy for the Green Belt.</u></p> <p>Add complete new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>"4.4 If future planning applications on these sites are considered to be inappropriate development in the Green Belt, then it would be necessary to demonstrate 'very special circumstances' in accordance with the Framework. In this regard, the allocation of these sites for new gypsy and traveller pitches in this DPD will be an important consideration in any such assessment."</u></p>	<p>with existing Borough Plan.</p>	<p>being changed, their allocation is still important in contributing to exceptional circumstances. It also ensures that the sites are not developed for other less suitable uses if they do not come forward as Gypsy and Traveller sites. This clarification is useful, but unlikely to significantly affect the SA findings.</p>
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MM5	'4.0 Location of Pitches'/ Now under new sub section 'Sustainability'/ Previously Paragraph 4.5 now 4.6/ Page 10	Amend and add to paragraph to read: "4.6 Sites should also avoid locations that would impact upon land that has been designated for its interest, so, sites of ecological, heritage, or geological value. Similarly, contaminated land, land prone to flooding, and land in a sensitive landscape should also be avoided. These and other criteria for selecting new gypsy and traveller sites are set out in Policy H3— Gypsies and Travellers of the current Borough Plan. <u>GT2 Strategy.</u> "	Reference to Policy H3 removed as to be superseded. Instead refers to Policies within DPD.	No implications for the SA findings.
MM6	'4.0 Location of Pitches'/ under sub section 'Locational Strategy'/ Previously Paragraph 4.6 now 4.7/ Page 10	Delete, add and amend some wording in paragraph as follows: "4.7 The fundamental purpose of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD is to allocate land to provide for the number of pitches identified as the need by 2036/37. <u>for the required need to 2037.</u> The Issues and Options consultation draft proposed four strategies for allocating new pitches. These were all assessed within the accompanying sustainability appraisal and two of the options were found to be the most sustainable, namely the following: A. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted area of existing sites and/or adjacent to these sites, then based on walking distances to services, and then by existing Policy H3. D. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted site area of existing sites, then adjacent to these existing pitches, then based on walking distances to services. Use existing Policy H3 only once sites have been allocated by any of the other means and then only if insufficient has been allocated. <u>the criteria set out in the latter part of the policy.</u> "	Make clear the cover period of the DPD. Remove reference to acceptability of walking distance as the location of the sites is unable to comply with this.	Relates to MM10, which is screened in.

MM7	'4.0 Location of Pitches'/ under sub section 'Locational Strategy'/Previously Paragraph 4.7 now 4.8/ Pages 10-11	Amend typing error from 'of' to "is". Delete one sentence to read: "4.8 Respondents to the issues and options selected only options A and D – with an even split of numbers to these two options from respondents. Options A and D – the first difference is that option A uses extant Policy H3 to assess sites at the outset whilst option D only uses extant Policy H3 once insufficient sites have been found via other means. The second difference if <u>is</u> that option D separates out the permitted areas of existing sites from land adjacent to existing sites whereas option A does not and treats them together. It is considered that option D should form the basis of the allocation of new pitches as it allows for the consideration of the permitted site area of existing sites first (and in isolation) and this has the potential for the least impact. However, in hindsight, the use of the word 'adjacent' could give rise to some ambiguity and the word 'adjoining' will be used instead to emphasise that there should be a physical relationship between the new and the existing. Also, another benefit of using option D is that Policy H3 is only used as a fallback if insufficient pitches have been found via other means rather than from the outset. It should be noted that should planning applications be made for new pitches on unallocated sites then the strategic policy in this DPD would be used as the starting point to assess their suitability."	To remove reference to the future use of Policy H3 of extant Borough Plan.	The criteria within H3 is now covered in the DPD itself, so the outcomes are unlikely to be significantly different compared to the baseline position. Changes to strategy are covered under MM10.
MM8	'4.0 Location of Pitches'/ under sub section 'Locational	Delete whole paragraph as follows: "4.8 In terms of walking distances to services a number of different ways in which this could be measured were suggested in the issues and options document and	Remove reference to walking distance of sites to services to	Relates to MM10, which is screened in.

	Strategy'/ Previously Paragraph 4.8	these ranged from 2-3 miles for school to 800 metres to a town centre. The intermediate distance was 1.6 kilometres to GPs (General Practitioners) and pharmacies. Given the above range of different ways to measure walking distances to specific services and that, ideally, access should be all of these, it seems a good compromise to use the intermediate distance, and this shall be used within the strategic policy."	reflect revised policy wording	
MM9	'4.0 Location of Pitches'/under sub section 'Locational Strategy'/ Paragraph 4.9/ Page 11	Omit and amend wording to read: "4.9 Based on the above the strategy is a tiered approach whereby land that is being developed for new pitches will be assessed against the three priority land uses. In terms of allocations, land will be allocated in the order set out in the policy so that the priority will be to allocate land that meets priority one in the first instance. If insufficient pitches to meet the Borough's needs are found to be acceptable then land use priority two will be used and then land use priority three. If insufficient remains allocated, then Policy H3 will be used. In terms of planning applications these are standalone parcels of land that cannot be dealt with by the same process and, thus, any of the three priority land uses would be acceptable subject to all other matters of the proposal being found acceptable. Policy H3 of the extant Borough Plan is only utilised if there is insufficient provision to meet the identified need for new pitches. <u>Policy GT2 identifies that new gypsy and traveller pitches will generally be supported within the sites allocated within GT3 or within the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites. In addition, to ensure that consideration is given to</u>	Deleted reference to H3 of the extant Borough Plan and to clarify the criteria in GT2 and GT3 is instead used for allocating acceptable sites.	Relates to MM10, which is screened in.

		<p><u>sustainability, any new sites that come forwards within the urban area (as shown within the settlement boundary of Policy DS2 of the Borough Plan). In addition, land adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites will be considered as long as these are in proportion appropriate to the scale of the existing site. The intention is to supersede entirely Policy H3 in the current adopted Plan (2011 – 2031). Within the emerging Borough Plan (2024 – 2039) emerging Policy H3 will simply signpost to the adopted DPD for guidance on any new pitches or plots.”</u></p>		
MM10	Strategic 'Policy GT2 Strategy'/ Pages 11 and 12	<p>Amend, omit, and add to read: “Planning permission will be granted for new gypsy and traveller pitches subject to compliance with other policies of the development plan <u>and with national policy including in relation to Green Belt</u> in the following priority land uses <u>on the following land:</u></p> <p>a) <u>Sites allocated in Policy GT3</u> or within the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites; or</p> <p>b) <u>Sites within the urban area (as shown within the settlement boundary of Policy DS2 of the Borough Plan);</u> or</p> <p>c) then land adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites; d) then land within 1.6 kilometres of appropriate services, such as schools, GP surgeries, shops, and these services being capable of being accessed safely by foot. <u>Extensions adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful,</u></p>	See note above. Instead of having to demonstrate the priority land uses all the criteria is equally acceptable. Thus, negating a staged approach to the criteria.	Screened in The change increases flexibility of use, but takes away a sequential approach.

		<p><u>authorised gypsy and traveller sites that are proportionate in scale to the existing site.</u></p> <p><u>Any proposed sites considered must comply with all of the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>The site should have reasonable access to essential services including health and education facilities and access to local shops;</u> b) <u>The number of pitches or plots is in proportion to the size and scale of the site;</u> c) <u>The number of pitches or plots is in proportion to the size and density of the nearest settled community;</u> d) <u>The site is not located in areas of high flood risk;</u> e) <u>The site avoids adverse impact on historic and important open spaces, landscape or local nature conservation designations, ecology and biodiversity assets;</u> f) <u>The site is located where the privacy, visual and residential amenity for both site residents and neighbouring land uses are protected;</u> g) <u>The site has suitable access to the highway network;</u> h) <u>The site is located where air or noise pollution will not significantly affect the health and well-being of site residents; and</u> i) <u>The site has suitable connection to the foul sewage system or can demonstrate that connection is unviable and alternative arrangements can be made.</u> <p>If there is insufficient provision to meet the minimum needs identified in Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need then extant</p>		
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		<p>Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers of the Borough Plan will be used to determine the acceptability of the new development.</p> <p><u>This Policy supersedes Policy H3 of the adopted Borough Plan (2011-31)."</u></p>		
MM11	<p>Supporting text under Strategic 'Policy GT2 Strategy'. Under subheading 'Allocation of Sites'/ Previously Paragraph 4.12 now 4.13/ Page 13</p>	<p>Sentences omitted at beginning of paragraph to read:</p> <p>"4.13 This site does not meet the three bullet points of Strategic Policy GT2 – Strategy but the policy allows for sites in other locations that accord with Policy H3 where the need set out in Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need has not been met. The other two sites would provide nine pitches, leaving a shortfall of two pitches to meet the identified need. An assessment of the site against Policy H3 has concluded that the site would be acceptable for allocation. The number of pitches provided by the three sites found acceptable for allocation would provide 14-15 pitches which would, firstly, meet the minimum 11 pitches required and, secondly, build in some resilience should the anticipated levels of turnover at The Griff not take place."</p>	<p>Removed reference to Policy H3 of Borough Plan so reference to this has been removed for clarity.</p>	<p>No implications for SA findings.</p>
MM12	<p>Supporting text under Strategic 'Policy GT2 Strategy'. under subheading 'Allocation of Sites'/ Previously Paragraph 4.15 now 4.16/ Page 13</p>	<p>Deleted sentences at end of paragraph to read:</p> <p>"4.16 The need for new gypsy and traveller pitches set out in Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need is for at least 11 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers. The sites that have been found acceptable to allocate would provide up to 15 pitches at three locations and these are set out in Policy GT3 – Site Allocations. Below the policy an accompanying plan is provided showing the area to which the allocation relates." Two of the sites are within the Green</p>	<p>Omitted the requirement to remove sites from the Green Belt as there is no intention of removing these sites within the extant Borough Plan which would have meant the</p>	<p>No implications for the SA findings.</p>

		Belt, namely Sunrise Cottage and The Old Nursery, and these have been found to meet the terms of exceptions and thus allowable development in the Green Belt. The extant proposals map will need to be updated to remove these two sites from the Green Belt.	DPD conflicted with the extant Local Plan.	
MM13	Strategic 'Policy GT3 – Site Allocations'/ Pages 15 and 16	<p>Additions to the Policy to read:</p> <p>“Planning permission will be granted for new gypsy and traveller pitches at the following sites and as denoted with a solid red line on the accompanying site plans:</p> <p>GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage for three additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.</p> <p>GTSA2 – The Old Nursery for five to six new pitches within the site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.</p> <p>GTSA3 - Winter Oak for six additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.</p> <p><u>Key Development Requirements</u></p> <p>Planning applications at the allocated sites shall contain the details as set out below:</p> <p>GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres. 	Added requirements that became apparent during the Publication consultation process.	Screened in Additions to policy could potentially have implications for the SA findings.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway. • Preliminary Ecological Assessment. • <u>Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water environment will need to be considered.</u> <p>GTSA2 – The Old Nursery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closure of the northern access within the site. • Access to be made in and out of the site from the southern access within the site. • Configuration of an access that allows for sufficient manoeuvring room for any vehicles entering/exiting the site. • Any gates within the access to be setback sufficient distance to allow any vehicle entering the site to exit the highway completely whilst the gates are opened or closed. • Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres. • Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway. • Landscaping of the site boundary to soften the appearance of the pitches from external views. • Preliminary Ecological Assessment. • Retention of existing boundary vegetation. • Provision of communal play area within the site. 		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Address any contamination on the site.</u> • <u>Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water environment will need to be considered.</u> <p>GTSA3 – Winter Oak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway. • Preliminary Ecological Assessment. • Retention of existing boundary vegetation. • <u>Provision of communal play area within the site.</u> • <u>Ensure air and noise quality to future residents of the site is acceptable.</u> • <u>Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water quality will need to be considered.”</u> 		
MM14	Strategic ‘Policy GT4 – Site Safeguarding’/ Page 19	<p>Amend and omit some wording to read: “The travelling showpeople site at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton as denoted on plan GTSA4 with a solid red line will be safeguarded for use by travelling showpeople.</p> <p>Alternative uses will <u>only</u> be permitted if it is <u>clearly demonstrated</u> proven that either there is no longer a requirement <u>the site is no longer required</u> for travelling showpeople accommodation.” or that an alternative site for travelling showpeople is available within Warwickshire.</p>	Reworded Policy in order to require demonstration if the site is no longer required and deleted reference to the removal of the protection in the event a new site is located in	No implications for SA findings.

				Warwickshire which is unlikely to happen.										
MM15	'5.0 Monitoring'/Table 3/ Page 21	Omit and amend some wording in the table to read: "Table 3 - Monitoring indicators and targets for the policies of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD).	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Policy</th> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need</td> <td>Gypsy and traveller accommodation.</td> <td>11 residential pitches Provided.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Monitor the continued need for additional pitches.</td> <td>Within five years of adoption of this DPD undertake a new Gypsy, Traveller, and Showpeople Accommodation Assessment.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Policy	Indicator	Target	Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need	Gypsy and traveller accommodation.	11 residential pitches Provided.		Monitor the continued need for additional pitches.	Within five years of adoption of this DPD undertake a new Gypsy, Traveller, and Showpeople Accommodation Assessment.	Make clearer the monitoring process and requirement for a new Accommodation Assessment Survey to see if the number of pitches has changed and therefore requires amending. Amend wording to replicate the wording within Policy GT4.	No implications for SA findings.
Policy	Indicator	Target												
Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need	Gypsy and traveller accommodation.	11 residential pitches Provided.												
	Monitor the continued need for additional pitches.	Within five years of adoption of this DPD undertake a new Gypsy, Traveller, and Showpeople Accommodation Assessment.												

			Strategic Policy GT2 – Strategy	Sites permitted in accordance with the <u>policy criteria mentioned in policy GT2.</u>	100%. <u>Timescales as below.</u>		
			Policy GT3 – Site Allocations	Monitor the supply and delivery of allocated sites and report annually through the Authority Monitoring Report. <u>Contact the proposed sites on a yearly basis after the AMR to encourage the sites to come forwards and answer any concerns the owners may have on bringing the sites forwards at that time</u>	A minimum of six additional residential pitches permitted and available for use by 2025/26 and a minimum of 11 additional residential pitches permitted and available by 2036/37.		

			Policy GT4 – Site Safeguarding	Monitor the use of the safeguarded site.	The identified site at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton to remain used for travelling showpeople unless it is was proven to be no longer required. <u>clearly demonstrated that the site is no longer required for travelling showpeople accommodation</u>		
MM16	'Appendix 1'/Table/Page 22	Omit and amend some wording to read: "Relationship between the policies in this DPD and the extant Borough Plan.			To make clearer what is to be superseded in the extant Borough Plan when the DPD is adopted.		No implications for SA findings.
			<u>Superseded Existing</u> Borough Plan policies	<u>Superseding Effect of</u> Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD policies			
			Policy DS4 – Overall development needs (third bullet point only).	<u>Superseded by</u> Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need.			

		Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers. (figures contained in first sentence)	Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 Overall Need- GT2 – Strategy” –.		
MM17	'Appendix 1'/ Supporting text to table / Page 22	Add to appendix to read: “For reference Policy DS4 Overall development needs should now read: <u>The following levels of housing and employment development will be planned for and provided within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough between 2011 and 2031:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>At least 14,060 homes</u> • <u>At least 107.8 ha of employment land</u> • <u>At least 39 residential pitches and 5 transit pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers”</u> 		To make clear that reference to pitches in third bullet point of Policy DS4 of the extant Borough Plan is to be deleted.	No implications for the SA findings. Meeting needs for gypsies and travellers is addressed through the DPD, and not reliant on DS4.

Borough Plan Committee - 12th July 2023

Appendix M

Publication of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document

Draft Sustainability Appraisal

Sustainability Appraisal Report

Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations

Development Plan Document

(DPD)

Pre Submission

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

November 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan 2011 – 2031 is the key development plan document (DPD) for shaping the future of development in the borough up to 2031 and was adopted by Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (N&BBC) on 11 June 2019. The Borough Plan sets out the need for new residential dwellings within the borough for all parts of the community, including those who travel. Policies DS4 and H3 set out the need for new pitches for gypsies and travellers but neither set out where the new pitches would be provided and instead Policy H3 sets out the criteria that will be used to identify potential locations for residential and permanent pitches through the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). An SA Report has been prepared alongside the development of this DPD.

Scoping

As a result of the review of relevant plans, policies, and programmes some of the main issues to take into account in the DPD are to: *improve air quality; encourage more use of renewable energy; enhance, maintain, and protect the historic and natural environment; improve accessibility to key services and green spaces; increase health of residents; and provide new high quality homes for all and encourage sustainable economic growth.*

An assessment of the existing baseline data for the Borough identified the following sustainability issues and problems: *weekly pay below regional and national averages; need to diversify town centres; no Green Flag green spaces; high levels of deprivation and links to life expectancy; low levels of biodiversity; ageing population; poor water quality; and high dependency on car for travel.*

Predicting the likely evolution of the environment without the plan is difficult to predict but the identified sustainability issues and problems are likely to continue unabated if the DPD is not progressed, particularly in relation to housing needs for all communities.

From the review, the baseline data, and the identified sustainability issues and problems a set of 20 sustainability appraisal (SA) objectives have been formulated with supporting criteria and indicators. These formed the basis for assessing, analysing, and comparing the sustainability effects of the DPD using a seven-point scale to determine significance.

Assessment of the Vision and Objectives

Comparison of the vision for the DPD, the three objectives of the DPD and the SA Objectives showed no obvious incompatible elements.

There are no clear links between many of the Plan Objectives and the SA objectives, but this is because many of the effects cannot be determined until such time that further detail is provided (i.e. the location and number of pitches).

The DPD objectives are very compatible with regards to housing, access to services, and protection of environmental attributes in the Borough; which are all directly referenced in the DPD objectives.

Appraisal of strategic options

In terms of the level of provision, the options performed relatively similarly, though Option 4 (a higher level of growth) was more likely to give rise to negative environmental effects.

In terms of the location of new pitches, a range of different hierarchical approaches were tested, with different levels of priority given to existing sites, walking distances to services, and the existing Policy H3. Again, these options scored very similar. The main differences were between options which were better placed to support existing sites (and thus reduce potential negative effects associated with new development in the countryside) and options that favoured walking distances (thus improving accessibility performance, but potentially leading to slightly greater negative effects in environmental terms).

Reasons for selecting the preferred approach

The Councils preferred approach was chosen on the basis of the benefits of making use of newer and more robust data to quantify need and of the benefits of a strategy for locating new pitches that seeks to prioritise previously developed land, existing infrastructure, and community connections and then land adjoining these locations.

Appraisal of the draft Plan

The appraisal of the draft Plan as a whole revealed that there are no significant negative effects as a result of the proposed site allocations and policies. The majority of effects are neutral, which is to be expected given the limited magnitude of effects and the low sensitivity of receptors in most cases. Some minor negative effects are identified, mainly related to accessibility at the allocated sites continuing to be relatively poor. However, positive effects are recorded in relation to the efficiency of land use, and particularly (i.e. significant positive effects) for housing and equality.

Mitigation

Following a review of the draft Plan policies, the following recommendations were made.

- The plan could be strengthened by encouraging features within allocated sites which are beneficial for supporting habitat creation and connectivity within existing ecosystems.
- The plan could support small scale food growing on allocated site which would help to use any soil resources in a productive manor.
- The site-specific policies could support the installation of small-scale renewable energy generation measures.
- Support and encourage the use of recycling and composting facilities on allocated sites.

Monitoring

A suite of monitoring indicators and targets for the SA objectives are set out in the SA Framework. These will be finalised when the Plan is Adopted and set out in the SA Statement.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan 2011 – 2031 is the key development plan document (DPD) for shaping the future of development in the borough up to 2031 and was adopted by Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (N&BBC) on 11 June 2019. The Borough Plan influences the development that will take place, including how much there will be and where it will be located. The Plan outlines a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area, along with a strategy and policies to enable its delivery. The Borough Plan sets out the need for new residential dwellings within the borough for all parts of the community, including those who travel.
- 1.2 Policies DS4 – Overall development needs and H3 – Gypsies and Travellers of the Borough Plan set out the need for new pitches by 2031 to be 39 residential and 5 transit pitches. Policy H3 does not set out where the new pitches would be provided and instead sets out the criteria that will be used to identify potential locations for residential and permanent pitches through the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). The current adopted Local Development Scheme (2020) sets out the timetable for the production of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD which is as follows:
- May 2021 – consultation on an Issues and Options document;
 - January 2022 – consultation on a publication document;
 - July 2022 – submission of the document to the Secretary of State;
 - January 2023 – receipt of Inspector’s report on the examination of the document; and
 - February 2023 – adoption of the document.
- 1.3 On 8th December 2021 the Council’s Cabinet resolved to recommend to Council that an amended Local Development Scheme be adopted. However, this did not seek to amend the timetable for the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD.
- 1.4 The Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD (GTSA DPD, otherwise referred to as ‘the DPD’) is a development plan document and, therefore, needs to be accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

- 1.5 Sustainability Appraisal helps ensure that the DPD is prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Integrating SA into the preparation process is fundamental to producing a sound DPD.

NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH CONTEXT

- 1.6 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough is located in northern Warwickshire, in the West Midlands, containing the second largest population (125,300, 2011 Census but estimated in mid-2019 to be 129,883) in the County, but is the smallest in geographical area at 79.3 km². The Borough is predominately urban in character and consists of the two market towns of Nuneaton and Bedworth and the large village of Bulkington situated in the Green Belt to the east of Bedworth.

- 1.7 Some of the key issues and challenges facing the Borough are set out below. These issues are explored later in chapters 3.0 and 4.0 of this report.

- Nuneaton and Bedworth have good transport links and are situated at the heart of the motorway network and both towns are easily accessible from the M1, M5, M6, M42, and the M69. The Borough is a 19-minute drive to Birmingham International Airport, and a 37-minute drive to Nottingham East Midlands Airport. Nuneaton is on the main London – Glasgow intercity line with a travel time to London of between 60 - 80 minutes.
- The Borough has a diverse economy. The most common business sector is Manufacturing. Other significant sectors are Wholesale & Retail Trade; Health & Social Work; Transport and Storage; and Communication. The business base of the Borough's local economy is a mixture of small and medium-sized firms.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has the highest levels of deprivation in Warwickshire compared to other local authorities.
- In the health profile for the Borough in 2019, male and female life expectancy remains slightly below the average in England at 77.61 for males and 82.34 for females (compared to 79.67 for males and 83.33 for females as a national average).
- There are no green spaces in Nuneaton and Bedworth which have a Green Flag Award.
- The Borough contains 1 European Site (Ensor's Pool Special Area of Protection), 2 SSSIs and 3 Local Nature Reserves.

- The Borough contains 92 Listed Buildings, 2 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, and five Conservation Areas that are designated for their 'special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance'.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

- 1.8 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) are mandatory for all DPDs. Sustainability appraisals incorporate the requirements of strategic environmental assessments by ensuring that potential environmental effects are given full consideration alongside social and economic issues. Therefore, by undertaking an SA, SEA is also undertaken but for the benefit of simplicity this document is referred to solely as a 'Sustainability Appraisal'.
- 1.9 The first part of the SA process is a Scoping Report which represents Stage A of the SA process (Table 1 below sets out the stages that form the entire process). The Scoping Report identified the key issues of concern for the SA and the future tasks relating to Stages B to E. It helped to identify key sustainability issues to ensure that they are recognised and addressed in the most appropriate manner possible. This is an important stage as it ensures that the SA and DPD focus on the issues that are important for Nuneaton and Bedworth.

Table 1: Stages and tasks of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

SA Stages and Tasks
<p>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives. • A2: Collecting baseline information. • A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems. • A4: Developing the SA framework. • A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.
<p>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1: Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework. • B2: Developing the DPD options. • B3: Predicting the effects of the DPD. • B4: Evaluating the effects of the DPD. • B5: Considering way of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. • B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD.
<p>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1: Preparing the SA Report.
<p>Stage D: Consulting on the submission of the DPD and SA Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: Public participation on the submission of the DPD and the SA Report • D2(i): Appraising significant changes. • D2(ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.

SA Stages and Tasks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D3: Making decisions and providing information.
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring. • E2: Responding to adverse effects.

PREVIOUS SA WORK

- 1.10 Several reports have been progressed and published by N&BBC as part of the progression of the Borough Plan and accompanying SA process. In 2015 the Borough Council published a Sustainability Appraisal Report to accompany a Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations: Preferred Options document. However, this document was not progressed further and focussed on the assessment of potential sites for the provision of new pitches. Therefore, this latest SA Report is a new standalone document that begins the sustainability process again.
- 1.11 As the SA relates to the Borough Plan the sustainability appraisal process builds upon previous work such as the 2016 Scoping Report for the Borough Plan. Consultation on that Scoping Report was undertaken between 5th February 2021 and 12th March 2021. The Environment Agency, Historic England, and Natural England were consulted. Responses received were taken into account minor updates/changes were made in light of these. Scoping is an iterative process, with updates made and presented in this latest SA Report.

ISSUES AND OPTIONS STAGE

- 1.3 To support the development of the Plan, an interim stage of plan-making was undertaken which involved identifying and testing issues and options. The SA process was used to appraise reasonable alternatives, and the findings were presented in an Interim SA Report. Consultation on this report took place between 11th June 2021 and 6th August 2021.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

- 1.4 This SA report is structured in the following chapters:
- Chapter 1.0: Introduction, context and purpose of the SA;
 - Chapter 2.0: Outlines the relationship between other relevant plans and programmes;
 - Chapter 3.0: Outlines the baseline information relevant to the DPD;
 - Chapter 4.0: Outlines the environmental and sustainability issues relevant to the DPD;
 - Chapter 5.0: Presents the proposed SA Framework that will form the basis of the DPD assessment;
 - Chapter 6.0: Outlines the methods of appraisal;
 - Chapter 7.0: Assesses the Issues and Options;
 - Chapter 8.0: Assesses the draft DPD; and
 - Chapter 9.0: Conclusion and monitoring.

2.0 IDENTIFYING OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The SA should provide information on the relationship of the DPD with other relevant plans and programmes, be they at local, national, or international level. The Council must take account of relationships between the DPD and other relevant policies, plans, programmes, and sustainability objectives. It is an essential component of setting the baseline and ensuring that the SA and the DPD reflect policy objectives relating to sustainable communities and development. The aim is to review potential synergies, opportunities, and any inconsistencies and constraints which may arise. The findings of the context review also inform the identification of sustainability issues and problems that should be addressed by the DPD.

METHODOLOGY

- 2.2 There is no definitive list of policies, plans, programmes (PPPs) or objectives to be reviewed and the list included in Appendix A does not provide an exhaustive list but contains those plans and programmes which are deemed most relevant to the DPD. Table 2 below lists all reviewed policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives and the full review is in Appendix A.

Table 2: Reviewed relevant policies, plans and programmes

International / European
Article 174, European Union
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979
Copenhagen, United Nations, 2009
EU Directive 01/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment, European Union, 2001
EU Directive 2000/60/EC on Water Framework, European Union, 2000
EU Directive 2002/49/EC on Environmental Noise, European Union, 2002
EU Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, European Union, 2008
EU Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste, European Union, 2008
EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds
EU Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, European Union, 2009
EU Directive 91/156/EEC on Waste Framework, European Union, 1991
EU Directive 91/676/EEC on Nitrates, European Union, 1991
EU Directive 92/43/EEC on Habitats, European Union, 1992
EU Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Management, European Union, 1996

EU Directive 97/11/EC on European Environmental Impact Assessment Directives, European Union, 1997
EU Directive 99/31/EC on Waste to Landfill, European Union, 1999
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme, European Union, 2001
European Biodiversity Strategy, European Commission, 1998
European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy, European Union, 2001
European Floods Directive, 2009
European Landscape Convention, 2004
European Sustainable Development Strategy, European Union, 2001
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, UN, 1997
Paris Agreement, UN, 2016
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Council of Europe, 1985
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, Council of Europe, 1992
World Summit on Sustainable Development - Earth Summit, 2002
National
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, UK Government, 2018
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act, UK Government, 1979
Biodiversity 2020, A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, 2011
Clean Growth Strategy, UK Government, 2018
Climate Change Act (including 2050 Target Amendment), UK Government, 2008
Climate Change Plan, DEFRA, 2010
Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance, 2014
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, UK Government, 2010
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon, Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, Department for Transport, 2011
England Tree Strategy consultation, DEFRA, 2020
Equality Act, UK Government, 2010
Flood and Water Management Act, UK Government, 2010
Future Water: The Government's water strategy for England, UK Government, 2011
Government Vision Statement on the Historic Environment, DCMS, 2010
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England – White Paper, UK Government, 2011
Historic England Advice Notes, Historic England, various
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Historic England, various
Housing and Planning Act, UK Government, 2016
Localism Act, UK Government, 2011
Low Emissions Strategies -using the planning system to reduce transport emissions: Good Practice Guidance, DEFRA, 2010
Making Space for Nature, White Paper, John Lawton, September 2010
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006
Plan for Growth, Treasury, 2011
Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, DCLG, 2015
Protecting biodiversity and ecosystems at home and abroad, 2014
Public Health Guidance 8 - Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity, NICE, 2008
Renewable Energy Strategy, DECC, 2009
Securing Community Benefits through the Planning Process Improving performance on Section 106 agreements, Audit Commission, 2006
Space for People, Woodland Trust, 2010
The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2014, CLG
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), MHCLG, 2019
The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG), MHCLG
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, DEFRA, 2011
The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981
UK Climate Change Programme, UK Government, 2006
UK Waste Strategy for England, UK Government, 2007
Viability Testing Local Plans – Advice for Planning Practitioners, Local Housing Delivery Group, 2012
World Class Places, UK Government, 2009
Sub-national
A Strategy for the A5 2011-2026, A5 Transport Liaison Group, 2012
Humber River Basin Management Plan- River Anker flows to Humber, EA, 2009
National Character Area Profile: Arden, Natural England, 2014
National Character Area Profile: Mease/Sence Lowlands, Natural England, 2013
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Resource Assessment and Feasibility Study, CAMCO, 2010
River Severn Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency, December 2009
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency, December 2010
Severn River Basin Management Plan- River Sowe in Bedworth flows to Severn, EA, 2009
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Level 1, Halcrow, 2008
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Level 2, NBBC, December 2010
Sub Regional Green Belt Review, Smith Stuart Reynolds, 2009
Tame, Anker and Mease abstraction licensing strategy, Environment Agency, February 2013
The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Warwickshire County Council, 2001
Warwickshire Historic Landscape Character, Warwickshire County Council and English Heritage, 2010
Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026, Warwickshire County Council, 2011
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Sub-Regional Green Infrastructure Study, Land Use Consultants, 2011
Water Cycle Study, Halcrow, 2010
West Midlands Renewable Energy Capacity Study, SQW, 2011
Local
Air Quality Assessment: Development Associated with the Borough Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2017
Contaminated Land Strategy, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2010
Corporate Plan 2007 – 2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007

Habitats Regulation Assessment, UE Associates, 2009
Habitats Regulations Assessment – Screening Assessment, WYG, 2016 and 2018
Health Impact Assessment – Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2014
Joint Green Belt Study, LUC, 2015
Local Air Quality Management – Air Quality Action Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011
Local Air Quality Management – Updating and Screening Assessment, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2012
Nuneaton and Bedworth Biodiversity Value Map, Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan Partnership, 2010
Nuneaton and Bedworth Convenience Goods and Retail Study, Strategic Perspectives, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Green Infrastructure Plan, Land Use Consultants, 2009
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 1: Landscape Character Assessment, TEP, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 2: Policy Recommendations, TEP, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 3: Site Analysis and Selection, TEP, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2019
Nuneaton and Bedworth Town Centres Study, Roger Tym and Partners, 2011
Nuneaton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2009
Open Space Assessment, Jones Plus Limited, 2007
Open Space Strategy 2011-2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011
Priority Species and Habitats for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Warwickshire County Council, 2005
Retail and Leisure Study Update 2014, Strategic Perspectives, 2014
River valley assessment, ENTEC, 2007
Shaping our future..., Sustainable Community Plan 2007 – 2021 for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007
Strategic Transport Assessment: Modelling Report, 2015
The Warwickshire Local Investment Plan, HCA, NWBC, SoADC, RBC, WDC, WCC, 2011

KEY MESSAGES

2.3 To summarise, the main issues and messages arising from the review of the plans, policies and programmes are as follows:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality;
- Encourage use of renewable and sustainable sources of energy;
- Increase accessibility to key services such as health, education and sustainable transport;
- Enhance, maintain, and protect natural habitats and sensitive landscapes;
- Enhance, maintain, and protect biodiversity;

- Enhance, maintain, and protect important historical and geological sites;
- Increase the health and wellbeing of residents;
- Ensure stakeholder engagement throughout the plan process;
- Be able to meet the housing needs of the whole community;
- Ensure effective management of water resources;
- Increase accessibility to green spaces and open spaces;
- Encourage the remediation of contaminated land, and seek to protect controlled water and related abstractions; and
- Ensure development is sustainable and resilient to flood risk from different sources.

3.0 COLLECTING BASELINE INFORMATION

BACKGROUND

3.1 Establishing the economic, social, and environmental baseline characteristics of the Borough provides the basis for establishing the following:

- An understanding of the existing and future sustainability problems and issues facing the Borough;
- Likely evolution of the baseline without the implementation of the DPD.
- Highlighting how the Borough compares to national and regional trends;
- Enabling the prediction of the potential future effects of the DPD; and
- The SA objectives and indicators which may help to reduce these problems.

METHODOLOGY

3.2 The baseline data consists of a variety of quantitative and qualitative information compiled using a range of sources including:

- The baseline information collated as part of the 2016 SA Scoping Report for the Borough Plan and the 2020 SA Scoping Report for the Town Centres Area Action Plan;
- Geographic information systems data; and
- Numeric or statistical data – from national and local government and agency websites.

3.3 To ensure a practical and focused approach to the collection of baseline information the following criteria were applied:

- 1) Relevance - will the data help assess the potential effects of the DPD?
- 2) Current - is the data the most up to date available?
- 3) Available - is the data set easily accessible and collectable?
- 4) Practical - is the data set easy to understand?

3.4 If the data did not comply with all the criteria listed above, the dataset was omitted from the review. The baseline information is set out in a series of data tables organised under SA and SEA topic in Appendix B. The origins of much of the data is the 2016 SA Scoping Report for the Borough Plan, although only so much of it is relevant to this DPD.

3.5 Nevertheless, where the data set is the same as that in the 2016 report the same reference is used. The data are set out in the same order as the sustainability objectives formulated further on in the document. The baseline data tables contain the following columns:

- **Issue** - the issue under review, e.g. unemployment claimant count;
- **Quantified information** - baseline data for the Borough;
- **Comparators** - national and regional data against which the Nuneaton and Bedworth context can be compared;
- **Trend** - is the baseline situation improving or declining;
- **Data source** - identification of the source of data; and
- **Comments/gaps** - any comments on the dataset and identification of gaps and/or deficiencies in the data.

THE LIKELY EVOLUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT WITHOUT THE DPD

3.6 The SEA Directive requires the likely evolution of the environment without the implementation of the DPD to be identified. Predicting the likely evolution of the environment without the DPD is inherently subjective and hard to predict, particularly in the current prevailing economic and market conditions. However, the sustainability issues and problems identified in Table 3 (in the next chapter) are all likely to continue unabated if this planning policy document is not progressed. However, the contribution that this DPD will have on these issues and problems is limited given the scope and nature of the DPD. The biggest issue with the baseline data is that the vast majority of it does not relate specifically and directly to travellers and gypsies and thus is very general. The exception is that which the Borough Council has commissioned itself, namely the accommodation assessments. Notwithstanding the above, the substantial effect of not progressing the DPD is that the Borough would fail to meet the housing needs of all parts of the community. An inadequate number of pitches has the propensity to lead to unauthorised developments with the negative effects these can have on the environment. There is also potential for overcrowding on existing pitches. Poor housing can lead to commensurate issues relating to education and economic activity.

4.0 IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The identification of sustainability issues (including environmental problems) is an opportunity to define key issues and problems that can be tackled by the DPD and to help develop the SA Framework and DPD options.

METHODOLOGY

- 4.2 The sustainability issues and problems were identified from the review of the policies, plans, programmes (task A1) and the baseline information (task A2). The sustainability issues and problems are presented in Table 3 below. The issues are organised under SA and SEA topic.

Table 3: Sustainability Issues and Problems

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
Economic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unemployment rate (2020) for Nuneaton and Bedworth (3.8%) is lower than the national (4.2%) and the regional (5.2%) average. The economic active rate in Nuneaton and Bedworth (81.6%) and is higher than the national (79%) and regional (77.9%) averages. Average gross weekly pay in Nuneaton and Bedworth (£525.6) is below the national (£586.5) and regional average (£552.5). Nuneaton and Bedworth are situated in the heart of the motorway network and both towns are easily accessible from the M6, M69, M42, M40, M1 and the A5 running north of Nuneaton. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste has traditionally been seen as a by-product of economic activity. A good economic base creates opportunities for the local population and addresses employment issues and increases quality of life. Education qualifications have a direct impact on employment and skill development for the local economy.
Social Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no green spaces in Nuneaton and Bedworth managed to a Green Flag Award Standard. The Borough has a higher crime rate per 1,000 population than the county average (all recorded crimes). The number of people attaining NVQ levels 1 – 5 has increased markedly since 2012. Poorer perceptions of public safety than the county average, but data are now quite aged. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has the highest levels of deprivation in Warwickshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low levels of education affect economic opportunities and thereby income levels, impacting the social status of people. Good access to various services like schools and health facilities reduce chances of social deprivation. Education, skills and unemployment are inter-related, hence should be assessed in a holistic way. Parks and green spaces make an important contribution to improving the quality of life of communities and provide a sense of place for local communities.

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality open spaces also contribute to heritage and culture by providing venues for local festivals and civic celebrations, as well as offering a more varied townscape. A network of accessible high quality open spaces and recreation facilities fulfill an important function in terms of the structure of both urban and rural areas.
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borough has 1 European Site, 2 SSSIs, 3 LNRs, 25 SINC. One of the SSSIs is in favourable condition and the other unfavourable/declining; threat to Ensor's Pool from bio-security risks. Threat to biodiversity from development, land management and climate change. The Borough has the lowest number of local nature reserves in the County. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has a lower accessibility to woodlands than county and regional levels (2013) but has greater accessibility than immediate surrounding areas (2019). Threat to biodiversity from non-native species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diversity of habitats and species improves the quality of people's lives. <p>Open spaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the heritage and urban landscape of the Borough. Contribute to the attraction of the Borough for residents, visitors and potential investors and employees. Improves the sense of wellbeing for both residents and employees. Enhance education and health of residents.
Population and Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borough currently has a relatively large working population (16-60). The population is an ageing one, which is likely to create additional social care needs. Population is predicted to increase. About 55% of the population are Christian, which is lower than the national average. 87.1% of the population in Nuneaton and Bedworth are white, which is higher than England's average. Male and female life expectancy remain below the England average and is one of the lowest in Warwickshire (2010-2014). Significant difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in population size can have a number of adverse effects, including increased pressure on community facilities and infrastructure, increase of traffic and its effects on congestion and pollution (air and water quality) and increased demand for health and other public services. An increase in workforce size could positively affect investment potential and help economic diversity. The benefits of improved human health include a healthy workforce, a reduced burden on social and health services and contributions to the local economy through training and research opportunities.
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No contaminated land entries in the Contaminated Land Register but soil is a finite resource and should be protected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil resources are key to sustaining life and the agricultural economy.

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best and most versatile agricultural land should be protected as a valuable resource. 	
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97% of surface waters in the Humber river basin were classified as chemically good and 95% in the Severn river basin. 15% of surface waters in the Humber river basin were classified as ecologically good and 20% in the Severn river basin. However, for England here has been a decrease in the proportion of surface water bodies in England awarded high or good ecological status since the indicator was first prepared in 2009; the indicator has also declined in the short term, between 2013 and 2018. In 2019 no surface water bodies in England met the 'good chemical status'. A number of weirs, engineered channels and culverted sections of watercourse in Nuneaton and Bedworth are preventing natural processes from improving the river habitat. These create impoundments; promote sediment and siltation deposits which degrade the habitat affecting WFD status, while also creating barriers to fish movement. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has a number of Main River and ordinary watercourses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is resulting in more extreme weather conditions and will heighten flood risk and demands on water resources. Flood risk from watercourses will increase as a result of increasing extreme weather events brought about by climate change. Flood risk is also influenced by upstream land use and watercourse maintenance regimes. New development should pay due regard to supporting the delivery of 'good ecological status', and nil deterioration.
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollutant levels in the Borough have steadily decreased and it is anticipated that this trend will continue. Two AQMAs in Nuneaton both due to vehicular emissions although in both of these the level of exceedance (ug/m³) for NO₂ has decreased from 41 (in 2007) to 31.2 (2018) in the Leicester Road, Gyrotory AQMA and from 55 to 41.1 in the Midland Road to Corporation Street AQMA (2009-2018). Car ownership levels are generally in line with both regional and national averages (2011). The majority of people travel to work by car. The number of residents commuting over 30km in the Borough has increased by a third (2001-2011). A high dependency on private car for commuting results in congestion and negative impacts on air quality. A low volume of public transport use is a major contributor to reduced air quality. Around 4,000 residents are commuting over 30km to work (2011). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality influences human health which affects quality of life. Local residents and businesses experience air quality at the local level, which affects both health and amenity. Increasing public transport use reduces vehicular emissions and in turn CO₂ emissions.
Climatic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide emissions per capita is lower than the national average and has dropped between 2013 and 2017. Trend of dropping carbon dioxide emissions in the Borough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the international, national and local level, climate change is believed to potentially affect the environmental, economic and social aspects of human life. Climate change is likely to lead to extreme weather conditions resulting in a

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
		change in heating and cooling requirements and incidences of water shortage.
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of household waste being recycled and composted, as a general trend, is increasing steadily (2010/11 – 2019/21). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste is recognised as being an opportunity for resource recovery (through re-use and recycling for example).
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two buildings at risk in the Borough which are: Park Farmhouse in Arbury Park and The Tea House in Arbury Park. The borough has a limited number of nationally listed buildings however a number are valued locally. Some of the conservation areas in the Borough require more formal planning and proactive enforcement to ensure the character of the area is maintained. New development should be more reflective of the local distinctiveness of the historic environment and character of the local area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural heritage contributes to the overall diversity and value of the Borough's townscape. A diverse historical environment also provides economic benefits by helping attract new businesses.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional development could place further pressures on the green belt and surrounding landscape. The countryside surrounding the Borough is protected by green belt, area of restraint or countryside designations, which direct development pressures away from sensitive landscapes and help to protect biodiversity. 	

(Note. Information within the table above is derived primarily from Appendix B)

5.0 DEVELOPING THE SA FRAMEWORK

BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The SA (Sustainability Appraisal) Framework provides a structure for assessing, analysing, and comparing the sustainability effects of the DPD. From the contextual review, baseline information, and the subsequent sustainability issues and problems, a set of sustainability objectives have been formulated. These will form the basis of the assessment of the sustainability of the DPD (and any reasonable alternatives). The SA Framework consists of a series of sustainability objectives, criteria, and indicators which have been set out in Table 4. The SA objectives are not set out in order of priority and no weighting is applied.

METHODOLOGY

- 5.2 A brief synopsis of the methodology for preparing the SA Framework is provided below.

Sustainability Objectives

- 5.3 The sustainability objectives which form the basis of the DPD appraisal are broadly based upon the sustainable development objectives set out in the 2016 SA Scoping Report for the Borough Plan (and also the 2020 SA Scoping Report for the Town Centres Area Action Plan). Tweaks have been made to the framework to make it more specific to the Gypsy and Traveller DPD and to reflect updates to the scoping information. The sustainability objectives set out in the SA Framework have been organised under SA and SEA topic for ease of reference.

Criteria

- 5.4 A range of criteria have been developed to provide further clarity and elaboration of the individual sustainability objectives and to assist in assessing the impacts of the DPD. These criteria are to guide the appraisal process, and are not intended to be answered systematically for every element of the DPD (and reasonable alternatives).

Indicators

- 5.5 Indicators to measure and communicate progress towards achieving the sustainability objectives have been established. These indicators will be looked at further in the SA process and used to help form a monitoring framework. One of the matters that has come out of updating the data contained within the 2016 SA Scoping Report is that many indicators are either no longer collected or are collected in a

different format. This reduces the usefulness of the indicators because comparisons and trends over time cannot be satisfactorily observed.

- 5.6 Therefore, when the monitoring framework is developed consideration will be given to ensuring indicators are used that can be collected by the Borough Council or have a longevity in their use and collection by external organisations. In brackets after each indicator firstly the current source of that information is supplied and secondly then the reference for that information is presented which refers either to data contained in Appendix B of this report or an indicator collected as part of the monitoring of the current adopted Borough Plan. The one issue found with the indicators is that those for water quality (references C/1 and C/2 in Appendix B) appear to be reported only at a national level and their use would not appropriately reflect the situation in the Borough. Dates provided in Appendix B reflect when data published in this report was accessed. If this published date is not recent then this reflects that no newer data is available not that the data source has not been accessed subsequent to the published date.

Table 4: SA Framework

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
Economic Factors		
Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	Will it meet the employment needs of the local community?	% of working age people in employment (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/1].
	Will it help diversify the economy?	Average gross weekly pay (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/3]. Business deaths and births (ons.gov.uk) [ref. A/4].
	Will it support small businesses?	
	Will it maintain a balanced mix of development?	
Social Factors		
Provide decent housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	Will it promote a range of housing types and tenure?	Affordable dwellings completed (NBBC data) [refs. H2b and H2c]. Average house prices (landregistry.data.gov.uk) [ref. B/3a].
	Will it maintain and enhance existing facilities?	% of workforce qualified to NVQ 3+ (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. B/10].
Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	Will it put unacceptable pressure on existing services and community facilities?	People of working age in employment (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/1].
	Will it improve access to local services and facilities?	% of population of working age claiming key benefits (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/2].
	Will it ensure that education and skills infrastructure meet projected future demand and need?	Employment rate (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/1].
	Will it reduce inequalities in education and skills across the Borough?	Index of local deprivation (gov.uk) [ref. B/7].
Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	Will it promote the reduction of crime rates?	Recorded robberies; burglaries; vehicle crimes percentage (data.warwickshire.gov.uk) [ref. B/8].
	Will it encourage the adoption of principles to 'design out' crime in housing and employment sites?	
Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	Will it reduce poverty and exclusion in those areas most effected?	Wage/income levels- gross weekly pay (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/3].
Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational	Will it ensure that facilities and locations for cultural activities are protected?	Leisure floor space (NBBC data) [ref. DS2c].

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
opportunities the Borough can offer	Will it protect and create high quality or valued recreational spaces and avoid erosion of recreational function?	Change to open space (NBBC data) [ref. HS6c].
Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	Will it require good urban design to create attractive, high quality environments where people will choose to live, work and invest?	New residential and commercial developments integrating Secure By Design principles (NBBC data) [ref. BE3d].
Biodiversity		
To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	Will it protect and enhance species, habitats and sites at risk?	Development causing habitat net losses (NBBC data) [ref. NE3b].
	Will it protect and enhance the natural environment, whether designated or not, including habitats, species, landscapes and controlled waters, particularly maintaining European sites, SSSIs and LNRs to a favorable standard?	Development causing a loss of LBAP habitats and species (NBBC data) [ref. NE3c].
	Will it support development that incorporates improvements to wildlife habitats?	Planning permission granted on designated statutory sites and sites with high biodiversity distinctiveness (NBBC data) [ref. NE3d].
	Will it increase access to green spaces?	
	Will it contribute to adaptation to climate change and ecological networks?	
Population and Human Health		
Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	Will it diminish inequalities in mortality, health and wellbeing across the Borough?	Mortality rates - all and from heart disease and stroke, and cancer (fingertips.phe.org.uk) [refs. I/4, I/5 and I/6].
	Will it promote healthy lifestyles and opportunities for exercise?	Life expectancy at birth (ons.gov.uk) [ref. I/1].
	Will it promote opportunities to participate in sport?	Change to open space (NBBC data) [ref. HS6c].
	Will it protect, provide and enhance the provision of quality open space?	Parks/open spaces attaining 'Green Flag' status (NBBC data).
	Will it prevent noise and light pollution?	
Soil		
To protect and improve soil quality	Will it minimise development on Greenfield land?	Land on brownfield land register (NBBC data).
	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Land on contaminated land register (NBBC data).
	Will it reduce the quantity of contaminated land in the Borough?	

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
Water		
Use natural resources such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	Will it promote the balance between water supply and demand?	No satisfactory indicator identified, current ones are too broad.
	Will it encourage water efficiency and conservation?	
	Will it minimise adverse effects in ground and surface water quality?	
	Will it protect and enhance the quality of watercourses?	
Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	Will it avoid developments in areas being at risk from fluvial, sewer or groundwater flooding?	The number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of Environment Agency on grounds of flood risk (NBBC data) [ref. NE4a].
	Will it provide habitat creation?	
	Will it support the connection of blue corridors?	
Air		
Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	Pollutant levels (NBBC data) [ref. E/1].
	Will it reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	Number of AQMAs (NBBC data) [ref. E/2].
Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	Will it focus development in the major urban areas?	Proportion of adults walking for travel (gov.uk) [ref. E/6].
	Will it promote compact, mixed-use developments with good accessibility to local facilities and service that reduce the need to travel?	Proportion of adults cycling for travel (gov.uk) [ref. E/6].
	Will it reduce the number and length of journeys made by car?	
	Will it promote alternative, more sustainable modes of transport to the car (including walking and cycling) through location of housing, employment sites, services and facilities, and appropriate infrastructure for sustainable modes of transport?	
Climatic Factors		
Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	Carbon dioxide emissions by sector and per capita (gov.uk) [ref. G/1].

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
	Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources, including by micro-generation, CHP, district heating and transportation?	
Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial, and industrial sources	Will it contribute to the creation of a low carbon economy and minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources?	Carbon dioxide emissions by sector and per capita (gov.uk) [ref. G/1].
	Will it promote the adoption of climate change adaptation and climate proofing principles in planning and design?	
	Will it promote sustainable urban drainage systems?	
Material Assets		
Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling, and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	Will it reduce waste arising (household and commercial)?	LACW recycled and composted (NBBC data) [refs. J/1 and J/3].
	Will it increase recycling and composting rates and encourage easily accessible recycling systems?	
	Will it promote re-use of resources?	
To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	Will it encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings?	Housing developments on previously developed land (NBBC data) [no ref. but reported in AMR].
	Will it encourage development which makes more efficient use of land; and seek greater intensity of development at places with good public transport accessibility?	
Cultural heritage		
To conserve and enhance the historic environment	Will it conserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	Number of listed buildings (Grade I and II*) at risk (historicengland.org.uk) [ref. K/1]. Loss of designated historic assets (NBBC data) [ref. BE4b].
Landscape		
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	Will it enhance and manage the character and appearance of the Borough's landscapes, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place?	Development given planning permission in highly valued landscape areas (NBBC data) [ref. NE5a].

6.0 METHODS FOR APPRAISAL

DEFINING WHAT IS A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT

- 6.1 Once the SA Framework had been created the next part of the process was to assess the draft plan (and reasonable alternatives) against the SA objectives. This included consideration of different strategies, sites and policies.
- 6.2 A combination of expert judgement, analysis of baseline data, and the definitions set out below have been used to judge the potential significance of effects. When determining the likely significant effects the following criteria have been used:
- How valuable and vulnerable is the area that is being impacted?
 - What is the duration and how probable, frequent, long lasting and reversible are the effects?
 - What is the magnitude and spatial scale of the effect?
 - What is the cumulative nature of the effects? These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium, and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.
- 6.3 Assessing significance is the product of several factors: the value of the environmental resource affected, the magnitude of the impact, and the likelihood of effects occurring. A significant effect can arise from a minor impact on a resource of national value or a major impact on a resource of local value. In addition, the accumulation of non-significant effects may give rise to an overall significant effect.
- 6.2 The following questions are relevant in evaluating the significance of potential environmental effects:
- Is the effect positive or negative?
 - Which risk groups are affected and in what way?
 - Is the effect reversible or irreversible?
 - Does the effect occur over the short, medium, or long term?
 - Is the effect continuous or temporary? Does it increase or decrease with time? Is it of local, regional, national, or international importance?
 - Are health standards or environmental objectives threatened?

- Are mitigating measures available and is it reasonable to require these?

6.3 The following definitions have been used in the assessments:

Duration of Effects

- Short-term Less than two years;
- Medium-term Two to five years;
- Long-term Five to twenty years;
- Permanent Greater than twenty years.

Nature of Effects

- Positive effects - effects that have a beneficial influence on the receptor;
- Negative effects - effects that have an adverse influence on the receptor;
- Direct effects - effects that are caused by activities which are an integral part of the plan's objectives, proposals, and/or policy;
- Indirect effects - effects that are due to activities that are not part of the plan's objectives, proposals, and/or policy;
- Primary effects - the first effect of a plan's objectives, proposals, and/or policy;
- Secondary effects - effects that are a consequence of a primary effect of the plan's objectives, proposals, and/or policy;
- Combined or interactive effects – combined effects or interactive effects are the result of impact interactions between the plan's objectives, proposal, and/or policy. Assessment of the individual plan's objectives, proposals, and/or policy effects may be insignificant but combined the effects can have an overall significant impact;
- Cumulative effects - cumulative effects are the result of the interaction between effects associated with the plan's objectives, proposals, and/or policy.

Scoring of effects

Table 5: Seven-point scale for assessing and visualising effects

Score	Description
++	Option likely to result in a significant positive effect
+	Option likely to result in a positive effect
0	Neutral (neither positive or negative significant effect)
?	The impact between the option and SA objective is uncertain
-	No relationship
-	Option likely to result in a negative effect
--	Option likely to result in a significant negative effect

The final scoring for each of the options will be based on available information and professional judgment.

7.0 ASSESSING ISSUES AND OPTIONS

- 7.1 As explained in Chapter 6.0, once the SA objectives have been created the first part of the assessment is to test the DPD’s vision and objectives against the SA Framework (i.e. the SA objectives). This is a simpler test than the seven point scale of Table 5 and is based on broad compatibility (or not).
- 7.2 Following the compatibility appraisal, the next stage is to explore issues and options for the draft Plan. In the case of the Gypsy and Traveller Sites DPD, the key issues relate to the following:
- The amount of provision to be made; *and*
 - Where new provision should be provided.
- 7.3 This section sets out the options that have been considered by the Council, and explains which are determined to be reasonable (and therefore have been the subject of appraisal against the SA Framework).

ASSESSMENT OF VISION & OBJECTIVES

- 7.4 Table 6 below sets out the Sustainability Appraisal objectives used for the assessment. Whereas Tables 7 and 8 present the vision and the objectives of the DPD, respectively.

Table 6: Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)
2). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments
3). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer
7). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters

9). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services
10). To protect and improve soil quality
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents
14). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land
19). To conserve and enhance the historic environment
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes

Table 7: DPD Vision

DPD Vision
The vision for this DPD is for the needs of the travelling community in and visiting the borough to be provided with sufficient pitches so that they can live, work, and rest in the borough. Pitches will be well located and integrated into the local community providing good access to essential services.

Table 8: DPD Objectives

DPD Objectives
Objective 1 - to provide sufficient pitches for the needs of the travelling community.
Objective 2 - to provide provision in sustainable locations with good access to local services.
Objective 3 - to provide provision in such a way that the local environment is not significantly degraded.

Table 9: Testing of the DPD's vision & objectives against the SA objectives

SA Objectives	DPD Vision	DPD Objectives		
		1	2	3
1	?	?	?	?
2	✓	✓	?	?
3	✓	?	✓	?
4	?	?	?	?
5	?	?	?	?
6	?	?	?	?
7	?	?	?	?
8	?	?	?	✓
9	?	?	✓	?
10	?	?	?	?
11	?	?	?	?
12	?	?	?	✓
13	?	?	✓	?
14	?	?	?	?
15	?	?	?	?
16	?	?	✓	?
17	?	?	?	?
18	?	?	?	?
19	?	?	?	✓
20	?	?	?	✓

Compatible ✓
 Incompatible x
 No clear relationship ?

7.5 The outcome of the assessment of the vision for the DPD is that for nearly all of the SA objectives the assessment comes out as 'no clear relationship'. This is to be expected given the extremely high level of a vision and the inherent uncertainties that this involves. However, where the outcome is 'compatible' this is for the key objectives of providing decent and affordable housing and equitable access to services. What is more crucial is that there are no obvious incompatible elements.

7.6 The result of the assessment in Table 9 is that there are no obvious incompatibilities between the objectives of the DPD and those objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal. There are a lot of cases where the compatibility between the DPD objectives and the SA objectives results in no clear relationship being capable of being identified. This is because so many of the effects will not be clear until such time that the pitches are identified in the later versions of the DPD.

- 7.7 Where the DPD's objectives perform well is in relation to housing, access to services, and protection of environmental attributes in the Borough; which are all directly referenced in the DPD objectives.

EXPLORING REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Addressing need for Gypsies and Travellers

- 7.8 A reasonable starting point for determining an appropriate level of provision is the existing Local Plan policies.
- 7.9 Policies DS4 'Overall development needs' and H3 'Gypsies and Travellers' set out the need for new pitches by 2031/2032 to be at least 39 residential and 5 transit pitches. This is considered to be a reasonable alternative given that it represents the current policy position.
- 7.10 A new assessment of accommodation needs was produced in 2021, which updated the need for new pitches to those published in the Borough Plan. The new GTAA advises that with the current occupied and vacant pitches within the borough there is a need for 16 additional residential and no transit pitches to cater for those who meet the definition of travellers. This is a change of 23 residential pitches and 5 transit pitches from those figures published in the Borough Plan (both decreasing). Given that this evidence is more up to date, it is also considered a reasonable alternative with regards to the level of provision.
- 7.11 The Council identified four options for growth / delivery of gypsy and traveller pitches based around these two figures.
1. Provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches as set out in the adopted Borough Plan (39 residential and 5 transit to 2031 / 2032).
 2. Provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches as set out in the more recent GTAA (2021) (16 residential and no transit through to 2036 / 2037).
 3. Provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches intermediate to options 1 and 2 above.
 4. Provide a number of gypsy and traveller pitches above that set out in option 1 above.

7.12 Relying purely on turnover to meet needs was considered as an option but determined to be unreasonable as this would create uncertainty and not be a proactive approach to provision.

Location of sites

7.13 With regards to the location of sites/pitches, the Council explored a range of sources:

- Within existing site boundaries (i.e. intensification);
- Adjacent to existing sites (i.e. extensions);
- New sites in the urban area; and
- New sites in the Green Belt.

7.14 A limited number of opportunity sites were identified as reasonable options, but the GTAA indicated that there is potential for an additional 11-13 pitches to be provided through site expansion or intensification. This is a reasonable option with regards to the location of sites, but the Council wished to explore other locational options in the absence of any further identified site options. This would at least give an indication of the potential effects if different hierarchical approaches were taken with regards to location (though would likely mean that limited site allocations would be made, and there would be a reliance on a criteria based policy).

7.15 The 'hierarchy' options for locating sites identified at this stage were as follows:

- a) Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted area of existing sites and/or adjacent to these sites, then based on walking distances to services, and then by existing Policy H3.
- b) Seek to allocate new pitches based on walking distances to services and then by existing Policy H3.
- c) Seek to allocate new pitches using existing Policy H3 only.
- d) Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted site area of existing sites, then adjacent to these existing pitches, then based on walking distances to services. Use existing Policy H3 only once sites have been allocated by any of the other means and then only if insufficient has been allocated.

Assumptions

- 7.16 In the absence of knowing exactly where sites would be located under each of the approaches, there was a great deal of uncertainty relating to the options. Assumptions have to be made about the likely location of sites under each approach. Where existing sites are being prioritised, it is possible to identify the location of these and make assumptions about the ability for intensification and expansion. For sites based on walking distances to services, one would assume that these would need to be based in the urban areas, but this creates uncertainty about delivery as no specific sites have been identified. Beyond this, Policy H3 would support development in locations without major constraints. Realistically, given the supply of land in the Borough, it is probable that these would be peripheral urban sites, that still have a degree of accessibility to services, but perhaps not on foot.

Travelling show peoples accommodation

- 7.17 The Borough Plan and the current accommodation assessment indicate that there is no requirement for additional pitches for travelling showpeople. The current site for showpeople at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton is underutilised. Therefore, no reasonable options for the provision of this type of pitch are proposed.
- 7.18 It is proposed that Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road site should be safeguarded by policy from alternative uses, including from non-showpeople traveller pitches.
- 7.19 The alternative of not safeguarding this site is considered to be unreasonable given that it is the only site of its type in Warwickshire and is important to the County's provision of traveller accommodation.

APPRAISAL OF THE REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

- 7.20 Table 10 below presents a summary of the scoring for the options for providing new pitches; the full scoring can be viewed in the tables in Appendix C. There are four options for each topic, the topics being the number of pitches to provide and the criteria for locating new pitches.
- 7.21 With regards to the number of pitches, the only positive effect for each option is for 'housing', whereas potential negative effects are predicted because new pitches are likely to be provided on sites outside of the urban areas. There is little to differentiate the options, as in all cases the minimum needs would be provided for at least, and the precise location of sites is unknown. However, it is possible to determine at this broad level that the potential for negative environmental effects is greater for Option 4 which involves the highest level of provision. No mitigation is identified at this broad level, as this would be site specific given the nature of the DPD.
- 7.22 With regards to the locational strategy, Option B (followed by Option C) would provide the greater number of positive effects, due to the emphasis on walking distances to services and/or Policy H3 of the Borough Plan which also emphasises the need for access to services. However, this could be at the expense of being able to find suitable sites for allocation (resulting in less certainty over the positive effects relating to housing). These options could also be more likely to lead to development on greenfield land outside the built up areas.
- 7.23 Whilst Options A and D do not give rise to as wide a range of positive effects, they score more positively in relation to the avoidance of negative effects by focusing on existing sites in the first instance.
- 7.24 Of all of these options none is clearly more sustainable than another, they all have their merits and their detractions.

RATIONALE FOR SELECTING THE PREFERRED APPROACH

- 7.25 The Council's preferred approach is most closely aligned to Option 2 and Option D. The Council's reasons for selecting these is summarised below:
- Option 2 makes use of the most recently available data and is based on a higher interview rate than the previously undertaken assessment of need.

- Option D allows for the consideration of the permitted site area of existing sites first (and in isolation), however, 'adjacent' changed to 'adjoining'.

Table 10: Summary of scoring of the long term effects of the options for the provision of new gypsy and traveller pitches

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Numbers of New Pitches				Location of Pitches			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++
3	-	-	-	-	+	++	+	+
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	?	0	?	?	0
6	?	?	?	-	?	?	?	?
7	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	+
8	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	0	++	+	0
10	-	?	?	-	?	?	?	?
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
13	?	?	?	?	0	+	0	0
14	-	-	-	--	-	++	-	-
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
17	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0
18	-	?	?	-	0	-	-	0
19	?	?	?	-	?	?	?	?
20	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-

- ++ Option more likely to result in a significant positive effect
- + Option more likely to result in a positive effect
- 0 Neutral (neither positive or negative significant effect)
- ? The impact between the option and SA objective is uncertain
- / No relationship
- Option more likely to result in a negative effect
- Option more likely to result in a significant negative effect

8.0 APPRAISAL OF THE DRAFT DPD

- 8.1 This Chapter sets out an appraisal of the draft DPD considered ‘as a whole’. This is important to ensure that the interactions between the different Plan policies are captured. Appraisal findings are presented against each SA Objective, along with recommendations where appropriate. The methods for identifying effects are set out in Section 6, drawing on a range of factors to determine significance.
- 8.2 The DPD Policies are replicated below for ease of reference, followed by a map of the site allocations (Figure 1).

DPD POLICIES

- **GT1:** Sets out the overall need for residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers (at least 11 in total)
 - The following levels of development will be planned for and provided within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough between 2021/22 and 2036/37:
 - At least 6 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2025/26; and
 - At least a further 5 permanent residential pitches beyond those required by 2025/26 so that, in total, at least 11 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2036/37.
- **GT2:** Sets out the strategy for delivering new gypsy and traveller pitches, with a hierarchy of priorities.
 - Planning permission will be granted for new gypsy and traveller pitches subject to compliance with other policies of the development plan and in the following priority land uses:
 1. within the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites;
 2. then land adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites;
 3. then land within 1.6 kilometres of appropriate services, such as schools, GP surgeries, shops, and these services being capable of being accessed safely by foot.
 - If there is insufficient provision to meet the minimum needs identified in Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need then extant Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers of the Borough Plan will be used to determine the acceptability of the new development.

- **GT3:** Allocates three sites with accompanying key development requirements:
(GTSA1 - Sunrise Cottage, GTSA2 - The Old Nursery, GTSA3 - Winter Oak)
 - Planning permission will be granted for new gypsy and traveller pitches at the following sites and as denoted with a solid red line on the accompanying site plans:
 - GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage for three additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.
 - GTSA2 – The Old Nursery for five to six new pitches within the site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.
 - GTSA3 - Winter Oak for six additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.

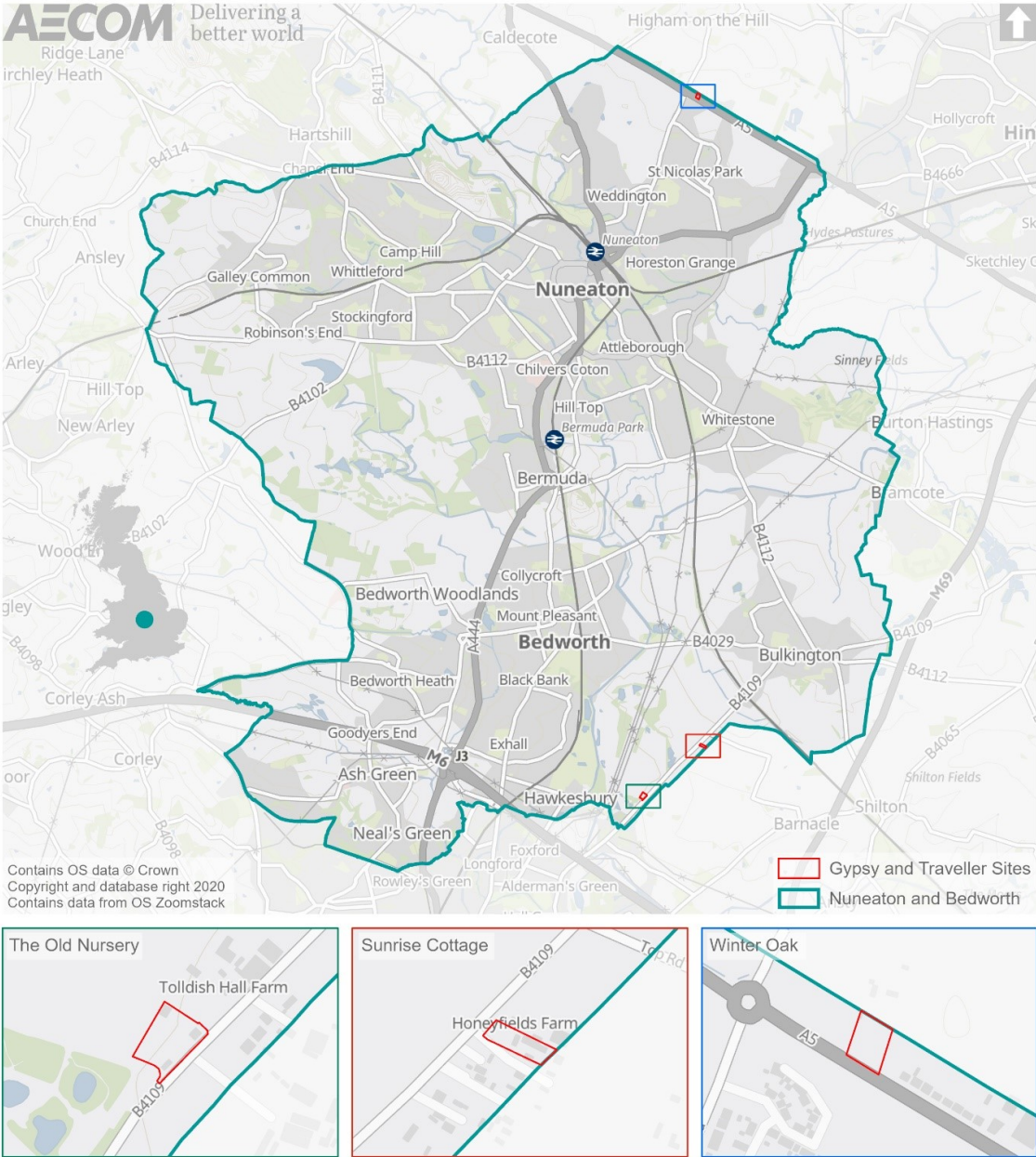
- Key Development Requirements- Planning applications at the allocated sites shall contain the details as set out below:
 - GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage
 - Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres.
 - Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway.
 - Preliminary Ecological Assessment.
 - GTSA2 – The Old Nursery
 - Closure of the northern access within the site.
 - Access to be made in and out of the site from the southern access within the site.
 - Configuration of an access that allows for sufficient manoeuvring room for any vehicles entering/exiting the site.
 - Any gates within the access to be setback sufficient distance to allow any vehicle entering the site to exit the highway completely whilst the gates are opened or closed.
 - Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres.
 - Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway.
 - Landscaping of the site boundary to soften the appearance of the pitches from external views.
 - Preliminary Ecological Assessment.
 - Retention of existing boundary vegetation.
 - Provision of communal play area within the site.

- GTSA3 – Winter Oak
 - Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway.
 - Preliminary Ecological Assessment.
 - Retention of existing boundary vegetation.
- **GT4:** Safeguards Spinney Lane/ Whittleford Road for use by travelling showpeople
 - The travelling showpeople site at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton as denoted on plan GTSA4 with a solid red line will be safeguarded for use by travelling showpeople.
 - Alternative uses will be permitted if it is proven that either there is no longer a requirement for travelling showpeople accommodation or that an alternative site for travelling showpeople is available within Warwickshire.

Reconsidering options

- 8.3 Given that some of the sites being proposed for allocation are in the Green Belt, it is reasonable to explore whether there are alternative sites that could be brought forward first. However, no other sites have been proposed through the call for sites process, and there are no other opportunity sites. Therefore, there are no other reasonable alternatives.
- 8.4 With regards to strategic options, the only other alternative would be not to allocate one or more of the sites and to rely more heavily on turnover. This would essentially be a continuation of the existing position, and not be a proactive approach to the provision of needs. Therefore, this approach was considered to be unreasonable by the Council.

Figure 1: Allocated sites for permanent Gypsy pitches



ECONOMY

1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private).

- 8.5 The scale of growth would not be likely to promote any significant increase in footfall in local shops and services, nor increase the viability of the delivery of additional shops and services to support additional residents. The Old Nursery and Sunrise Cottage sites are broadly located in areas with relatively poor access to employment sites, and as such factors such as commuting distances and ease of access to employment options may see some negative effects (though Gypsy and Traveller Communities often have alternative forms of employment). Whilst the Winter Oak site could also be considered to be broadly inaccessible as a location in relation to shops and services, the Harrowbrook Industrial Estate is located 1.5 miles away along the A5, making it relatively accessible and offering a range of employment options. Considering the scale and location of growth, no significant effects would be expected to be seen individually or cumulatively. Neutral effects would be expected in terms of generating economic growth/Gross Value Added (GVA) in the surrounding areas as well as in terms of accessibility to employment from The Old Nursery and Sunrise Cottage sites. Some positive effects might be seen from the accessibility of the Winter Oak site to employment (despite the employment being in a neighbouring authority and not necessarily attractive to the communities in question), though the magnitude of this would be minimal. Overall, mixed neutral and some slight positive effects are predicted.

Recommendations

- 8.6 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects in terms of the economy.

HOUSING

2). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments.

- 8.7 Each of the three allocated sites would help to provide suitable land for accommodating the housing needs of existing and future Gypsy and Traveller communities. The fact that the proposed sites are functionally related to existing Gypsy and Traveller sites means that community integration is likely as well as the sites having the appropriate facilities to support residents, or to expand to support additional residents. Significant positive effects are predicted.

Recommendations

- 8.8 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects. The scope for additional pitches exists provided that the policy criteria are met, so there is already flexibility within the Plan for further provision if necessary.

EQUALITY

3). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location.

- 8.9 Providing suitable land to accommodate the residential needs of Gypsy and Traveller communities is broadly considered to be positive in terms of ensuring that those with alternative living arrangements have their needs met in the Nuneaton and Bedworth area. That said, the locations of the growth (some of which are extensions of existing Gypsy and Traveller sites) may embed a pattern whereby sites to accommodate such growth are not broadly considered to be as accessible to services, facilities and opportunities as comparative housing sites within the built-up area. As such, some mixed effects are likely. Significant positive effects are linked to providing appropriate space for the needs of Gypsy and Traveller communities (in locations that these communities find appropriate); however some negative effects are attributed to the less than ideal accessibility of these sites.

Recommendations

- 8.10 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects. The accessibility of sites is difficult to mitigate as the scale of growth will not support infrastructure improvements.

CRIME

4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.

- 8.11 The site allocations, their intended use, scale, and locations are not related to the theme of crime and are unlikely to reduce its prevalence, nor fear of it, or antisocial behaviour. There is no clear relationship.

Recommendations

- 8.12 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects.

DEPRIVATION

5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.

- 8.13 All of the allocated sites are situated within areas which fall within the 30% least deprived areas of the country (with the Winter Oak site falling within the 10% least deprived) (according to the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation). As such, the allocation of the three sites, especially considering their small scale, would be unlikely to lead to any effects upon deprivation in the immediate surrounding areas of the wider areas of Nuneaton and Bedworth. Neutral effects are predicted.

Recommendations

- 8.14 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects.

RECREATION

6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer.

- 8.15 Whilst the scale of the allocated sites would be unlikely to lead to the delivery of any additional publicly accessible recreational spaces, the sites are of a size which would be expected to be able to meet the day-to-date recreational needs of residents, especially younger children who may not participate in formal sports. This is reinforced through the requirement for The Old Nursery site to provide a communal play area within the site. The locations of the sites might see some more negative effects relating to poor accessibility to existing formal sports and recreation facilities, including formalised green spaces which may provide opportunities for recreation. Overall, some limited space is likely to be available on sites to provide for some informal, day-to-day recreational needs, however there is likely to be some limitations in terms of access to formal facilities and there would be little chance of the sites leading to additional provisions. On balance, some minor negative effects are likely.

Recommendations

- 8.16 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects.

SENSE OF PLACE

7). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality-built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.

- 8.17 The nature of the allocated sites (which are all on land which has seen some previous development or is already at least partly in use accommodating Gypsy and Traveller communities) is likely to mean that the sites would not lead to any significant effects upon this sustainability topic. To reinforce this, the policy supports measures which would reduce the impact of the site allocations on local place-making. This can be seen for example where policy seeks to ensure that bins are not stored within the highway, or where GTSA2 offers support for measures to reduce

the impact of the site on local landscaping and quality of place. As a result minor positive effects are predicted.

Recommendations

- 8.18 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters.

- 8.19 None of the sites overlap with, or are within close proximity to designated wildlife assets, making effects upon biodiversity unlikely. To add to this, the sites are all in active use currently and as such, it is unlikely that any protected species would be negatively affected by some small-scale additional uses of the sites. Recreational pressures from the allocations would also be unlikely to lead to effects upon nearby flora and fauna, largely due to the small scale of the sites and lack of nearby/functionally connected wildlife sites. The sites do not functionally connect to any inland waters. Neutral effects are predicted.

Recommendations

- 8.20 The policy could be strengthened by encouraging features within the sites which are beneficial for supporting habitat creation and connectivity within existing ecosystems. This could come in the form of planting, encouraging re-wilding on-site, or ensuring any boundaries of the site are permeable for wildlife. It would also help demonstrate that a net gain in biodiversity can be achieved on existing new small-scale sites of a similar nature.

HEALTH

9). *Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services.*

- 8.21 The scale of these sites would be unlikely to increase the viability of any additional infrastructures (such as green infrastructure or healthcare facilities) which might promote positive health and wellbeing outcomes; as such, neutral effects would be predicted in this respect. The locations of the site allocations are unlikely to promote active travel; this is because, whilst the distances to some facilities and services may be considered relatively accessible by bicycle, all of the sites are situated on main roads making active travel a less appealing option. This is more pronounced as an issue for The Old Nursery and Sunrise Cottage sites. Each of the sites would be able to access nearby health facilities, but this might not be possible on foot. Overall, some minor negative effects are predicted.

Recommendations

- 8.22 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects.

SOIL QUALITY

10). *To protect and improve soil quality.*

- 8.23 In terms of the broad locations of site allocations, The Old Nursery and Sunrise Cottage sites are situated within Grade 3 agricultural land according to the provisional (pre-1988) dataset. This leaves some uncertainty as to whether the land in question is likely to be considered 'best and more versatile'; more up-to-date surveying could help to provide clarity. The Winter Oak falls within Grade 2 agricultural land according to the provisional dataset; however, more recent surveying has actually revealed that this land is more likely to be considered Grade 3b, making it less valuable for agricultural purposes. Whilst the general areas of these sites adhere to the above in relation to the value of the soil, their current uses make future agricultural uses inherently unlikely or attractive. Further development of

these sites or continued/expanded current uses would, therefore, be unlikely to lead to any significant effects. Neutral effects are predicted.

Recommendations

- 8.24 The policies could support small scale food growing on site which would help to use any soil resources in a productive manor.

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment.

- 8.25 The small scale of the sites and existing land uses on and around the sites should mean that there should not be any significant upgrades to water management infrastructure to serve the increased number of pitches. As such, existing water management systems are likely to be embedded for future use by new residents. In terms of other natural resources, the scale of the sites would be unlikely to lead to significant effects in relation to the sterilisation of potential mineral deposits. The scale of the growth would be unlikely to necessitate or increase viability of new and improved resource efficiency measures nor would it be expected to significantly reduce any future potential to extract minerals. As such, neutral effects are predicted.

Recommendations

- 8.26 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects.

WATER

12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas.

- 8.27 None of the sites are identified as being at risk of flooding from fluvial sources. In relation to surface water flood risk, the sites are unlikely to see any change of form in terms of the permeability of the surfaces and as such, existing heightened surface water flood risk related to developed and partially developed land would be expected to be continued. The scale of the sites and anticipated small-scale of any development works on the sites mean that water pollution would not be anticipated in relation to the allocation of these sites. Considering the above, neutral effects are predicted.

Recommendations

- 8.28 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely to offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects.

SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL

13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents.

- 8.29 The location of the allocated sites would be unlikely to promote sustainable modes of transport; there are not any nearby public transport access nodes and the sites are situated on roads which do not offer good quality active travel routes. The sites are also located relatively far from shops and services, making travel by active means less appealing. Considering the scale of the sites, this would be unlikely to deliver sufficient funding to deliver any additional services of infrastructure which could support sustainable travel. Given the small scale of development involved, only minor negative effects are predicted.

Recommendations

- 8.30 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects. It will be difficult to encourage active travel without improvements to active travel routes from the sites.

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

14). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car.

- 8.31 The locations of the sites are broadly considered to be outside / at the periphery of the existing urban areas and generally not accessible to existing social infrastructure. As such, in order to access essential shops and services, a degree of car dependency is likely. The intensification of existing sites should mean that existing drainage, waste collection and access arrangements can be taken advantage if though. Overall, minor negative effects are predicted.

Recommendations

- 8.32 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects.

ENERGY

15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency.

- 8.33 The allocation of the three sites would be unlikely to lead to any increase in per capita energy usage. The scale of the sites would be unlikely to lead to any increased viability of providing new energy generation or efficiency measures which would benefit existing and future residents. Considering the above, neutral effects are predicted.

Recommendations

- 8.34 The site-specific policies could support the installation of small-scale renewable energy generation measures.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.

- 8.35 As discussed under objective number 15, the sites would be unlikely to deliver any energy efficiency or generation measures which could reduce the operational emissions linked to the sites and their future occupation. Similarly, as discussed under objective 13, the location and scale of growth would not be anticipated to lead to any increased provision or uptake of sustainable transport choices. Providing permanent pitches is positive in respect of reducing the need for transitory living though (which could reduce emissions from travel). Neutral effects are predicted overall.

Recommendations

- 8.36 The site-specific policies could support the installation of small-scale renewable energy generation measures.

WASTE AND RECYCLING

17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible.

- 8.37 Whilst the scale and location of the allocated sites would be unlikely to lead to any significant effects upon waste and recycling, the fact that the sites would see extensions of existing uses or minimal material changes to the physical make-up of the land should mean that minimal waste is created during construction phases. The

policy's requirements to ensure that waste storage is contained within the sites should help to minimise any potential amenity related issues relating to the site's operational waste. There should also be existing collection arrangements in place. Minor positive effects are anticipated overall.

Recommendations

- 8.38 Support and encourage the use of recycling and composting facilities on site.

LAND USE

18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land.

- 8.39 The nature of these sites on mostly, or completely previously developed land should mean that minor positive effects arise for this sustainability topic.

Recommendations

- 8.40 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely to offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

19). To conserve and enhance the historic environment.

- 8.41 None of the sites are considered to be significantly constrained by the historic environment. The Sunrise Cottage and Winter Oak sites are entirely unconstrained and as such would not affect any heritage assets, their settings, or any historic character of surrounding areas.
- 8.42 Whilst The Old Nursery site is 70 metres from a Grade II listed building, an existing row of trees should screen the site from view from the listed cottage. As such, no significant effects are predicted to the asset or its setting. Overall, neutral effects are predicted at individual sites and cumulatively.

Recommendations

8.43 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely to offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects.

LANDSCAPE

20). *To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes.*

8.44 The location, scale and current land uses of the sites would not be expected to lead to any significant effects upon the surrounding landscape, nor affect distant views. To add to this, The Old Nursery site (which due to a change of use may arguably be expected to see the most alteration to the landscape out of all three sites (though this is still minimal)), encourages screening to soften the appearance of the pitches from external views; helping to mitigate any potential effects. Overall, neutral effects are predicted.

Recommendations

8.45 No recommendations have been provided as the scale and location of the sites would be unlikely offer the potential for more pronounced positive effects.

SUMMARY OF PLAN EFFECTS

Table 11: Summary of the effects of the DPD

SA Objective	Summary of effects	
1.Economy	Mainly neutral effects / limited relationship. However, some minor positive effects due to the proximity of Winter Oak site to employment.	+
2.Housing	Significant positive effects through the allocation of sites to meet identified housing needs for specific communities.	++
3.Equality	Mixed effects are recorded. On one hand, significant positives due to meeting the needs of an ethnic minority group. However, minor negative effects due to a pattern of poor accessibility being maintained.	++
		-
4.Crime	Neutral effects, as there is no clear relationship with this SA Objective.	0
5. Deprivation	Neutral effects as there is no link between the allocated sites, supporting policies and locations experiencing multiple deprivation.	0
6.Recreation	Minor negative effects as there may be limited access to formal open	-

SA Objective	Summary of effects	
	space at the allocated sites	
7.Sense of place	Minor positive effects as the allocations promote intensification of existing sites and management of amenity impacts.	+
8.Natural Environment	Neutral effects as there are no direct links or secondary effects likely on designated habitats or locally important habitats.	0
9.Health	Minor negative effects as the sites are unlikely to promote active lifestyles and are not ideally located to health facilities. Minor positives, as having a settled community is beneficial for wellbeing.	+
		-
10.Soil quality	Neutral effects. The sites are very small scale, and despite being classified as Grade 3 agricultural land, they are already in use.	0
11. Resource efficiency	Neutral effects. Sites are very small scale and opportunities for higher efficiency are limited.	0
12.Water	Neutral effects are predicted as none of the sites are at significant risk of flooding, nor is water pollution likely.	0
13.Sustainable Travel	Minor negative effects as the sites are not attractive for walking and cycling.	-
14. Existing Infrastructure	The sites can make use of existing infrastructure for drainage, roads, and waste collection. Though social infrastructure is not all ideally located, it can still be accessed. Therefore, neutral effects.	0
15.Energy	Neutral effects given the small magnitude of effects and limited relationship between the objective and the Plan policies.	0
16. Climate change mitigation	Neutral effect. Though sites could encourage car travel, it also provides a permanent accommodation for travellers, reducing the amount of transit travelling. Limited opportunities to minimise energy usage.	0
17.Waste and recycling	Minor positive effects as policies require adequate waste storage, and existing sites should benefit from existing collection regimes.	+
18.Land use	Minor positive effects due to the avoidance of greenfield land.	+
19.Historic environment	Neutral effects are predicted as the allocated sites are not in sensitive locations with regards to heritage and the scale of growth is small.	0
20.Landscape	Neutral effects are predicted as the allocated sites are currently in use / not sensitive, development is small scale and mitigation is required.	0

MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT

8.46 A range of recommendations have been made throughout the SA process. At issues and options stage, measures were identified to help inform the formulation of the draft policies. At this stage, the number of recommendations made is relatively limited, as there are few negative effects to deal with. However, several enhancements are recommended and are summarised below. The Council will consider these recommendations when it is finalising the Local Plan for submission and changes may be made through the modifications process if considered useful / necessary.

- The policy could be strengthened by encouraging features within the sites which are beneficial for supporting habitat creation and connectivity within existing ecosystems.
- The policy could support small scale food growing on site which would help to use any soil resources in a productive manner.
- The site-specific policies could support the installation of small-scale renewable energy generation measures.
- Support and encourage the use of recycling and composting facilities on site.

MONITORING

8.47 A range of monitoring indicators are identified as part of the SA Framework (See Table 4). These are appropriate for tracking the predicted effects of the Plan, particularly those that have been found to be significant in relation to housing and equality. In accordance with the SEA Regulations, the monitoring framework will be finalised within an SA/SEA Statement at the time of adoption.

CONCLUSIONS

8.48 The SA process has identified key sustainability issues and translated these into an assessment framework. This has been applied to a series of options to help inform plan-making. The results of the options assessment highlighted that there was little to differentiate the options in relation to amount and location of needs. The main differences related to the certainty around suitable accommodation being provided

(or not). Approaches that sought to allocate a higher amount of land would also have a greater risk of giving rise to environmental impacts, but this is site dependent.

- 8.49 The appraisal of the DPD as a whole revealed that there are no significant negative effects as a result of the proposed site allocations and policies. The majority of effects are neutral, which is to be expected given the limited magnitude of effects and the low sensitivity of receptors in most cases. Some minor negative effects are identified, mainly related to accessibility at the sites continuing to be relatively poor. However, positive effects are recorded in relation to the efficiency of land use, and particularly (i.e. significant positive effects) for housing and equality.

NEXT STEPS

- 8.50 Copies of this SA report will be submitted to the three statutory environmental consultation bodies, namely the Environment Agency, Historic England, and Natural England to seek their views as well as all other stakeholders specifically invited to comment. However, it will also be made available on the Borough Council's website and any person can comment on the report. Any comments received will be considered and, if required, appropriate amendments to the report will be made. The following stages of the SA process will be undertaken in-line with the Council's Local Development Scheme timetable for the Gypsy and Traveller DPD.

Stage D: Consulting on the DPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report

- Task D1: Public participation on the DPD and the SA Report;
- Task D2 (i): Appraising significant changes;
- Task D2 (ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from Inspectors report, representations, and preparation of final DPD SA Report; and
- Task D3: SA Adoption Statement.

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD

- The Council will be responsible for monitoring the significant effects of the DPD.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Plans, policies and programmes review

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
International/ European			
Article 174, European Union	The relevant sections of Article 174 are listed below: 1. Community policy on the environment shall contribute to pursuit of the following objectives: - preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment, - protecting human health, - prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources 2. Community policy on the environment shall aim at a high level of protection taking into account the diversity of situations in the various regions of the Community. It shall be based on the precautionary principle and on the principles that preventive action should be taken, that environmental damage should as a priority be rectified at source and that the polluter should pay.	Protection of the environment should be considered throughout the DPD.	SA should aim to protect the environment.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979	The convention aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve wild flora, fauna and natural habitats To promote co-operation between states To give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species Appendices provide detailed information on species and habitats protected under the convention. Obligations for contracting parties: conservation of wild flora and fauna and all natural habitats in general, by Promoting national conservation policies Taking conservation into account in regional planning policies and pollution abatement Promoting education and information 	Policies should take the conservation of biodiversity into account.	SA should protect important habitats.
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979	The Bonn Convention aims to improve the status of all threatened migratory species through national action and international Agreements between range states of particular groups of species. It aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve/restore habitats and control other factors that might endanger the listed migratory birds 	Policies should try to avoid or minimise impacts on migratory species and their habitats.	SA should protect important species.
Copenhagen, United Nations, 2009	There were six key messages from the Congress: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic trends Future climate trends could be worse than currently predicted due to natural variability. Social disruption Nations recognise the scientific case for keeping temperature rises below 2°C. Long-term strategy Need to mitigate against future impacts. Not acting soon will mean long-term social and economic costs of mitigation and adaptation. Equity dimensions Developing countries will be worst affected by the impacts of climate change. Inaction is inexcusable Need to start implementing changes based on technology that is currently available 	Policies should be mindful of the need to reduce carbon emissions and increase energy consumption from renewable sources. Policies should recognise the importance of climate changes by encouraging sustainable development, particularly the sustainable infrastructure which goes with it.	SA needs to mitigate against the impacts of climate change.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	rather than keep waiting. 6. Meeting the challenge Need to have strict guidelines and targets to encourage change.		
EU Directive 01/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment, European Union, 2001	The key principle of this directive is to ensure that the environmental consequences of plans, policies and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation to make sure they are environmentally sound.	All plans, policies and programmes will be subject to SEA.	SA should ensure this element is included.
EU Directive 2000/60/EC on Water Framework, European Union, 2000	Requires all Member States to achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology. To achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015. The EU Water Framework Directive aims to protect waters: Rivers, Lakes, Coastal Waters and Transitional Waters. Key Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of aquatic ecology • Protection of unique habitats • Protection of drinking water resources • Protection of bathing water • Protection from chemical contamination. 	Policies should aim to reduce negative impacts on water bodies. Policies should aim to protect waterways and give consideration to the aims and objectives of the Water Framework Directive.	The SA should give consideration to the effects of the plans on the quality of water and possible impacts on marine biology/aquatic ecology/natural habitats. SA should make sure commitments for water quality are long term.
EU Directive 2002/49/EC on Environmental Noise, European Union, 2002	Aims to define a common approach across the European Union to avoid, prevent or reduce the harmful effects of environmental noise from road, rail and air traffic and industry. By 2007 strategic noise maps have to be prepared and by 2008 action plans have to be developed for how to reduce environmental noise where necessary.	Policies should consider the noise impacts of new developments.	SA should ensure noise does not have detrimental effect on the environment.
EU Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, European Union, 2008	Key points from this directive are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defining and establishing objectives for ambient air quality. designed to reduce harmful effects on health and the environment; • ensuring that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public; • maintaining air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases. 	Policies should ensure that any proposals do not reduce or have a detrimental effect on air quality.	SA should mitigate against increased pollution and protect air quality.
EU Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste, European Union, 2008	This Directive establishes a legal framework for the treatment of waste within the Community. It aims at protecting the environment and human health through the prevention of the harmful effects of waste generation and waste management. It is essential to reinforce measures to be taken with regard to prevention as well as the reduction of the impacts of waste generation and waste management on the environment. The recovery of waste should be encouraged so as to preserve natural resources.	Policies should seek to protect environmental and human health by encouraging waste efficient developments.	SA should seek to help move waste up the waste hierarchy and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.
EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds	Aims to provide long-term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States. Imposes duty on Member States to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.	Policies should promote biodiversity and avoid/reducing habitat fragmentation.	SA should protect important habitats.
EU Directive 2009/28/EC on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from	This directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. Member states must meet targets to provide a percentage of renewable energy in	Policies should take into account the targets on transport, electricity and heating from renewable resources, in	The SA should include objectives on production/use of transport, electricity and heating from renewable resources.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Renewable Sources, European Union, 2009	relation to their total energy consumption by 2020, specifically 10% in the transport sector. Targets are also set by Member States in relation to electricity and heating.	particular where considering the development of necessary infrastructure.	
EU Directive 91/156/EEC on Waste Framework, European Union, 1991	<p>The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions. An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p> <p>Article 4: Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals • Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours • Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. 	Policies should consider these impacts when deciding on locations for waste disposal or processing.	SA should include objectives for noise, air, landscape, and biodiversity.
EU Directive 91/676/EEC on Nitrates, European Union, 1991	<p>The Directive addresses water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. It seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertiliser and manure on farmland. It is designed both to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and marine waters generally.</p> <p>Every four years Member States shall report on polluted or likely to be polluted waters and designed vulnerable zones, and measures and actions taken to reduce the pollution from nitrates.</p> <p>Polluted waters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface freshwaters, in particular those used or intended for the abstraction of drinking water, that contain or could contain, more than the concentration of nitrates laid down in accordance with Directive 75/440/EEC; • Groundwaters containing or that could contain more than 50 mg/l nitrates; • Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters found or likely to be eutrophic. 	Policies should seek to protect water quality.	SA should include objectives on water quality, particularly near agricultural land.
EU Directive 92/43/EEC on Habitats, European Union, 1992	<p>The aim of this Directive is to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. Measures taken pursuant to this Directive are designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</p> <p>Article 3.1: Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types, and</p>	<p>Policies should accept the primacy of nature conservation objectives. Ensure the location of designated areas is clear and taken into account in any options.</p> <p>Review the extent to which DPD options would damage or destroy these features, or sever habitats over a wide area or</p>	SA should prioritise policies that avoid or result in minimal damage to designated areas.

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	<p>habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive.</p> <p>Article 6.2: Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or destroying natural habitats within SACs, and avoid disturbance of designated species insofar as this would result in further decline in numbers or the loss of habitat that maintains the species.</p> <p>Article 6.3: Any plan or project not directly concerned with the management of a designated site (SAC/SPA), but which is likely to have a significant impact on it (individually or in combination with other projects), should undergo assessment of its implications for the conservation objectives of the site.</p> <p>Article 6.4: If the project must proceed in the public interest and in spite of negative conservation impacts, including social or economic reasons, compensatory measures must be provided for.</p> <p>The Article provides limited scope for development in designated areas. It is only acceptable on grounds of human health and safety (but not economic development) if it affects habitats supporting protected species.</p> <p>Article 10: Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.</p>	<p>long distance, and use less damaging options or appropriate mitigation measures.</p>	
<p>EU Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Management, European Union, 1996</p>	<p>Introduces new air quality standards for previously unregulated pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead and ozone – pollutants governed by already existing ambient air quality objectives- and benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p> <p>Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guides values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.</p>	<p>Policies should aim to improve air quality.</p>	<p>SA should ensure there are relevant objectives for air quality.</p>
<p>EU Directive 97/11/EC on European Environmental Impact Assessment Directives, European Union, 1997</p>	<p>This directive requires certain projects to be assessed on its environmental impact. This ensures any environmental effects can be mitigated against.</p>	<p>Policies should look into sites where assessments may be required.</p>	<p>SA should ensure that assessments are carried out when there are likely to be significant environmental impacts.</p>
<p>EU Directive 99/31/EC on Waste to Landfill, European Union, 1999</p>	<p>The Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste landfilled, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill practice across the EU and, through the harmonisation of standards, to prevent the shipping of waste from one Country to another. The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p> <p>The Directive also intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites</p>	<p>Policies should take into account the reduction targets, in particular when considering the management of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW).</p>	<p>SA should include objectives on reduction of BMW sent to landfill.</p>

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	for the deposit of waste onto or into land. Reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2006, 50% by 2009 and 35% by 2016.		
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme, EU, 2001	<p>The Environmental Action Programme highlights four environmental action areas that it aims to tackle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Nature and Biodiversity • Environment and Health and Quality of Life • Natural Resources and Waste <p>The Directive depicts the following main avenues for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient implementation of environmental legislation: • Integration and consideration of environmental concerns throughout policies • A variety of different approaches • Promotion of participation and an inclusive approach across society. 	<p>Policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • address climate change • protect nature and biodiversity in the area • protect and enhance the environment and health • promote sustainable use of natural resources and encourage management of wastes 	SA needs to consider long term environmental sustainability.
European Biodiversity Strategy, European Commission, 1998	<p>The European Biodiversity Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. The strategy focuses on action at a European level and targets policy areas that have the most significant impacts on Biodiversity.</p> <p>Targeted sectors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of Natural Resources (this includes nature conservation policies) • Agriculture • Fisheries • Regional Policies and Spatial Planning • Forests • Energy and Transport • Tourism • Economic and Development Co-operation. 	Policies should mitigate against loss or reduction of Biodiversity.	SA needs to consider the long term impacts of development on biodiversity.
European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy, European Union, 2001	<p>With its Transport Policy White Paper, the Commission proposed an Action Plan aimed at bringing about substantial improvements in the quality and efficiency of transport in Europe. It also proposed a strategy designed to gradually break the link between constant transport growth and economic growth in order to reduce the pressure on the environment and prevent congestion while maintaining the EU's economic competitiveness.</p> <p>Approximately 60 measures are set out to develop a transport policy for Europe's citizens. Amongst others 'towards sustainable mobility': Transport in Europe must, as a matter of priority, be compatible with environmental protection. To this end, the Commission proposed a wide range of measures to develop fair infrastructure charging which takes into account external costs and encourages the use of the least polluting modes of transport, to define sensitive areas, in particular in the Alps and Pyrenees, which should be eligible for additional funding for alternative transport, and to promote clean fuels.</p> <p>The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalising the railways • Improving quality in the road transport sector • Striking a balance between growth in air transport and the environment 	Policies should aim to contribute to these aims where appropriate, by setting objectives and measures.	SA should seek to encourage sustainable transport to prevent significant increases in carbon emissions.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and the environment • Turning inter modality into reality • Improving road safety • Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport • Recognising the rights and obligations of users • Developing high-quality urban transport • Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system. 		
European Floods Directive 2009	<p>This directive sets out some objectives which are relevant to the Action Plan, which can be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventing damage caused by floods by avoiding construction of houses and industries in present and future flood-prone areas or by adapting future developments to the risk of flooding • taking measures to reduce the likelihood of floods and/or the impact of floods in a specific location such as restoring flood plains and wetlands. 	The DPD should seek to prevent construction in flood zones where possible, and seek to restore natural flood storage features.	SA should ensure due care is given to preventing increased flooding as a result of development.
European Landscape Convention, 2004	The aim of this convention is to encourage public authorities to adopt policies to manage and plan for landscapes. This covers all landscapes, from the outstanding to the ordinary, as all landscapes can influence the quality of people's environments. The ways of achieving this are through conservation in the form of protection, management, and improvement, but also via the creation of landscapes.	The landscapes of the Borough should be considered in relation to new development as well as for the purposes of conservation.	SA should aim to protect and manage the landscapes of the Borough.
European Sustainable Development Strategy, European Union, 2001	<p>The environmental objectives and priorities of this strategy fall out of the EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme which was developed by the EU.</p> <p>This strategy focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy • Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety) • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation) • Improve the transport system and land use management. 	Policies should reduce carbon emissions and decrease social disparities.	SA should seek to promote sustainable development at all levels.
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, UN, 1997	<p>The Kyoto Protocol supports the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change.</p> <p>Articles 2(a-vii) & Article 3: Applies the Protocol to reduction of ozone-depleting gases produced by the transport sector not covered by the Montreal Protocol (CFCs and fluorocarbons).</p> <p>Article 3 contains the key obligation requiring reduction in anthropogenic CO2 levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Article 10(b-1): Requires signatories to implement and publish regular plans detailing how reduction targets will be met in specific sectors, including transport. It might be argued that sustainable transport policies RTSs and LTPs might contribute to this commitment.</p>	Policies should ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote renewable energy and higher energy efficiency.	SA should ensure that the production of greenhouse gases are reduced, particularly in new developments.
Paris Agreement,	The Paris Agreement's central aim is to	Policies should be mindful of the	SA needs to mitigate against the

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
UN, 2016	strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.	need to reduce carbon emissions and increase energy consumption from renewable sources. Policies should recognise the importance of climate changes by encouraging sustainable development, particularly the sustainable infrastructure which goes with it.	impacts of climate change.
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992	The convention is designed to conserve biological diversity, ensure the sustainable use of this diversity and share the benefits generated by the use of genetic resources. Each contracting party should (article 6a) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • Integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies. 	Policies should aim to facilitate the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.	SA should include objectives for biodiversity.
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Council of Europe, 1985	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	Policies should support the protection of important heritage assets.	SA needs to ensure the sustainable management of our historic assets and should include objectives for heritage.
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, Council of Europe, 1992	The Convention reflects the change in the nature of threats to the archaeological heritage, which now came less from unauthorised excavations, as in the 1960s, and more from the major construction projects carried out all over Europe from 1980 onwards. It establishes a body of new basic legal standards for Europe, to be met by national policies for the protection of archaeological assets as sources of scientific and documentary evidence, in line with the principles of integrated conservation. The text makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.	Policies should support the protection of important archaeological assets.	SA needs to ensure the sustainable management of our archaeological assets and should include objectives for heritage including archaeology.
World Summit on Sustainable Development - Earth Summit, 2002	The Johannesburg Summit 2002 – the World Summit on Sustainable Development – aimed to address difficult challenges, including improving people's lives and conserving our natural resources in a world that is growing in population, with ever increasing demands for food, water, shelter, sanitation, energy, health services and economic security. Fundamental goals include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency • Waste reduction • Promotion of renewable energy • Significantly reduce loss of biodiversity by 2010. 	Policies should have significant impacts on the issues mentioned and should try to contribute towards their achievement locally.	SA should ensure all development is sustainable.
National			

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A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, UK Government, 2018	The 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first.	Policies should take into account existing biodiversity and how it can be maintained, as well as protecting it from future developments.	SA should ensure biodiversity is maintained or improved in the Borough, and should consider any effects on natural resources.
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act, UK Government, 1979	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters.	Policies should take into account any impacts on heritage assets.	SA should ensure that new development that may affect heritage assets are sustainable.
Biodiversity 2020, A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, 2011	Take targeted action for the recovery of priority species, whose conservation is not delivered through wider habitat-based and ecosystem measures. Ensure that agricultural genetic diversity is conserved and enhanced wherever appropriate. Bring a greater amount of woodland into sustainable management and expand the area of woodland in England. Guide development to appropriate locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. Reduce air pollution impacts on biodiversity by targeting the relevant sectors producing the pollutants. Pilot biodiversity offsetting.	Policies should take into account existing biodiversity and how it can be maintained, as well as protecting it from future developments.	SA should ensure biodiversity is maintained or improved in the Borough.
Clean Growth Strategy, UK Government, 2018	This Strategy sets out a comprehensive set of policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of "clean growth", i.e. deliver increased economic growth and decreased emissions. This is to be achieved, inter alia, improving business and industry efficiency, improving homes, accelerating the shift to low carbon transport, delivering clean, smart and flexible power, and enhancing the benefits of our natural resources.	Policies should be mindful of the need to reduce carbon emissions and increase energy consumption from renewable sources. Policies should recognise the importance of climate changes by encouraging sustainable development, particularly the sustainable infrastructure which goes with it.	SA needs to mitigate against the impacts of climate change.
Climate Change Act (including 2050 Target Amendment), UK Government, 2008	The Act sets legally binding targets: Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of 100% by 2050, and reductions in CO ₂ emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.	Policies should aim to locate development in the most sustainable locations.	SA should support low carbon development.
Climate Change Plan, DEFRA, 2010	The Climate Change Plan contains the following relevant aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage greater use of green infrastructure to cool urban temperatures, reduce flood risk and connect wildlife habitats Encourage woodland creation. 	The DPD should seek to encourage the introduction and maintenance of green infrastructure in new developments.	SA should ensure presence of green infrastructure throughout the Borough.
Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance, 2014	Information on who has to pay CIL; how the rates are set, collected, can be spent on, and by whom; rights of appeal; how CIL relates to S.106; the forms of relief from CIL; and enforcement.	Borough's adopted CIL should be in line with the guidance.	SA should ensure CIL is used to support sustainable development.
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, UK Government, 2010	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of European Sites and European protected species.	Policies should ensure protection of sites of European importance and consider the impact of any development.	SA should ensure development does not have a negative impact on sensitive habitats.
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, Department	This document forms part of our overall strategy to tackle carbon emissions from transport. Transport plays a vital part in a places ability to grow. Getting people to work and to be able to access services such as education and	Policies should be positive and proactive towards economic growth, whilst also ensuring that sustainable transportation is encouraged.	SA should ensure growth does not have harmful implications for the environment.

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for Transport, 2011	healthcare, as well as leisure activities and shops, is crucial to improving quality of life and to enhancing people's spending power. However, people's increased mobility should not be at the expense of increased carbon so sustainable forms of transport need to be encourage particularly for short journeys.		
England Tree Strategy consultation, DEFRA, 2020	The consultation is split into four pillars: 1) Expanding and Connecting trees and woodland; 2) Protecting and Improving our trees and woodland; 3) Engaging people with trees and woodland; and 4) Supporting the economy. This consultation document reflects Committee on Climate Change (CCC) advice that the UK should increase planting rates to between 30,000 and 50,000 hectares per year and maintain these to 2050 to reach net zero emissions. Reaching this rate by 2025 puts us in a good position to adapt flexibly to future requirements to balance the decarbonisation pathways of all sectors to deliver our net zero target.	Policies to recognise aims, in particular the links between greenspace and health and the need to protect and enhance our existing natural resources and greenspaces. The importance of trees beyond the boundaries of the Borough, in combating climate change.	SA should consider any effects on natural resources.
Equality Act, UK Government, 2010	The Act makes provision to require people when making strategic decisions about the exercise of their functions to have regard to the desirability of reducing socio-economic inequalities; to prohibit victimisation in certain circumstances; to require the exercise of certain functions to be with regard to the need to eliminate discrimination and other prohibited conduct; and to increase equality of opportunity.	Policies should ensure that, where possible, sufficient sites are made available.	SA should ensure that provision of new sites protects the environment and the landscape.
Flood and Water Management Act, UK Government, 2010	Outlines local authorities to take responsibility for the co-ordination of flood risk management in their area. The 'lead local flood authority' will be the County Council and they will develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local food risk management.	Policies should aim to reduce water consumption and prevent surface water flooding.	SA should encourage sustainable development practices such as SUDs and support the reduction of water consumption.
Future Water: The Government's water strategy for England, UK Government, 2008	The vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030 at the latest we have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; • sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; • ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges; • cut greenhouse gas emissions; • embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	Policies should require any new developments to use water efficiently and manage flood risk.	SA should Include sustainability objectives to minimise flood risk and encourage improvement of water quality and ensure efficient use of water.
Government Vision Statement on the Historic Environment, DCMS, 2010	The Governments vision sets out 6 strategic aims: 1. Strategic Leadership: Ensure that relevant policy, guidance, and standards across Government emphasize our responsibility to manage England's historic environment for present and future generations. 2. Protective Framework: Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate and effective level of protection, while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and	Policies should strive to meet the 6 aims to ensure that the historic environment plays a role in the development of the Borough.	SA should ensure sustainability is a prominent focus when considering historic features.

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	<p>intelligent change.</p> <p>3. Local Capacity: Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level which: promote early consideration of the historic environment; ensure that local decision makers have access to the expertise they need; and provide sufficiently skilled people to execute proposed changes to heritage assets sensitively and sympathetically.</p> <p>4. Public Involvement: Promote opportunities to place people and communities at the centre of the designation and management of their local historic environment and to make use of heritage as a focus for learning and community identity at all levels.</p> <p>5. Direct Ownership: Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate standards of care and use while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</p> <p>6. Sustainable Future: Seek to promote the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda.</p>		
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England – White Paper, UK Government, 2010	<p>This white paper outlines the Government's commitment to improving people's health and wellbeing, particularly those who are most deprived.</p> <p>The quality of the environment around us affects any community. Pollution, air quality, noise, the availability of green and open spaces, transport, housing, access to good-quality food and social isolation all influence the health and wellbeing of the local population.</p>	<p>Policies should seek to improve general health and well-being.</p> <p>Policies should be mindful of the impact of developments on the local community and should strive to improve the quality of life of residents.</p>	SA should encourage sustainable development practices and be mindful of the environments beneficial impact on health and wellbeing.
Historic England Advice Notes, Historic England, various	Set out detailed, practical advice on how to implement national planning policy and guidance.	Policies should take into account relevant advice notes.	SA should ensure that new development that may affect heritage assets are sustainable.
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Notes, Historic England, various	Provide supporting information on good practice, particularly looking at the principles of how national policy and guidance can be applied.	Policies should take into account relevant good practice advice notes.	SA should ensure that new development that may affect heritage assets are sustainable.
Housing and Planning Act, UK Government, 2016	<p>The Act sets out changes to the planning system and housing. Section 124 of the Act requires local authorities to consider the needs of people residing in or resorting to their district with respect to the provision of—</p> <p>(a) sites on which caravans can be stationed, or</p> <p>(b) places on inland waterways where houseboats can be moored.</p>	Policies should ensure that, where possible, sufficient sites are made available.	SA should ensure that provision of new sites protects the environment and the landscape.
Local growth: realising every place's potential, Business Innovation and Skills, 2010	<p>The Government will focus on three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifting power to local communities and businesses – those who understand their economies best should lead their development and enable all places to fulfill their potential. • Increasing confidence to invest - create the right conditions for growth through Government allowing market forces to determine where growth takes place and provide incentives which ensure that local communities benefit from development. • Focused intervention – tackling barriers to growth that the market will not address itself, supporting investment that will have a long term impact on growth and supporting areas with long term growth 	Policies should be positive and proactive towards economic growth.	SA should ensure growth is sustainable.

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	challenges manage their transition to what is appropriate for the local area. Government policies should work with the market, not seek to artificially create growth.		
Localism Act, UK Government, 2011	<p>This Act sets out the regulatory framework for the planning system. The key points for the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new freedoms and flexibilities for local government → general power of competence, Clarifying the rules on predetermination, • new rights and powers for communities and individuals → community right to challenge, local referendums, • reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective → Abolition of regional planning, neighbourhood planning, community right to build, duty to cooperate, Infrastructure Planning Commission abolished and restores responsibility for taking decisions to elected, accountable Ministers. • reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally → social housing tenure reform, reform of homelessness legislation, reform of social housing regulation. 	The DPD must be in compliance with the requirements of the Act.	SA should ensure any implemented measures lead to sustainable outcomes.
Low Emissions Strategies -using the planning system to reduce transport emissions: Good Practice Guidance, DEFRA, 2010	<p>Well-designed developments may actively help to enhance air quality, manage exposure and reduce overall emissions. Good quality low emission development contributes to public health and sustainable development goals and helps to create the attractive environments and vibrant communities, which are vital for continued wellbeing and local prosperity. Local authorities should ensure that their approach on low emission strategies is well integrated with their wider approach on adaptation.</p>	Policies should consider the wider effects of their implication, particularly minimising congestion and increase the use of sustainable transportation.	SA should include objectives that will increase environmentally sustainable development and encourage the use of sustainable transport within these developments.
Making Space for Nature, White Paper, John Lawton, September 2010	<p>This white paper looks to enhance biodiversity and restore natural ecosystems using a variety of objectives. The relevant topics to the Action Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide accessible natural environments rich in wildlife for people to enjoy and experience • Wildlife sites will be of adequate size • Wildlife sites will receive protection • Sufficient ecological connections will exist between sites to enable species movement • Buffering wildlife sites. 	Consider how wildlife sites can be enhanced, both for the public and the environment. Also look at an increased links between wildlife sites.	SA should ensure enhancement and connectivity of wildlife sites.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006	<p>Under this act there are a few areas which are relevant and need to be considered, these being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty to conserve biodiversity • Biodiversity lists and action (England) • Protection for nests of certain birds which re-use their nests. 	To take into account the allocation of any areas/sites for development that would conflict with the protections provided by this act.	SA should ensure the conservation and protection of biodiversity in the Borough.
Plan for Growth, Treasury, 2011	<p>The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; 2. to make the UK one of the best places in 	Policies should encourage sustainable, long-term economic growth and provide positive and proactive strategies.	SA should ensure growth does not have harmful implications for the environment.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	Europe to start, finance and grow a business; 3. to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; 4. to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.		
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, DCLG, 2015	This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. This policy must be taken into account in the preparation of development plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions. The Government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.	Policies should ensure that, where possible, sufficient sites are made available.	SA should ensure that provision of new sites protects the environment and the landscape.
Protecting biodiversity and ecosystems at home and abroad, 2014	This plan refers to the Habitats and Wild Birds Directive, and Biodiversity 2020, which are already considered in the scoping report, however one area that differ is the target to enforce the laws and agreements that protect areas of land, and making sure they are properly managed and conserved.	The DPD should seek to protect all areas covered by law and agreements, notably LNRs, SSSIs, SACs and Green Belt.	SA should seek to continue protection of land under legal or agreed protections.
Public Health Guidance 8 - Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity, NICE, 2008	The document outlines 3 recommendations in relation to land use planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies, policies and plans → involve all local communities and experts at all stages • Public open spaces → Ensure public open spaces and public paths can be reached on foot, by bicycle and using other modes of transport involving physical activity. Ensure public open spaces and public paths are maintained to a high standard • Buildings → Ensure new workplaces are linked to walking and cycling networks. 	Policies should ensure they set out objectives which promote improvements to quality of life and wellbeing.	SA should encourage a healthy way of living through sustainable transport and the provision of open spaces.
Renewable Energy Strategy, DECC, 2009	Sets out an action plan for delivering the renewables revolution up to 2020. It advises on the fuels and technologies that are most likely to achieve the emission and renewables targets.	Policies should aim to locate development in the most sustainable locations.	SA should support low carbon development.
Securing Community Benefits through the Planning Process: Improving performance on Section 106 agreements, Audit Commission, 2006	This report summarises the findings of Audit Commission research looking at how effectively councils use planning obligations to deliver sustainable development and how they could improve their performance. Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is a wide variation in what councils secure under the Section 106 process – some are missing out on opportunities to secure benefits through the planning process; • those councils without a detailed policy on planning obligations secure substantially fewer community benefits, including affordable housing, than other councils in similar circumstances; and • councils that have improved have often done so in response to the government's recent focus on improving planning performance or other drivers such as involvement from their corporate centres – chief executives, leaders, and portfolio holders. Recommendations Councils should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • put in place detailed policy in SPDs, describing the developer contributions that will be expected through planning obligations; 	The findings and recommendations of the Audit Commission report should be reflected in DPD.	SA should reflect the recommendations.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • engage chief executives, leaders and portfolio holders to integrate the current and potential contributions of planning obligations with the delivery of the community strategy; and • ensure that the other building blocks are in place to improve performance on planning obligations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ test the potential impact of their policies on development viability; ○ set up a system to deal with planning obligations and ensure that an effective process is in place; ○ be clear about when and how communities are involved; ○ improve transparency by publicising the results and outcomes obtained through planning agreements; ○ manage the risks and monitor the outcomes to ensure that contributions are spent on what they were intended for in the agreed timescale; and draw on the experience of other councils in similar circumstances 		
Space for People, Woodland Trust, 2010	<p>The Woodland Trust suggest targets for access to woodland, and also make reference to Natural England's targets for access to greenspace. These are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person should live more than 500m from at least one area of woodland of no less than 2ha in size • There should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km (8km round trip) of people's houses. <p>Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size • At least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home • One accessible 100ha site within 5km of home • One accessible 500ha site within 10km of home • Provision of at least 1ha of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000. 	Consideration should be given to the standards outlined by both the Woodland Trust and Natural England in the formation of policies.	SA should seek to ensure provision of woodland areas for the Borough.
The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2014, CLG	This document provides an outline of the Governments regulations for a standard charge for new developments in order to help fund improvements to infrastructure in the local vicinity or sub-region.	Will help the Borough to implement infrastructure to support growth.	SA should ensure CIL is used to support sustainable development.
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), MHCLG, 2019	<p>The NPPF sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. It emphasises the importance of sustainable development and the need for positive growth.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver: homes and jobs, provision for retail, leisure and commercial development, infrastructure and environmental mitigation, adaption, conservation and enhancement.</p> <p>Sustainable development will be delivered by: Economic Planning; Social Planning; and</p>	<p>Policies should encourage sustainable development and take into account the economic, social and environmental implications of decisions.</p> <p>Policies need to be flexible to reflect the changing economic environment.</p> <p>Policies should consider how they can create healthy communities by securing and protecting appropriate open</p>	SA should consider the economic, social and environmental implications on any objectives and strategies.

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	Environmental Planning.	<p>space and providing access to services and amenities.</p> <p>Policies should seek to protect important aspects of the built and natural environment to preserve them for future generations.</p> <p>Policies need to provide positive and proactive strategies to encourage sustainable economic growth in the Borough.</p>	
The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG), MHCLG	The NPPG goes into more detail on points addressed within the NPPF.	<p>Policies should take account of the environment, and developments' affect upon it.</p> <p>Policies should consider the existing and future built environment, looking to maintain or improve the urban areas.</p> <p>Policies should meet the legal requirements necessary for a DPD.</p> <p>Policies must consider the need for housing, and the methods required to meet the need.</p> <p>The health and wellbeing of the Borough needs to be considered, both generally and specifically, e.g. sports provision.</p> <p>Cooperation with other bodies/authorities is needed for certain aspects of the DPD.</p> <p>Sustainable transport measures could be considered on a Borough-wide scale.</p>	SA should consider the economic, social, and environmental implications on any objectives and strategies.
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, 2011	This White Paper looks to guide development to the best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. This will revolve around the protection and improvement of the natural landscape, keeping these as core components of planning. One specific scheme is to create new 'Local Green Areas', which will allow local people to protect green areas that are important to them.	Reflect on areas for development, and how they can incorporate green design and link greenspaces.	SA should seek to increase green design and the linking of greenspaces.
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, DEFRA, 2011	<p>The main themes of this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and improving or natural environment → establish Local Nature Partnerships, create Nature Improvement Areas and retain the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system • growing a green economy → sustainable economic growth relies on services provided by the natural environment • reconnecting people and nature → High-quality natural environments foster healthy neighbourhoods; green spaces encourage social activity and reduce crime. The natural environment can help children's learning • international and EU leadership → We will 	Policies should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment whilst also encouraging a green economy.	SA should support low carbon development and enhancement of the natural environment.

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	work with our partners to put in place appropriate strategies and sectoral policies, to achieve low carbon, resource-efficient growth.		
The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981	<p>The relevant objectives of this act fall under two broad areas:</p> <p><u>Wildlife</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of birds – protection of wild birds, their nests and eggs; areas of special protection • Protection of other animals – protection of certain wild animals; protection of certain mammals • Protection of plants – protection of wild plants. <p><u>Nature Conservation, Countryside and National Parks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of special scientific interest and limestone pavements – sites of special scientific interest; including notification of additional land; enlargement of SSSI; duties in relation to sites of scientific interest; compulsory purchase; and special protection for certain areas of sites of scientific interest. 	To take into account the allocation of any areas/sites for development that would conflict with the protections provided by this act.	SA should ensure the protection of species and sites outlined in this act.
UK Climate Change Programme, UK Government, 2006	<p>The UK's climate change programme sets out the Government's and the devolved administrations' approaches to the challenge of climate change. It explains why the climate is changing and what its effects might be, the UK's legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 and its domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010; new measures the Government and the devolved administrations are introducing to reduce emissions further and achieve the UK's climate change targets and how climate change is expected to affect the UK, how the UK might need to adapt, and the action the Government and the devolved administrations have started to take to prepare for this.</p> <p>The Programme aims at cutting UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.</p>	Policies should aim to minimise CO ₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions.	SA should ensure there are sufficient objectives to help reduce greenhouse gases.
UK Waste Strategy, UK Government, 2007	<p>The UK Waste Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce, re-use, recycle waste and recover energy from waste; • Inform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant business and the regulator; • Target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes; • Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; and • Improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground. 	Policies should address and promote waste reduction, recycling and re-use to increase greater resource efficiency.	SA should have an objective for reducing waste, increasing recycling and improving resource efficiency.
Viability Testing Local Plans – Advice for Planning	The primary role of a Local Plan viability assessment is to provide evidence to show that the requirements set out within the NPPF are	Policies should ensure that a balance is achieved between sustainable development and	SA should ensure that developments do not have detrimental environmental

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Practitioners, Local Housing Delivery Group, 2012	<p>met. The Local Housing Delivery Group outline a number of key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consideration should be given to the cumulative impact of the plan policies, rather than treating policies in isolation planning authorities will need to strike a balance between providing for sustainable development and the realities of economic viability. There should be both clear local justification for the adoption of local standards and policies, and reasonable returns for landowners and developers the advice and input of local partners, particularly those with knowledge of the local market and development economics, and those who will be involved in delivering the plan, should be sought at each stage. The best plans are also regularly reviewed to test the policies adopted to ensure the plan remains viable and deliverable. viability assessments of Local Plans should be seen as part of the wider collaborative approach to planning. the approach to assessing plan viability should recognise that it can only provide high level assurance that the policies within the plan are set in a way that is compatible with the likely economic viability. draft policies can be tested based on the assumptions agreed with local partners, and in turn those assumptions may need to be revised if the assessment suggests too much development is unviable. a demonstration of viability across time and local geography will be of much more value to local decision making and will help develop a local shared understanding of deliverability. 	economic viability.	impacts.
World Class Places, UK Government, 2009	<p>There are the four 'elements' of quality of place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The range and mix of homes, services and amenities; Design and upkeep of buildings and spaces; Provision of green space and green infrastructure; Treatment of historic buildings and places. 	Policies should strive to set out objectives that incorporate the 4 elements of quality of place.	SA should ensure the protection of greenspaces and encourage high quality sustainable designs.
Sub-National			
A Strategy for the A5 2011-2026, A5 Transport Liaison Group, 2012	<p>The objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the A5 is fit for purpose in terms of capacity and safety To allow the A5 to play its full and proper role in supporting and facilitating economic activity and growth To promote and facilitate access to leisure and tourism within the area covered by the strategy To assist in identifying the priority improvements along the A5 corridor that are needed to facilitate and enable growth, reduce congestion, improve safety, improve air quality and deliver a sustainable transport system To reduce, where possible, the impact of traffic on communities along the A5. 	Policies and development should be mindful of their impact on the A5 and the implications for the surrounding areas which use this road.	SA should mitigate against increased pollution and protect air quality.
Humber River Basin Management Plan- River Anker flows to	<p>This document sets out some aims specifically for local authorities, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote the wide-scale usage of 	The DPD should seek to mitigate against flooding in new development using systems	SA should ensure natural and urban environments, as well as water quality, are protected from

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Humber, EA, 2009	<p>sustainable drainage schemes to reduce the risks of flooding and of impact on surface water quality at times of high rainfall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote water efficiency in new development through regional strategies and the local plan. • ensure planning policies and spatial planning documents take into account the objectives of the Humber River Basin Management Plan, including Local Development Documents and Sustainable Community Strategies • action to reduce the physical impacts of urban development in artificial or heavily modified waters, to help water reach good ecological potential • implement surface water management plans, increasing resilience to surface water flooding and ensuring water quality is considered on a catchment basis • promote the use of sustainable drainage systems in new urban and rural development where appropriate, and retrofit in priority areas including highways where possible. 	such as SUDs, as well as considering impacts on water quality.	increased flooding from new development.
National Character Area Profile: Arden, Natural England, 2014	<p>The Arden character area has various opportunities for improvement, which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and enhance the valuable woodlands, hedgerows, heathlands, distinctive field boundaries and enclosure patterns throughout the NCA, retaining the historic contrast between different areas while balancing the needs for timber, biomass production, climate regulation, biodiversity and recreation • Create new networks of woodlands, heathlands and green infrastructure, linking urban areas with the wider countryside to increase biodiversity, recreation and the potential for biomass and the regulation of climate. • Conserve and enhance Arden's strong geological, industrial, and cultural resource, to increase public access, enjoyment, recreation and to retain a sense of place and history • Enhance the value of Arden's aquatic features such as the meadows and standing water areas to increase resource protection, such as regulating soil erosion, soil quality and water quality. 	To maintain and improve the different characteristics of the Borough, create new green networks to link up with the wider countryside. Increase accessibility to green spaces and enhance local aquatic features.	Ensure maintenance and improvement of greenspaces and aquatic features of the Borough.
National Character Area Profile: Mease / Sence Lowlands, Natural England, 2013	<p>The Mease / Sence Lowlands character area has various opportunities for improvement, which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and appropriately manage this important network of natural and manmade rivers, stream, ponds, canals and other wetland habitats for its internationally important white-clawed crayfish and their contribution to sense of place, water and climate regulation • Manage and conserve the woodland habitat of the landscape and plan to expand appropriately scaled woodland cover, to increase people's access and enjoyment and to secure opportunities to enhance biomass and biodiversity and manage the impact of climate change 	To protect and manage the Borough's water based landscapes, manage and conserve woodland, protect areas with historic character and maintain rural character of agricultural land.	Ensure maintenance and improvement of greenspaces and aquatic features of the Borough.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and appropriately manage the historic character, settlement pattern and features of this landscape, in particular its ancient woodlands, veteran trees, landscaped parklands and areas of archaeological interest, including ridge and furrow Protect the overall strong rural, open and tranquil character of this well ordered lowland agricultural landscape; increase the opportunity to encourage sustainable food production; and enhance access to and enjoyment of the wider countryside for both residents and visitors. 		
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Resource Assessment and Feasibility Study, CAMCO, 2010	This report informs local authorities in Warwickshire and Solihull about the potential viability and the deliverability of the various renewable and low carbon options available through the preparation of an evidence base.	Policies should ensure they place appropriate emphasis on encouraging the use of renewable energy.	SA will help to reduce the production of greenhouse gases and reduce climate change.
River Severn Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency, December 2009	<p>The relevant aims of this plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure floodplains are not inappropriately developed. Follow the sequential test from NPPF and consider land swapping opportunities. Encourage compatibility between urban open spaces and their ability to make space for rivers to expand as flood flows occur, such as playing fields. Develop strategies to create blue corridors by developing/redeveloping to link these flood-compatible spaces. Raise awareness of flooding among key partners, especially major operators of infrastructure, allowing them to be better prepared. Encourage them all to increase the resilience and resistance of vulnerable buildings, infrastructure and businesses. 	The Plan should seek to prevent inappropriate development on floodplains, combine open space to provide flood relief, create blue corridors, and encourage major infrastructure providers to increase the resilience of vulnerable buildings and infrastructure.	Ensure the management of the environment to mitigate against flooding.
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency, December 2010	<p>The relevant aims of this plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the production and implementation of an integrated drainage strategy for urban areas, to reduce the incidence of surface water and foul water flooding by working with Severn Trent Water Ltd in flood risk management Investigate opportunities for creating green corridors along watercourses through urban centres. Identify mechanisms for achieving this and its implementation Investigate flood resilience for infrastructure such as roads. 	Seek to enhance drainage systems, create green corridors and analyse the need for flood resilience in infrastructure.	Ensure the management of the environment to mitigate against flooding.
Severn River Basin Management Plan- River Sowe in Bedworth flows to Severn, EA, 2009	<p>This management plan includes the following aims for Nuneaton and Bedworth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> include strong water efficiency policies in Local Plan ensure planning policies and spatial planning documents take into account the objectives of the Severn River Basin Management Plan, including Local Development Documents and Sustainable Community Strategies action to reduce the physical impacts of urban development in artificial or heavily modified waters, to help water reach good ecological potential implement surface water management plans, increasing resilience to surface water flooding and ensuring water quality is considered on a catchment basis 	The DPD should seek to mitigate against flooding in new development using systems such as SUDs, as well as considering impacts on water quality.	SA should ensure natural and urban environments, as well as water quality, are protected from increased flooding as a result of new development.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> implement surface water management plans, increasing resilience to surface water flooding and ensuring water quality is considered on a catchment basis promote the use of sustainable drainage systems in new urban and rural development where appropriate, and retrofit in priority areas including highways where possible Ensure the need for appropriate Water Cycle Studies are included in local plan, particularly in growth or high risk areas. 		
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Level 1, Halcrow, 2008	This report assesses and maps all forms of flood risk from groundwater, surface water, sewers and river sources. It takes into account future climate change predictions and provides an evidence base for locating future development.	Policies should ensure any new sites do not conflict with the recommendations in the report. Policies should seek to protect Green Belt which currently acts as floodplains.	SA should ensure the recommendations for location of future development are adhered to.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Level 2, NBBC, December 2010	<p>The key aims for the SFRA Level 2 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate storage or wetland areas upstream of Wem or Bar Pool Brooks Developments adjacent to the canal should consider the risk of a breach or failure, and should allow access for maintenance and repair in the form of a buffer Development downstream of Seeswood Pool should consider using areas of flooding from potential reservoir failure for public open space River corridors which include floodplains could be used to link up Green Infrastructure as well as providing storage for floods. Areas in the urban environment and upstream of critical surface water flood areas should also be included. 	The implications of this assessment are to seek to maintain and enhance water storage areas from flooding, develop with regard to avoiding areas of potential flooding, and improve Green Infrastructure links whilst also provided flood relief features.	Ensure optimisation of flood water storage areas, locate developments away from flood risk areas and improve Green Infrastructure links.
Sub Regional Green Belt Review, Smith Stuart Reynolds, 2009	This study reviews the Green Belt land that surrounds the main urban areas of Coventry City, Nuneaton and Bedworth Boroughs, Rugby Borough and Warwick towns of Kenilworth, Warwick and Leamington Spa. The study consists of a two stage process. The first stage identifies parcels within the designated Green Belt around the urban areas that contribute the least towards the purposes of Green Belt. The second stage assesses and scores parcels of land against a range of environmental and physical constraints that might preclude future development.	Policies should consider the recommendations set out when considering sites for future development. Where appropriate, policies should seek to protect Green Belt parcels.	SA should consider protecting the Green Belt and ensure any development is placed in a sustainable location.
Tame, Anker and Mease abstraction licensing strategy, Environment Agency, February 2013	<p>There are protected flows for the dilution of the Nuneaton (Hartshill) sewage treatment works. Water management strategies and licenses around Ensor's Pool should not result in degradation of its Special Area of Conservation qualities.</p> <p>Nuneaton is one of the locations of a Groundwater Management Unit for the Sherwood Sandstone, which is a principal aquifer. In Nuneaton water is available for licensing from the aquifer, and is open for further abstractions if there is no impact on other abstractors, the aquatic environment or river flows.</p>	Sites allocated for development should take into consideration the effects of this strategy.	Flows need to be protected for the Hartshill sewage treatment works. Also, the water supply of Ensor's Pool needs to be protected. Additionally, the licensing of water accessed from the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer should not have a marked impact on the water system.
The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan, WCC, 2001	The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Plan (LBAP) contains 26 Action Plans and 24 Habitat Action Plans which cover the region's wildlife and landscape. The overall aim of the strategy is to protect and enhance the quality of habitats, which involves the conservation and improvement of significant	Policies should aim to preserve and enhance priority habitats.	SA should aim to preserve and enhance priority habitats.

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	sites and, where possible, increasing the area and diversity of important habitats.		
Warwickshire Historic Landscape Character, Warwickshire County Council and English Heritage, 2010	This report summarises the results of the Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project. It provides an overview of the historic environment in order to provide new and wide-ranging information for conservation, management and development decisions. It helps to promote better management and understanding of the historic landscape resource, and of the accommodation of continued change within it, and to establish an integrated approach to its sustainable management.	Policies should support the protection of important historic landscapes.	SA needs to ensure the sustainable management of the historic landscape.
Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026, WCC, 2011	Warwickshire's transport priorities have been developed in line with the wider priorities for the County and these are: 1. To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens in order to promote a fairer, more inclusive society; 2. To seek reliable and efficient transport networks which will help promote full employment and a strong, sustainable local and sub-regional economy; 3. To reduce the impact of transport on people and the [built and natural] environment and improve the journey experience of transport users; 4. To improve the safety, security and health of people by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; 5. To encourage integration of transport, both in terms of policy planning and the physical interchange of modes; 6. To reduce transports emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, and address the need to adapt to climate change.	Policies should reflect the priorities set out in the Plan.	SA should ensure environmental issues are prioritised, particularly those which promote sustainable development.
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Sub-Regional Green Infrastructure Study, Land Use Consultants, 2011	This report gathers and analyses existing information to provide a shared evidence base which will support a consistent approach to Green Infrastructure (GI) planning across the sub-region. It provides an analysis of GI supply and functional need, as well prioritisation of need and deliverability.	The outputs will help inform the preparation of Nuneaton and Bedworth's GI planning policies.	SA should ensure GI is protected and enhanced were appropriate.
Water Cycle Study, Halcrow, 2010	This study looks at the importance of the water cycle within the Warwickshire sub-region. It outlines the existing processes and infrastructure in the area and looks at the potential impacts on the environment and infrastructure if additional development takes place.	Policies should ensure it considers the impacts on the environment and infrastructure particularly those which will have an effect on the water cycle.	SA should ensure future development is appropriately placed to minimise the impact on the water cycle.
West Midlands Renewable Energy Capacity Study, SQW, 2011	This study is an evidence base for renewable energy capacity in the West Midlands. It provides a comprehensive assessment of the potential accessible renewable energy resources at 2030. It presents the results at local authority and regional scales for technologies such as wind, biomass, microgeneration and hydropower.	Policies should ensure they place appropriate emphasis on encouraging the use of renewable energy.	SA will help to reduce the production of greenhouse gases and reduce climate change.
Local			
Air Quality Assessment: Development Associated with the Borough Plan, Nuneaton and	This report models the effects of the Borough Plan's proposals on air quality, paying particular attention to the AQMAs. For all pollutants, there are much lower concentrations in 2030 than in 2015. This reduction is associated with the introduction of more stringent emissions	Policies should aim to improve air quality.	SA should ensure there are relevant objectives for air quality.

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Bedworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2017	controls on new vehicles The Borough Plan proposals will result in negligible changes in concentrations across the borough, including at town centre locations and within the AQMAs in Nuneaton. No exceedances of the air quality objectives are predicted for 2030. With the proposed Borough Plan, there will be good air quality conditions within Nuneaton and Bedworth in 2030, with pollutant concentrations well below the air quality objectives.		
Contaminated Land Strategy, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2010	The strategy reflects the government's national objectives and seeks to address the issues at a local level. Within the framework, the key objectives of the Council are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment. To seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use. To seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable. To ensure compliance with and enforcement of Part IIA of The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (inserted by Section 57 of the Environment Act 1995), and amended by the Water Act, 2003 s86 when enacted. To ensure that where redevelopment of land takes place within the Borough, the planning process deals effectively with any land contamination so that the land is suitable for its intended use. To address the liability issues associated with the Council's existing and former land holdings and avoid any new liability associated with land transactions. To be proportionate to the seriousness of any actual or potential risk. To ensure that the most pressing and serious problems are located first by ensuring that resources are concentrated on investigating areas where the Council is most likely to identify contaminated land. 	Policies should encourage the submission of EIA to ensure that developers have mitigations in place to prevent further contamination of land and to ensure that there is minimal risk to public health for potential hazardous developments.	SA should ensure that environmental standards for land are satisfactory and that further contamination of land is avoided.
Corporate Plan 2007 – 2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007	The Corporate Plan forms part of the Council's Strategic Planning Framework, which demonstrates a hierarchy of long-term, medium term plans to help people understand how their work contributes to the achievement of the vision, aims and priorities of the Plan. The main objectives of the Corporate Plan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the quality of life and social justice for residents so it is much closer to that enjoyed by the rest of Warwickshire; To work in partnership to reduce the level of crime and disorder so that the community is and feels safer; To provide a pleasant environment for those living, working and visiting the Borough; To provide quality services which represent value for money. 	These aims should be incorporated into the DPD.	These aims should be incorporated into the SA process to ensure that the Borough's vision is achieved.
Habitats Regulation Assessment, UE Associates, 2009	This report explains the process of screening for Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). It is the first stage of a screening process which will continue with the preparation of the Borough Plan document. The screening process helps to decide whether the Borough Plan requires full	Policies should ensure that development will not have a detrimental effect on Ensor's Pool.	SA should ensure that any development is a suitable distance from Ensor's Pool.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	assessment under the Habitats Regulations for its effects on European statutory designated sites. The screening assessment advises whether the eight strategic options presented in the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Issues and Options Core Strategy would have a detrimental effect on Ensor's Pool.		
Habitats Regulations Assessment – Screening Assessment, WYG, 2016 and 2018	The 2016 report assesses the effects of the publication version of the Borough Plan on the River Mease and Ensor's Pool SACs. Unlikely to be significant effects on River Mease SAC and changes to Policy NE3 to address developments near to Ensor's Pool SAC. 2018 report confirms that the proposed main modifications to the Borough Plan do not alter the original assessment.	Policies should ensure that development will not have a detrimental effect on Ensor's Pool or the River Mease SAC.	SA should ensure that any development is a suitable distance from Ensor's Pool.
Health Impact Assessment – Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2014	<p>The following recommendations are set out at the end of the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the commentary on each draft policy set out in Section 6 is reviewed with the aim of taking further opportunities to enhance the potential health benefits that could be achieved through the Plan. • It is recommended that new housing is provided in line with the evidence base presented in Section 7.2. • It is recommended that the boundaries between residential areas or green/open spaces and areas designated for intensive employment use are protected with appropriate buffer zones, e.g. of light industry appropriate in a residential area (B1 use class) or green infrastructure. An example of one option is presented in Section 7.3. • It is recommended that the Plan prioritise active travel as set out in Section 7.4. • It is recommended that planning obligations are used to support child obesity goals as set out in Section 7.5. • It is recommended that a new policy is included to control the proliferation of hot food takeaways (and possibility other unhealthy food outlets) as discussed in Section 7.6. • It is recommended that clear guidelines setting out when developers should undertake HIAs should be included in the Plan. Some options are set out in Section 7.7. 	Ensure the recommendations set out in the Health Impact Assessment are followed.	Consider the recommendations of the assessment in relation to its social benefits.
Joint Green Belt Study, LUC, 2015	The recommendations from this study recommend the parcels of Green Belt that can be considered for removal from the Green Belt to facilitate development.	Consider the assessments on all parcels of Green Belt, and take these into consideration when suggesting removal from the Green Belt.	Assess the effects any removals from the Green Belt would have on the environment.
Local Air Quality Management – Air Quality Action Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011	<p>The measures proposed in the Action Plan are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC to identify and bring forward traffic management improvements in Nuneaton town centre, particularly where they will benefit the two AQMAs. • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC to identify measures to reduce the impact of HGV movements within the area. • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC and Sustrans to deliver further improvements for pedestrians and cyclists 	Policies should ensure they reflect the actions set out in the plan.	SA should ensure there are no detrimental effects on the Air Quality Management Zones.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>within the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC, public transport operators, DfT Rail and Network Rail to implement better integration of public transport in Nuneaton. • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC to increase uptake and implementation of School and Workplace Travel Plans. • N&BBC will continue to develop, implement and monitor its Travel Plan policy • N&BBC will include planning policies in its Borough Plan that seek to improve air quality and sustainable transport links and to secure travel plan agreements. • N&BBC will identify specific pieces of infrastructure, required to mitigate the impact of new development on the AQMA, to be included in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan of the Borough Plan. • N&BBC will encourage developers to take part in pre-application discussions to ensure air quality is considered when formulating a planning application. • NBBC will develop protocols to decide for planning applications, when air quality will be considered, what considerations will be required and what mitigation measures may be required. • N&BBC will continue to work with WCC and other partners to deliver improvements in emissions standards, where practicable. • N&BBC will make details of the Action Plan measures and annual progress reports available on its Website to ensure accessibility to the consultation and implementation process. • N&BBC will continue to work in partnership with WCC and the Warwickshire district authorities on air quality and travel awareness campaigns to raise the profile of air quality in the Borough and County-wide. • N&BBC will continue the commitment to undertake local air quality monitoring within the Borough to ensure a high standard of data is achieved to assess against air quality objectives. • N&BBC will continue to proactively enforce industrial control and nuisance legislation to minimise pollutant emissions from these sources in the Borough. • N&BBC will continue to work together with Act on Energy (formerly Warwickshire Energy Efficiency Advice Centre) and other partners to promote and implement energy efficiency measures in the Borough. 		
Local Air Quality Management – Updating and Screening Assessment, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2012	This document was produced because there is a statutory duty on local authorities to review and assess the air quality within their area. Within the document, air quality objectives are set out from national regulations to show which pollutants should not exceed certain exceedances within any one year.	Policies should ensure new developments comply with the Local Air Quality Management objectives.	SA should ensure there are no detrimental effects on the Air Quality Management Zones.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Biodiversity Value Map, Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Local Biodiversity	This map identifies existing biodiversity areas and the opportunities to increase or improve biodiversity across Nuneaton and Bedworth.	Policies should aim to protect and enhance biodiversity where appropriate.	SA should reflect the need to protect the most important areas for biodiversity.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Action Plan Partnership, 2010			
Nuneaton and Bedworth Convenience Goods and Retail Study, Strategic Perspectives, 2011	This report assesses the attraction and performance of the convenience provision across the Borough, especially within main town centres of Nuneaton and Bedworth and the six district centres comprising: Bulkington, Chapel End, Horeston Grange, Kingswood Road, Queens Road and Attleborough.	Policies should encourage the economic growth of convenience to meet needs identified in study.	SA needs to ensure any growth is sustainable.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Green Infrastructure Plan, Land Use Consultants, 2009	This report establishes the policy context for green infrastructure and the baseline in terms of environmental and socio economic character. It also provides a GI deficiency analysis and strategic recommendations for the outline GI network, in addition to a framework for delivery and monitoring.	Policies should consider the recommendations and encourage the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and ensure it meets the needs of the community.	SA should consider the provision of green infrastructure.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 1: Landscape Character Assessment, TEP, 2011	This study provides an assessment of the Borough's landscape outside of the urban areas. It classifies the landscape by examining the interactions between landform, geology, land use, vegetation pattern and human influence in these areas. Its findings help to inform landscape policies within the Borough Plan and other local development documents.	Policies should use the information to assess where the landscape character can be improved.	SA should include objectives of landscape protection and encourage sustainable development.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 2: Policy Recommendations, TEP, 2011	This study builds on the information gathered in volume 1 of the Land Use Designations Study and assesses the merits of pursuing Area of Restraint and Countryside designations for the landscapes outside of the urban area.	Policies should consider the recommendations in this study to guide where future development might be most appropriate.	SA should reflect the need to protect sensitive landscapes.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 3: Site Analysis and Selection, TEP, 2011	This study builds on the information gathered in volumes 1 and 2 of the Land Use Designations Study and the Coventry Joint Green Belt Study. The study undertakes a detailed analysis of land parcels across the Borough. It highlights which parcels meet Green Belt criteria and which are most sensitive in landscape terms. It also identifies the likely constraints to any development in these parcels.	Policies should seek to protect the most sensitive parcels of land within the Borough.	SA should protect existing Green Belt land.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2019	The Local Plan sets out land use policies and proposals for the Borough up to 2031. It is the material consideration for all planning applications in the Borough. For each of the sections the Local Plan has identified an overarching aim for each of the themes, including the town centres.	Policies should build on existing policies and targets to achieve sustainable development.	The SA framework should reflect these issues.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Town Centres Study, Roger Tym and Partners, 2011	This report establishes the performance of the town centres; assesses what does and does not work well in Nuneaton and why; and identifies the assets and opportunities that can be capitalised upon to improve performance and capture latent demand. This analysis helps to inform the development of a 'vision' for the centre, and the objectives to deliver it.	Policies should protect Town Centres from inappropriate development.	SA needs to ensure any growth is sustainable.
Nuneaton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2009	This report is an appraisal of the special architectural and historic interest of the Nuneaton Conservation Area. It outlines why the area has a special heritage value and puts forward the policies which will help to protect this area for future generations.	Policies should ensure the conservation areas are protected and that any development is sympathetic to the character of the area.	SA should include objectives that consider design and building materials for any development in these areas.
Open Space Assessment, Jones Plus Limited, 2007	This report provides a comprehensive assessment of open space provision and outdoor recreational facilities within the Borough. It assesses the existing open space and sets out provision standards for various types of open spaces.	Policies should encourage the protection and enhancement of open spaces and ensure they meet the needs of the community.	SA should consider the provision of open space.
Open Space	The vision of this strategy is to maintain and	Policies should encourage the	SA should consider the

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Strategy 2011-2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011	enhance a network of high quality, accessible public open spaces that meet the needs and demands of our community.	protection and enhancement of green spaces and ensure they meet the needs of the community.	provision of open space.
Priority Species and Habitats for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Warwickshire County Council, 2005	<p>The priority species for the Borough are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bats • Great Crested Newt • Song Thrush • Water Vole • White clawed crayfish <p>The priority habitats for the Borough are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland Neutral Grassland • Hedgerows • Woodlands • The Built Environment • Parks and Public Open Spaces • Gardens • Disused Industrial and Railway Land • Quarries and Gravel Pits • Rivers and Streams. 	Policies should promote the protection of priority species and habitats within NBBC.	SA should seek to protect important and sensitive habitats and species.
Retail and Leisure Study Update 2014, Strategic Perspectives, 2014	This study highlights the anticipated need for new retail and leisure floor space within the Borough as a whole, Nuneaton Town Centre and Bedworth Town Centre.	Take into account the projected need for new retail and leisure space.	Assess the potential increase in retail and leisure space effects on the Borough.
River valley Assessment, ENTEC, 2007	This report builds on the information collected as part of the Landscape Character Assessment 2004. These are generally the river valleys that extend from the wider countryside and penetrate the urban area – Bar Pool, Wem and Anker. The assessment also includes the Galley Common/Kingswood river valley, which extends within the existing urban area but is currently undesignated in the Local Plan. The principal output of the project is the identification of areas of the “river valleys” which warrant long-term protection through appropriate designation and those which do not.	Policies should consider the recommendations of the areas to protect.	SA should reflect the need to protect important and sensitive landscapes.
Shaping our future... Sustainable Community Plan 2007 – 2021 for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007	<p>The Community Plan is a strategic document which sets an overarching vision for the Borough through until 2021. It is an overarching document which takes on board issues concerning a variety of key stakeholders in the Borough, as agreed through The Local Strategic Partnership in Nuneaton and Bedworth.</p> <p>The community strategy has four main themes, each containing their own objectives.</p> <p>The first theme is creating a <i>stronger Borough</i>, by achieving these three objectives, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the wellbeing of communities by helping people work together; 2. Give everyone the opportunity of living in a decent, affordable home; 3. Provide and support opportunities within the Borough that help foster and support a learning culture across age groups <p>The second theme is to create a <i>safer Borough</i> through making it a safe place for everyone where the day to day quality of life is not marred by the fear of crime.</p> <p>The third theme is creating a <i>healthier Borough</i>, which aims to improve access to health care and improve the life expectancy within the Borough, through promoting healthier and active life styles.</p> <p>The fourth theme is creating a <i>sustainable Borough</i>, through three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environment – Have a high quality environment with increased biodiversity and a sustainable approach to waste and 	Policies need to take into account the issues raised in the Community Plan.	The SA framework should reflect these issues.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>energy;</p> <p>2. Travel and Accessibility – To improve the Borough's transport infrastructure in order to provide easier access to key services and facilities;</p> <p>Town centres and economic development – Create a supportive environment for businesses and develop a vibrant and varied economy that is reflected in our town centres and business areas.</p>		
Strategic Transport Assessment: Modelling Report, 2015	The objectives of this document are to assess the impact of the Borough Plan on transport within the Borough, and to propose mitigation measures to combat any negative effects.	Have regard to the proposed mitigation measures within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which will support the Borough Plan.	Ensure mitigation measures necessary within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan are balanced against effects on the environment and society.
The Warwickshire Local Investment Plan, HCA, NWBC, NBBC, SoADC, RBC, WDC, WCC, 2011	<p>The thematic priorities of the Local Investment Plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet affordable housing growth needs • Address rural housing growth and affordability • Meet housing needs of vulnerable groups • Improve existing housing stock. 	Have regard to the priorities of the Local Investment Plan.	Consider the effects of the priorities on the economy, environment and society.

APPENDIX B: Baseline data tables

1) Economic Factors

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps			
Employment and unemployment (Ref. A/1)	Oct 2019 – Sep 2020 Nuneaton & Bedworth	Oct 2019 – Sep 2020	Percentage of population economically active increased in the Borough and percentage in employment has increased with this and is above the GB average. Percentage of population unemployed has dropped since 2015/16. % self-employed was smaller than regional and national averages but has increased significantly from late 2019 to 2020.	Employment and unemployment (October 2019 – September 2020, January 2019 – December 2019 and April 2015 – March 2016) from www.nomisweb.co.uk . [Last accessed 15 April 2021].	In 2015-16 the proportion of people who were economically active was lower than the regional and national average, hence there were a lower proportion of people in employment. Majority of the Borough's population who are economically active are employees.			
	Economically active:	81.6				West Midlands	Great Britain	
	In employment:	81.2				77.9	79.0	
	Employees:	70.6				73.7	75.7	
	Self Employed:	10.7				64.2	65.1	
	Unemployed:	3.8				9.4	10.3	
						5.2	4.2	
	Jan 2019 – Dec 2019 Nuneaton & Bedworth					Jan 2019 – Dec 2019		
	Economically active:	78.5				West Midlands	Great Britain	
	In employment:	77.7				77.7	78.9	
	Employees:	69.0				73.9	75.8	
	Self Employed:	8.8				64.1	64.6	
Unemployed:	3.9	9.7	10.9					
		4.8	3.9					
April 2015 – March 2016 Nuneaton & Bedworth		April 2015 – March 2016						
Economically active:	69.7	West Midlands	Great Britain					
In employment:	66.9	74.8	77.8					
Employees:	58.7	70.4	73.7					
Self Employed:	8.3	61.3	63.2					
Unemployed:	5.5	8.8	10.2					
		5.7	5.1					
Out of work benefits (Ref. A/2)	February 2021 Nuneaton & Bedworth	February 2021	Rapid increase in people claiming benefits between March 2020 and November 2020. Remains high in 2021. Percentage of people claiming benefits has risen from July 2016. The same has happened in GB and the West	Out of work benefits (February 2021, November 2020, March 2020 and July 2016) from www.nomisweb.co.uk [Last accessed 15 April 2021].	Overall out of work benefits being claimed was steadily dropping since Jan 2013 but has increased since the end of 2017/early 2018. Rapid increases in 2020 as a result of global pandemic and affecting all of Great Britain.			
	6.5	West Midlands				Great Britain		
		7.4				6.5		
	November 2020 Nuneaton & Bedworth					November 2020		
	6.6	West Midlands				Great Britain		
		7.3				6.3		
	March 2020 Nuneaton & Bedworth					March 2020		
	3.6	West Midlands				Great Britain		
		4.0				3.1		
	July 2016							

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																																											
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Business Demography (Ref. A/4)	<p>Active Enterprises 2020</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="262 305 747 451"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Stock - Nos. of Active Enterprises in 2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GREAT BRITAIN</td> <td>2,674,520</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td> <td>3,830</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: www.ons.gov.uk</p> <p>Active Enterprises 2018</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="262 521 747 667"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Stock - Nos. of Active Enterprises in 2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GREAT BRITAIN</td> <td>2,878,025</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td> <td>4,195</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: www.ons.gov.uk</p> <p>Active Enterprises 2008 - 2014</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="262 737 1556 1101"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Location</th> <th colspan="7">Stock - Nos. of Active Enterprises by Year</th> <th>Stock Change</th> <th>% Stock Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2008 - 2014</th> <th>2008 - 2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GREAT BRITAIN</td> <td>2,265,740</td> <td>2,282,200</td> <td>2,241,375</td> <td>2,285,225</td> <td>2,316,705</td> <td>2,392,965</td> <td>2,495,650</td> <td>229,910</td> <td>9.21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwickshire County</td> <td>25,040</td> <td>25,035</td> <td>24,360</td> <td>24,500</td> <td>24,425</td> <td>24,995</td> <td>26,055</td> <td>1,015</td> <td>3.90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Warwickshire</td> <td>2,740</td> <td>2,800</td> <td>2,695</td> <td>2,710</td> <td>2,655</td> <td>2,695</td> <td>2,760</td> <td>20</td> <td>0.72%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td> <td>3,520</td> <td>3,490</td> <td>3,340</td> <td>3,335</td> <td>3,440</td> <td>3,555</td> <td>3,720</td> <td>200</td> <td>5.38%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rugby</td> <td>3,995</td> <td>3,960</td> <td>3,865</td> <td>3,965</td> <td>4,005</td> <td>4,195</td> <td>4,435</td> <td>440</td> <td>9.92%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stratford-on-Avon</td> <td>7,600</td> <td>7,625</td> <td>7,415</td> <td>7,435</td> <td>7,335</td> <td>7,340</td> <td>7,575</td> <td>-25</td> <td>-0.33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwick</td> <td>7,185</td> <td>7,160</td> <td>7,045</td> <td>7,055</td> <td>6,990</td> <td>7,210</td> <td>7,565</td> <td>380</td> <td>5.02%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coventry</td> <td>8,760</td> <td>8,630</td> <td>8,495</td> <td>8,665</td> <td>8,770</td> <td>9,235</td> <td>9,085</td> <td>325</td> <td>3.58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coventry & Warks LEP</td> <td>33,800</td> <td>33,665</td> <td>32,855</td> <td>33,165</td> <td>33,195</td> <td>34,230</td> <td>35,140</td> <td>1,340</td> <td>3.81%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 2008 – 2010 www.nomisweb.co.uk, 2010 – 2012 www.nomis.co.uk and www.ons.gov.uk, and 2013-2014 www.ons.gov.uk</p>	Location	Stock - Nos. of Active Enterprises in 2018	GREAT BRITAIN	2,674,520	Nuneaton & Bedworth	3,830	Location	Stock - Nos. of Active Enterprises in 2018	GREAT BRITAIN	2,878,025	Nuneaton & Bedworth	4,195	Location	Stock - Nos. of Active Enterprises by Year							Stock Change	% Stock Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008 - 2014	2008 - 2014	GREAT BRITAIN	2,265,740	2,282,200	2,241,375	2,285,225	2,316,705	2,392,965	2,495,650	229,910	9.21%	Warwickshire County	25,040	25,035	24,360	24,500	24,425	24,995	26,055	1,015	3.90%	North Warwickshire	2,740	2,800	2,695	2,710	2,655	2,695	2,760	20	0.72%	Nuneaton & Bedworth	3,520	3,490	3,340	3,335	3,440	3,555	3,720	200	5.38%	Rugby	3,995	3,960	3,865	3,965	4,005	4,195	4,435	440	9.92%	Stratford-on-Avon	7,600	7,625	7,415	7,435	7,335	7,340	7,575	-25	-0.33%	Warwick	7,185	7,160	7,045	7,055	6,990	7,210	7,565	380	5.02%	Coventry	8,760	8,630	8,495	8,665	8,770	9,235	9,085	325	3.58%	Coventry & Warks LEP	33,800	33,665	32,855	33,165	33,195	34,230	35,140	1,340	3.81%	<p>Since 2014 the number of active enterprises has increased from 3,720 to 4,195 in 2018 and then decreased in 2020.</p>
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Business Deaths 2015 - 2019

Business Deaths	Business Deaths by Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GREAT BRITAIN	277,875	276,600	357,075	330,810	383,605
Nuneaton and Bedworth	435	420	500	450	580

Source: www.ons.gov.uk

Business Deaths 2008 - 2014

Location	Business Deaths by Year							Average Yearly Deaths
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008 - 2014
GREAT BRITAIN	218,380	271,770	292,005	224,760	249,570	232,645	241,230	247,194
Warwickshire County	2,200	2,940	3,065	2,445	2,530	2,175	2,355	2,530
North Warwickshire	220	345	325	255	245	225	250	266
Nuneaton and Bedworth	335	455	480	310	370	340	370	380
Rugby	355	485	450	400	400	355	405	407
Stratford-on-Avon	670	810	870	730	785	620	650	734
Warwick	620	845	940	750	730	635	680	742
Coventry	955	1,095	1,295	990	1,005	1,000	1,020	1,051
Coventry & Warwickshire LEP	3,155	4,035	4,360	3,435	3,535	3,175	3,375	3,581

Source: 2008 – 2010 www.nomisweb.co.uk, 2010 – 2012 www.nomis.co.uk and www.ons.gov.uk, and 2013-2014 www.ons.gov.uk

Business Births 2015 - 2019

Business Births	Business Births by Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GREAT BRITAIN	377,315	407,965	375,030	374,680	330,175
Nuneaton and Bedworth	510	570	500	680	490

Source: www.ons.gov.uk

Between 2015 and 2019 the Borough lost, on average, 477 enterprises per annum with a peak of 580 in 2019.

Over the period 2008 to 2014 Nuneaton & Bedworth lost 380 enterprises a year on average, business deaths ranged from a low of 310 in 2011 to a peak of 480 in 2010.

Between 2015 and 2018 an average of 550 new business enterprises set up in the Borough per annum. 2019 was a low year for new businesses.

Business Births 2008 - 2014

Business Births	Business Births by Year							Average Yearly Births
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2004 - 2012
GREAT BRITAIN	261,790	232,085	230,555	257,625	265,630	341,630	345,780	309,311
Warwickshire County	2,690	2,195	2,330	2525	2520	3,280	3,385	2,704
North Warwickshire	255	275	250	270	245	320	320	276
Nuneaton and Bedworth	395	335	310	375	395	510	505	403
Rugby	505	310	415	440	440	605	605	474
Stratford-on-Avon	735	650	630	690	660	845	870	725
Warwick	800	625	725	750	780	1,000	1,085	824
Coventry	1,160	855	965	1125	1090	1,490	1,615	1,338
Coventry & Warwickshire LEP	3,850	3,050	3,295	3,650	3,610	4,770	5,000	3,889

Source: 2008 – 2010 www.nomisweb.co.uk, 2010 – 2012 www.nomis.co.uk and www.ons.gov.uk, and 2013-2014 www.ons.gov.uk

Nuneaton & Bedworth had an extra 403 enterprises setting up on average between 2008 & 2014, with business births ranging from 510 to 310 per annum.

As the number of business births has increased so has the deaths but in each year the births are greater than the deaths reflecting a net increase in businesses numbers and the increase in total business seen in 2018 from that in 2014. This was until 2019 when there was a net loss of businesses.

Issue	Quantified information, Comparators and targets, Trend, and Data Source				Comments/gaps
Employee jobs (Ref. A/5)	Employee Jobs 2019				<p>In 2014 the Borough had fewer people in full-time in employment than both the West Midlands and Great Britain, however its levels of part-time employment were higher than the aforementioned areas. This was still true in 2019 (66.6% full time and 33.4% part time in West Midlands).and 2018 (68.4% full time and 31.6% part time in West Midlands).</p> <p>In 2014, 2018, and 2019 there were a higher percentage of people employed in the 'manufacturing' sector in both the Borough and the West Midlands than Great Britain. This was also true for the 'wholesale and retail, including motor trades' sector.</p> <p>In 2014 and 2018 notable sectors with lower percentages of people in their sectors were 'financial and other business services' stands out, having 8% lower representation when compared to Great Britain in 2014 and 5% in 2018; the percentage increased by 4% in this sector in the Borough in these four years. In 2019 the percentage in the Borough has dropped and was back up to 7% lower than the Great Britain percentage.</p>
		Nuneaton and Bedworth (Employee jobs)	Nuneaton and Bedworth (%)	Great Britain (%)	
	Total employee jobs	46,000	-	-	
	Full-time	29,000	63.0	67.8	
	Part-time	18,000	39.1	32.2	
	Employee jobs by industry				
	Primary services (A-B: Agriculture and mining)	10	0.0	0.2	
	Manufacturing (C)	5,000	10.9	8.0	
	Energy and water (D-E)	900	2.0	1.1	
	Construction (F)	1,750	3.8	4.9	
	Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	8,000	17.4	15.0	
	Transport storage (H)	3,500	7.6	4.9	
	Accommodation and food services (I)	3,000	6.5	7.7	
	Information and communications (J)	600	1.3	4.3	
	Financial and other business services (K – N)	7,300	15.9	22.9	
	Public admin, education and health (O – Q)	14,750	32.1	26.2	
	Other services (R – S)	1,700	3.7	4.5	
	Services (G – S)	38,850	84.5	85.5	

Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	8,000	16.7	15.2
Transport storage (H)	3,500	7.3	4.8
Accommodation and food services (I)	2,000	4.2	7.6
Information and communications (J)	600	1.2	4.2
Financial and other business services (K – N)	8,650	18	23
Public admin, education and health (O – Q)	14,750	30.8	26.4
Other services (R – S)	1,800	3.8	4.5
Services (G – S)	39,300	82.0	85.7

Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk

Employee Jobs 2014

	Nuneaton and Bedworth (Employee jobs)	Nuneaton and Bedworth (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	42,300	-	-	-
Full-time	27,000	63.8	68.6	68.3
Part-time	15,300	36.2	31.4	31.7
Employee jobs by industry				
Primary services (A-B: Agriculture and mining)	0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing (C)	5500	13.0	12.4	8.5
Energy and water (D-E)	400	0.9	1.3	1.1
Construction (F)	1400	3.4	4.2	4.5
Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	9200	21.8	18.1	15.9
Transport storage (H)	3100	7.4	5.0	4.5
Accommodation and food services (I)	1800	4.3	5.8	7.1
Information and communications (J)	500	1.2	2.7	4.1
Financial and other business services (K – N)	6000	14.1	18.2	22.2
Public admin, education and health (O – Q)	13000	30.7	27.8	27.4
Other services (R – S)	1300	3.1	4.4	4.4
Services (G – S)	34900	82.6	82.0	85.6

Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk

Civil Service Jobs 2018

Civil Service Jobs	Job Location			
	Nuneaton and Bedworth (Headcount)	Nuneaton and Bedworth (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total civil service jobs	470	1.1	1.1	1.5
Full-time	260	0.6	0.8	1.1
Part-time	210	0.5	0.3	0.3

Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk

Civil Service Jobs 2014

Civil Service Jobs	Job Location			
	Nuneaton and Bedworth (Headcount)	Nuneaton and Bedworth (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total civil service jobs	760	1.8	1.2	1.5
Full-time	460	1.1	0.9	1.1
Part-time	310	0.7	0.3	0.4

Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk




























2) Social Factors

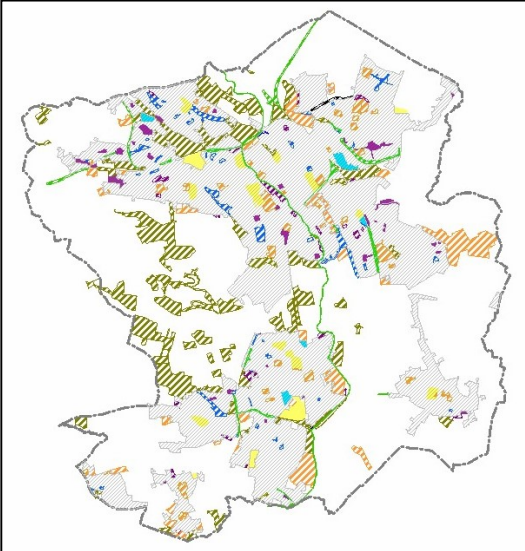
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																																																																																							
Household Size (%) (Ref. B/2)	<p>ONS data estimates that in 2018 there were 17,100 single person households and 53,100 households in the Borough, so, 32% of households were occupied by one person.</p> <p>Household size 2011</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Household Size (person)</th> <th colspan="3">Location</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>28.6</td><td>29.6</td><td>30.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>34.8</td><td>33.8</td><td>34.1</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>17.1</td><td>15.8</td><td>15.6</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>13.3</td><td>13.0</td><td>13.0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>4.4</td><td>4.9</td><td>4.7</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>1.4</td><td>1.9</td><td>1.7</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.4</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.4</td><td>0.3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Household Size (person)	Location			Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	England	1	28.6	29.6	30.2	2	34.8	33.8	34.1	3	17.1	15.8	15.6	4	13.3	13.0	13.0	5	4.4	4.9	4.7	6	1.4	1.9	1.7	7	0.3	0.5	0.4	8	0.1	0.4	0.3		<p>In 2011 the Borough had got a greater proportion of 3 – 4 people per households than West Midlands and England, however, the Borough had a lower proportion of 1 person per household. The 2018 showed that the percentage of single person households had increased.</p>	<p>Household sizes 2018 from www.nomisweb.co.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020].</p> <p>Household sizes 2011 from www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (Census data).</p>	<p>No directly comparable data found, neighbourhood statistics website now closed.</p>																																																																																
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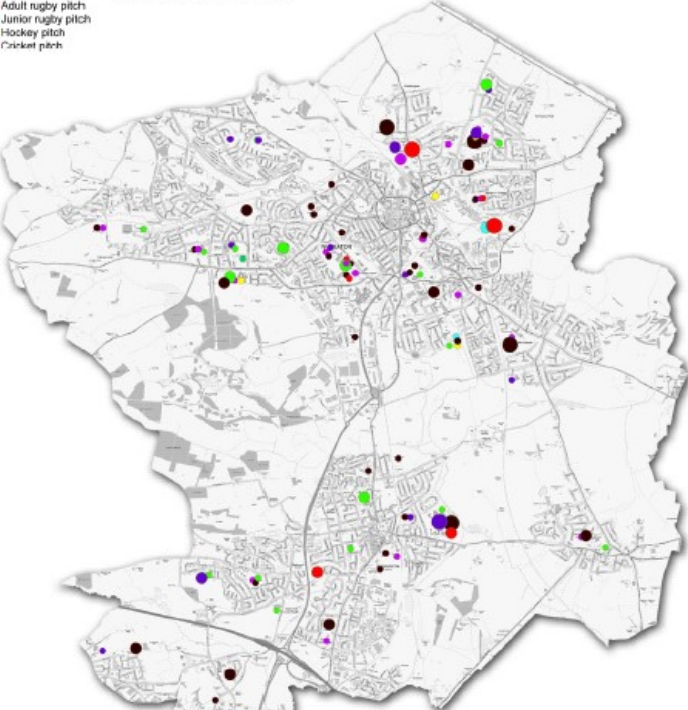
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Median House Price Trends (Ref. B/3b)	<p>is stronger in relative terms for other house types.</p> <p>Figure 16: Average House Prices by Type (October 2</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>House Type</th> <th>Coventry</th> <th>Nuneaton and Bedworth</th> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Detached</td> <td>£252,053</td> <td>£250,000</td> <td>£200,000</td> <td>£250,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi Detached</td> <td>£155,760</td> <td>£150,000</td> <td>£120,000</td> <td>£150,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	House Type	Coventry	Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	England	Detached	£252,053	£250,000	£200,000	£250,000	Semi Detached	£155,760	£150,000	£120,000	£150,000				accessed in early 2021 but the trend remains.																
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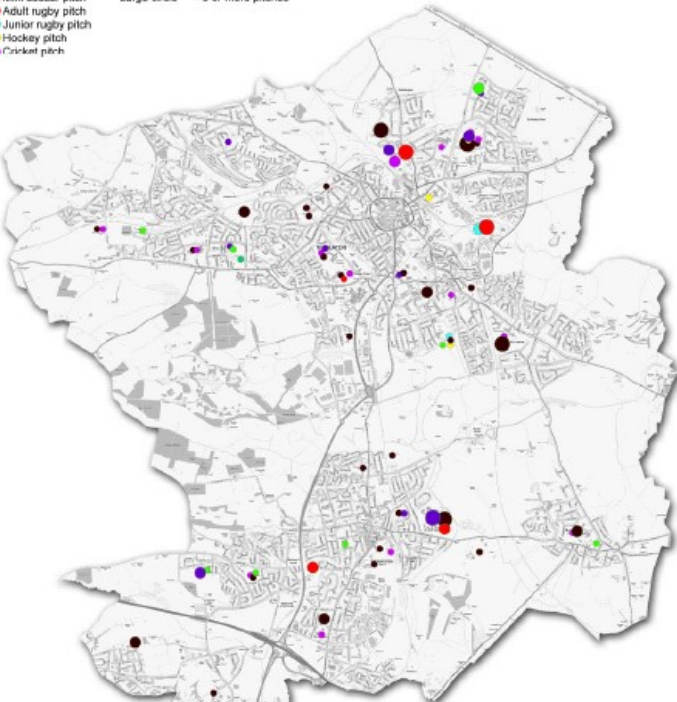
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps	
(Ref. B/7)		average score (out of 317)		from www.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020]. English Indices of Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities & Local Government, accessed via Warwickshire Observatory.	deprivation in Warwickshire. Note: Since the IMD is a relative index, change in rank is influenced by all 317 or 326 LA's performance. Reduction in number of local authorities a reflection of changing administrative areas.	
	North Warwickshire	155				
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	101				
	Rugby	222				
	Stratford-on-Avon	259				
	Warwick	263				
	(District Rankings: 1 = worst deprived 317 = least deprived)					
	Indices of Deprivation 2015					
	Name	IMD – Rank of average score (out of 326)				
	North Warwickshire	190				
Nuneaton and Bedworth	111					
Rugby	240					
Stratford-on-Avon	272					
Warwick	267					
(District Rankings: 1 = worst deprived 326 = least deprived)						
Crime Rates (Rates are per 1000 population) (Ref. B/8)	Crime Rates 2020-2021 (per 1000 population)					
	Area	All recorded crime	Violence and sexual offences	Burglary	Vehicle crime	
	North Warwickshire	65	27	5.6	8.1	
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	78	37	3.5	6.1	
	Rugby	64	29	3.2	4.9	
	Stratford-on-Avon	52	20	4.2	4.7	
	Warwick	60	26	3.4	5.6	
	Warwickshire	64	27.7	3.8	5.7	
	Crime Rates 2019-2020 (per 1000 population)					
	Area	All recorded crime	Violence and sexual offences	Burglary	Vehicle crime	
	North Warwickshire	72	25.6	7.7	10.8	
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	91	38.5	5.9	9.2	
	2020 – 2021 (Mar 20 to Feb 21) from www.data.warwickshire.gov.uk .					
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2013 - 2014 from www.warwickshireobservatory.org.uk Source: Quality of Life Report.						
Warwickshire Observatory website replaced by Warwickshire Insights website.						
Data from 2013-2014 and 2019-2020 not comparable across the board because the categories are different.						
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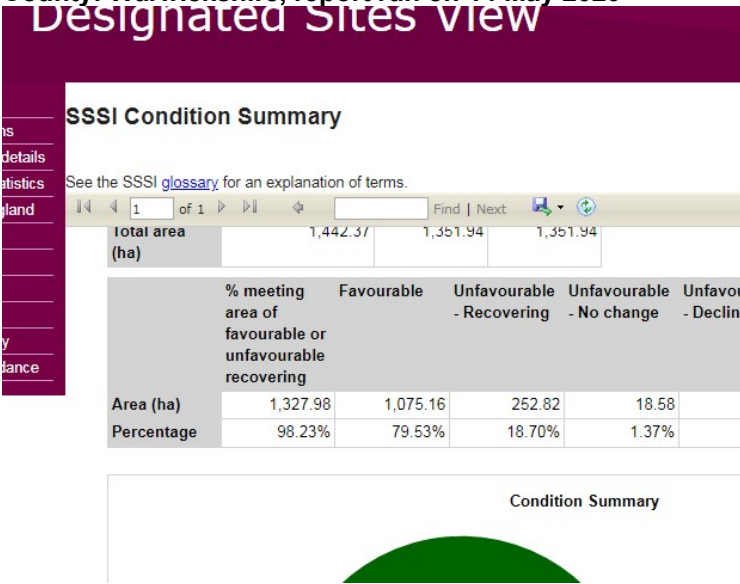
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
					

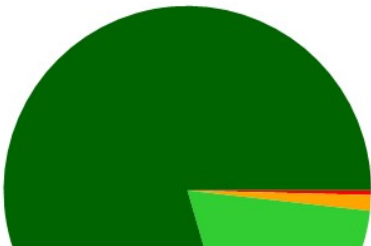
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
<p>Playing pitch provision (all) (Ref. B/18)</p>	<p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adult football pitch ● Junior football pitch ● Mini soccer pitch ● Adult rugby pitch ● Junior rugby pitch ● Hockey pitch ● Cricket pitch </p> <p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small circle = 1 pitch Medium circle = 2 pitches Large circle = 3 or more pitches </p>  <p>This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. 100018416 (2010)</p>			<p>Infrastructure Delivery Plan – Submission (2015).</p>	


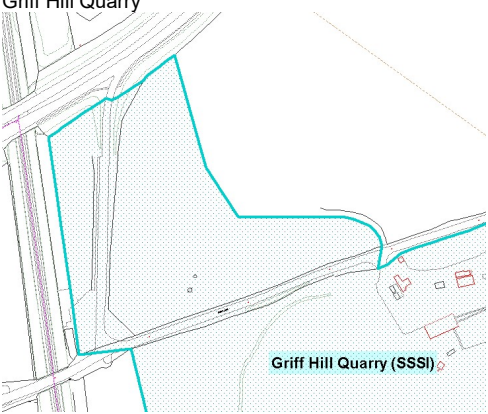
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Playing pitch provision (secured) (Ref. B/19)	 <p>This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. 100018416 (2010)</p>			Infrastructure Delivery Plan – Submission (2015).							
Teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 population (Ref. B/20)	<p>Teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 population in 2018*</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 1182 821 1235"> <tr> <th>Warwickshire</th> <th>England & Wales</th> </tr> <tr> <td>23.2</td> <td>16.8</td> </tr> </table> <p>*Rolling Annual Rate from December 2018</p> <p>Teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 population</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 1304 821 1347"> <tr> <th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th> <th>National (2012)</th> </tr> </table>	Warwickshire	England & Wales	23.2	16.8	Nuneaton & Bedworth	National (2012)		In 2016 the rate in the Borough was 29.8 showing the decline from 2009 that has continued through to 2018. However, the 2018 rate is the highest in Warwickshire and above the national average.	2018 from www.ons.gov.uk [Accessed 18 May 2020]. 2009 – 2012 from Warwickshire's teenage pregnancy	2018 data releases commentary explains that conception rate for under 18s had dropped for the 11 th year in a row, the longest recorded decrease.
Warwickshire	England & Wales										
23.2	16.8										
Nuneaton & Bedworth	National (2012)										

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps				
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(2009 – 2011)									
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3) Biodiversity

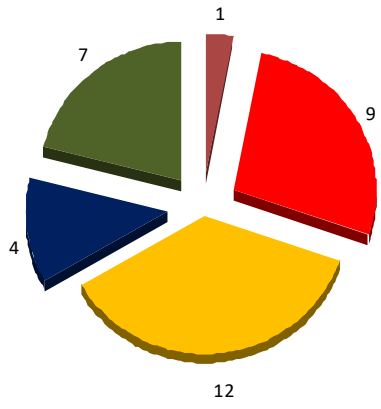
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps									
<p>Biodiversity (Ref. D/1)</p>	<p>The Borough has 1 European Site, 2 SSSIs and 75 potential sites, 3 Local Nature Reserves.</p> <p>Condition of SSSIs in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="380 440 1115 537"> <thead> <tr> <th>SSSIs</th> <th>Condition</th> <th>Last Assessment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ensor's Pool</td> <td>Unfavourable - Declining</td> <td>29th April 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Griff Hill Quarry</td> <td>Favourable</td> <td>18th March 2009</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>County: Warwickshire, report run on 14 May 2020</p> 	SSSIs	Condition	Last Assessment	Ensor's Pool	Unfavourable - Declining	29 th April 2016	Griff Hill Quarry	Favourable	18 th March 2009	<p>Comparators and targets</p>	<p>No changes to the percentages of SSSIs in Warwickshire attaining favourable or unfavourable recovering status since that presented in SA Scoping Report.</p> <p>Natural England maintains statistics on the condition of all SSSIs in the country. There was a Public Service Agreement target to have 95% of the SSSI area in "favourable" or "unfavourable recovering" condition by 2010. However, the target was subsequently amended to achieving favourable or recovering condition in 95% of sites, to reflect the fact that many ecological features would take a long time to recover even if all the measures necessary for recovery were in place.</p>	<p>No newer data on SSSI condition. Data from www.designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk.</p>	<p>It should be noted that Griff Hill Quarry SSSI is a geological SSSI and therefore contributes to geodiversity rather than biodiversity.</p> <p>The north-west corner of Griff Hill Quarry SSSI is scheduled for de-listing, as the land is no longer of SSSI quality.</p>
SSSIs	Condition	Last Assessment												
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	<p>County: Warwickshire, SA Report 2016</p> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering Favourable Unfavourable - Recovering</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Condition Summary</p>  </div>				
<p>SSSI Location Maps (Ref. D/2)</p>	<p>Ensor's Pool</p>		<p>No change to extent of SSSIs.</p>	<p>Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Stage Report of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council's Draft Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document, June 2007, NBBC and www.natureonthemap.org.uk.</p>	

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps					
<p>(Ref. D/3)</p>	<p>Site location map for Enson's Pool - Natura 2000 site</p>  <p>Griff Hill Quarry</p> 									
<p>Local Nature Reserves and Local Wildlife Sites (Ref. D/4b) and (Ref. D/4c)</p>	<p>Local Nature Reserves in Warwickshire, 2020</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="380 1235 852 1360"> <tr> <td>Local Nature Reserves in Warwickshire, 2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashlawn Cutting (Grand Central Walk) LNR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedworth Sloughs LNR*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cock Robin Wood LNR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cole End LNR</td> </tr> </table>	Local Nature Reserves in Warwickshire, 2020	Ashlawn Cutting (Grand Central Walk) LNR	Bedworth Sloughs LNR*	Cock Robin Wood LNR	Cole End LNR		<p>Increase from 20 to 24 LNRs in Warwickshire between 2008 and 2020.</p>	<p>2020 LNR data from www.designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk [Accessed on 13 April 2021].</p>	<p>Whilst the Borough has the lowest number of local nature reserves in the County, LNRs are simply a designation, and don't fully reflect the amount of wildlife</p>
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps	
	Accessible woods	% population with access to 2ha+ wood within 500m	7.0%	7.9%	16.6%	lower accessibility to woodlands than county and regional levels. The percentage of population with access to 2 hectares wood within 500m was significantly lower (0.65%) than Warwickshire's and West Midlands' average. The percentage of inaccessible woodlands is double the regional's average.
		% population with access to 20ha+ wood within 4km	30.0%	46.4%	61.6%	
	Inaccessible woods	% extra population with access to 2ha+ wood within 500m if existing woods opened	30.6%	34.1%	33.3%	
		% extra population with access to 20ha+ wood within 4km if existing woods opened	59.7%	38.7%	30.1%	
	Woodland creation	% population requiring new woodland creation for access to a 2ha+ wood within 500m	62.4%	58.0%	50.2%	
		% population requiring new woodland creation for access to a 20ha+ wood within 4km	10.4%	14.9%	8.3%	
		Minimum area of new woodland required for 2ha+ woods within 500m (ha)	107	689	4205	
		Minimum area of new woodland required for 20ha+ woods within 4km (ha)	40	200	780	
Geology and topography (Ref. D/6)	<p>The geology of the Borough is represented by four major geological periods from the ancient Pre- Cambrian and Cambrian through to the Carboniferous, Permian and younger Triassic period. Some of the oldest rock outcrops in the region can be found to the north-west of Nuneaton near Mancetter with ancient igneous volcanic lavas, tuffs and sedimentary argillaceous – clay rich rocks from the Pre- Cambrian and Cambrian making up 7% of the geology. The Borough is dominated by argillaceous rocks with approximately 46% of the geology derived from the Carboniferous with some sandstone.</p> <p>The Permian period comprises sandstones and interbedded argillaceous rocks representing about 13% of the geology. Finally, the Triassic argillaceous rocks; Mercia Mudstone Group rocks make up the remaining 34% of the geology. The Borough is dominated by clay rich rocks where soils are not very well drained. Drift deposits of various origins are found within the Borough. Till is sediment that is deposited by glaciers and made up of clay; detritus that is indicative of the underlying argillaceous – clay rich rocks.</p> <p>There are also deposits of glacial sands and gravels, again due to the deposition of glaciers. Alluvium deposits, sediments deposited by rivers, can be found throughout the Borough consisting of clays, silts and sands. These superficial deposits are all indicative of the underlying geology.</p> <p>The topography of the Borough is comprised of higher elevations and steeper slopes in the west and lower</p>			Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008.	No changes to that from 2008.	

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	and gradual changes in elevation to the north and east. The higher elevations can be found west of Nuneaton near Stockingford. The lower elevations and less steep topography are situated in the centre of Nuneaton.				

4) Population and Human Health

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps				
Mid-year Estimates Population – Age Structure (Ref. H/1)	Population Age Structure by Percentage of Total Population 2019		2019 and 2018 data shows an increasing percentage of NBBC consisting of those aged over 55 than in 2012. The 2012 Mid-year estimates estimated the Borough's population as being 125,800, substantially more than previous estimates.	Population data for 2019 from www.ons.gov.uk [Accessed on 22 January 2021]. Population data for 2018 and 2012 from www.nomis.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020]. Population data for 2011 from Office of National Statistics (2011 Census with additional analysis by NBBC Planning Policy).	2019 and 2018 Comments set out below are fairly representative of the new position. 2011/12 The Borough currently has a relatively large working population (16-60) and has a slightly younger population than the Warwickshire average with 36.3% of the population under 30. Of note in terms of age structure is the lack of persons aged 20 – 39 both in the Borough & in the County compared to the English average. For the over 40 age groups Borough & County population structure very much mirrors the national picture.				
	Age	% Aged by Location							
		Nuneaton & Bedworth				England			
	Aged under 1 year	1.22				1.10			
	Aged 1 - 4 years	5.04				4.76			
	Aged 5 - 9 years	6.39				6.29			
	Aged 10 - 14 years	5.95				5.96			
	Aged 15 - 19 years	5.16				5.49			
	Aged 20 - 24 years	5.37				6.20			
	Aged 25 - 29 years	6.23				6.75			
	Aged 30 - 34 years	6.65				6.77			
	Aged 35 - 39 years	6.44				6.63			
	Aged 40 - 44 years	5.78				6.07			
	Aged 45 - 49 years	6.63				6.60			
	Aged 50 - 54 years	7.38				6.94			
	Aged 55 - 59 years	6.73				6.52			
	Aged 60 - 64 years	5.75				5.53			
	Aged 65 - 69 years	5.44				4.97			
	Aged 70 - 74 years	5.31				4.94			
	Aged 75 - 79 years	3.76				3.45			
	Aged 80 - 84 years	2.59				2.56			
	Aged 85 and over	2.20				2.48			
	Population Age Structure by Percentage of Total Population 2018								
	Age	% Aged by Location							
		Nuneaton & Bedworth				England			
	Aged under 1 year	1.2				1.1			
	Aged 1 - 4 years	5.0				4.8			
Aged 5 - 9 years	6.4	6.3							
Aged 10 - 14 years	5.8	5.8							
Aged 15 - 19 years	5.3	5.5							
Aged 20 - 24 years	5.4	6.3							
Aged 25 - 29 years	6.3	6.8							
Aged 30 - 34 years	6.5	6.8							
Aged 35 - 39 years	6.4	6.6							
Aged 40 - 44 years	5.8	6.1							
Aged 45 - 49 years	6.9	6.8							
Aged 50 - 54 years	7.4	7.0							

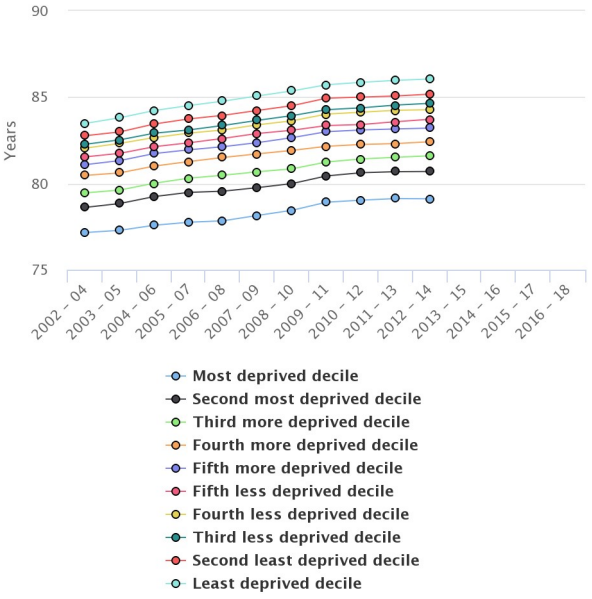
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	Aged 55 - 59 years	6.5	6.4		
	Aged 60 - 64 years	5.7	5.4		
	Aged 65 - 69 years	5.6	5.0		
	Aged 70 - 74 years	5.4	4.9		
	Aged 75 - 79 years	3.6	3.3		
	Aged 80 - 84 years	2.5	2.5		
	Aged 85 and over	2.2	2.4		
	Population Age Structure by Percentage of Total Population 2012				
	% Aged by Location				
	Age	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Warwickshire	England	
	Aged under 1 year	1.3	1.1	1.3	
	Aged 1 - 4 years	5.1	4.6	5.0	
	Aged 5 - 9 years	5.7	5.5	5.8	
	Aged 10 - 14 years	5.7	5.5	5.6	
	Aged 15 - 19 years	6.2	5.8	6.1	
	Aged 20 - 24 years	6.0	6.1	6.8	
	Aged 25 - 29 years	6.3	5.7	6.8	
	Aged 30 - 34 years	6.4	5.9	6.7	
	Aged 35 - 39 years	6.2	6.2	6.4	
	Aged 40 - 44 years	7.3	7.4	7.2	
	Aged 45 - 49 years	7.6	7.7	7.3	
	Aged 50 - 54 years	6.8	6.9	6.6	
	Aged 55 - 59 years	6.1	6.1	5.7	
	Aged 60 - 64 years	6.1	6.2	5.6	
	Aged 65 - 69 years	5.9	6.2	5.2	
	Aged 70 - 74 years	4.1	4.3	3.8	
	Aged 75 - 79 years	3.2	3.4	3.2	
	Aged 80 - 84 years	2.4	2.6	2.4	
	Aged 85 and over	2.0	2.5	2.3	
	Population Age Structure by Percentage of Total Population 2011				
	% Aged by Location				
	Age	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Warwickshire	England	
	Aged 0 - 4	6.3	5.8	6.3	
	Aged 5 - 9	5.6	5.4	5.6	
	Aged 10 - 14	5.9	5.8	5.8	
	Aged 15 - 19	6.3	5.9	6.3	
	Aged 20 - 24	6.0	5.8	6.8	

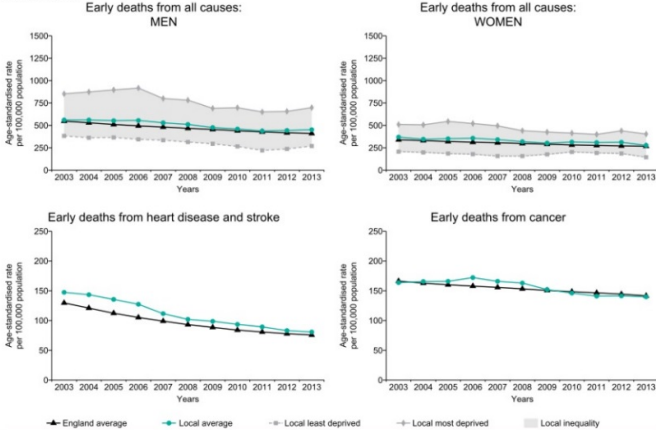
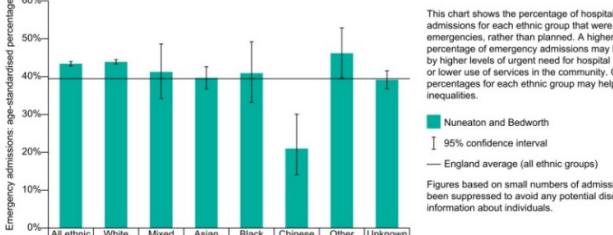
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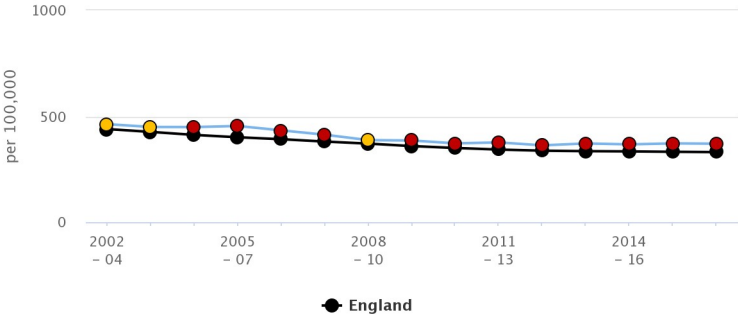
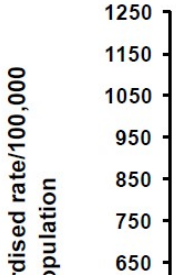
Issue	Quantified information			Comparators and targets		Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	England	79.6	79.6	83.1	83.2			
	Life Expectancy at Birth between 2010 and 2014							
	Area	Years Born (Male)		Years Born (Female)				
		2010 - 2012	2012 - 2014	2010 - 2012	2012 - 2014			
	North Warks	78.7	79.3	82.3	82.6			
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	78.2	78.4	82.6	82.7			
	Rugby	80.2	80.5	83.7	84.1			
	Stratford-on-Avon	81.0	81.2	84.9	84.7			
	Warwick	80.4	80.9	84.7	84.5			
	Warwickshire	79.8	80.1	83.8	83.9			
	West Midlands	78.7	78.0	82.7	82.4			
	England	79.21	79.55	83.01	83.20			

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
<p>Health inequalities (Ref. I/2)</p>	<p>Life expectancy at birth (Male) – England LSOA11 deprivation deciles within area (IMD2010)</p> <p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most deprived decile Second most deprived decile Third more deprived decile Fourth more deprived decile Fifth more deprived decile Fifth less deprived decile Fourth less deprived decile Third less deprived decile Second least deprived decile Least deprived decile 		<p>Shows significant differences in life expectancy between the most and least deprived parts of the Borough.</p>	<p>2000 – 2018 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 15 May 2020].</p> <p>2003 – 2013 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 15 September 2016].</p>	<p>Data collected changed over time and not directly comparable to that collected previously. No data beyond 2015, hence gaps from then to 2018.</p>

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	<p data-bbox="415 289 934 326">Life expectancy at birth (Female) – England LSOA11 deprivation deciles within area (IMD2010)</p>  <p data-bbox="388 479 409 511">Years</p> <p data-bbox="556 706 808 925"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Most deprived decile ● Second most deprived decile ● Third more deprived decile ● Fourth more deprived decile ● Fifth more deprived decile ● Fifth less deprived decile ● Fourth less deprived decile ● Third less deprived decile ● Second least deprived decile ● Least deprived decile </p>				

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																				
Infant Mortality	<p>Health inequalities: changes over time</p> <p>These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile (IMD2010) in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).</p>  <p>Health inequalities: ethnicity</p> <p>Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group, 2014/15</p>  <p>This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions for each ethnic group that were emergencies, rather than planned. A higher percentage of emergency admissions may be caused by higher levels of urgent need for hospital services or lower use of services in the community. Comparing percentages for each ethnic group may help identify inequalities.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="443 1203 1020 1247"> <thead> <tr> <th>All ethnic groups</th> <th>White</th> <th>Mixed</th> <th>Asian</th> <th>Black</th> <th>Chinese</th> <th>Other</th> <th>Unknown</th> <th>Local number of emergency admissions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>13,022</td> <td>11,719</td> <td>82</td> <td>411</td> <td>58</td> <td>21</td> <td>97</td> <td>634</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>43.4</td> <td>43.9</td> <td>41.2</td> <td>39.7</td> <td>40.9</td> <td>21.0</td> <td>46.2</td> <td>39.2</td> <td>Local value %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>39.4</td> <td>39.9</td> <td>38.8</td> <td>44.0</td> <td>43.1</td> <td>35.9</td> <td>44.9</td> <td>30.9</td> <td>England value %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>© Crown Copyright 2016 3 Nuneaton and Bedworth - 6 September 2016</p>	All ethnic groups	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Other	Unknown	Local number of emergency admissions	13,022	11,719	82	411	58	21	97	634		43.4	43.9	41.2	39.7	40.9	21.0	46.2	39.2	Local value %	39.4	39.9	38.8	44.0	43.1	35.9	44.9	30.9	England value %		No trend data	2017 – 2019 from	For 2012 – 2014 the result
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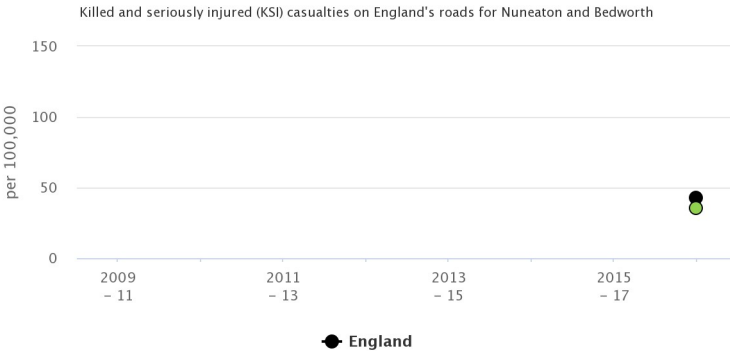

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																				
<p>average rate (Ref. I/3)</p>	<p>Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared</p> <p>Infant mortality rate 2017 - 19</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>Recent Trend</th> <th>Count</th> <th>Value</th> <th>95% Lower CI</th> <th>95% Upper CI</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>—</td> <td>7,434</td> <td>3.9</td> <td>3.9</td> <td>4.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwickshire</td> <td>—</td> <td>68</td> <td>3.8</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td> <td>—</td> <td>25</td> <td>5.4</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>8.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Warwickshire</td> <td>—</td> <td>10</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>9.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rugby</td> <td>—</td> <td>16</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>2.6</td> <td>7.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwick</td> <td>—</td> <td>12</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stratford-on-Avon</td> <td>—</td> <td>5</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>3.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Crude rate - per 1,000</p> <p>Infant mortality rate for Nuneaton and Bedworth</p> <p>per 1000</p> <p>2001 -03 2005 -07 2009 -11 2013 -15</p> <p>● England</p> <p>Infant Morality average rate 2012 – 14</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3.6</td> <td>4.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	England	—	7,434	3.9	3.9	4.0	Warwickshire	—	68	3.8	3.0	4.8	Nuneaton and Bedworth	—	25	5.4	3.5	8.0	North Warwickshire	—	10	5.2	2.5	9.6	Rugby	—	16	4.5	2.6	7.3	Warwick	—	12	2.9	1.4	4.8	Stratford-on-Avon	—	5	1.5	0.5	3.5	Nuneaton & Bedworth	England	3.6	4.0		<p>available for newer data.</p> <p>Yellow denotes NBBC data not significantly different to England's average whilst red denotes significantly worse than England's average.</p>	<p>www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 25 January 2021].</p> <p>2000 – 2018 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 15 May 2020].</p> <p>2003 – 2013 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 15 September 2016].</p>	<p>for NBBC was not significantly different from England average (and indeed before then from 2001). However recently the rate worsened until 2017-19 when it improved closer to the England average.</p>
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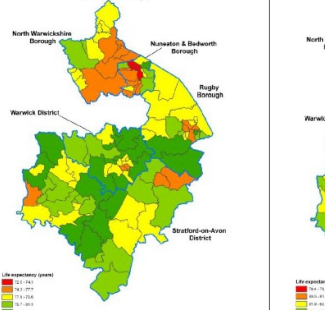
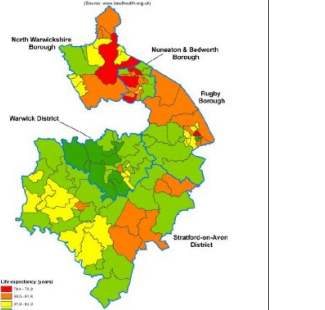
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps									
	<p>Under 75 mortality rate from all causes for Nuneaton and Bedworth</p>  <p>per 100,000</p> <p>2002 - 04 2005 - 07 2008 - 10 2011 - 13 2014 - 16</p> <p>● England</p> <p>Trend 1: All age, all cause m</p>  <p>dised rate/100,000 population</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="369 1247 1129 1344"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">All Ages all Cause Mortality - Difference NBBC (44UC) & English Average *1 (*1 expressed, deaths per 10,000 population)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Males</th> <th>Females</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>94.10</td> <td>48.36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>rates for this of England. 3-year dot labelled 2004. s and from nd.</p>	All Ages all Cause Mortality - Difference NBBC (44UC) & English Average *1 (*1 expressed, deaths per 10,000 population)			Year	Males	Females	2000	94.10	48.36		<p>England's average.</p> <p>Generally, mortality rates from cardiovascular disease having been getting better in the Borough, cancer mortality rates are no worse than England's whereas overall rates are worse than England's. However, 2017-19 data shows that these three rates are all worse than England's average and the worst in Warwickshire.</p> <p>Over the past ten years death rates from all causes and rates for early deaths from heart disease, stroke and cancer have fallen, in parallel with the rates for England generally.</p> <p>Of note is the improvement in NBBC rates (44UC) with a distinct "narrowing of the gap" between 2000 & 2009.</p> <p>The improvement for females is nearly double that for males.</p> <p>Early death rates</p>		
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	2002	45.53	60.14																																																	
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	2004	80.99	55.42																																																	
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	<p>Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads for Nuneaton and Bedworth</p>  <p>per 100,000</p> <p>2009 - 11 2011 - 13 2013 - 15 2015 - 17</p> <p>● England</p> <p>Save data typed into this form. Click like a copy for your records.</p> <p>Figure 8.3: People reported killed or seriously injured on Warwickshire</p>  <p>Warwickshire many of the kills under the kshire County</p> <p>d as reducing Warwickshire's mmunity and</p> <p>or seriously injured</p> <p>769, 665, 717, 769, 633, 604, 638</p> <p>521</p>		<p>but 2016-18 data shows a worsening picture.</p> <p>The number of people killed on roads in Warwickshire is generally declining.</p>	<p>2014.</p>	
<p>Life expectancy by electoral ward (Ref. I/8)</p>	<p>No data at electoral ward level. See SA Objective 6 Ref. I/1.</p>			<p>2006 -2010 from University of Birmingham – West Midlands Key Health Data 2011/12.</p>	<p>No new publications from University of Birmingham.</p>

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	<p>Figure 7.16: Male life expectancy at birth by electoral ward, Warwickshire 2016-19</p>  <p>© Crown Copyright and database right 2019. Ordnance Survey 100020036</p>	<p>Figure 7.17: Female life expectancy at birth by electoral ward, Warwickshire 2016-19</p>  <p>© Crown Copyright and database right 2019. Ordnance Survey 100020036</p>			

5) Soil

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps				
Levels of agricultural land (Ref. F/1)	In 2017 the Utilised Agricultural Area of the UK increased to 72% of the land. Agricultural land as a % of total land area (2001) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>70.3</td> <td>67.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	West Midlands	England	70.3	67.8		Two data sets not comparable. Trend between 2013 and 2017 of the utilised agricultural area increasing.	2017 from www.gov.uk Source: Agriculture in the UK 2017 [Accessed on 14 May 2020]. 2001 from www.statistics.gov.uk .	Water and Soil are the source of life. Soil is a finite resource, which takes centuries to produce and which supports both agricultural production and habitats. Soil resources are key to sustaining life and the agricultural economy, but are under pressure from development.
West Midlands	England								
70.3	67.8								
Contaminated Land (Ref. F/3)	Local authorities have a statutory obligation to keep a register of contaminated land. The information stored on the Contaminated Land Register relates to regulatory action and remediation. The contents are specified in the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000 and include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remediation Notices • Remediation Declarations/Statements • Appeals against Notices • Designation of special sites • Notification of Claimed Remediation • Convictions for Offences As of 14 th May 2020 no sites within the boundary of Nuneaton and Bedworth have been determined as "contaminated land" or a "special site" according to the legislation, therefore there are currently no entries in the Contaminated Land Register.			www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk/info/20081/pollution/186/pollution/7 .					

6) Water

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																																
<p>Chemical Water Quality (Ref. C/1)</p>	<p>In 2019 no surface water bodies in England met the 'good chemical status'.</p> <p>Chemical and Biological Water Quality indicator superseded by England biodiversity indicator which appears not to disaggregate data down to regional or smaller levels of reporting. However, for England here has been a decrease in the proportion of surface water bodies in England awarded high or good ecological status since the indicator was first prepared in 2009; the indicator has also declined in the short term, between 2013 and 2018. In 2018, 16% of surface water bodies assessed under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) were in high or good status compared with 25% in 2009 and 23% in 2013.</p> <p><i>Figure 4.18: Chemical water quality, percentage of water network graded 'good', 2001-2006</i></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate data for Figure 4.18</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North Warks</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> <td>18</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td> <td>25</td> <td>38</td> <td>12</td> <td>26</td> <td>26</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rugby</td> <td>58</td> <td>53</td> <td>46</td> <td>61</td> <td>53</td> <td>53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stratford-on-Avon</td> <td>72</td> <td>65</td> <td>48</td> <td>75</td> <td>47</td> <td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwick</td> <td>66</td> <td>72</td> <td>50</td> <td>68</td> <td>68</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwickshire</td> <td>60</td> <td>59</td> <td>44</td> <td>42</td> <td>49</td> <td>53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>66</td> <td>65</td> <td>62</td> <td>62</td> <td>65</td> <td>66</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: DEFRA, e-Digest of Environmental Statistics.</p> <p>Humber river basin chemical classifications for surface waters 2015</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">No. of</th> <th colspan="2">Chemical Status</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Fail</th> <th>Good</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	North Warks	32	32	18	15	20	20	Nuneaton & Bedworth	25	38	12	26	26	24	Rugby	58	53	46	61	53	53	Stratford-on-Avon	72	65	48	75	47	63	Warwick	66	72	50	68	68	68	Warwickshire	60	59	44	42	49	53	England	66	65	62	62	65	66	No. of	Chemical Status		Fail	Good					<p>In 2001 to 2006 there was a gradual improvement in chemical water quality nationally but this was not reflected in Nuneaton.</p> <p>97% of surface waters in the Humber river basin were classified as chemically good and 95% in the Severn river basin.</p>	<p>2019 from https://deframedia.blog.gov.uk/2020/09/18/latest-water-classifications-results-published/</p> <p>2018 to 2009 from www.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020].</p> <p>2001 to 2006 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk Source: DEFRA.</p> <p>2015 river basin data from www.gov.uk Source: Humber RBD Part 1: River Basin Management Plan and Severn RBD Part 1: River Basin Management Plan [Accessed on 27 May 2020].</p>	<p>In 2015, England adopted the new monitoring and classification standards laid out in cycle 2 of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>The results from 2019 reflect a change in the methods used to classify English water bodies to more accurately report the presence of certain chemicals that do not break down easily in the environment.</p>
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																										
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Biological Water Quality (Ref. C/2)	<p>In 2019 16% of waters (14% of rivers) meet the criteria for 'good ecological status', the same percentage as in 2016.</p> <p>Chemical and Biological Water Quality indicator superseded by England biodiversity indicator which appears not to disaggregate data down to regional or smaller levels of reporting. However, for England here has been a decrease in the proportion of surface water bodies in England awarded high or good ecological status since the indicator was first prepared in 2009; the indicator has also declined in the short term, between 2013 and 2018. In 2018, 16% of surface water bodies assessed under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) were in high or good status compared with 25% in 2009 and 23% in 2013.</p>		<p>No change in biological quality between 2016 and 2019.</p> <p>In 2001 to 2006 biological water quality levels in Warwickshire were below the average level for England. Recent fluctuation in biological water quality in Warwickshire were at least partly due to below average rainfall locally.</p> <p>15% of surface waters in the Humber river basin were classified as ecologically good and 20% in the</p>	<p>2019 from https://deframedia.blog.gov.uk/2020/09/18/latest-water-classifications-results-published/</p> <p>2018 to 2009 from www.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020].</p> <p>2001 to 2006 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk Source: DEFRA.</p> <p>2015 river basin data from www.gov.uk Source: Humber RBD Part 1: River Basin Management Plan and Severn RBD Part 1: River Basin Management Plan [Accessed on 27 May 2020].</p>	<p>In 2015, England adopted the new monitoring and classification standards laid out in cycle 2 of the Water Framework Directive.</p>																																										

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	<p><i>Figure 4.19: Biological water quality, percentage of water network graded 'good', 2001-2006</i></p> <p>Source: DEFRA, e-Digest of Environmental Statistics.</p> <p>Humber river basin ecological classifications for surface waters 2015</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 954 934 1073"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">No. of Water Bodies</th> <th colspan="5">Ecological Status or Potential</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Bad</th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>Good</th> <th>High</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>987</td> <td>32</td> <td>136</td> <td>671</td> <td>148</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Severn river basin ecological classifications for surface waters 2015</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 1117 934 1235"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">No. of Water Bodies</th> <th colspan="5">Ecological Status or Potential</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Bad</th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>Good</th> <th>High</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>755</td> <td>8</td> <td>134</td> <td>462</td> <td>151</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No. of Water Bodies	Ecological Status or Potential					Bad	Poor	Moderate	Good	High	987	32	136	671	148	0	No. of Water Bodies	Ecological Status or Potential					Bad	Poor	Moderate	Good	High	755	8	134	462	151	0		<p>Severn river basin.</p>		
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755	8	134	462	151	0																																		
<p>Watercourses (Ref. C/3)</p>	<p>The Borough contains the following watercourses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harrow Brook, which enters the Borough in the north-eastern extent by Dodwells Bridge Industrial Estate and flows in a predominantly southerly direction, forming the boundary between the Borough Councils of Nuneaton & Bedworth and Rugby, before flowing into the River Anker 		<p>No changes.</p>	<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008.</p>																																			

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The River Anker and the River Anker Flood Relief Channel, entering the Borough in the eastern extent by Stretton and flowing in the northern extent of the Borough in a northwesterly direction through the urban settlement of Nuneaton before exiting by Weddington. Wem Brook, which enters the Borough in the south-east by Shilton and flows in a predominantly north-westerly direction through the Borough. Here the watercourse is designated Non-Main River. Breach Brook, which enters the Borough in the south-western extent where the watercourse forms the boundary with North Warwickshire Borough Council. Here the watercourse is designated non-Main River and flows in an easterly, then south-easterly direction. Bedworth Sloughs Brook, located immediately downstream of Bedworth Sloughs and flows in a southerly direction through the Borough before becoming the River Sowe. River Sowe, rising outside of the Borough, the watercourse becomes designate Main River to the north of Bedworth Heath and flows in an easterly, then predominantly southerly direction through the urban settlement of Bedworth before exiting by Rowley's Green. Change Brook, which enters the Borough by St Nicolas Park and flows in a predominantly south-westerly direction through the Borough, joining the right bank of the River Anker by Sandon Park Recreation Ground. 																																											
Floodrisk (Ref. C/4)	<p>In Figure 7.5 of Appendix C of the Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016, presents historic and predicted hotspots for flooding. A large part of the Borough is covered by predicted hotspots and much of Nuneaton and Bedworth urban areas.</p> <p>Figure 4.2: Estimated Number of Addresses Located in Highest and Medium Risk Flood Zones</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="401 948 1037 1192"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Flood Zone 3 (highest risk)</th> <th colspan="2">Flood Zone 2 (low to medium risk)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Domestic</th> <th>Non-domestic</th> <th>Domestic</th> <th>Non-domestic</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North Warwickshire</td> <td>282</td> <td>81</td> <td>318</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td> <td>806</td> <td>105</td> <td>922</td> <td>381</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rugby</td> <td>564</td> <td>75</td> <td>343</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stratford-on-Avon</td> <td>1,438</td> <td>177</td> <td>1,040</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwick</td> <td>1,487</td> <td>277</td> <td>990</td> <td>101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwickshire</td> <td>4,577</td> <td>715</td> <td>3,613</td> <td>701</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Environment Agency, Warwickshire County Council.</p> <p>The Environment Agency Flood Zone maps for the River Anker demonstrate that as the watercourse enters the Borough the flood outlines extend onto predominantly rural floodplain incorporating a golf course. As the watercourse flows towards the urban settlement of Nuneaton, the main</p>		Flood Zone 3 (highest risk)		Flood Zone 2 (low to medium risk)		Domestic	Non-domestic	Domestic	Non-domestic	North Warwickshire	282	81	318	44	Nuneaton & Bedworth	806	105	922	381	Rugby	564	75	343	25	Stratford-on-Avon	1,438	177	1,040	150	Warwick	1,487	277	990	101	Warwickshire	4,577	715	3,613	701			<p>2016 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk Source: Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016.</p> <p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008.</p>	<p>The SA Scoping Report does not set out the exact source of Figure 4.2 nor the period for which it covers.</p> <p>The SFRA recommends that the outputs from the study are used as an evidence base from which to direct</p>
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	<p>channel splits, with part of the flow taking the route of the Flood Relief Channel during flood events.</p> <p>Nuneaton is located near to the headwaters of the River Anker catchment and therefore as a result response rates to rainfall events are relatively fast. People, property and infrastructure within Nuneaton are affected by flooding, however, the town now benefits from the Flood Relief Channel which reduces the probability of flooding and protects in excess of 1000 properties from flooding up to a standard greater than a 1% AEP (1 in 100 year) event.</p> <p>Smaller more frequent floods are not considered likely to cause flooding to any properties and in general, flood risk within Nuneaton is assessed as low.</p> <p>A number of residential and commercial properties are however shown to be located within Flood Zone 2 along the route of the main channel particularly through the town centre where Flood Zone 2 extends to up to 300m on the left bank and 200m on the right bank.</p> <p>As the River Anker flows towards the north-western edge of Nuneaton, a small number of properties are located within Flood Zone 2 by Weddington, after which Flood Zone 2 extends predominantly into rural floodplain as the watercourse flows towards the boundary of the Borough.</p> <p>Two tributaries join the River Anker through Nuneaton town centre, the Wem Brook and Bar Pool Brook. A number of properties are located within Flood Zone 2 along the watercourses as they flow through Nuneaton towards their confluence with the River Anker.</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth Road adjacent to the balancing lake are vulnerable to flooding from the Barpool and Whittleford Brooks and as a result of flooding from surcharged sewers and overland flow from the Camp Hill Estate.</p> <p>A number of properties included in the Flood Zone maps of a tributary of the Bar Pool Brook that joins on the right bank are located within Flood Zone 2. A number of properties are also located within the Flood Zone maps for the Change Brook in the downstream extent as it joins the River Anker.</p> <p>Environment Agency Flood Zone maps for the Harrow Brook indicated that some properties along The Long Shoot are located within Flood Zone 2.</p> <p>A number of properties are located within Flood Zone 2 of the River Sowe as the watercourse flows through the western edge of Bedworth. Here Flood Zone 2 extends for approximately 100m on both the left and right banks. Flood Zone maps for the Breach Brook also incorporates a small number of properties within Flood Zone 2.</p>				<p>new development to areas of low flood risk (Flood Zone 1). Where development cannot be located in Flood Zone 1, the Sequential Test is to be applied.</p>
<p>Flooding from Artificial Drainage Systems and Surface Water Runoff (Ref. C/5)</p>	<p>In Figure 7.5 of Appendix C of the Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016, presents historic and predicted hotspots for flooding. A large part of the Borough is covered by predicted hotspots and much of Nuneaton and Bedworth urban areas.</p> <p>In 2008, within the Borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth there were eleven postcode areas identified as at risk of flooding from artificial drainage systems and surface water runoff. From the table below flooding from artificial sources occurs at a number of locations within the northern and southern post code areas within Nuneaton and Bedworth.</p>			<p>2016 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk Source: Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016.</p> <p>2008 from Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008.</p>	

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																								
	<p data-bbox="380 440 688 464">Flooding from Artificial Sources</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="405 496 690 967"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="411 505 541 594">Postcode Area</th> <th data-bbox="548 496 684 594">No. Properties Affected</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td data-bbox="411 599 541 623">CV10 0</td><td data-bbox="548 599 684 623">13</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="411 628 541 652">CV10 9</td><td data-bbox="548 628 684 652">1</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="411 657 541 682">CV11 4</td><td data-bbox="548 657 684 682">1</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="411 686 541 711">CV11 6</td><td data-bbox="548 686 684 711">3</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="411 716 541 740">CV12 0</td><td data-bbox="548 716 684 740">8</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="411 745 541 769">CV12 8</td><td data-bbox="548 745 684 769">3</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="411 774 541 799">CV12 9</td><td data-bbox="548 774 684 799">11</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="411 803 541 828">CV2 1</td><td data-bbox="548 803 684 828">1</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="411 833 541 857">CV6 4</td><td data-bbox="548 833 684 857">4</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="411 862 541 886">CV7 8</td><td data-bbox="548 862 684 886">4</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="411 891 541 915">CV7 9</td><td data-bbox="548 891 684 915">4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Postcode Area	No. Properties Affected	CV10 0	13	CV10 9	1	CV11 4	1	CV11 6	3	CV12 0	8	CV12 8	3	CV12 9	11	CV2 1	1	CV6 4	4	CV7 8	4	CV7 9	4				
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CV6 4	4																												
CV7 8	4																												
CV7 9	4																												
Flooding from Groundwater (Ref. C/6)	The Environment Agency can monitor groundwater levels using boreholes. Consultation with the Environment Agency as part of the 2008 SFRA revealed that there are no known problems with flooding from groundwater within the Borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth. More recently in 2016 it was stated that there are limited records of groundwater flooding in Warwickshire. Where it has occurred, this has been in combination with multiple other sources of flooding after periods of sustained rainfall. The Warwickshire PFRA noted only one groundwater flood event that has been recorded in isolation, related to a major redevelopment beside existing properties. In addition, the Easter 1998 flood event is thought to have been caused in part by groundwater flooding. During the winter of 2013/14, some flood events are suspected to have been the result of groundwater flooding, although this has not been confirmed. During this period, groundwater levels were high, and groundwater flooding was reported at several isolated locations across the county.			Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008 and Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016.																									

7) Air

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																															
Pollutant Levels (Ref. E/1)	<p>Nuneaton & Bedworth</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NO_x</td> <td>19.8</td> <td>18.9</td> <td>15.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO₂</td> <td>15.3</td> <td>15</td> <td>11.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM¹⁰</td> <td>19.8</td> <td>19.7</td> <td>18.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The level of exceedance (ug/m³) for NO₂ has decreased from 41 (in 2007) to 31.2 (2018) in the Leicester Road, Gyrary AQMA and from 55 to 41.1 in the Midland Road to Corporation Street AQMA (2009-2018).</p> <p>The current Defra 2018 background maps for Nuneaton and Bedworth (2017 based) show that all background concentrations of PM^{2.5} are far below the 2020 annual mean AQS objective of 25 µg/m³ for PM2.5. The highest concentration is predicted to be 12.2 µg/m³ within the 1 x 1km grid square with the centroid grid reference of 435500, 285500. This is an area close to the M6 and A444 that encompasses residential and light industrial units.</p>	Pollutant	2004	2005	2010	NO _x	19.8	18.9	15.1	NO ₂	15.3	15	11.8	PM ¹⁰	19.8	19.7	18.1		<p>Air pollutant levels have steadily decreased and it is anticipated that this trend will continue.</p> <p>The Council are considering revoking the Leicester Road Gyrary AQMA (AQMA1), with support from Defra, as measured results have generally decreased since 2014.</p>	<p>2004 – 2010 from www.airquality.co.uk (this website no longer exists).</p> <p>2018 data and other updates from Air Quality Annual Status Report 2019, NBBC, 2020.</p>	<p>The main source of air pollution in the Borough is road traffic emissions from major roads, including the M6, A5, A444, A47, and from strategic urban roads running through Nuneaton town centre.</p> <p>Other pollution sources include commercial, industrial and domestic sources.</p> <p>As of 2016 Nuneaton and Bedworth no longer undertakes automatic (continuous) monitoring.</p>															
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Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) (Ref. E/2)	Air Quality Management Areas were declared at the A47 Leicester Road Gyrary (March 2007) & Midland Road to Corporation Street (October 2009) in Nuneaton.			Air Quality Action Plan, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council, 2011.	The AQMAs have been declared due to road traffic emissions of nitrogen oxides.																															
Car or van availability (Ref. E/3)	<p>No comparable data found, neighbourhood statistics website now closed.</p> <p>Car Ownership Levels 2011</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Households with:</th> <th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All households:</td> <td>52,711</td> <td>2,294,909</td> <td>22,063,368</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No cars or vans:</td> <td>11,813</td> <td>566,621</td> <td>5,691,251</td> </tr> <tr> <td>One car or van:</td> <td>22,455</td> <td>952,798</td> <td>9,301,776</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Two car or vans:</td> <td>14,251</td> <td>591,210</td> <td>5,441,593</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Three cars or vans:</td> <td>3,192</td> <td>136,201</td> <td>1,203,865</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Four or more cars or vans:</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>48,079</td> <td>424,883</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All cars or vans in area:</td> <td>64,905</td> <td>2,757,999</td> <td>25,696,833</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Households with:	Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	England	All households:	52,711	2,294,909	22,063,368	No cars or vans:	11,813	566,621	5,691,251	One car or van:	22,455	952,798	9,301,776	Two car or vans:	14,251	591,210	5,441,593	Three cars or vans:	3,192	136,201	1,203,865	Four or more cars or vans:	1,000	48,079	424,883	All cars or vans in area:	64,905	2,757,999	25,696,833		Office for National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics.	Car ownership levels were generally in line with both the regional and national average.
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Mode of transport	Proportion of adults walking for travel			2015-2018 from	Warwickshire Observatory																																																			

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																									
to work for journeys under 2 kilometres (Ref. E/6)	Frequency of travel	Nuneaton and Bedworth		Warwickshire																										
		2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16																							
	Once a week	38	33.9	30.8	42.7	35.3	33.3																							
	5 times a week	11.3	11.2	13	10.9	12.6	11.4																							
	Proportion of adults cycling for travel																													
	Frequency of travel	Nuneaton and Bedworth		Warwickshire																										
		2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16																							
	Once a week	3.2	3.2	3.2	5.6	4.6	5.0																							
	5 times a week	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4																							
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode of transport for journeys under 2 kilometers</th> <th>No. of people travelling</th> <th>%*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Train</td> <td>111</td> <td>0.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bus</td> <td>910</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drive car/van</td> <td>19,015</td> <td>43%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger in car/van</td> <td>2,711</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>2,602</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foot</td> <td>18,860</td> <td>42%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>488</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Mode of transport for journeys under 2 kilometers	No. of people travelling	%*	Train	111	0.2%	Bus	910	2%	Drive car/van	19,015	43%	Passenger in car/van	2,711	6%	Bicycle	2,602	6%	Foot	18,860	42%	Other	488
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	<p>www.gov.uk/government/statistics/walking-and-cycling-statistics-england-2018 [Accessed on 20 May 2020].</p> <p>Older data from Warwickshire Observatory – date not set out in 2016 SA Scoping Report.</p>																													
	<p>website replaced by Warwickshire Insights website. No similar or thus newer data provided on Warwickshire Insights. However, Department for Transport data has been used for walking and cycling rates to ascertain if rates in the Borough are changing.</p> <p><u>Older Data</u> Car is the most popular mode of travel for journeys under 2km. This distance offers the best chance of switching to sustainable transport, which shows where there is potential for improvement in the Borough in terms of sustainability.</p> <p>Also of note, 65% of commutes are made by car, rising to 88% for distances between 20-30km. However, 20% of journeys over 60km are made by train.</p> <p>Only 2% of journeys to work are made by bicycle, although rising to 6% when within 2km.</p>																													

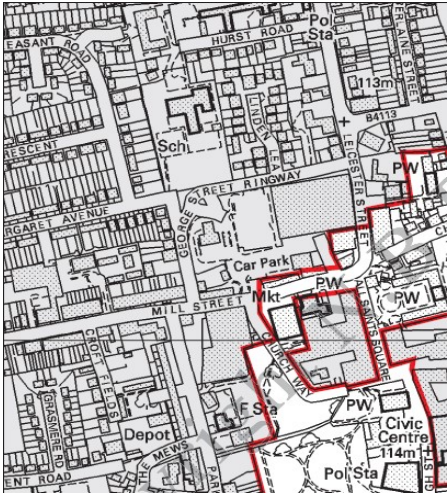
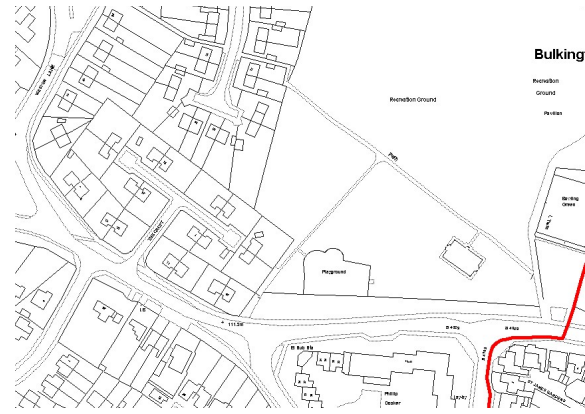
8) Climatic Factors

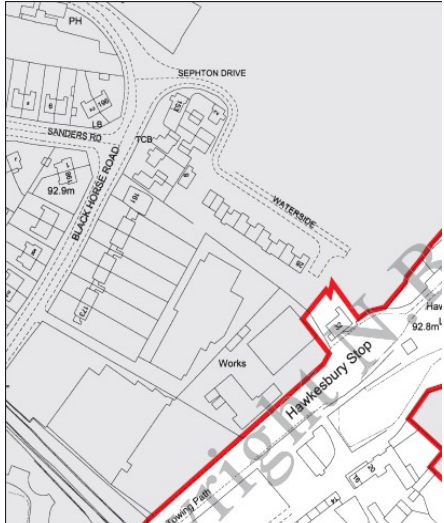
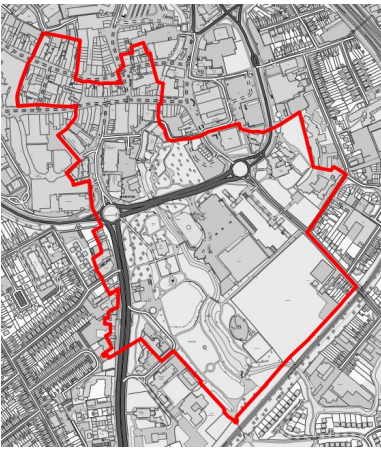
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps		
Local Authority Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Ref. G/1)	Carbon Dioxide Emissions 2018		Carbon emissions per capita for Nuneaton and Bedworth are lower than the regional and national averages, in 2018 and 2017 England per capita emissions were at 5t.	2018 from https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018 [Accessed on 22 January 2021]. 2017 from www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017 [Accessed on 14 May 2020]. 2013 from: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2013 [Accessed on 15 September 2016].	In the 2018 data the figures for 2017 were different to those published in the 2005-2017 statistics. However, 2017 data left as it was originally published – it does not affect trends.		
	Emissions Source					Nuneaton & Bedworth	
	Industry and Commercial:					113	
	Domestic:					193	
	Transport:					206	
	Grand Total:					531	
	Population (000s, mid-year estimate):					511	
	Per Capita : emissions (t):					4	
	Carbon Dioxide Emissions 2017						
	Emissions Source					Nuneaton & Bedworth	
	Industry and Commercial:					117	
	Domestic:					205	
	Transport:					210	
	Grand Total:					531	
	Population (000s, mid-year estimate):					129	
Per Capita : emissions (t):		4					
Carbon Dioxide Emissions 2013							
Emissions Source	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Warwickshire	West Midlands	England			
Industry and Commercial:	175	2,470	14,294	151,180			
Domestic:	264	1,196	11,419	109,630			
Transport:	209	2,338	12,027	101,415			
Grand Total:	648	6,029	38,019	361,360			
Population (000s, mid-year estimate):	126	549	5,675	53,866			
Per Capita : emissions (t):	5	11	7	7			
Local Authority carbon dioxide emissions (Ref. G/3)	Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Industry and Commercial Electricity Use 2013-2018						
	Emission Source	Nuneaton and Bedworth					
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Industry and Commercial Electricity Use kt CO ₂	116	100	84	66	58	52
	2018 from						
	2016 SA Scoping Report stated that electricity consumption by NBBC had decreased between 2010 and 2012. However, the 2012 figure has been amended in the more recent data set to 123 rather than 113 in which case the statement no longer						

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																				
	<p>Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Industry and Commercial Electricity Use 2010-2012</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Emission Source</th> <th colspan="3">Nuneaton and Bedworth</th> <th colspan="3">Warwickshire</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Industry and Commercial Electricity Use kt CO₂</td> <td>125</td> <td>115</td> <td>123</td> <td>1003</td> <td>925</td> <td>968</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Emission Source	Nuneaton and Bedworth			Warwickshire			2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	Industry and Commercial Electricity Use kt CO ₂	125	115	123	1003	925	968		<p>https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018 [Accessed on 22 January 2021].</p> <p>2013 - 2017 from www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017 [Accessed on 15 May 2020]</p> <p>2010 - 2012 from: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2013 [Accessed on 15 September 2016]</p>	holds true.	
Emission Source	Nuneaton and Bedworth			Warwickshire																					
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012																			
Industry and Commercial Electricity Use kt CO ₂	125	115	123	1003	925	968																			

9) Material Assets

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps						
% Household Waste Recycled (Ref. J/1)	<p>Monthly figures in 2020/21 range from 17.56% to 19.50%.</p> <p>Monthly figures in 2019/20 range from 18.34% to 19.74%.</p> <p>% Household Waste Recycled</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10/11</th> <th>11/12</th> <th>12/13</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>16.46</td> <td>19.12</td> <td>23.22</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10/11	11/12	12/13	16.46	19.12	23.22	NBBC target for 2020/21 is to recycle 17-19%.	Declining % recycled since 2014/15. % of household waste recycled was increasing. 8.71% point increase between 2012 and 2005/2006.	<p>2020/21 and 2019/20 from www.nuneatonandbedworth.org.uk/index.html. [Last accessed on 15 April 2021].</p> <p>2010 – 2012 from NBBC.</p>	
10/11	11/12	12/13									
16.46	19.12	23.22									
% Household Waste Composted (Ref. J/3)	<p>Monthly figures in 2020/21 range from 16.98% to 21.01%.</p> <p>Monthly figures in 2019/20 range from 15.8% to 20.17%.</p> <p>% household waste for composting</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10/11</th> <th>11/12</th> <th>12/13</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15.95</td> <td>15.95</td> <td>16.28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10/11	11/12	12/13	15.95	15.95	16.28	NBBC target for 2020/21 is to compost 16-21%.	In 2012 the % of household waste being composted is slowly increasing & still significantly below the county average (25.7%).	<p>2020/21 and 2019/20 from www.nuneatonandbedworth.org.uk/index.html. [Last accessed on 15 April 2021].</p> <p>2010 – 2012 from NBBC.</p>	
10/11	11/12	12/13									
15.95	15.95	16.28									

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
<p>(Ref. K/3)</p>	<p>Bedworth Town Centre Conservation Area</p> 				
<p>(Ref. K/4)</p>	<p>Bulkington Conservation Area</p> 				

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
<p>(Ref. K/5)</p>	<p>Hawkesbury Junction Conservation Area</p> 				
	<p>Nuneaton Town Centre Conservation Area</p> 				

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
(Ref. K/6)					
Management Proposals for Bulkington Conservation Area (Ref. K/7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a strong presumption in favour of retaining all buildings identified as making a positive contribution to the conservation area. • The reinstatement of missing or badly altered period architectural features to buildings identified as making a positive contribution to the conservation area should be encouraged. These should follow original or period designs - especially for windows. • The reinstatement of traditional materials to buildings - especially for roofs, windows, and doors, - should be encouraged. • Surviving period features and traditional materials to all houses identified as making a positive contribution to the conservation area and fronting a public highway or open space are protected by an Article 4 Direction. • The retention of traditional brick boundary walls, hedges, and railings should be encouraged especially where enclosure to the street is important visually. Any opportunities to supplement and strengthen hedgerows should be taken. • The repair and maintenance of the listed railings around the churchyard should be a high priority. • The establishment of a tree management programme between the Council and owners including the parish church should be considered. • Improvement to the public realm should be sought to reinforce the village character of the conservation area when resources are available, particularly the treatment of the north end of Church Street. The lighting column here should be re-sited and consideration given to appropriate landscape treatment. Raised planters or trees set on the axis of the street impeding views of the Church and its tower should be avoided. 			Bulkington Conservation Area, Appraisal and Management Proposals, July 2008, NBBC.	The management proposals should be fully reflected in emerging planning policy.

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements to the treatment of green open space both within and adjoining the conservation area where it impacts on its setting should be investigated. 				
Buildings at risk (Ref. K/8)	<p>There are 7 buildings at risk in the Borough which include 2 buildings on the EH BAR Register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park Farmhouse, Arbury Park, Nuneaton; - The Tea House, Arbury Park, Nuneaton. 			Historic England and Nun & Bed Listed Building Condition Survey 2010.	

11) Landscape

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
Landscape Character (Ref. L/1)	<p>The countryside surrounding the Borough is protected by Green Belt, Area of Restraint or Countryside designations which direct development pressures away from sensitive landscapes and helps to protect biodiversity.</p> <p>Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a tool that helps us to understand our landscapes in all their diversity, character, distinctiveness and sensitivity to change. The overall aim of landscape character assessment, and subsequently, planning, design and management of landscapes, should be to achieve sustainable landscapes that are visually diverse, culturally rich and provide potential biodiversity opportunities, as well as being able to meet society's social, economic and environmental needs.</p> <p>Landscape Character Areas:</p> <p>HARTSHILL RIDGE ANKER VALLEY ESTATE FARMLANDS NUNEATON ESTATE FARMLANDS BULKINGTON ROLLING FARMLAND BULKINGTON VILLAGE FARMLANDS NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH URBAN FRINGES KERESLEY URBAN FRINGE KERESLEY NEULANDS ANCIENT ARDEN BEDWORTH WOODLANDS RURAL FRINGE ARBURY PARKLANDS GALLEY COMMON HILL AND ROBINSON'S END VALLEY</p> <p>GALLEY COMMON HILLS AND VALLEYS WHITTLEFORD PARK AND BAR POOL RIVER VALLEY</p>			TEP Land Use Designations Study.	
Light Pollution (Ref. L/2)				Campaign to Protect Rural England No change – CPRE has not updated this due to lack of suitable data.	<p>Satellite data obtained by the Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) shows that light pollution is rapidly increasing in the West Midlands.</p> <p>Between 1993 and 2000 light pollution increased by 30% in the region.</p> <p>Only 11% of truly dark skies are left in the region.</p>

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	<p>1993</p>	<p>2000</p>			<p>However, Nuneaton and Bedworth's levels of light pollution appear to have reduced.</p>

Light Pollution in the West Midlands (highest levels of light pollution are indicated with red, the black indicates no light pollution detected)

APPENDIX C: Assessment of Options Tables

Numbers of New Pitches

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Numbers of New Pitches						
1. Provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches as set out in the adopted Borough Plan.						
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective. The scale and type of growth involved is also unlikely to give rise to significant effects on economic factors.
Social Factors						
2). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	++	++	++	++	++	The new calculation shows that the numbers required have gone down even with an extended timeframe but this would mean that the correct quantity and type of housing is provided for the borough's travelling communities. Providing a greater number of sites than required offers choice and flexibility.
3). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time. Attempting to provide a higher number of pitches could mean that some need to be in less accessible locations though.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and	0	0	0	0	0	Addressing the needs of an ethnic minority group is positive in terms of

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage						equality. However, there is unlikely to be any direct or indirect effects upon communities experiencing multiple deprivation. Many of the sites that are suitable for pitches are located away from urban locations and pockets of deprivation.
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	It is difficult to predict implications for recreation, but an increased amount of provision could perhaps mean that there is a need for greater intensification / use of open space on sites, which reduces access to informal open space.
7). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites could have an adverse impact on the landscape and biodiversity. The exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time. However, making provision for a greater number of pitches is more likely to mean that effects on landscape could arise cumulatively (hence a minor negative).
Population and Human Health						
9). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to health services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	-	-	-	-	-	With an increased provision of sites / pitches, the requirement for greenfield land is likely to increase, which is a minor negative.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	it is unlikely that any sites would be placed in areas at risk of flooding, given the requirements of Policy H3, and the need to apply a sequential approach to site location. However, a degree of uncertainty exists given that site locations are limited.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	?	?	?	?	?	Sites are generally located in areas that do not promote active travel, but effects are uncertain.
14). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas. The exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the exact number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time. However, by seeking to provide a greater number of pitches, it is more likely that sites outside the urban areas will be required (once any urban site opportunities have been exhausted).
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on transport emissions. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources						the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Material Assets						
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land, particularly if a higher number of pitches are planned for. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	Effects on the historic environment will depend upon the location of sites in relation to historic features. Existing sites have limited effects, but there is a greater possibility that heritage could be affected if new sites need to be found.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. Planning for a higher amount of pitches is likely to require the release of land in more sensitive locations, but this does not necessarily mean a significant effect will arise.

Summary

Option 1 for the numbers of new pitches is to provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches as set out in the adopted Borough Plan. Where a relationship between the SA objective and the option has been found the results are mostly neutral or negative. This is because by providing new traveller pitches (particularly of a higher number) it is likely that these will be on sites outside of the existing urban areas. The only positive effect predicted is for the provision of housing which this option would help to meet. The option is specific to new traveller sites yet broad because it offers no firm details on how these would look or be located (and so forth) and thus there is uncertainty for several SA objectives.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Numbers of New Pitches						
2. Provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches as set out in the more recent GTAA (2021).						
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective. The scale and type of growth involved is also unlikely to give rise to significant effects on economic factors.
Social Factors						
2). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	++	++	++	++	++	The Borough Plan sets out the calculated need for new gypsy housing until 2031. A new calculation shows that the numbers required have gone down and this with the extended timeframe that is now being looked at means that the need is no longer exactly that which is required. However, it would ensure that the provided need from the more recent assessment would be forthcoming.
3). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing	0	0	0	0	0	Addressing the needs of an ethnic minority group is positive in terms of equality. However, there is unlikely to be any direct or indirect effects upon communities experiencing multiple deprivation. Many of the sites that are suitable for pitches are located away from urban locations and

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
multiple disadvantage						pockets of deprivation.
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	It is difficult to predict implications for recreation, but providing only for identified needs (according to the most up to date evidence) ought to mean that pressure to intensify sites or to impact upon greenfield land is somewhat reduced compared to Option 1.
7). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	?	?	?	?	?	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites could have an adverse impact on the landscape and biodiversity. The exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time. However, making provision for only identified needs, it is more likely that sensitive areas could be avoided (by exhausting opportunities at existing sites for example).
Population and Human Health						
9). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to health services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	By only providing for identified needs (which is lower than option 1) it is more likely that brownfield land could be utilised through intensification of existing sites. There is uncertainty through given the precise location of development is unknown.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	it is unlikely that any sites would be placed in areas at risk of flooding, given the requirements of Policy H3, and the need to apply a sequential approach to site location. However, a degree of uncertainty exists given that site locations are limited.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	?	?	?	?	?	Sites are generally located in areas that do not promote active travel, but effects are uncertain.
14). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas. The exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the exact number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on transport emissions. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources						
Material Assets						
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	?	?	?	?	?	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time. The GTAA 2021 suggests that the need identified at this scale of growth can be accommodated through intensification and expansion though, which is likely to reduce the potential for negative effects.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	Effects on the historic environment will depend upon the location of sites in relation to historic features. Existing sites have limited effects, but there is a greater possibility that heritage could be affected if new sites need to be found. The GTAA 2021 suggests that the need identified at this scale of growth can be accommodated through intensification and expansion though, which is likely to reduce the potential for negative effects.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. The GTAA 2021 suggests that the need identified at this scale of growth can be accommodated through intensification and expansion though, which is likely to reduce the potential for negative effects.

Option 2 for the numbers of new pitches is to provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches as set out in the more recent GTAA (2021); this would be a lower figure than option1; which reduces the potential for negative effects slightly (though uncertainty remains given that the precise location of sites is unknown). The only positive effect predicted is for the provision of housing which this option would help to meet. The option is specific to new traveller sites

yet broad because it offers no details on how these would look or be located (and so forth) and thus there is uncertainty in relation to some of the SA objectives.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Numbers of New Pitches						
3. Provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches intermediate to options 1 and 2 above.						
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective. The scale and type of growth involved is also unlikely to give rise to significant effects on economic factors.
Social Factors						
2). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	++	++	++	++	++	The Borough Plan sets out the calculated need for new gypsy housing until 2031. A new calculation shows that the numbers required have gone down and this with the extended timeframe that is now being looked at means that the need is no longer exactly that which is required. However, it would ensure that the provided need from the more recent assessment would be forthcoming, with an element of flexibility.
3). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	0	0	0	0	0	Addressing the needs of an ethnic minority group is positive in terms of equality. However, there is unlikely to be any direct or indirect effects upon communities experiencing multiple deprivation. Many of the sites that are suitable for pitches are located away from urban locations and pockets of deprivation.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	It is difficult to predict implications for recreation, but providing only for identified needs (according to the most up to date evidence) ought to mean that pressure to intensify sites or to impact upon greenfield land is somewhat reduced compared to Option 1 (though higher than Option 2).
7). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	?	?	?	?	?	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites could have an adverse impact on the landscape and biodiversity. The exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Population and Human Health						
9). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to health services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	It is likely that some brownfield land could be utilised through intensification of existing sites, but greenfield release might also be required. There is uncertainty through given the precise location of development is unknown.
Water						

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	it is unlikely that any sites would be placed in areas at risk of flooding, given the requirements of Policy H3, and the need to apply a sequential approach to site location. However, a degree of uncertainty exists given that site locations are limited.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	?	?	?	?	?	Sites are generally located in areas that do not promote active travel, but effects are uncertain.
14). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas. The exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the exact number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport,	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on transport emissions. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
domestic, commercial and industrial sources						
Material Assets						
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	?	?	?	?	?	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	Effects on the historic environment will depend upon the location of sites in relation to historic features. Existing sites have limited effects, but there is a greater possibility that heritage could be affected if new sites need to be found. The scale of growth involved is likely to mean that significant effects can be avoided, but this is uncertain.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. The scale of growth involved is likely to mean that significant effects can be avoided, but this is uncertain.

Summary

Option 3 for the numbers of new pitches is to provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches intermediate to options 1 and 2. Given the small numbers involved, and the lack of site specific locations, it is difficult to ascertain the extent to which effects would be different to Options 1 and 2. The potential for environmental effects in theory will rise slightly, given that a greater number of pitches are required compared to Option 1, but this would be of a lesser magnitude compared to Option 2. The only benefit of this approach over option 1 is the provision of a greater amount of pitches (which might not necessarily be required in the Plan period itself, but provides flexibility in the longer term.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Numbers of New Pitches						
4. Provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches above that set out in option 1 above.						
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Social Factors						
2). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	++	++	++	++	++	By providing an amount of housing above that published in the Borough Plan and significantly above that in a newer assessment of need, this would meet either of the requirements as a minimum and then provide some more pitches over and above that.
3). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	Addressing the needs of an ethnic minority group is positive in terms of equality. However, there is unlikely to be any direct or indirect effects upon communities experiencing multiple deprivation. Many of the sites that are suitable for pitches are located away from urban locations and pockets of deprivation. With a higher provision of land, the potential for

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
						effects increases though (both positive and negative).
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	-	-	-	-	-	It is difficult to predict implications for recreation, but providing for a higher number of pitches could mean that intensification affects areas of open space on existing sites, and / or that a greater amount of greenfield land is required. Whilst effects would not be significant, they are more likely to be negative.
7). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	?	?	?	?	?	There is no strong link between this option and this objective. However, providing for a greater amount of pitches could (depending on the sites provided) create a stronger community for Gypsy and Travellers.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. The exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time. However, a higher amount of provision is likely to mean that more sensitive sites will need to be considered for allocation, which raises the potential for significant effects.
Population and Human Health						
9). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to health services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. The exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	-	-	-	-	-	With an increased provision of sites / pitches, the requirement for greenfield land is likely to increase, which is a minor negative.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	it is unlikely that any sites would be placed in areas at risk of flooding, given the requirements of Policy H3, and the need to apply a sequential approach to site location. However, a degree of uncertainty exists given that site locations are limited.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	?	?	?	?	?	Sites are generally located in areas that do not promote active travel, but effects are uncertain.
14). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	--	--	--	--	--	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas. The exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the exact number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time. However, by seeking to provide a greater number of pitches, it is more likely that sites outside the urban areas will be required (once any urban site opportunities have been exhausted).
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on transport emissions. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources						
Material Assets						
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land, particularly if a higher number of pitches are planned for. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	-	-	Effects on the historic environment will depend upon the location of sites in relation to historic features. Existing sites have limited effects, but there is a greater possibility that heritage could be affected if new sites need to be found.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	--	--	--	--	--	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. A higher amount of provision is likely to mean that more sensitive sites will need to be considered for allocation, which raises the potential for significant effects.

Summary

Option 4 for the numbers of new pitches is to provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches above that set out in option 1. The main difference between this option and the other 3 is that the potential for negative environmental impacts is greater. This is because a wider range of sites outside the urban area are likely to be required. Conversely, this option is most positive with regards to housing objectives, addressing equality issues, and creating a stronger sense of community in the Gypsy and Traveller communities.

Location of Pitches

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Location of Pitches						
A. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted area of existing sites and/or adjacent to these sites, then based on walking distances to services, and then by existing Policy H3.						
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Social Factors						
2). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	++	++	++	++	++	Allocating new pitches to provide for the needs of gypsies and travellers would be a positive effect.
3). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	0	0	0	0	Many of the existing sites are in locations not ideally located to services and this approach would in the first instance involve such sites. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect. Overall, neutral effects are predicted.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	0	0	0	0	0	Addressing the needs of an ethnic minority group is positive in terms of equality. However, there is unlikely to be any direct or indirect effects upon communities experiencing multiple deprivation.
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	Effects are uncertain as it depends on the location and details of site development.
7). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing on existing sites in the first instance ought to help strengthen the sense of community in these locations.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches could have an adverse impact on the landscape and biodiversity. Location of pitches, firstly, within existing sites has the opportunity to reduce its effect, as such sites are not particularly sensitive in this respect. Depending on the scale of growth being planned for, it may not be necessary to release further sites, so effects are not clear.
Population and Human Health						
9). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	0	0	0	0	Many of the existing sites are in locations not ideally located to health services and this could exacerbate this. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect; thus overall effects are neutral.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	Focusing on existing sites first should help to reduce the need for additional greenfield land release. However, depending on the levels of provision, there may be a need to release land involving good quality soils.
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	It is unlikely that sites would be placed at risk of flooding, though focusing on walking distances before other factors could mean that some sites are less suitable in this respect.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	0	0	0	0	Existing sites are not ideally located with regards to active and sustainable travel. Therefore, prioritising these is likely to continue this trend. The next priority would be sites within walking distance, which would offset these effects to an extent at higher levels of provision. Policy H3 also requires accessibility to be a strong consideration. Hence, neutral effects are predicted overall.
14). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on transport emissions. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect.
Material Assets						
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	0	0	0	0	0	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land. Locating new pitches within existing sites has the opportunity to make use of previously developed land though, which at lower levels of provision would mean that neutral effects were more likely.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	Known existing sites are not particularly sensitive from a historic environment perspective, and therefore intensification or expansion is unlikely to lead to significant effects. Beyond this, it is unclear what the effects would be as it would depend on the character of the areas involved.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. However, new pitches within or adjacent to existing sites has the opportunity to reduce the effect on the landscape.

Summary

Option A for the location of pitches is to seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted area of existing sites and/or adjacent to these sites, then based on walking distances to services, and then by existing Policy H3. The effects are mixed, but there is considerable uncertainty, given that the precise location of sites is unknown after existing sites are exhausted as opportunities. A focus on existing sites in the first instance is not most beneficial with regards to accessibility and a focus on the urban areas, but it is more positive with regards to the productive use of land.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Location of Pitches						
B. Seek to allocate new pitches based on walking distances to services and then by existing Policy H3.						
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Social Factors						
2). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	+	+	+	+	+	Allocating new sites to provide for the needs of gypsies and travellers would be a positive effect. However, in the absence of available sites, it would be sensible to focus on existing intensification and expansion. Prioritising new pitches based on walking distances might limit the potential to allocate sites.
3). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	++	++	++	++	++	Locating new pitches based, firstly by walking distances has the opportunity to ensure more equitable access to services.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing	?	?	?	?	?	Addressing the needs of an ethnic minority is positive. It is unclear how deprived communities would be affected though.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
multiple disadvantage						
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	In terms of access to leisure facilities, existing sites are not ideally located, but a consideration of walking distances as a priority could address such issues.
7). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	?	?	?	?	?	Creation of new sites could lead to Gypsy and Traveller communities being more dispersed, rather than expanding on existing sites as a priority. However, it is unclear how this would affect a sense of place and wellbeing.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	-	-	-	-	-	Prioritising walking distances in the first instance is likely to mean that sites in the urban areas would be preferred. The effects on landscape are therefore less likely to be prominent. However, should there be no sites available, it would be necessary to look to countryside areas, where effects are more likely to be negative.
Population and Human Health						
9). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	++	++	++	++	++	Locating new pitches based, firstly by walking distances has the opportunity to ensure good access to health services for communities.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	The effects will depend upon whether sites are brownfield or greenfield. Prioritising new sites would be more likely to involve greenfield land.
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment						
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	It is considered unlikely that sites would be placed in areas at risk of flooding.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	+	+	+	+	+	Locating new pitches based, firstly by walking distances has the opportunity to reduce a reliance on car travel.
14). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	++	++	++	++	++	Locating new pitches based, firstly by walking distances has the opportunity to reduce the need to travel by private car, and to make good use of existing physical and social infrastructure. This is because such sites are more likely to be located in the urban areas.
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	+	+	+	+	+	Locating new pitches based, firstly by walking distances has the opportunity to reduce the need to travel by private car but it unlikely to have any effect on domestic and commercial sources.
Material Assets						

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	-	-	-	-	Prioritising walking distance could mean that previously developed land in less accessible locations is not favoured. This is dependent upon the availability of sites though, and ultimately, if there is limited choice, policy H3 would likely support the only available sites unless major constraints existed.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	It is unclear what the effects would be as it would be dependent upon the sites involved. However, a focus on walking distances would be more likely to involve sites in the urban areas, which typically contain a higher proportion of heritage assets.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches could have an adverse impact on the landscape. However, focusing on walking distances would likely mean that sites are within the built up urban areas, potentially reducing this effect.

Summary

Option B for the location of pitches is to seek to allocate new pitches based on walking distances to services and then by existing Policy H3. By using walking distances as the primary criteria for locating new pitches this has the opportunity to improve access to services and reduce the need to travel by private car, and this option performs the best in this respect. However, the potential for negative environmental effects is potentially higher, and it might be necessary to release a greater amount of greenfield land.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Location of Pitches						
C. Seek to allocate new pitches using existing Policy H3 only.						
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Social Factors						
2). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	+	+	+	+	+	Allocating new sites to provide for the needs of gypsies and travellers would be a positive effect. However, strictly applying the requirements of H3 could restrict the allocation of suitable sites.
3). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	+	+	+	+	+	Locating new pitches using Policy H3 only could ensure equitable access to services as this is an element of the policy requirements. However, the focus would be less than Option B.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	Addressing the needs of an ethnic minority is positive. It is unclear how deprived communities would be affected though.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	In terms of access to leisure facilities, existing sites are not ideally located, but a consideration of walking distances as part of Policy H3 could help to address this (though to a lesser extent compared to Option B).
7). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	?	?	?	?	?	Policy H3 would seek to ensure that development is well designed.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches could have an adverse impact on the landscape. Policy H3 seeks to ensure that such effects are avoided, but this would be dependent on the sites involved, so residual negative effects could remain.
Population and Human Health						
9). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	+	+	+	+	+	Locating new pitches using Policy H3 only could ensure equitable access to health services, but this would not be the only / driving factor.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	This would depend upon the sites involved, so effects are unclear.
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment						
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	Policy H3 would seek to avoid areas at risk of flooding and environmental effects, therefore negative effects are unlikely, but cannot be entirely ruled out without knowing the location of sites.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	0	0	0	0	The policy could help to direct growth towards accessible locations, but this would only be one factor in deciding what is suitable. Therefore, it is likely that a continuation of the existing situation is most likely.
14). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	-	-	-	-	-	Locating new pitches using Policy H3 only is less likely to direct new development into urban areas than a focus on walking distances.
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	+	+	+	+	+	Locating new pitches using Policy H3 only could reduce the need to travel by private car but is unlikely to have any effect on domestic or commercial sources.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Material Assets						
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new pitches could have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	It is unclear what the effects would be as it would be dependent upon the sites involved. However, the policy seeks to ensure that effects on heritage assets are avoided, and so significant effects would not be anticipated.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches could have an adverse impact on the landscape. However, policy H3 seeks to avoid such effects, so significant negative effects would be unlikely.

Summary

Option C for the location of pitches is to seek to allocate new pitches using existing Policy H3 only. The effects are mixed. On one hand, policy H3 is prescriptive about the need to deliver sites in suitable locations that are accessible and reduce environmental impacts. This minimises the potential for negative effects in this respect. However, because sites are unknown it raises uncertainty about what the effects would be and it could also be difficult to find suitable sites for allocation, reducing the extent of positive effects in terms of housing.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Location of Pitches						
D. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted site area of existing sites, then adjacent to these existing pitches, then based on walking distances to services. Use existing Policy H3 only once sites have been allocated by any of the other means and then only if insufficient has been allocated.						
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Social Factors						
2). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	++	++	++	++	++	Allocating new pitches to provide for the needs of gypsies and travellers would be a positive effect. The approach would seek to make use of all available sites, even if they do not all meet the requirements of H3 in the first instance. Therefore, a wider range of sites could potentially be drawn upon.
3). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	+	+	+	+	+	Many of the existing sites are in locations not ideally located to services and this approach would in the first instance involve such sites. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	0	0	0	0	0	Addressing the needs of an ethnic minority group is positive in terms of equality. However, there is unlikely to be any direct or indirect effects upon communities experiencing multiple deprivation.
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	Effects are uncertain as it depends on the location and details of site development.
7). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	+	+	+	+	+	Focusing on existing sites in the first instance ought to help strengthen the sense of community in these locations.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches could have an adverse impact on the landscape and biodiversity. Location of pitches, firstly, within existing sites has the opportunity to reduce its effect, as such sites are not particularly sensitive in this respect. Depending on the scale of growth being planned for, it may not be necessary to release further sites, so effects are not clear.
Population and Human Health						
9). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	0	0	0	0	Many of the existing sites are in locations not ideally located to health services and this could exacerbate this. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect; thus overall effects are neutral.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	Focusing on existing sites first should help to reduce the need for additional greenfield land release. However, depending on the levels of provision, there may be a need to release land involving good quality soils.
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	It is unlikely that sites would be placed at risk of flooding, though focusing on walking distances before other factors could mean that some sites are less suitable in this respect.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	0	0	0	0	Existing sites are not ideally located with regards to active and sustainable travel. Therefore, prioritising these is likely to continue this trend. The next priority would be sites within walking distance, which would offset these effects to an extent at higher levels of provision. Policy H3 also requires accessibility to be a strong consideration. Hence, neutral effects are predicted overall.
14). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on transport emissions. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect.
Material Assets						
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	0	0	0	0	0	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	0	0	0	0	0	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land. Locating new pitches within existing sites has the opportunity to make use of previously developed land though, which at lower levels of provision would mean that neutral effects were more likely.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	Known existing sites are not particularly sensitive from a historic environment perspective, and therefore intensification or expansion is unlikely to lead to significant effects. Beyond this, it is unclear what the effects would be as it would depend on the character of the areas involved.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. However, new pitches within or adjacent to existing sites has the opportunity to reduce the effect on the landscape.

Summary

Option D for the location of pitches is to seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted site area of existing sites, then adjacent to these existing pitches, then based on walking distances to services, and to use existing Policy H3 only once sites have been allocated by any of the other means and then only if insufficient has been allocated. Where a relationship between the SA objective and the option has been found the results are generally negative, this is because by providing new traveller pitches either within or adjacent to existing sites this will most likely be in countryside locations because that is where most of the existing sites are. Positive effects are predicted for three of the SA objectives, that is for the provision of housing for all, and access to services; the latter positivity because by using walking distances as the second criteria for locating new pitches this has the opportunity to improve access to services. The option is broad because it offers no details on where exactly any new sites would be located (and such like) and thus there is no relationship between the policy and many of the SA objectives.

Borough Plan Committee - 12th July 2023

Appendix N

**Publication of the Gypsy and Traveller Site
Allocations Development Plan Document**

Draft Habitat Regulations Assessment

Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Project number: 60673395

December 2021

Quality information

Prepared by	Checked by	Verified by	Approved by
Isla Hoffmann Heap Senior Ecologist	Dr James Riley Technical Director	Dr Max Wade Technical Director	Dr James Riley Technical Director

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0	17/12/2021	Draft for client comment	JR	James Riley	Technical Director

Distribution List

# Hard Copies	PDF Required	Association / Company Name

Prepared for:
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Prepared by:
AECOM Limited
Midpoint, Alencon Link
Basingstoke
Hampshire RG21 7PP
United Kingdom

T: +44(0)1256 310200
aecom.com

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1. Introduction

Scope of Project

- 1.1 Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), an Appropriate Assessment is required, where a plan or project is likely to have a significant effect upon a European Site, either individually or 'in combination' with other projects.
- 1.2 AECOM was appointed by Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment of its Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (December 2021 Version). The objective of this assessment was to identify any aspects of the DPD that would cause an adverse effect on the integrity of European sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs), potential Special Protection Areas (pSPAs) and, as a matter of Government policy, Ramsar sites), either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, and to advise on appropriate policy mechanisms for delivering mitigation where such effects were identified.

Legislation

- 1.3 The UK left the EU on 31 January 2020 under the terms set out in the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 ("the Withdrawal Act"). This established a transition period, which ended on 31 December 2020. The Withdrawal Act retains the body of existing EU-derived law within our domestic law, meaning that legislation relating to nature conservation continues to apply to and in the UK post-Brexit.
- 1.4 The need for Appropriate Assessment (Figure 1) is set out by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and is retained in the EU Exit Regulations 2019. The Regulations apply the precautionary principle¹ to assessments of European Sites, which form part of the newly coined National Site Network. Consent should only be granted for plans and projects once the relevant competent authority has ascertained that there will either be no likelihood of significant effects, or that a mechanism is in place to ensure that no adverse effect on the integrity of the European Site(s) in question arises. Where an Appropriate Assessment has been carried out and results in a negative assessment, or if uncertainty remains over the significant effect, consent can only be granted if there are no alternative solutions and there are Imperative Reasons of Over-Riding Public Interest (IROPI) for the development and compensatory measures have been secured.
- 1.5 To ascertain whether site integrity will be affected, an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken of the plan or project in question.

¹ The Precautionary Principle, which is referenced in Article 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, has been defined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO, 2005) as:
"When human activities may lead to morally unacceptable harm [to the environment] that is scientifically plausible but uncertain, actions shall be taken to avoid or diminish that harm. The judgement of plausibility should be grounded in scientific analysis".

1.6 Figure 1 provides the legislative basis for an Appropriate Assessment.

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

The Regulations state that:

“A competent authority, before deciding to ... give any consent for a plan or project which is likely to have a significant effect on a European site ... must make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the plan or project in view of that site’s conservation objectives... The competent authority may agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site.”

Figure 1. The legislative basis for the HRA process.

1.7 Over the years, the term ‘Habitats Regulations Assessment’ (HRA) has come into wide currency to describe the overall process set out in the Habitats Regulations, from screening through to identification of IROPI. This has arisen in order to distinguish the overall process from the individual stage of "Appropriate Assessment". Throughout this report, the term HRA is used for the overall process and restricts the use of Appropriate Assessment to the specific stage of that name.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Local Plan

1.8 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council adopted a Borough Plan on 11th June 2019 which planned for new development in the Borough until 2031. The Borough Plan plans, principally, for new commercial, employment, and residential uses. In terms of residential uses the Borough Plan must plan for all parts of the community and thus deals with provision for gypsies and other travellers.

1.9 Local Plan Policies DS4 (Overall Development Needs) and H3 (Gypsies and Travellers) set out the need for new pitches by 2031/2032 to be at least 39 residential and 5 transit pitches. Policy H3 does not set out where the new pitches would be provided but sets out the quantum and the criteria that will be used to identify potential locations for residential and permanent pitches through the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). It is through this DPD that land will be identified and allocated for future traveller sites. It is this DPD that is subject the HRA within his document.

2. Methodology

Introduction

- 2.1 This section sets out the methodology for undertaking the HRA. HRA itself operates independently from the Planning Policy system, being a legal requirement of a discrete Statutory Instrument. Therefore, there is no direct relationship to the 'Test of Soundness'.
- 2.2 The HRA is being carried out in the absence of formal Government guidance. The Department for Communities and Local Government (now the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)) released a consultation paper on Appropriate Assessment (AA) of Plans in 2006². As yet, no further formal guidance has emerged although Government published general guidance on appropriate assessment in 2019³. However, Court Judgements can be used to shape the approaches used.
- 2.3 The draft DLUHC guidance⁴ makes it clear that when implementing HRA of land-use plans, the AA should be undertaken at a level of detail that is appropriate and proportional to the level of detail provided within the plan itself: *"The comprehensiveness of the [Appropriate] assessment work undertaken should be proportionate to the geographical scope of the option and the nature and extent of any effects identified. An AA need not be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is useful for its purpose. It would be inappropriate and impracticable to assess the effects [of a strategic land use plan] in the degree of detail that would normally be required for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of a project."* More recently, the Court of Appeal⁵ ruled that providing the Council (competent authority) was duly satisfied that proposed mitigation could be 'achieved in practice' to avoid an adverse effect, then this would suffice. This ruling has since been applied to a planning permission (rather than a Core Strategy)⁶. In this case the High Court ruled that for *'a multistage process, so long as there is sufficient information at any particular stage to enable the authority to be satisfied that the proposed mitigation can be achieved in practice it is not necessary for all matters concerning mitigation to be fully resolved before a decision maker is able to conclude that a development will satisfy the requirements of reg. 61 of the Habitats Regulations'*.
- 2.4 In other words, there is a tacit acceptance that HRA can be tiered and that all impacts are not necessarily appropriate for consideration to the same degree of detail at all tiers.
- 2.5 Figure 2 below outlines the stages of HRA according to current draft DLUHC guidance. The stages are essentially iterative, being revisited as necessary in response to more detailed information, recommendations, and any relevant changes to the plan until no significant adverse effects remain.

² DLUHC (was CLG) (2006) Planning for the Protection of European Sites, Consultation Paper

³ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment>

⁴ Ibid

⁵ No Aadastral New Town Ltd (NANT) v Suffolk Coastal District Council Court of Appeal, 17th February 2015

⁶ High Court case of R (Devon Wildlife Trust) v Teignbridge District Council, 28 July 2015

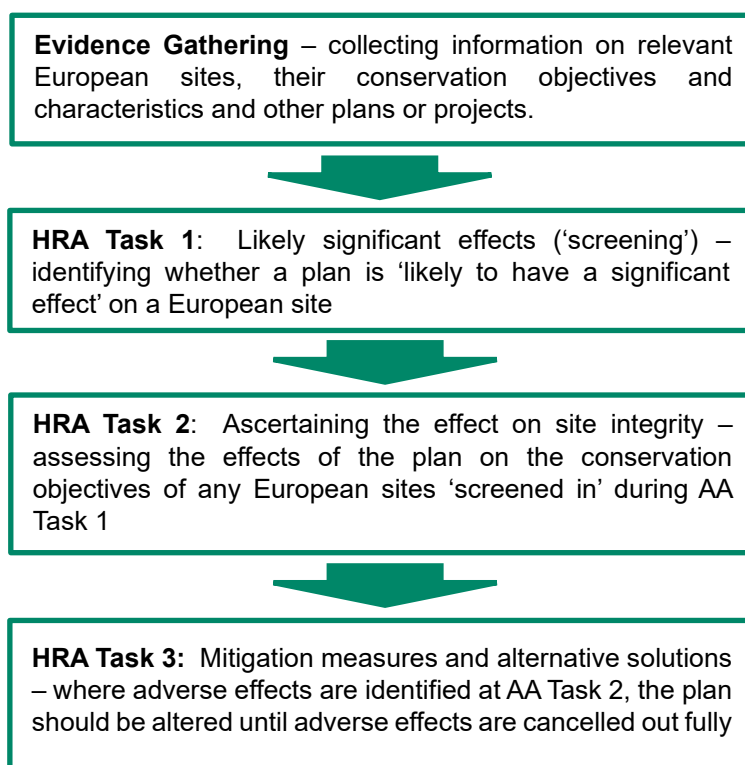


Figure 2. Four-Stage Approach to Habitats Regulations Assessment (Source: DLUHC, 2006).

HRA Task 1 – Likely Significant Effects (LSE)

- 2.6 The first stage of any Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA Task 1) is a Likely Significant Effect (LSE) test - essentially a risk assessment to decide whether the full subsequent stage known as Appropriate Assessment is required. The essential question is:
- 2.7 *“Is the Plan, either alone or in combination with other relevant projects and plans, likely to result in a significant effect upon European sites?”*
- 2.8 The objective is to ‘screen out’ those plans and projects that can, without any detailed appraisal, be said to be unlikely to result in significant adverse effects upon European sites, usually because there is no mechanism for an adverse interaction with European sites.
- 2.9 The level of detail in land use plans concerning developments that will be permitted under the plans is rarely sufficient to allow the fullest quantification of potential adverse effects. It is therefore necessary to be cognisant of the fact that HRAs for plans can be tiered, with assessments being undertaken with increasing specificity at lower tiers. This is in line with DLUHC guidance and court rulings that the level of detail of the assessment, whilst meeting the relevant requirements of the Habitats Regulations, should be ‘appropriate’ to the level of plan or project that it addresses. This ‘tiering’ of assessment is summarised in Figure 3.

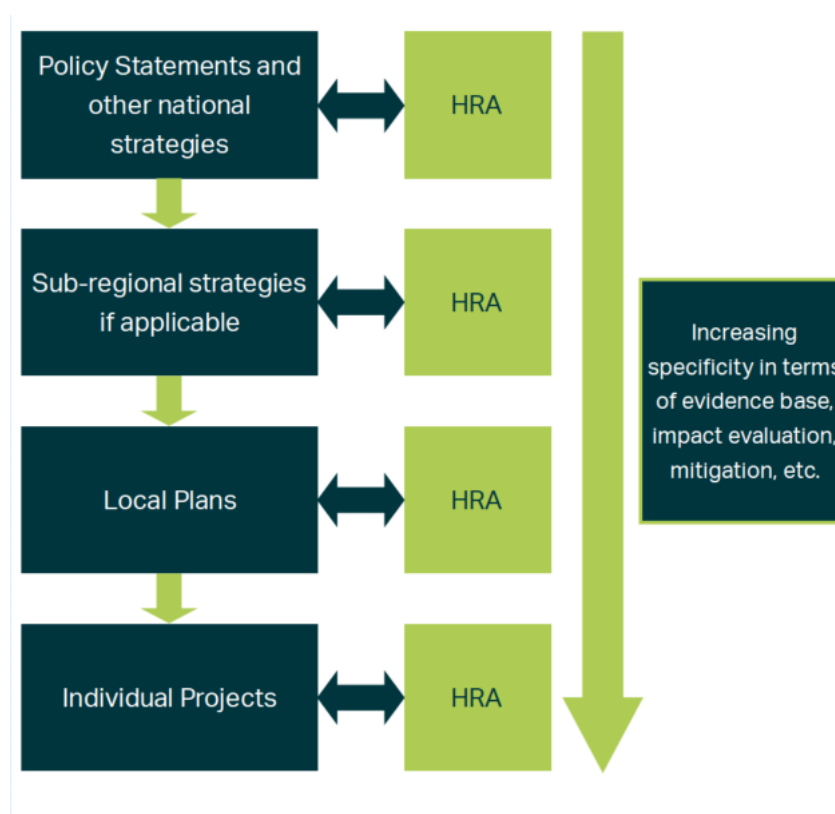


Figure 3. Tiering in HRA of land use plans.

2.10 On these occasions the advice of Advocate-General Kokott⁷ to the European Court of Justice is worth considering. She commented that: *“It would ...hardly be proper to require a greater level of detail in preceding plans [rather than planning applications] or the abolition of multi-stage planning and approval procedures so that the assessment of implications can be concentrated on one point in the procedure. Rather, adverse effects on areas of conservation must be assessed at every relevant stage of the procedure **to the extent possible on the basis of the precision of the plan. This assessment is to be updated with increasing specificity in subsequent stages of the procedure**”* [emphasis added].

HRA Task 2 – Appropriate Assessment

2.11 Where it is determined that a conclusion of ‘no likely significant effect’ cannot be drawn, the analysis has proceeded to the next stage of HRA known as Appropriate Assessment. Case law has clarified that ‘appropriate assessment’ is not a technical term. In other words, there are no particular technical analyses, or level of technical analysis, that are classified by law as belonging to appropriate assessment.

2.12 By virtue of the fact that it follows Screening, there is a clear implication that the analysis will be more detailed than undertaken at the Screening stage and one of the key considerations during appropriate assessment is whether there is available mitigation that would entirely address the potential effect. In practice, the appropriate assessment would take any policies or allocations that could not be dismissed following the high-level Screening analysis and analyse the

⁷ Opinion of Advocate-General Kokott, 9th June 2005, Case C-6/04. Commission of the European Communities v United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, paragraph 49.
<http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?docid=58359&doclang=EN>

potential for an effect in more detail, with a view to concluding whether there would actually be an adverse effect on integrity (in other words, disruption of the coherent structure and function of the European site(s)).

- 2.13 A 2018 decision by the European Court of Justice⁸ (ECJ), which appears to conclude that measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of a proposed project on a European site, but which are not an integral part of the project or plan, may no longer be taken into account by competent authorities at the Likely Significant Effects or 'screening' stage of HRA. The implications of the ECJ ruling are structural, essentially meaning that the role of avoidance and measures should be discussed in the subsequent 'appropriate assessment' stage instead, with a more in-depth, reasoned scientific basis.
- 2.14 A more recent 2018 case⁹ also confirmed that an appropriate assessment must consider the interest features of European sites even where those features may be found outside the strict boundaries of those sites and must also consider other habitat types or species, which are present on the site, but for which that site has not been listed but which are necessary to the conservation of the habitat types and species listed for the protected area.

HRA Task 3 – Avoidance and Mitigation

- 2.15 Where necessary, measures are recommended for incorporation into the Plan in order to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on European sites. There is considerable precedent concerning the level of detail that a Local Plan document needs to contain regarding mitigation for recreational impacts on European sites. The implication of this precedent is that it is not necessary for all measures that will be deployed to be fully developed prior to adoption of the Plan, but the Plan must provide an adequate policy framework within which these measures can be delivered.
- 2.16 In evaluating significance, AECOM has relied on professional judgement as well as the results of previous stakeholder consultation regarding development impacts on the European sites considered within this assessment.
- 2.17 When discussing 'mitigation' for the proposed development sites, one is concerned primarily with the policy framework to enable the delivery of such mitigation rather than the details of the mitigation measures themselves since the Local Plan document is a high-level policy document.

Confirming Other Plans and Projects That May Act 'In-combination'

- 2.18 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017 as amended) require that plans are not considered purely in isolation but 'in combination' with other projects and plans. Those in relation to the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council's Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation's DPD include:
- Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Local Plan (2006 to 2026)
 - Rugby Borough Council Local Plan 2011 - 2031

⁸ People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta (C-323/17)

⁹ Holohan et al vs. An Bord Pleanála (C-461/17)

- Coventry City Council | Local Plan 2011 - 2031
- North Warwickshire Borough Council 2021
- Warwick District Local Plan 2011 - 2029

2.19 It should be noted that, while the broad potential impacts of relevant plans and projects from neighbouring authorities will be considered, this document does not carry out a full HRA of these documents. Instead, it draws upon existing HRAs that have been carried out on that Plan.

3. Internationally Designated Sites Within and Around the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough

3.1 There are two internationally designated site within a potential zone of influence of the DPD. These are:

- Ensor’s Pool SAC
- River Mease SAC

Table 1. Physical Scope of the HRA.

European Site	Location
Ensor’s Pool SAC	Located within the Borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth, adjacent to the south western extent of the town of Nuneaton
River Mease SAC	Located 15.4km north of the Borough within North West Leicestershire District

3.2 In 2015, a Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Local Plan was undertaken by Mott MacDonald. This assessment screened out any potential linking impact pathways between the River Mease SAC and the Local Plan due to the distances involved resulting in a lack of hydrological connectivity between the Borough and the SAC (Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough does not lie within the catchment of the River Mease). As such the River Mease SAC is not discussed further within this document.

Ecological Context and Interest Features of Designated Sites

Ensor’s Pool SAC

Introduction

3.3 Ensor’s Pool was notified as an SAC in 2001 when it supported a large and healthy population of white-clawed crayfish, *Austropotamobius pallipes* (approximately 50,000 individuals), and it is the population of this species that is the interest feature of the site.

3.4 Ensor’s Pool lies on the western edge of Nuneaton in the north of Warwickshire and formed in an abandoned clay pit. It is 3.5 hectares in size with a perimeter of approximately 770 metres with an average depth of 8 metres and is fed by groundwater. The pool overlies Etruria Marl which was extracted for brick making earlier last century.

3.5 The pool has some marginal vegetation of hard rush *Juncus inflexus*, common spike-rush *Eleocharis palustris*, water horsetail *Equisetum fluviatile* and lesser bulrush *Typha angustifolia*. Water plants include spiked water-milfoil spicatum

and broad leaved pondweed *Potamogeton natans*. The pool is surrounded by areas of scrub and grassland.

Qualifying Features¹⁰

3.6 Annex II species:

- White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*.

Conservation Objectives¹¹

3.7 “With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the ‘Qualifying Features’ listed below), and subject to natural change;

3.8 Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats of qualifying species
- The structure and function of qualifying species
- The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species
- The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely
- The populations of qualifying species, and,
- The distribution of qualifying species within the site.”

Threats / Pressures to Site Integrity

3.9 The following threats/ pressures to the site integrity of Ensor’s Pool SAC are listed in Natural England’s Site Improvement Plan¹² with further details provided within the Supplementary Advice on Conserving and Restoring Site Features¹³:

- Changes in species distribution
 - This former marl pit has held a very large population estimated at 50,000 individuals. The results of a 2015 survey show that the once abundant population of white-clawed crayfish has now disappeared from the SAC. The pool still provides a suitable habitat for crayfish with abundant emergent and submerged vegetation, under-cut banks providing potential refuges and shelter from predator and there appears to be good crayfish habitat around all of the pool.

3.10 Consultation with Natural England for the Borough Local Plan¹⁴ also identified additional potential linking impact pathways:

¹⁰ Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5414346679123968> [accessed 15/12/2021]

¹¹ Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5267179054563328> [accessed 15/12/2021]

¹² Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5364843502632960> [accessed 15/12/2021]

¹³ Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/4949612890947584> [accessed 15/12/2021]

¹⁴ Natural England letter dated 22 February 2016. Reference 169179

- Recreational pressure: *“the risk of recreational activities arising from an increase in population stemming from net new dwellings, adversely affecting the designated native crayfish population and their habitat”*; and
- Changes to ground water flows.

4. Likely Significant Effects

Physical scope of the HRA

4.1 Based upon Natural England's Site Improvement Plans, Supplementary Advice on Conserving and Restoring Site Features and Natural England consultation with regards to the Local Plan, there are two impact pathways that require consideration with regards to Ensor's Pool SAC and the DPD.

Potential Linking Impact Pathways

4.2 The following potential linking impact pathways have been identified that could link Ensor's Pool SAC to the DPD. These are:

- Changes in species distribution
- Changes to groundwater flows
- Recreational pressure

Changes in Species Distribution

4.3 The Site Improvement Plan has identified that although Ensor's Pool was formerly a stronghold for white clawed crayfish (c 50,000 individuals), surveys in 2014 has identified a population crash with no white clawed crayfish recorded within the SAC. The cause of the sudden decline is unclear, but it is likely that the decline is as the result of crayfish plague. This situation is currently under investigation.

4.4 There are no linking impact pathways present between the population crash of white clawed crayfish from suspected crayfish plague and the delivery of gypsy and traveller pitches through the DPD. **There is no potential for likely significant effects.**

Changes to Groundwater Flows

4.5 As previously noted, Ensor's Pool SAC is groundwater fed. As such, changes in hydrological conditions as a result of increased development, could impact of the groundwater flows. The HRA of the Local Plan identified allocation sites that could potentially interact with the groundwater flows at Ensor's Pool. These were all located in close proximity to Ensor's Pool SAC. In contrast, the three site allocations within the DPD, are located distant from the SAC. Details are as follows:

- GTSA1 Sunrise Cottage is located 5.6km south east of Ensor's Pool SAC, to the East of Bedworth. Coventry Canal separates the site allocation from the SAC.
- GTSA2 The Old Nursery is located 5.9km south east of Ensor's Pool SAC, to the East of Bedworth. Coventry Canal separates the site allocation from the SAC.
- GTSA3 Winter Oak is located 4.9km north from Ensor's Pool SAC. It is located beyond the north east of Nuneaton town. Coventry Canal separates the site allocation from the SAC.

4.6 **Due to the distances identified above, it is considered that there is no reasonable groundwater linkage between the site allocations and the SAC and no likely significant effects will result.**

4.7 Furthermore, the overarching adopted Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan, includes policy that ensures that if groundwater quality cannot be retained, there will be an assumption against the development proposal (Policy NE4 – Managing flood risk and water quality). This will apply to all development in the Borough, including that in this DPD.

Recreational Pressure

4.8 Consultation with Natural England regarding the Local Plan¹⁵ initially identified this potential linking impact pathway stemming from an increase in recreational pressure from the net new dwellings, potentially inking to the population of white-clawed Crayfish at Ensor’s Pool.

4.9 The Natural England consultation noted that the crayfish population has been lost, and that this is likely to be as a result of biosecurity issues (crayfish plague). Natural England identified that against this background the housing proposed within the Local Plan would not further exacerbate the biosecurity risks through the effects of recreation. It was concluded that there would not be any added risk from recreation. As the quantum of pitches is provided in line with that within the adopted Local Plan, **this linking impact pathway can be screened out from resulting in likely significant effects.**

Likely Significant Effects Test

4.10 The consideration of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Gypsy and Traveller DPD (the Test of Likely Significant Effects) and its potential effects on Ensor’s Pool SAC is documented in Table 2.

Table 2 Likely Significant Effects Test

Policy	Description	Likely Significant Effects Test (LSE)
Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need	Provides for the following levels of planned development within the Borough (2021/22 – 2036/37): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 6 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2025/26; and • At least a further 5 permanent residential pitches beyond those required by 2025/26 so that, in total, at least 11 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2036/37. 	<p>Whilst this policy provides for an increase in population as a result of an increase in pitches (22 net new pitches in total), this DPD Policy is in-line with that provided within Local Plan Policy. Local Plan Policies DS4: overall development needs, and H3: Gypsies and Travellers set out the need for new pitches by 2031/2032 to be at least 39 residential and 5 transit pitches.</p> <p>As the quantum of development provided within the DPD is in line with that provided by the Local Plan, no new impact pathways are identified and this impact pathway can be screened out.</p>
Strategic Policy GT2 – Strategy	Planning permission will be granted for new gypsy and traveller pitches subject to compliance with other policies of the development plan	No HRA implications.

¹⁵ Natural England letter dated 22 February 2016. Reference 169179

	<p>and in the following priority land uses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) within the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites; 2) then land adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites; 3) then land within 1.6 kilometres of appropriate services, such as schools, GP surgeries, shops, and these services being capable of being accessed safely by foot. <p>If there is insufficient provision to meet the minimum needs identified in Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need then extant Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers of the Borough Plan will be used to determine the acceptability of the new development.</p>	<p>This is a development management policy relating to the Gypsy and Traveller DPD. There are no potential linking impact pathways present.</p>
<p>Policy GT3 – Site Allocations</p>	<p>Planning permission will be granted for new gypsy and traveller pitches at the following sites and as denoted with a solid red line on the accompanying site plans:</p> <p>GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage for three additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan. GTSA2 – The Old Nursery for five to six new pitches within the site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan. GTSA3 - Winter Oak for six additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.</p> <p>Key Development Requirements Planning applications at the allocated sites shall contain the details as set out below:</p> <p>GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres. • Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway. • Preliminary Ecological Assessment. <p>GTSA2 – The Old Nursery</p>	<p>.</p> <p>This policy provides for three site allocations, GTSA1 Sunrise Cottage (three net new pitches), GTSA2 The old Nursery (five to six net new pitches), and GTSA3 Winter Oak (6 net new pitches).</p> <p>Similar to DPD Policy GT1 (Overall Need) this policy provides for an increase in population as a result of an increase of new pitches (15 net new pitches in total), this DPD Policy is in-line with that provided within Local Plan Policy. Local Plan Policies DS4: overall development needs, and H3: Gypsies and Travellers set out the need for new pitches by 2031/2032 to be at least 39 residential and 5 transit pitches</p> <p>As the quantum of development provided within the DPD is in line with that provided by the Local Plan, no new impact pathways are identified and this impact pathway can be screened out.</p> <p>The locations of the three sites allocations (GTSA1 Sunrise Cottage, GTSA2 The old Nursery, and GTSA3 Winter Oak) do not provide any potential linking impact pathways.</p> <p>This policy also provides development management policy which does not identify and new potential linking impact pathways.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closure of the northern access within the site. • Access to be made in and out of the site from the southern access within the site. • Configuration of an access that allows for sufficient manoeuvring room for any vehicles entering/exiting the site. • Any gates within the access to be setback sufficient distance to allow any vehicle entering the site to exit the highway completely whilst the gates are opened or closed. • Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres. • Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway. • Landscaping of the site boundary to soften the appearance of the pitches from external views. • Preliminary Ecological Assessment. • Retention of existing boundary vegetation. • Provision of communal play area within the site. <p>GTSA3 – Winter Oak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway. • Preliminary Ecological Assessment. • Retention of existing boundary vegetation. 	
<p>Policy GT4 – Site Safeguarding</p>	<p>The travelling showpeople site at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton as denoted on plan GTSA4 with a solid red line will be safeguarded for use by travelling showpeople.</p> <p>Alternative uses will be permitted if it is proven that either there is no longer a requirement for travelling showpeople accommodation or that an alternative site for travelling showpeople is available within Warwickshire.</p>	<p>No HRA implications.</p> <p>This policy safeguards land at Spinney Lane/ Whittleford Road, Nuneaton (DPD policy GTSA4) for future development to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs.</p> <p>There are no potential linking impact pathways present.</p>

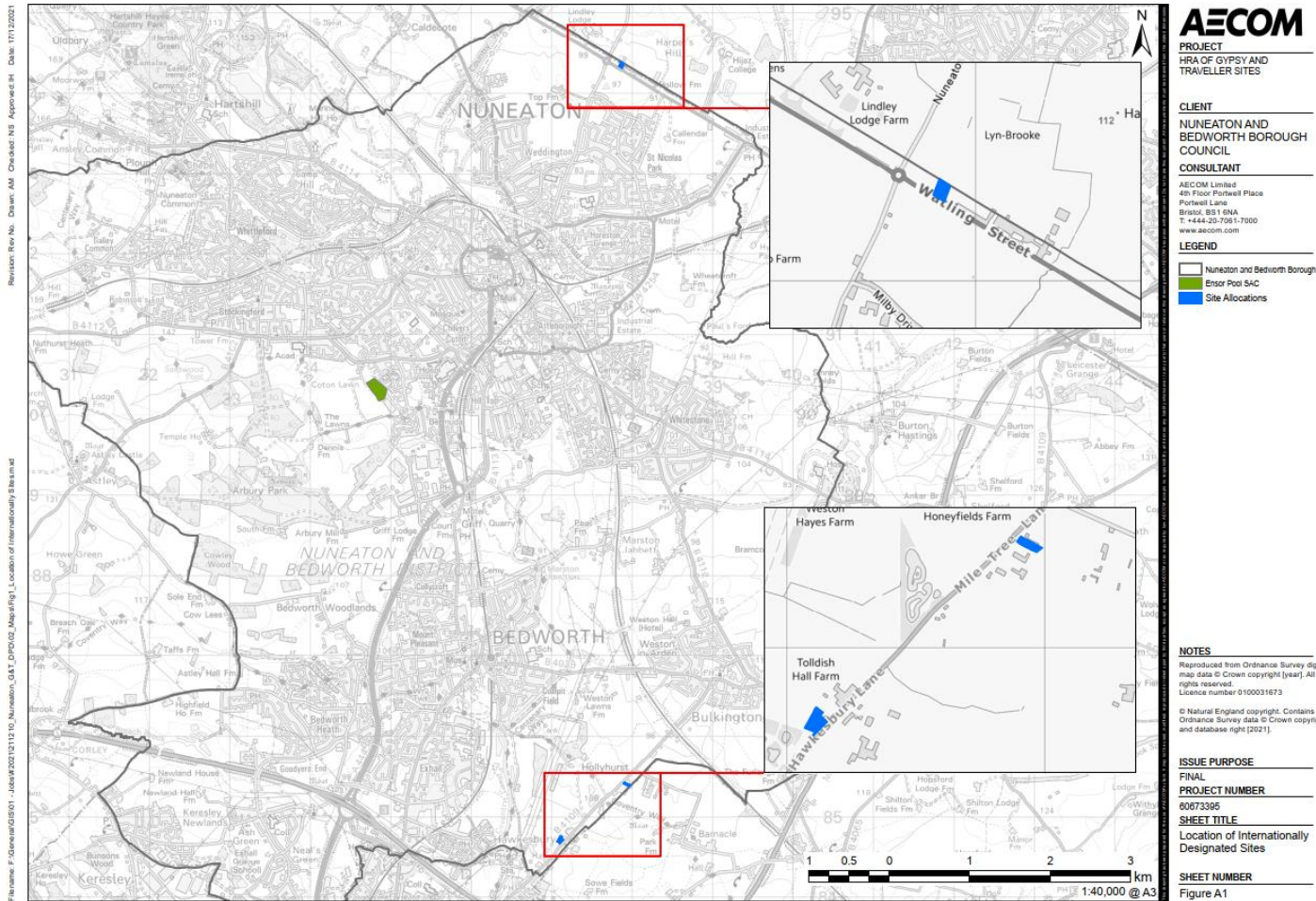
In Combination Assessment

4.11 The quantum of development provided within the DPD is provided within the overarching adopted Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan which has already been subject to an HRA that concluded recreational activity from the Local Plan would not exacerbate existing issues at the SAC. Given this, and since the allocated gypsy and traveller sites lie too far from the SAC to affect water quality, it is considered that there is no mechanism for the allocation of these gypsy and traveller sites to operate in combination with other plans and projects. The overarching Local Plan HRA already considers in-combination effects, and this DPD is in line with that Local Plan.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 This assessment undertook both a Test of Likely Significant Effects and Appropriate Assessment of the policies and any allocations within the Nuneaton and Bedworth Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD.
- 5.2 The international designated sites, considered within the Appropriate Assessment were:
- Ensor's Pool SAC, and
 - The River Mease SAC
- 5.3 However, it can be concluded that due to a general absence of realistic linking impact pathways and the distances from the site allocations within the DPD to designated site, no likely significant effects will result on either Ensor's Pool SAC or the River Mease SAC as a result of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD, either alone or in combination.

Appendix A Map of European sites



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Borough Plan Committee - 12th July 2023

Appendix P

Publication of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document

Main Modifications - Habitats Regulations Assessment

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD

Main Modifications Habitats Regulations Assessment

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

June 2023

Quality information

<u>Prepared by</u>	<u>Checked by</u>	<u>Verified by</u>	<u>Approved by</u>
Isla Hoffmann Heap Senior Ecologist	Amelia Kent Senior Ecologist	Dr James Riley Technical Director	Dr James Riley Technical Director

Revision History

<u>Revision</u>	<u>Revision date</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
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Prepared for:

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Prepared by:

AECOM Limited
Midpoint, Alencon Link
Basingstoke
Hampshire RG21 7PP
United Kingdom

T: +44(0)1256 310200
aecom.com

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 In 2021 AECOM was appointed by Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council to assist the Council in undertaking a Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Council's Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). The HRA included a Likely Significant Effects Test and due to the lack of realistic linking impact pathways and the distances from the site allocations with in the DPD and relevant sensitive Habitats Sites (referred to as European Sites within the HRA of the DPD undertaken by AECOM in December 2021), it was concluded that no Likely Significant Effects would either alone or 'in combination' with other plans and projects.
- 1.2 Following the Examination in October 2022, the Inspector has recommended a series of Main Modifications to be made to the DPD (Modifications document Schedule of Suggested Main Modifications- 24.05.23. PINS/W3710/429/5²). It is, therefore, necessary for those modifications (to be analysed in order to confirm that they will not themselves introduce new likely significant effects that were not thoroughly investigated for the HRA of the DPD. That is the purpose of this report.
- 1.3 Additional Modifications found in the separate Modifications document (2)³ are those which do not materially affect the Policies in the DPD, but which are generally minor factual updates; corrections of any errors or which are considered necessary for clarity. As such, it is considered that this document will not provide any linking impact pathways to a Habitats Site and is not considered within this report.
- 1.4 Note therefore that this report should therefore be considered an Addendum to the HRA of the DPD. As such, it does not recap the methodology of the HRA or the results of either the likely significant effects test of the DPD, including the 'in-combination' assessment. Instead, it focuses specifically on whether the Main Modifications will result in likely significant effects on any Habitats Sites.

2. Likely Significant Effects of Main Modifications (MMs)

- 2.1 The table overleaf sets out the assessment of each Main Modification (MM).

² Modifications document 1 provides details of the Main Modifications that are required due to take into account either the responses received during the consultation of the Publication version of the Development Plan Document (DPD) or which are considered necessary by the Planning Inspectorate to ensure the DPD is considered legal; in accordance with procedural requirements; to ensure the Document is considered sound and to ensure that the Document is in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework including paragraph 35.

³ Schedule of Additional Suggested Modifications. (Main Modifications provided in document 1) 24.05.23

Table 1: Test of Likely Significant Effects for the Main Modifications to the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Gypsy and Traveller DPD

Main Modification Reference and DPD Sub Section/Paragraph/Policy box/table/Page number of amended DPD	Proposed Main Modification <i>(New words added in bold and underlined. Deletions stricken through.)</i>	Test of Likely Significant Effects
<p>MM1</p> <p>'1.0 Introduction'/ Paragraph1.2/ Page 1</p>	<p>Alter minor wording and add text at end of paragraph to read: "1.2 Policies DS4 – Overall development needs and H3 – Gypsies and Travellers set out the need for new pitches by 2031/2032 to be at least 39 residential and 5 transit pitches. Policy H3 does not set out where the new pitches would be provided but sets out the criteria that will be used to identify potential locations for residential and permanent pitches through the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). It is through this DPD that land <u>is</u> identified and allocated for future traveller sites. <u>Policy H3 of the current adopted Borough Plan (2011-2031) is superseded entirely by the DPD and in the emerging Borough Plan Policy H3 will purely refer to the DPD for Policies relating to Gypsy, Travellers and Showperson pitches and plots.</u>"</p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This is a minor amendment to wording to make clear that Policy H3 of the current adopted Borough Plan (2011-2031) is superseded by the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD. To state that Policy H3 of the emerging Borough Plan will be amended purely to refer to Policies within the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>

<p>MM2 ‘3.0 Need/Future Need’/ Paragraph 3.9/ Page 7</p>	<p>Add text within paragraph to read: “3.9 In the 2021 GTAA it is recommended that the “...<i>evidence base is refreshed on a 5-yearly basis to ensure that the level of pitch and pitch provision remains appropriate for the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population across Nuneaton and Bedworth.</i>” This is an important element of confirming that the need in this DPD remains as required. <u>It is therefore the Council’s intention that the number of new pitches will be assessed each year at the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) stage and landowners contacted to encourage the sites to come forwards. The DPD will be reviewed five years after adoption and subsequently five years thereafter on an ongoing basis, to ensure the document meets the current needs.</u> The update of the GTAA is referenced in Table 3 of Chapter 5.0 on Monitoring of this document. Should need be found to have changed beyond that set out in this DPD (or indeed for another reason such as undeliverability of a site or sites) then this should trigger a review of this DPD.”</p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is made to clearly set out what will be carried out at the AMR stage in order to encourage sites coming forwards and when the DPD will be reviewed.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>
<p>MM3 Strategic ‘Policy GT1 – Overall Need’/ Page 8</p>	<p>Add text at end of Policy to read: “The following levels of development will be planned for and provided within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough between 2021 and 2037:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 6 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2025; and • At least a further 5 permanent residential pitches beyond those required by 2025 so that, in total, at least 11 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2037. <p><u>This Policy supersedes the third bullet point of Policy DS4 of the</u></p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is to make clear that the numbers for pitches within the existing Borough Plan (2011-2031) and the period of cover. It is also necessary to clarify which section of the existing Local Plan is superseded by the DPD.</p>

	<u>adopted Borough Plan (2011-31)."</u>	It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.
<p>MM4</p> <p>'4.0 Location of Pitches'/ Under new sub section 'Green Belt'/ Paragraph 4.3 and new paragraph 4.4/ Pages 9 and 10</p>	<p>Delete whole paragraph as follows:</p> <p>"4.3 Notwithstanding the above, of all the occupied pitches, and plots on site/yards for gypsies and travellers all but one (that at Watling Street) are within the Green Belt including the local authority provision at Griff. The travelling showperson's yard is also outside of the Green Belt."</p> <p>Replace paragraph 4.3 to read:</p> <p><u>"4.3 Sunrise Cottage and The Old Nursery are not currently being considered for the removal of their Green Belt status. The removal of the two sites from the Green Belt would not be consistent with Policy DS7 of the current Borough Plan (and would be noncompliant with Regulation 8(4) of the 2012 Regulations) which is the Part 1 plan. Notwithstanding this, the Borough Plan is currently being reviewed and the Green Belt status of these two sites may be revisited, if necessary, when the Borough Plan is updated as part of a wider review of the Green Belt. However, the Site Assessments and the Green Belt document explains how the Green Belt sites may be considered suitable for development subject to meeting national policy for the Green Belt. This separate document also explains why it is considered that the development of two allocations within the Green Belt may be regarded as infilling of previously developed land."</u></p> <p>Add complete new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>"4.4 If future planning applications on these sites are considered to be inappropriate development in the Green Belt, then it would be necessary to demonstrate 'very</u></p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is to clarity of the position of the sites in relation to Green Belt Policy and to be consistent with existing Borough Plan.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>

	<p><u>special circumstances’ in accordance with the Framework. In this regard, the allocation of these sites for new gypsy and traveller pitches in this DPD will be an important consideration in any such assessment.”</u></p>	
<p>MM5 ‘4.0 Location of Pitches’/ Now under new sub section ‘Sustainability’/ Previously Paragraph 4.5 now 4.6/ Page 10</p>	<p>Amend and add to paragraph to read: “4.6 Sites should also avoid locations that would impact upon land that has been designated for its interest, so, sites of ecological, heritage, or geological value. Similarly, contaminated land, land prone to flooding, and land in a sensitive landscape should also be avoided. These and other criteria for selecting new gypsy and traveller sites are set out in Policy H3 — Gypsies and Travellers of the current Borough Plan. <u>GT2 Strategy.</u>”</p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is to reference to Policy H3 removed as to be superseded. Instead refers to Policies within DPD.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>
<p>MM6 ‘4.0 Location of Pitches’/ under sub section ‘Locational Strategy’/ Previously Paragraph 4.6 now 4.7/ Page 10</p>	<p>Delete, add and amend some wording in paragraph as follows: “4.7 The fundamental purpose of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD is to allocate land to provide for the number of pitches identified as the need by 2036/37. <u>for the required need to 2037.</u> The Issues and Options consultation draft proposed four strategies for allocating new pitches. These were all assessed within the accompanying sustainability appraisal and two of the options were found to be the most sustainable, namely the following: A. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted area of existing sites and/or adjacent to these sites, then based on walking distances to services, and then by existing Policy H3. D. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted site area of existing sites, then adjacent to these existing pitches, then based on walking distances to services. Use existing Policy H3 only once sites have been allocated by any of the other means</p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is to make clear the cover period of the DPD. Remove reference to acceptability of walking distance as the location of the sites is unable to comply with this.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>

	<p>and then only if insufficient has been allocated <u>the criteria set out in the latter part of the policy.</u></p>	
<p>MM7 '4.0 Location of Pitches'/ under sub section 'Locational Strategy'/Previously Paragraph 4.7 now 4.8/ Pages 10-11</p>	<p>Amend typing error from 'of' to "is". Delete one sentence to read: "4.8 Respondents to the issues and options selected only options A and D – with an even split of numbers to these two options from respondents. Options A and D – the first difference is that option A uses extant Policy H3 to assess sites at the outset whilst option D only uses extant Policy H3 once insufficient sites have been found via other means. The second difference if is that option D separates out the permitted areas of existing sites from land adjacent to existing sites whereas option A does not and treats them together. It is considered that option D should form the basis of the allocation of new pitches as it allows for the consideration of the permitted site area of existing sites first (and in isolation) and this has the potential for the least impact. However, in hindsight, the use of the word 'adjacent' could give rise to some ambiguity and the word 'adjoining' will be used instead to emphasise that there should be a physical relationship between the new and the existing. Also, another benefit of using option D is that Policy H3 is only used as a fallback if insufficient pitches have been found via other means rather than from the outset. It should be noted that should planning applications be made for new pitches on unallocated sites then the strategic policy in this DPD would be used as the starting point to assess their suitability."</p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is to remove reference to the future use of Policy H3 of extant Borough Plan.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>
<p>MM8 '4.0 Location of Pitches'/ under sub section 'Locational Strategy'/ Previously Paragraph 4.8</p>	<p>Delete whole paragraph as follows: "4.8 In terms of walking distances to services a number of different ways in which this could be measured were suggested in the issues and options document and these ranged from 2-3 miles for school to 800 metres to a town centre. The intermediate distance was 1.6 kilometres to GPs (General Practitioners) and pharmacies. Given the above range of different ways to measure</p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is to remove reference to walking distance of sites to services to reflect revised policy wording.</p> <p>It does not provide for any</p>

	<p>walking distances to specific services and that, ideally, access should be all of these, it seems a good compromise to use the intermediate distance, and this shall be used within the strategic policy.”</p>	<p>linking impact pathways.</p>
<p>MM9 ‘4.0 Location of Pitches’/under sub section ‘Locational Strategy’/ Paragraph 4.9/ Page 11</p>	<p>Omit and amend wording to read: “4.9 Based on the above the strategy is a tiered approach whereby land that is being developed for new pitches will be assessed against the three priority land uses. In terms of allocations, land will be allocated in the order as set out in the Policy GT2 so that the priority will be to allocate land that meets priority one in the first instance. If insufficient pitches to meet the Borough’s needs are found to be acceptable then land use priority two will be used and then land use priority three. If insufficient remains allocated, then Policy H3 will be used. In terms of planning applications these are standalone parcels of land that cannot be dealt with by the same process and, thus, any of the three priority land uses would be acceptable subject to all other matters of the proposal being found acceptable. Policy H3 of the extant Borough Plan is only utilised if there is insufficient provision to meet the identified need for new pitches. <u>within the sites allocated within GT3 or within the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites. In addition, to ensure that consideration is given to sustainability, any new sites that come forwards within the urban area (as shown within the settlement boundary of Policy DS2 of the Borough Plan) or located on a brownfield site will also be considered. In addition, land adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites will be considered as long as these are in proportion appropriate to the scale of the existing site. The intention is to supersede entirely Policy H3 in the current adopted Plan (2011 – 2031). Within the emerging Borough</u></p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects. This modification is to remove reference to H3 of the extant Borough Plan and to clarify the criteria in GT2 and GT3 is instead used for allocating acceptable sites. It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>

	<p><u>Plan (2024 – 2039) emerging Policy H3 will simply signpost to the adopted DPD for guidance on any new pitches or plots.”</u></p>	
<p>MM10 Strategic ‘Policy GT2 Strategy’/ Pages 11 and 12</p>	<p>Amend, omit, and add to read: “Planning permission will be granted for new gypsy and traveller pitches subject to compliance with other policies of the development plan <u>and with national policy including</u> in relation to <u>Green Belt</u> in the following priority land uses <u>on the following land:</u></p> <p>a) <u>Sites allocated in Policy GT3 or</u> within the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites; or</p> <p>b) <u>Sites within the urban area (as shown within the settlement boundary of Policy DS2 of the Borough Plan);</u> or</p> <p>c) then land adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites; <u>Previously developed sites; and</u></p> <p>d) then land within 1.6 kilometres of appropriate services, such as schools, GP surgeries, shops, and these services being capable of being accessed safely by foot. <u>Extensions adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised gypsy and traveller sites that are proportionate to the existing site.</u></p> <p><u>Any proposed sites considered must comply with all of the following:</u></p> <p>a) <u>The site should have reasonable access to essential services including health and education facilities and access to local shops;</u></p> <p>b) <u>The number of pitches or plots is in proportion to the size and scale of the site;</u></p> <p>c) <u>The number of pitches or plots is in proportion to the size and density of the nearest settled community;</u></p> <p>d) <u>The site is not located in areas of high flood risk;</u></p> <p>e) <u>The site avoids adverse impact on historic and important</u></p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This is a minor text amendment detailing that instead of having to demonstrate the priority land uses all the criteria is equally acceptable. Thus, negating a staged approach to the criteria.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>

	<p><u>open spaces, landscape or local nature conservation designations, ecology and biodiversity assets;</u></p> <p>f) <u>The site is located where the privacy, visual and residential amenity for both site residents and neighbouring land uses are protected;</u></p> <p>g) <u>The site has suitable access to the highway network;</u></p> <p>h) <u>The site is located where air or noise pollution will not significantly affect the health and well-being of site residents; and</u></p> <p>i) <u>The site has suitable connection to the foul sewage system or can demonstrate that connection is unviable and alternative arrangements can be made.</u></p> <p>If there is insufficient provision to meet the minimum needs identified in Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need then extant Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers of the Borough Plan will be used to determine the acceptability of the new development.</p> <p><u>This Policy supersedes Policy H3 of the adopted Borough Plan (2011-31)."</u></p>	
<p>MM11 Supporting text under Strategic 'Policy GT2 Strategy'. Under subheading 'Allocation of Sites'/ Previously Paragraph 4.12 now 4.13/ Page 13</p>	<p>Sentences omitted at beginning of paragraph to read:</p> <p>"4.13 This site does not meet the three bullet points of Strategic Policy GT2 – Strategy but the policy allows for sites in other locations that accord with Policy H3 where the need set out in Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need has not been met. The other two sites would provide nine pitches, leaving a shortfall of two pitches to meet the identified need. An assessment of the site against Policy H3 has concluded that the site would be acceptable for allocation. The number of pitches provided by the three sites found acceptable for allocation would provide 14-15 pitches which would, firstly, meet the minimum 11 pitches required and, secondly, build in some resilience should the anticipated levels of turnover at The Griff not take place."</p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is to remove reference to Policy H3 of Borough Plan so reference to this has been removed for clarity.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>

<p>MM12 Supporting text under Strategic 'Policy GT2 Strategy' under subheading 'Allocation of Sites'/ Previously Paragraph 4.15 now 4.16/ Page 13</p>	<p>Deleted sentences at end of paragraph to read: "4.16 The need for new gypsy and traveller pitches set out in Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need is for at least 11 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers. The sites that have been found acceptable to allocate would provide up to 15 pitches at three locations and these are set out in Policy GT3 – Site Allocations. Below the policy an accompanying plan is provided showing the area to which the allocation relates." Two of the sites are within the Green Belt, namely Sunrise Cottage and The Old Nursery, and these have been found to meet the terms of exceptions and thus allowable development in the Green Belt. The extant proposals map will need to be updated to remove these two sites from the Green Belt.</p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is to omit the requirement to remove sites from the Green Belt as there is no intention of removing these sites within the extant Borough Plan which would have meant the DPD conflicted with the extant Local Plan.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>
<p>MM13 Strategic 'Policy GT3 – Site Allocations'/ Pages 16 and 17</p>	<p>Additions to the Policy to read: "Planning permission will be granted for new gypsy and traveller pitches at the following sites and as denoted with a solid red line on the accompanying site plans: GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage for three additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan. GTSA2 – The Old Nursery for five to six new pitches within the site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan. GTSA3 - Winter Oak for six additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan. <u>Key Development Requirements</u> Planning applications at the allocated sites shall contain the details as</p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is to add requirements that became apparent during the Publication consultation process.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>

set out below:

GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage

- Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres.
- Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway.
- Preliminary Ecological Assessment.
- **Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water environment will need to be considered.**

GTSA2 – The Old Nursery

- Closure of the northern access within the site.
- Access to be made in and out of the site from the southern access within the site.
- Configuration of an access that allows for sufficient manoeuvring room for any vehicles entering/exiting the site.
- Any gates within the access to be setback sufficient distance to allow any vehicle entering the site to exit the highway completely whilst the gates are opened or closed.
- Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres.
- Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway.
- Landscaping of the site boundary to soften the appearance of the pitches from external views.
- Preliminary Ecological Assessment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention of existing boundary vegetation. • Provision of communal play area within the site. • <u>Address any contamination on the site.</u> • <u>Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water environment will need to be considered.</u> <p>GTSA3 – Winter Oak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway. • Preliminary Ecological Assessment. • Retention of existing boundary vegetation. • <u>Provision of communal play area within the site.</u> • <u>Ensure air and noise quality to future residents of the site is acceptable.</u> • <u>Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water quality will need to be considered.”</u> 	
<p>MM14 Strategic ‘Policy GT4 – Site Safeguarding’/ Page 19</p>	<p>Amend and omit some wording to read: “The travelling showpeople site at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton as denoted on plan GTSA4 with a solid red line will be safeguarded for use by travelling showpeople.</p> <p>Alternative uses will <u>only</u> be permitted if it is <u>clearly demonstrated</u> proven that either there is no longer a requirement <u>the site is no longer required</u> for travelling showpeople accommodation.” or that an alternative site for travelling showpeople is available within Warwickshire.</p>	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is reworded Policy in order to require demonstration if the site is no longer required and deleted reference to the removal of the protection in the event a new site is located in Warwickshire which is</p>

		<p>unlikely to happen.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>												
<p>MM15 '5.0 Monitoring'/Table 3/ Page 21</p>	<p>Omit and amend some wording in the table to read: "Table 3 - Monitoring indicators and targets for the policies of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="674 557 1409 1357"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="674 557 884 602">Policy</th> <th data-bbox="884 557 1142 602">Indicator</th> <th data-bbox="1142 557 1409 602">Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="674 602 884 1105">Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need</td> <td data-bbox="884 602 1142 1105"> <p>Gypsy and traveller accommodation.</p> <p>Monitor the continued need for additional pitches.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1142 602 1409 1105"> <p>11 residential pitches Provided.</p> <p>Within five years of adoption of this DPD undertake a new Gypsy, Traveller, and Showpeople Accommodation Assessment.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="674 1105 884 1312">Strategic Policy GT2 – Strategy</td> <td data-bbox="884 1105 1142 1312"> <p>Sites permitted in accordance with the <u>policy criteria mentioned in policy GT2.</u></p> </td> <td data-bbox="1142 1105 1409 1312"> <p>100%. <u>Timescales as below.</u></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="674 1312 884 1357">Policy GT3 –</td> <td data-bbox="884 1312 1142 1357">Monitor the supply</td> <td data-bbox="1142 1312 1409 1357">A minimum of six</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Policy	Indicator	Target	Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need	<p>Gypsy and traveller accommodation.</p> <p>Monitor the continued need for additional pitches.</p>	<p>11 residential pitches Provided.</p> <p>Within five years of adoption of this DPD undertake a new Gypsy, Traveller, and Showpeople Accommodation Assessment.</p>	Strategic Policy GT2 – Strategy	<p>Sites permitted in accordance with the <u>policy criteria mentioned in policy GT2.</u></p>	<p>100%. <u>Timescales as below.</u></p>	Policy GT3 –	Monitor the supply	A minimum of six	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is to make clearer the monitoring process and requirement for a new Accommodation Assessment Survey to see if the number of pitches has changed and therefore requires amending. Amend wording to replicate the wording within Policy GT4.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>
Policy	Indicator	Target												
Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need	<p>Gypsy and traveller accommodation.</p> <p>Monitor the continued need for additional pitches.</p>	<p>11 residential pitches Provided.</p> <p>Within five years of adoption of this DPD undertake a new Gypsy, Traveller, and Showpeople Accommodation Assessment.</p>												
Strategic Policy GT2 – Strategy	<p>Sites permitted in accordance with the <u>policy criteria mentioned in policy GT2.</u></p>	<p>100%. <u>Timescales as below.</u></p>												
Policy GT3 –	Monitor the supply	A minimum of six												

		<p>Site Allocations</p>	<p>and delivery of allocated sites and report annually through the Authority Monitoring Report. <u>Contact the proposed sites on a yearly basis after the AMR to encourage the sites to come forwards and answer any concerns the owners may have on bringing the sites forwards at that time</u></p>	<p>additional residential pitches permitted and available for use by 2025/26 and a minimum of 11 additional residential pitches permitted and available by 2036/37.</p>	
		<p>Policy GT4 – Site Safeguarding</p>	<p>Monitor the use of the safeguarded site.</p>	<p>The identified site at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton to remain used for travelling showpeople unless it is was proven to be no longer</p>	

			<p>required. <u>clearly demonstrated that the site is no longer required for travelling showpeople accommodation</u>"</p>							
<p>MM16 'Appendix 1'/Table/Page 22</p>	<p>Omit and amend some wording to read: "Relationship between the policies in this DPD and the extant Borough Plan.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="583 639 1434 1011"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="583 639 1010 751">Superseded Existing Borough Plan policies</th> <th data-bbox="1010 639 1434 751">Superseding Effect of Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD policies</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="583 751 1010 863">Policy DS4 – Overall development needs (third bullet point only).</td> <td data-bbox="1010 751 1434 863">Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="583 863 1010 1011">Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers. (figures contained in first sentence)</td> <td data-bbox="1010 863 1434 1011">Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need. GT2 – Strategy –.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Superseded Existing Borough Plan policies	Superseding Effect of Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD policies	Policy DS4 – Overall development needs (third bullet point only).	Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need.	Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers. (figures contained in first sentence)	Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need. GT2 – Strategy –.	<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is to make clearer what is to be superseded in the extant Borough Plan when the DPD is adopted.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>
Superseded Existing Borough Plan policies	Superseding Effect of Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD policies									
Policy DS4 – Overall development needs (third bullet point only).	Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need.									
Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers. (figures contained in first sentence)	Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need. GT2 – Strategy –.									
<p>MM17 'Appendix 1' Supporting text to table / Page 22</p>	<p>Add to appendix to read: "For reference Policy DS4 Overall development needs should now read: <u>The following levels of housing and employment development will be planned for and provided within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough between 2011 and 2031:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>At least 14,060 homes</u> • <u>At least 107.8 ha of employment land</u> • <u>At least 39 residential pitches and 5 transit pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers"</u> 			<p>No Likely Significant Effects.</p> <p>This modification is to make clear that reference to pitches in third bullet point of Policy DS4 of the extant Borough Plan is to be deleted.</p> <p>It does not provide for any linking impact pathways.</p>						

3. Conclusion

- 1.1 Following the analysis of the proposed Main Modifications to the Gypsy and Traveller DPD, it can be concluded that they will not lead to likely significant effects on Habitats Sites, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, and do not undermine the conclusions of the HRA of the Gypsy and Traveller DPD undertaken in 2021.

