

Annual Monitoring Report

1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010



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1.0 Executive summary

1.1 This is the sixth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) produced by Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, prepared in line with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The findings of the report are summarised under the following subheadings and in table A.

1.2 Contextual indicators

1.2.1 Contextual indicators show the population of the Borough has increased by 200 in 2009/10 after births, deaths and net migration are taken into account. 74% of the Borough's population of 122,000 are of working age.

1.2.2 The Borough has an average household size of 2.43 people, whilst house prices in the area are the lowest in the county. There is a housing stock of 53,757 and a high population density, which is over five times larger than the average for Warwickshire.

1.3 Local Development Scheme (LDS)

1.3.1 Consultation on the Core Strategy (now known as the Borough Plan), Issues and Options was completed in 2009, however, the timetable for producing the Preferred Option has been pushed back so the Council can revisit the housing figures set for the Borough. This reflects proposed changes to the planning system, announced by the Coalition Government, which has seen the removal of the regional tier of planning.

1.4 Core output indicators

1.4.1 In 2009/10 8,316sq metres (gross) of land was developed for employment and 53% of this was on allocated employment land. Within the Borough there is currently 138.95ha of employment land, of which, 52.66ha is still available for development.

1.4.2 2,929sq metres of A1 retail and 263sq metres of B1 (a) offices were completed in 2009/10, however, none of this was in town centre areas.

1.4.3 During 2009/10 there were 146 net residential completions within the Borough, 100% were located in the urban area and 87% were on Previously Developed Land (PDL). All residential development was built at a density higher than 50 dwellings per hectare. 38% were flats and 62% were houses.

1.4.5 There were no additional permanent or transit gypsy/traveller pitches provided during the monitoring year.

1.4.6 75 affordable dwellings were completed in 2009/10, which at 32% of all completions and 31% of completions on eligible sites is above the adopted Local Plan target.

- 1.4.7 Of the non-residential developments completed within 2009/10 75% complied with the parking standards set out in the Local Plan.
- 1.4.8 There were no planning permissions granted which were contrary to advice from the Environment Agency, however, 1.5ha of important biodiversity land is classed as at risk.
- 1.4.9 In 2009/10, Solar thermal panels were installed on 19 dwellings at St. Mary's Road, Nuneaton.
- 1.4.10 The Borough also completed 13 dwellings which met the 'very good' standard under the Building for Life Assessment and a further 30 that were classed as 'good'.

Table A: Summary of output indicators 2009/2010

Indicator			Local Plan policy	Target	Output		Para. in report	
Employment (business development)	BD1	Amount of floorspace completed for employment use by type (sq m):	-	No Target			6.2.3	
		B1(a, b, c)			362			
		B2 General industry			2071			
		B1 Business, B2 General industry, B8 Storage/ warehousing			5883			
	Local	Amount of floorspace developed for employment, on land allocated for employment use (sq m): B1 (a, b, c), B2, B8	EMP1 EMP2	No Target	4750 (57%)		6.2.3	
	BD2	Amount of floorspace completed on Previously Developed Land (sq m):	EMP1 EMP2	61%	100%	▲	6.2.3	
		B1(a, b, c)						
		B2 General industry						
		B1 Business, B8 Storage/ warehousing						
	Local	Amount of employment land lost (sq m):	EMP14	No Target			6.2.5	
					(i) Demolished	190		
		(ii) Loss to other uses			1358			
	Local	Amount of employment land lost to completed residential development			1250			
	BD3	Employment land available by type (ha):	-	132 ha by 2011			▲	6.2.6– 6.2.10
		B1(a) Ancillary offices			10.55			
		B1(b) Research & development			0			
		B1(c) Light industry			0.89			
		B2 General industry			6.68			
		B8 Storage/ warehousing			18.37			
		Mix of B1, B2, B8 use			39.03			
Mix of B1		3.54						
Mix of B2, B8		2.70						
Mix of B1, B8		17.12						
Mix of B1, B2		3.70						
Infrastructure/ no status		6.87						
Allocated future		29.50						
Town centre uses	BD4 (i)	Amount of floorspace completed:	-	No Target			6.3.2	
		Retail			2929			
		Office			363			
	Leisure development	480						
	BD4 (ii)	Amount completed in town centres:	S1					
		Retail		0				
Office		0						
	Leisure development	0						

		Indicator	Local Plan policy	Target	Output	Para. in report		
Housing	H2	Housing trajectory	-	5600 1996- 2011 (max)	6129 ▲	6.4.6- 6.4.10		
	H3	Percentage of new & converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land (PDL)	H1	64%	87% ▲	6.4.11		
	Local	Dwellings built in urban area	-	No Target	100% ▲	6.4.11		
	Local	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:		-	0%	0%	▲	
		(i) Less than 30 dph	100%					0%
		(ii) Between 30 and 50 dph						
		(iii) Above 50 dph	100%	100%				
	Local	Distribution of flats, houses and bungalows		-	No target	38% flats 62% houses 0% bungalow	6.4.14	
	H4	Net additional gypsy & traveller pitches		H13	No Target	0	6.5.1-6.5.2	
	H5	Affordable housing completions		H3 ENV14	2500 by 2011	75 (32%) ▲	6.6.1-6.6.5	
Local	Affordable housing in pipeline		H3 ENV14	411(27%) ●				
H6	Quality of new housing developments (number of dwellings):		-	No Target		6.7.1-6.7.2		
	Very good				13			
	Good				30			
	Average				32			
		Poor	20					
Transport	Local	Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B & D complying with car parking standards set out in the Local Plan	T10	No Target	75%	6.8.1-6.8.2		
Flood protection & water quality	E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	-	No Target	0	6.10.1- 6.10.2		
Biodiversity	E2	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance	-	No target	Loss 1.5 ha	6.11.1- 6.11.2		
Renewable energy	E3	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	-	No Target	19 Solar thermal units	6.12.1- 6.12.1		

2.0 Introduction and context

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 The monitoring process is an important part of the Government's approach to policy making. The Annual Monitoring Report is the main tool for assessing the performance of the Local Development Framework (LDF), Local Development Scheme (LDS) and any outstanding policies within the Local Plan.
- 2.1.2 The role of Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) is to provide comment on and review targets and policies set within Local Development Documents. This is designed to show how these targets are being successfully met, and if they are not being met, to establish why this is the case.
- 2.1.3 The following report is the sixth Annual Monitoring Report to be produced by Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council and covers the monitoring year 2009/10.

2.2 Publishing the Annual Monitoring Report

- 2.2.1 Under section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act the Annual Monitoring Report is required to be submitted to the Secretary of State by the end of December 2010.
- 2.2.2 The Borough Council is required under Regulation 48(8) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 to make the Annual Monitoring Report available to local communities both in hard copy and electronically on the Council's website at www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk.

2.3 Context of the Annual Monitoring Report

- 2.3.1 The 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires that Annual Monitoring Reports should contain the following information:
- Progress in the implementation of the Local Development Scheme, (see section 5 of this report).
 - Information on the extent to which policies set out in Local Development Documents are being achieved. For the Borough, these policies are currently contained in the 2006-2011 Local Plan, (see section 6 of this report).

2.3.2 Where milestone or targets are not being achieved, or are not on track to be achieved, the Annual Monitoring Report should:

- Explain why these targets are not being met.
- Consider whether changes need to be made to help achieve the target in future.
- Set out the steps the authority will take to address the issue.

2.4 The Monitoring Framework

2.4.1 The LDF is monitored through a series of indicators. These include;

- **Contextual indicators** – measure the changes in the wider social, economic, and environmental background within each local authority. For example, changes in population and house prices over the monitoring period.
- **Core output indicators** –are defined by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and seek to achieve a consistent data set for all local authorities. They measure the direct effects of current planning policies in place within local authorities.
- **Local indicators** – are set at a local level and are deemed important enough to warrant reviewing as part of the monitoring process. However, these are not covered under the core output indicators set by the Department of Communities and Local Government.

2.5 Structure of the Annual Monitoring Report

2.5.1 This report will begin by setting out a background to the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough. This will create a profile of the geographical layout of the area showing the major urban conurbations and areas of countryside. The report will then measure the contextual indicators looking at changes in the social, economic and environmental setting of the Borough.

2.5.2 Progress in the delivery of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Development Scheme is then considered. This is followed by an analysis of the implementation of policies in the Local Plan using both core output indicators and local indicators. These will be broken down into the following topics, employment (business development), town centre uses, housing, transport, flood protection and water quality, biodiversity and renewable energy.

2.5.3 The AMR does not monitor every policy in the adopted Local Plan. Instead, the report focuses primarily on policies associated with the mandatory core output Indicators outlined in Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide 2008. Some local indicators have however also been included. It is hoped more local indicators will be added over time, along with significant effects indicators (which measure the significant effects of the Development Plan). It is also expected that in future years contextual indicators will be presented for each of the localities in the Borough.

2.5.4 The performance of the milestones in the Local Development Scheme and policies in the Local Plan are signposted by the use of the following symbols.

- ▲ = On track
- = Positive progress
- = Off track / Slippage
- ? = Insufficient data available

3.0 A Borough profile

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This section of the report provides an overview of the Borough, setting the scene for the contextual indicators that follow.

3.2 Setting the scene – Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough

3.2.1 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough is one of five districts in Warwickshire and lies in the northern part of the county. The Borough is bordered by North Warwickshire, Coventry, Rugby and Hinckley and Bosworth districts. It has the second largest population in the county but is the smallest in geographical area at 7,895 hectares¹. The below map shows the spatial position of the Borough within Warwickshire.

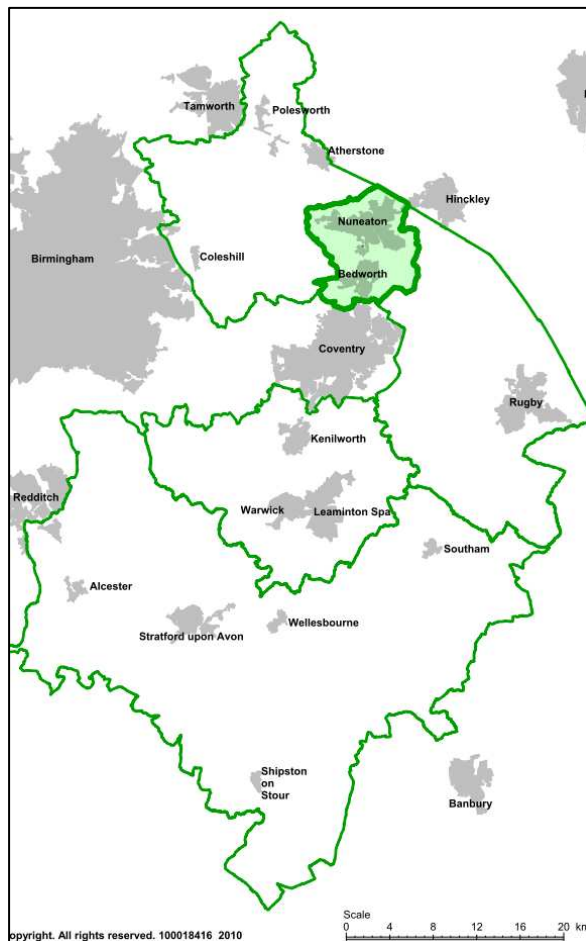


Figure 1:

The map shows the geographical position of the Borough and its location within Warwickshire.

The Borough is located in the centre of the country meaning it benefits from good communication links by rail and road to surrounding areas such as Birmingham and Coventry.

3.2.2 The Borough is largely urban in nature and made up of Nuneaton, Bedworth and Bulkington. These three settlements are separated by narrow areas of countryside that have been designated as Green Belt

¹ Source: Ordnance Survey Boundary-Line database

land. There are now three smaller areas that have developed in recent times. Galley Common has emerged to the west of Nuneaton with Keresley and Ash Green / Exhall having developed to the south of Bedworth.

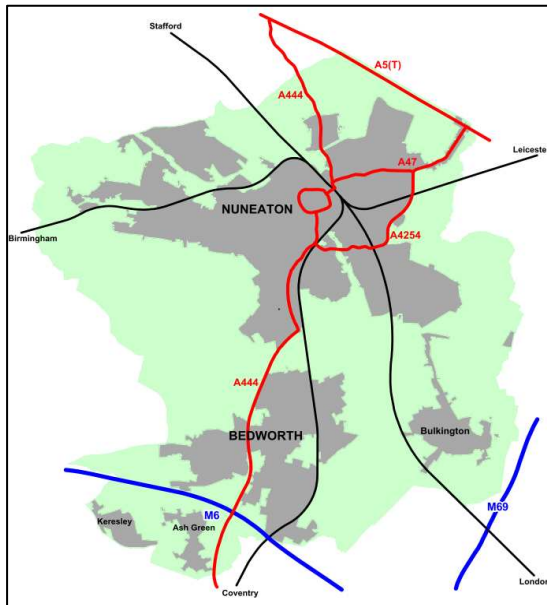


Figure 2:

The map shows the settlement plan for the Borough highlighting the 3 main urban areas of Nuneaton, Bedworth and Bulkington.

3.2.3 The Borough itself is broken down into 17 wards which fall within 7 localities. These are:

- Abbey & Wembrook
- Camp Hill & Galley Common
- Weddington & St Nicolas
- Arbury & Stockingford
- Whitestone & Bulkington
- Bede & Poplar
- Bedworth North and West

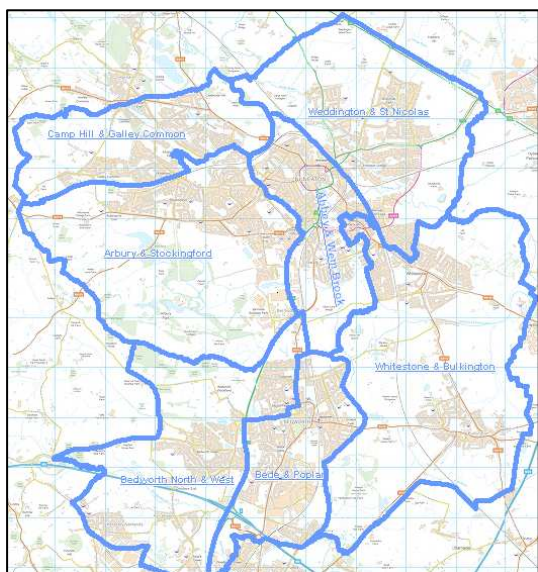


Figure 3:

The map shows the localities boundaries for the Borough.

4.0 Contextual indicators for the Borough

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section of the report provides the contextual indicators for the AMR. The indicators comment on issues such as population, employment, health, crime, levels of deprivation and earnings. The information provides a baseline against which the outputs of future monitoring can be assessed.

4.2 Population

	1971	1981	1991	2001	2009	% Change 1971- 2009
Nuneaton & Bedworth	107.9	113.9	117.5	119.2	122.0	13.0%
North Warwickshire	58.4	60.0	61.0	61.8	61.9	5.9%
Rugby	84.5	87.5	85.0	87.5	93.3	10.4%
Stratford-on-Avon	95.6	100.7	105.4	111.5	118.9	24.3%
Warwick	111.7	115.1	118.1	126.1	139.0	24.4%
Warwickshire	458.1	477.2	487.1	506.2	535.1	16.8%
West Midlands	5,146.0	5,186.6	5,229.7	5,280.7	5,431.1	5.5%
England	46,412.0	46,820.3	47,875.0	49,449.7	51,809.7	11.6%

Table 1: Population change 1971 – 2008 (thousands) (ONS 2009)

4.2.1 The above table shows the Borough has a population of 122,000 which is 22% of the overall population of Warwickshire. There has been a 13% increase in the population since 1971, which is higher than the national and regional average.

	All ages Mid-2009	Children 0–15	Working age 16-64M/59F	Older people 65M/60F and over
Nuneaton & Bedworth	122.0	23.8	74.0	24.2
North Warwickshire	61.9	10.9	37.7	13.3
Rugby	93.3	18.5	55.5	19.4
Stratford-on-Avon	118.9	21.3	67.9	29.6
Warwick	139.0	23.3	88.9	26.8
Warwickshire	535.1	97.8	323.9	113.4
West Midlands	5,431.1	1,052.9	3,292.3	1,085.9
England	51,809.7	9,704.4	32,083.3	10,022.0

Table 2: Population estimates by selected age groups (thousands) (ONS 2009)

4.2.2 Of the 122,000 people living in the Borough, 23,800 are children between the ages of 0-15. This represents 19.5% of the population, a similar proportion to Rugby at 19.8%. There are 74,000 of working age (60% of the population) and 24,200 are classed as older people (men above 64 and women above 59). This represents 19.8% of the population, comparable to Warwick (19.2%).

	Mid-2008 pop	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	Net migration & other changes	Total change	Mid-2009 pop
Nuneaton & Bedworth	121.8	1.5	1.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	122.0
North Warwickshire	61.8	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	61.9
Rugby	92.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	93.3
Stratford-on-Avon	118.7	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	118.9
Warwick	138.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	139.0
Warwickshire	533.2	6.1	5.0	1.2	0.7	1.9	535.1
West Midlands	5,408.4	71.1	51.4	19.7	3.0	22.7	5,431.1
England	51,464.6	667.0	469.0	198.0	147.0	345.1	51,809.7

Table 3: Population estimates, components of change (thousands) (ONS 2009)

4.2.3 The above table shows the population change within the Borough. Since mid 2008 the overall population has increased by 200. Nuneaton and Bedworth was the only district in Warwickshire to experience a loss in net migration but does have the joint highest level of natural change along with Warwick.

4.3 Housing

Households composition (ONS Census 2001)

Lone person	26.6%
Lone pensioner	13.3%
Married	42.1%
Co-habiting	8.4%
Lone parent	9.2%
Other	13.6%
Average household size	2.43 people

4.3.1 Housing composition within the Borough is shown above. Of the 122,000 people within the Borough 26.6% live alone. Of those that live alone, 13.3% are classified as lone pensioners. Married couples account for 42.1% of the household composition while people co-

habiting and lone parents account for 8.4% and 9.2% respectively. The average household size in the Borough is 2.43 people per household.

House prices (DCLG 2009)

	2001	2005 ^R	2006 ^R	2007 ^R	2008 ^R	2009 ^R
Nuneaton & Bedworth	3.64	6.43	6.53	6.68	6.32	5.82
North Warwickshire	4.04	6.59	6.86	6.84	7.25	6.13
Rugby	3.73	6.35	7.16	7.09	6.51	5.31
Stratford-on-Avon	6.84	10.19	9.63	8.97	9.00	8.48
Warwick	5.99	8.63	8.26	8.59	8.35	7.38
Coventry	3.10	5.42	5.76	6.32	5.91	4.99
Solihull	5.61	6.74	7.23	7.07	7.06	6.97
Warwickshire	4.62	7.33	7.17	7.19	6.96	6.49
West Midland	3.88	6.47	6.79	6.88	6.61	5.82
England	4.22	6.82	7.15	7.25	6.97	6.28

Table 4: Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile income

^(R) Figures have been revised due to revisions in ASHE data)

4.3.2 Nuneaton and Bedworth has a ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile income of 5.82. This is lower than the county and national average and has dropped from 6.32 in 2008 to the lowest ratio since 2001. Only Rugby and Coventry have lower ratios.

	2001	2005 ^R	2006 ^R	2007 ^R	2008 ^R	2009 ^R
Nuneaton & Bedworth	3.86	6.03	6.05	6.27	5.56	5.35
North Warwickshire	3.90	7.35	7.00	7.09	6.87	6.11
Rugby	3.73	6.07	6.29	6.33	6.32	5.72
Stratford-on-Avon	6.49	6.03	6.05	6.27	5.56	5.35
Warwick	5.76	6.54	6.96	6.51	5.98	4.87
Coventry	2.95	4.94	5.00	5.37	4.97	4.53
Solihull	5.68	6.32	6.72	6.34	6.24	5.85
Warwickshire	4.81	7.35	7.00	7.09	6.87	6.11
West Midland	3.91	6.19	6.43	6.46	6.11	5.67
England	4.47	6.81	6.97	7.23	6.93	6.27

Table 5: Ratio of median house price to median income

^(R) Figures have been revised due to revisions in ASHE data)

4.3.3 The ratio of median house price to median income is at its lowest level since 2001. The figure of 5.35 for the Borough in 2009 is below the county, regional and national averages. The districts of Warwick and Coventry are the only districts with figures lower than that of the Borough.

	2001 £	2005 £	2006 £	2007 £	2008 £	2009 £
Nuneaton & Bedworth	65,950	119,995	124,950	135,000	119,500	130,000
North Warwickshire	75,000	145,000	148,300	140,000	143,250	160,000
Rugby	89,475	140,000	157,000	170,000	149,998	155,000
Stratford-on-Avon	144,500	216,000	230,000	229,950	240,000	215,000
Warwick	119,950	178,000	202,000	207,000	175,000	182,500
Coventry	65,950	119,950	129,500	132,000	116,000	123,000
Solihull	124,250	190,000	199,960	213,500	175,000	195,000
Warwickshire	99,950	160,000	173,950	180,432	162,500	167,500
West Midland	79,000	136,000	145,750	149,950	137,500	147,000
England	95,995	161,452	172,000	180,000	165,000	174,000

Table 6: Median house prices based on Land Registry data (DCLG 2009)

4.3.4 Other than Coventry, the Borough has the lowest median house prices in Warwickshire. Since 2001, house prices in the Borough steadily rose before falling during 2008. This coincided with the national fall in house prices due to the recession. In 2009, the average house price has picked back up to £130,000, however, this is still significantly lower than the county, regional and national averages.

	Population density per square kilometre
Nuneaton & Bedworth	1,544
North Warwickshire	217
Rugby	262
Stratford-on-Avon	122
Warwick	493
Warwickshire	270

Table 7: Housing stock and population density

Housing stock: 53,757

(Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA) 2010)

4.3.5 The Borough has an existing housing stock of 53,757, which is an increase of 146 from the previous monitoring periods figure of 53,611. There is also a population density of 1,544 people per kilometre. This is higher than other districts in the county and over five times higher than the Warwickshire average.

	Detached %	Semi-detached %	Terraced %	Flat, maisonette or apartment %	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure %
Nuneaton & Bedworth	23.8	38.3	27.5	9.9	0.5
North Warwickshire	28.7	39.5	23.7	7.7	0.4
Rugby	27.9	34.9	26.2	10.6	0.3
Stratford-on-Avon	38.3	31.1	19.2	9.9	1.5
Warwick	25.4	32.3	22.3	19.8	0.2
Warwickshire	28.8	34.7	23.6	12.3	0.6

Table 8: Percentage of housing stock types (ONS Census 2001)

4.3.6 Of the housing stock in the Borough 23.8% is detached housing. This is the lowest figure in the county and below the Warwickshire average. The district also has 38.3% semi detached housing and 27.5% terraced. The percentage of terraced housing is the highest of all the districts in the county and above the county average of 23.6%. 9.9% of the housing stock is made up of flats, maisonettes or apartments and this is lower than the Warwickshire average. The Borough also has 0.5% of its housing made up by caravans or temporary structures.

	Owner occupied %	Rented from local authority %	Rented from housing association %	Private landlord %	Other %
Nuneaton & Bedworth	77.1	13.0	2.4	5.0	2.5
North Warwickshire	75.4	12.7	2.8	6.3	2.7
Rugby	76.5	10.5	4.0	5.7	3.2
Stratford-on-Avon	76.0	1.1	11.5	7.8	3.6
Warwick	73.2	10.6	3.6	9.4	3.1
Warwickshire	75.6	9.2	5.1	7.0	3.1

Table 9: Percentage of housing tenure types (ONS Census 2001)

4.3.7 77.1% of the Borough's housing is owner occupied which is above the Warwickshire average and the highest figure of all the districts in the county. Despite this, the Borough still has the highest amount of housing rented from the local authority and is around 3% more than the Warwickshire average. The Borough has the lowest amount of housing

rented from housing associations and also has the lowest amount of housing with private landlords.

4.4 Transport

	Percentage commuting by car/van %	Percentage commuting by public transport %	Percentage commuting outside their home district %
Nuneaton & Bedworth	73.4	5.8	48.9
North Warwickshire	75.3	4.4	57.8
Rugby	70.2	4.8	37.4
Stratford-on-Avon	70.4	3.1	40.0
Warwick	68.8	5.3	33.6
Warwickshire	71.2	4.8	43.5

Table 10: Commuting pattern (ONS Census 2001)

4.4.1 Of the residents in Nuneaton and Bedworth 48.9% travel outside of the Borough to work. 21% travel to neighbouring Coventry. This is higher than the Warwickshire average but significantly lower than North Warwickshire where 57.8% commute to places of work outside of the district.

4.4.2 73.4% of residents also commute to work by car. Only 5.8% use some form of public transport. However, this is the highest in the county.

4.5 Employment

	Percentage of all people Economically active - unemployed %
Nuneaton & Bedworth	8.5%
North Warwickshire	7.8%
Rugby	7.5%
Stratford-on-Avon	4.7%
Warwick	6.5%
Coventry	9.8%
Solihull	8.9%
Warwickshire	7.0 %
West Midlands	9.4%
Great Britain	7.7%

(Percentages are for those of working age (16-59 Female / 16-64 Male))

Table 11: All people - economically active - unemployed (model based) Jan 2009 to Dec 2009 (ONS 2009)

4.5.1 The Borough has a figure of 8.5% which is higher than the Warwickshire and national average, however, it is lower than the regional average.

4.6 Earnings and income

	Residence (living in N&B)	Workplace (jobs in N&B)
Nuneaton & Bedworth	£24,256	£23,240
North Warwickshire	£25,717	£23,597
Rugby	£25,841	£26,486
Stratford-on-Avon	£27,951	£25,163
Warwick	£28,655	£27,383
Warwickshire	£25,424	£26,727
West Midlands	£23,961	£23,948
South East	£27,493	£26,663
England & Wales	£26,000	£26,000

(The statistics are based on median earnings and are less influenced by extreme values)

Table 12: Typical gross annual wage, full-time workers (ONS, Warwickshire County Council, 2009)

4.6.1 Nuneaton and Bedworth has the lowest typical gross annual wage within the county. Median incomes for those working in the Borough is £23,240 while the median income of those living in the Borough is £24,256. This is below the Warwickshire average and the national average of £26,000. The Borough's figures are significantly lower than those obtained in Warwick and Stratford-upon-Avon.

	Mean income	Median income
Nuneaton & Bedworth	£31,000	£26,200
North Warwickshire	£32,900	£27,900
Rugby	£34,400	£29,000
Stratford-on-Avon	£36,200	£30,800
Warwick	£36,900	£31,300
Coventry	£30,200	£25,500
Warwickshire	£34,000	£29,000
Great Britain	£32,400	£27,100

Table 13: Household income 2006 (Warwickshire Observatory, 2006)

4.6.2 Nuneaton and Bedworth has the lowest mean and median income levels in Warwickshire. They are also lower than the national average. The Borough has a mean income of £31,000 and a median income of £26,000 which are over £1,000 lower than the national averages.

4.7 Health

	General health: Good %	General health: Fairly good %	General health: Not good %
Nuneaton & Bedworth	67.38	22.87	9.75
North Warwickshire	67.85	22.98	9.17
Rugby	70.32	21.99	7.69
Stratford-on-Avon	71.50	21.47	7.04
Warwick	71.64	21.01	7.36
Warwickshire	69.91	21.96	8.13
West Midlands	67.21	23.06	9.73
England	68.76	22.21	9.03

Table 14: Percentage of persons in 2001 who stated their health was: good, fairly good, not good (ONS Census 2001)

4.7.1 In 2001 67.38% of the residents in the Borough claimed to be in good health. This is lower than the Warwickshire and national averages but slightly higher than the regional figure. 22.87% claimed to be in fairly good health and 9.75% are not in good health. The average for people in not good health is higher than the whole of Warwickshire and higher than the regional and national averages.

4.8 Education

	Sep01- Aug02	Sep02- Aug03	Sep03- Aug04	Sep04- Aug05	Sep05- Aug06	Sep06- Aug07	Sep07- Aug08	Sep08- Aug09
Nuneaton & Bedworth	42.1	42.4	42.8	47.0	51.4	48.3	55.9	61.2
North Warwickshire	40.3	43.0	44.9	46.4	46.8	47.9	55.9	61.5
Rugby	56.7	56.9	58.5	61.8	61.8	64.9	67.6	74.2
Stratford-on-Avon	64.4	64.4	67.4	68.6	68.7	68.5	71.3	74.3
Warwick	53.8	60.9	56.7	59.8	60.0	60.4	70.3	71.8
Warwickshire	51.5	53.5	54.1	56.7	57.9	58.0	64.2	68.6
West Midland	48.1	50.2	50.9	54.2	56.3	59.3	64.1	70.1
England	51.6	52.9	53.7	56.3	58.5	62.0	65.3	69.8

Table 15: Percentage of all pupils at the end of KS4 achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A* to C or equivalent results (ONS 2009)

4.8.1 During 2008/09, 61.2% of pupils achieved five or more GCSEs at A* to C. Over the monitoring period shown, there has been a clear increase in the percentage of pupils that have achieved this with only 42.1% meeting this target in 2001/02. Despite this marked improvement, the Borough still has the lowest pass rate in the whole of Warwickshire. It

is also still significantly lower than county, regional and national averages.

4.9 Crime

	All crimes	Domestic burglary	Violent crime	Vehicle crime	Criminal damage
Nuneaton & Bedworth	73.76	11.74	15.93	7.65	14.39
North Warwickshire	57.14	7.65	8.82	10.78	10.34
Rugby	65.83	9.34	14.59	8.23	11.53
Stratford-on-Avon	49.06	5.46	7.78	6.01	8.76
Warwick	57.91	8.84	9.39	7.39	10.47
Warwickshire	60.85	8.73	11.36	7.68	11.16
Most Similar Forces	60.95	7.67	13.23	5.90	11.62

(Rates are per 1000 population except domestic burglary (per 1000 households))

Table 16: Recorded crime rates November 2009 to September 2010 (Warwickshire Observatory 2010)

4.9.1 Nuneaton and Bedworth has a crime rate of 73.76 per 1,000 of the population and this is significantly higher than other districts in the county. Nuneaton and Bedworth's crime rate is 25% higher than Stratford. The Borough's figure is also 12.91% higher than the county average and 12.81% higher than areas with similar police forces. Domestic burglary, violent crime, vehicle crime and criminal damage are all above the average rates across Warwickshire and, with the exception of vehicle crime in North Warwickshire and Rugby, are the highest figures for any district in Warwickshire.

4.10 Indices of deprivation

Rankings: 1 = most deprived; 354 = least deprived

	Rank of average rank ¹	Rank of average score ²	Rank of extent ³	Rank of local concentration ⁴	Rank of income scale	Rank of employment scale
Nuneaton & Bedworth	117	112	110	103	131	128
North Warwickshire	177	197	223	219	310	294
Rugby	248	246	229	225	268	264
Stratford-on-Avon	305	307	309	330	261	270
Warwick	264	262	256	253	206	201

1. Rank of population weighted average of the combined ranks for the SOAs in a district.
2. Rank of population weighted average of the combined scores for the SOAs in a district.

3. Rank of proportion of the district's population living in the most deprived SOAs in the country.
4. Rank of population weighted average of the ranks of a district's most deprived SOAs that contain exactly 10% of the district's population.

Table 17: Index of multiple deprivation 2007 – District level summary (DCLG 2007)

4.10.1 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough is ranked 117 out of 354 most deprived districts (1 being most deprived). This is significantly higher than any other district within the Warwickshire area, with Stratford-upon-Avon being ranked 305. The Borough is also ranked in the low one hundreds for all the other indicators, which is lower than any other district. This shows that Nuneaton and Bedworth is the most deprived district in the county by some considerable margin.

5.0 Delivery of the Local Development Scheme

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the AMR reports on the progress in preparing Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council's Local Development Framework (LDF). The scope and timetable for this work is set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) and provides the benchmark against which performance is assessed.

5.2 Local Development Scheme Progress

5.2.1 As outlined in the 2008/09 AMR and in table 18, during the summer of 2009 the Council consulted in the Issues and Options document for the Core Strategy (known as the Borough Plan), the document that will provide the strategic steer for other documents in the LDF. During a 10 week consultation period the Council received more than 4,000 comments from over 600 consultees. Details of the representations are available to view online at www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk.

5.2.2 The Council has since started work on the next stage of the process, preparing the Preferred Option for the Borough Plan. However progress has not been in line with the published timetable. Reasons for this include;

- A change in Government which has led to the introduction of the concept of Localism which will mean a more localised approach to planning. This is why the name of the Core Strategy has been changed to the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan.
- Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS's) have been revoked which means that the Council is no longer bound by the policies contained in the West Midlands RSS. As a result, the Council is currently reviewing the housing targets for the Borough. This work will also involve a review of other development targets such as employment and retail provision.
- The expectation that there will be further changes to the plan making process when the Localism Bill is published shortly.
- Staff shortages.

5.2.3 As a result of the above it is now expected that consultation on the Preferred Option is likely to take place in Spring 2011.

(a) Stage of production	(b) Timetable in LDS	(c) Date(s) achieved	(d) On track?
Commencement (M)	May 2006	May-06	▲
Preparation of Issues and Options including consultation	May 2006 - July 2009	May 2006 – Aug 2009	▲
Preparation of Preferred Options	September 2009 - October 2010	September 2009 – ongoing	■
Public participation on Preferred Options (M)	September - October 2010	-	■
Preparation of Submission Document	November 2010 - April 2011	-	-
Consultation on publication document (M)	May 2011 - June 2011	-	-
Submission to Secretary of State (M)	Oct 2011	-	-
Pre-examination meeting	Dec 2011	-	-
Hearing	Jan 2012	-	-
Receipt of Inspectors binding report	May 2012	-	-
Adoption (M) and publications	June - July 2012	-	-

Table 18: Borough Plan Progress

5.3 Evidence Base

5.3.1 Since the publication of the 2008/09 AMR the 3 pieces of evidence have been completed:

- Employment Land Review
- Water Cycle Study
- Renewable Energy Study

5.3.2 Work on a further 4 studies is currently underway:

- Sports Facilities Study
- Land use Designations Study
- Convenience Stores Study
- Town Centres Study

5.3.3 The evidence provided by the above studies will be used to inform work on the Borough Plan.

6.0 Core Output Indicators

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This section of the report will outline the core output indicators, defined by the Department of Communities and Local Government, in order to directly measure the effects of policies set out within the Local Plan. Core output indicators BD1-4, H2-6 and E1-3 are reported on and supported by a range of local indicators covering issues such as transport and housing density. Each Indicator will be reviewed under the subheadings of employment, town centre uses, housing, transport, flood protection, biodiversity and renewable energy.

6.2 Employment

6.2.1 Employment activity is monitored where it falls within use classes B1, B2 or B8 and meets a threshold of more than 500sq metres or 0.2 hectares in size. All employment land that is lost to other uses or demolished and not replaced is monitored regardless of size.

6.2.2 Employment activity in the Borough is reviewed by identifying any gains and losses to employment land supply in 2009/10. The total employment land supply is disaggregated according to status and use, therefore, meeting the requirements for monitoring core output indicators BD1, BD2 and BD3.

		Core output indicator			Local indicator
		BD1		BD2	
		Amount of floorspace completed for employment use (sq m)		Amount of floorspace (gross) in BD1 completed on PDL (sq m)	Amount of floorspace in BD1 completed on land allocated for employment (sq m)
		Gross	Net		
Employment type	B1 (a,b,c)	362	290	362	0
	B2	2071	2071	2071	0
	B8	4473	4473	4473	3340
	B1/B2	1410	1410	1410	1410
Total		8316	8244	8316 (100%)	4750 (57%)

Table 19: Employment land competed 2009/2010

Definitions

PDL: Previous developed land

Gross: Total amount of floorspace completed

Net: Total amount of floorspace completed minus floorspace lost by demolition or to other uses

6.2.3 Table 19 shows the total amount of employment land in the Borough during 2009/10. This information meets core output indicators BD1 and BD2. The Borough completed 8,316sq metres of employment floorspace (gross) during the monitoring period, which is 1,679sq metres less than from the amount completed in 2008/09. Of the floorspace developed, 100% was developed on PDL and 57% was developed on land which was identified for employment within the Local Plan. This is a slight reduction from 2008/09 when 60% was developed on allocated land.

6.2.4 During 2009/10 there has been an increase in B2 development within the Borough, however, there has been a decrease in B1 development. The major employment sites completed during the monitoring period consist of:

- Prologis, Bedworth – 3,340sq metres
- Judkins Quarry – 2,820sq metres (Two 1,410sq metre units)
- Burlington road, Bermuda – 2,071sq metres
- Bermuda Park – 1,133sq metres

		Local Indicator	
		Amount of employment floorspace lost (sq m)	Amount of floorspace lost on land allocated for employment (sq m)
Employment land lost	Demolished	190	0
	Loss to residential	1250	0
	Loss from B1/B2/B8 to A1	606	0
	Loss from B1/B8 to D2	680	680
	Loss from B1 to D1	72	72
Total		2798	752 (27%)

Table 20: Employment land lost 2009/10

6.2.5 Table 20 shows the amount of employment land that has been lost in 2009/10. This includes units that have been demolished and not replaced, lost to residential development as well as floorspace lost to other use classes. During 2009/10 the Borough has lost 2,798sq metres of floorspace, of which, 27% was on previously allocated employment land. The main contribution to this figure has come from a loss of land to residential use, which accounts for 45% of the total land lost. None of this was on allocated employment land. The sites lost to residential development were Oakdale Fencing (adjacent to 154 Bulkington Road) and 209 Edwards Street.

Total employment land provision

6.2.6 The below table summarises the employment land provision in the Borough as of March 2010. Identified in the table is the amount of completions since 1996, the amount of development that was under construction in March 2010, along with the current amount of land that is still available (with planning permission or allocated in the Local Plan). This meets the requirements of core output indicator BD3 on employment land availability.

Core output indicator BD3						
Site	Completed employment land 1996-2010	Land under construction 2010	Available employment land			
			With detailed PP	With outline PP	Allocated	Total
A444	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.38
Attleborough	4.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bayton Road Ind Est	2.29	0.00	0.03	6.10	0.26	6.39
Bermuda 1	4.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.89
Bermuda Park	25.56	0.00	0.51	0.00	2.04	2.55
Black Horse Road	0.82	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Griff Clara (extn to Bermuda Park)	5.19	0.00	0.00	4.67	4.33	9.00
Camp Hill Urban Village/Midland Quarry	1.09	0.00	1.01	1.70	1.98	4.69
Colliery Lane	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.60
Haunchwood Park	1.13	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
Gallagher Park	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hemdale Business Park	4.36	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.84	1.25
Liberty Way	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.00	1.02
King Street Bedworth	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12
Marston Jabbett	1.63	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	1.10
Prologis Park	19.82	0.00	0.49	4.00	0.00	4.49
Judkins Quarry	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.73	15.73
Pool Road	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paradise Farm	3.20	0.80	0.43	0.00	1.60	2.03
Whitacre Industrial Estate	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.79
Shepperton Business Park/Dunns	2.73	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.90
Seymour Road	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
The Moorings Business Park	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vicarage Street	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.44
King Edward Road	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Justice Centre Nuneaton	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weddington Road	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
Total	85.49	0.80	6.69	16.47	29.50	52.66

Table 21: Employment land available (ha) March 2010

- 6.2.7 In 2010, the total amount of employment land completed rose to 85.49ha (total completed between 1996-2010) meaning that 1.83ha of land was completed during the monitoring period. Currently, 0.80ha of land is still under construction at Paradise Farm and there is another 52.66ha of employment land available for development. Cumulatively this totals 138.95ha of employment land within the Borough. This figure includes completed land, land under construction and available land.
- 6.2.8 The Borough is expected to develop 132ha of employment land between 1996 and 2011 as set out in the Warwickshire Structure Plan and adopted Local Plan (2006-2011). This means the Borough needs to develop a further 45.71ha of employment land by the end of the plan period to meet the target. Of the 45.71ha of land needed, 23.16ha has already received some form of planning permission. Should all the land with planning permission be developed the Borough would need to bring forward 22.55ha of the remaining 29.50ha of allocated land to achieve the target. The deliverability of the remaining allocated employment land will be assessed as part of the Borough Plan development process.

Core output indicator BD3		
Use class	Employment land	
	(ha)	(%)
B1a (Offices)	10.55	7%
B1b (Research & Development)	0.00	0%
B1c (Light Industry)	0.89	1%
Mix of B1	3.54	3%
B2 (General Industry)	6.68	5%
B8 (Storage/ Warehousing)	18.37	13%
Mix of B1/B2	3.70	3%
Mix of B1/B8	17.12	12%
Mix of B2/B8	2.70	2%
Mix of B1/B2/B8	39.03	28%
Infrastructure	5.28	4%
No status	1.59	1%
Allocated (future B1/B2/B8)	29.50	21%
Total	138.95	100%

Table 22: Employment land availability by type March 2010

- 6.2.9 Table 22 shows the breakdown of employment land provision in the Borough according to use class. 28% of employment land is recognised as being a mix of B1/B2/B8 and this is the most significant make up of employment land. There are also substantial amounts of B1a, B8 and a mix of B1/B2 developments, which together with the B1/B2/B8 mix make up 60% of the boroughs employment land. With another 21% allocated as future development the remaining use classes make up 19% of the employment provision.

6.3 Town centre uses

6.3.1 This section of the report will review core output indicator BD4 by looking at floorspace which has been completed for 'town centre uses'.

Table 23: 'Town centre uses' completed 2009/10		Core output indicator			
		BD4 (i)		BD4 (ii)	
		Total floorspace completed (sq m)		Amount of floorspace in BD4(i) completed in town centres (sq m)	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Use class	A1 Retail	2929	2929	0	0
	A2 Offices	0	0	0	0
	B1 (a) Offices	263	263	0	0
	D2 Leisure	480	480	0	0
Total		3672	3672	0	0

Table 23: Local Services Completed 2009/10

6.3.2 Table 23 summarises the amount of additional local services completed in the Borough during 2009/10. As illustrated in the table there was 2,929sq metres (gross) of A1 retail completed within the year, however, none of this was located within the designated town centre areas. 73% of this development took place at:

- Queens Road district centre – 1,324sq metres
- 7-8 Hamilton Way – 606sq metres
- Wembrook House – 580sq metres
- Lutterworth Road – 197sq metres

6.4 Housing

6.4.1 This section of the report will address house building activity within the Borough. The location and density of development during the monitoring year is considered along with the delivery of affordable housing. The total anticipated number of dwellings to be developed in the Borough up to 2011 is also identified. Core output indicators H2-3 are reported on in this part of the report.

Housing completions 2009/10

6.4.2 Housing completions within the borough are monitored to show the level of housing delivery.

Core output indicator H2 (a/b)		
Year	Housing completions (pa)	
	Net	Gross
2001/2002	515	517
2002/2003	646	653
2003/2004	601	614
2004/2005	442	503
2005/2006	682	706
2006/2007	308	361
2007/2008	303	351
2008/2009	301	344
2009/2010	146	231

Table 24: Housing completions since 2001

Definitions

Gross: Totals amount of dwellings built

Net: Total amount of dwellings built minus those that have been demolished or lost to other uses

6.4.3 Table 24 shows that in the reporting year 2009/10 there were 231 gross dwellings and 146 net dwellings completed. The difference in figures is mainly accounted for by the regeneration scheme at Camp Hill, which has included the demolition of existing stock in poor condition.

Future Housing

6.4.5 Core output indicator H2 (c) reports on the likely levels of housing delivery in future years. This section will illustrate the level of additional housing expected to come forward over at least a 15 year period.

Anticipated total number of dwellings to be delivered to 2011

Completions from 1996 to end March 2010 (net)	6,129
Housing in the pipeline²	574
Total	6,703

Table 25: Total dwellings to be delivered by 2011

² Includes dwellings currently under construction, those with full planning permission and those with outline planning permission minus a 10% non-implementation rate for those properties not yet under construction.

6.4.6 Table 25 outlines the anticipated number of dwellings to be delivered between 1996 and 2011. Adding together all the sources of supply it is expected that by 2011 6,703 dwellings will have been delivered within the Borough. This is 1,598 dwellings more than the target set by the RSS (5,105 dwellings)³.

Housing Trajectory

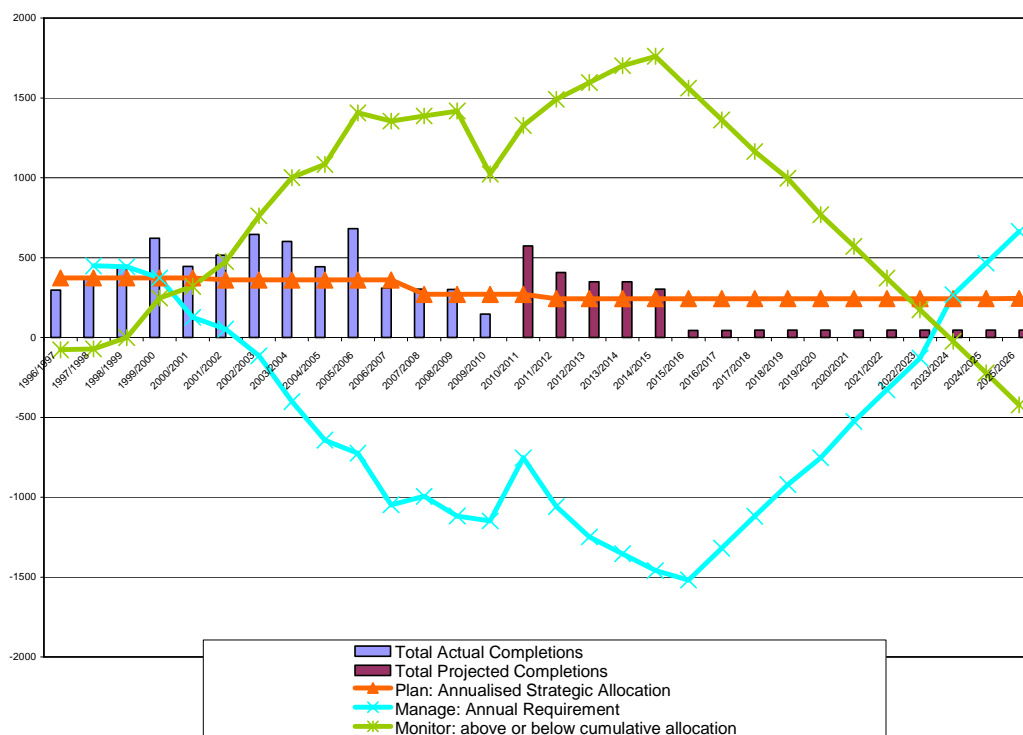


Figure 4: Housing trajectory 1996-2025 (H2 (c))

6.4.7 The above housing trajectory shows the following information:

- Net additional dwellings since 1996 = 6,129
- Net additional dwellings for the current year = 146
- Projected additional dwellings up to the end of 2011= 574
- The annual net additional dwelling requirement = 373, 360, 270, 243 (reflecting step change of the RSS)
- Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years performances = -1,598

³ Housing figures in the RSS are not disaggregated to a district level. The figure of 5105 dwellings was therefore calculated using district housing proportions identified in policy H1 of the WASP to the Warwickshire figure contained in the RSS. This approach is advocated in a letter by the then ODPM published 15th June 2005.

Year	Total Actual Net Completions	Total Projected Completions	Cumulative Completion from 1996	Plan: Annualised Strategic Allocation	Cumulative Requirement from 1996	Manage: Annual Requirement	Monitor: Above or below Cumulative Allocation
1996/97	297		297	373	373		-76
1997/98	378		675	373	746	449	-71
1998/99	444		1119	373	1119	444	0
1999/00	620		1739	373	1492	373	247
2000/01	446		2185	373	1865	126	320
2001/02	515		2700	360	2225	53	475
2002/03	646		3346	360	2585	-115	761
2003/04	601		3947	360	2945	-401	1002
2004/05	442		4389	360	3305	-642	1084
2005/06	682		5071	360	3665	-724	1406
2006/07	308		5379	360	4025	-1046	1354
2007/08	303		5682	270	4295	-994	1387
2008/09	301		5983	270	4565	-1117	1418
2009/10	146		6129	270	5105	-1148	1024
2010/11		574	6703	270	5375	-754	1328
2011/12		406	7109	243	5618	-1058	1491
2012/13		348	7457	243	5861	-1248	1596
2013/14		348	7805	243	6104	-1353	1701
2014/15		302	8107	243	6347	-1458	1760
2015/16		44	8151	243	6590	-1517	1561
2016/17		44	8195	243	6833	-1318	1362
2017/18		45	8240	243	7076	-1119	1164
2018/19		45	8285	243	7319	-921	996
2019/20		45	8330	243	7562	-753	768
2020/21		45	8375	243	7805	-525	570
2021/22		45	8420	243	8048	-327	372
2022/23		45	8465	243	8291	-129	174
2023/24		45	8510	243	8534	267	-24
2024/25		45	8555	243	8777	465	-222
2025/26		45	8600	244	9021	664	-421

Table 26: Figures upon which housing trajectory is based

6.4.8 Figure 4 is Core Indicator H2, the housing trajectory for Nuneaton and Bedworth 1996-2026. The trajectory charts the total net completions in the Borough 1996-2010, the projected annual completions 2010-2026, and the annualised strategic allocation in accordance with the adopted RSS. Also identified is a monitor line identifying the extent to which annual provision varies from the cumulative requirement and a manage line which identifies the annual housing requirement needed to correct the monitoring line.

6.4.9 Reflecting the fact that the number of cumulative completions in Nuneaton and Bedworth has continued to exceed the cumulative requirement since 1999/00, the monitor line from 2002/03 onwards is inevitably made up of minus figures to correct the over provision.

6.4.10 Annual housing completions will continue to be monitored closely. The current position will also be reassessed in light of emerging work on a localised review of future housing requirements.

New and converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL)

6.4.11 Core output indicator H3 reports on the gross number of new dwellings built upon previously developed land. This is shown in the table and figure below.

Core output indicator H3		Local indicator
Total completions (gross)	New and converted dwellings on PDL	Dwellings built in urban area
231	87% ▲	100% ▲

Table 27: Dwellings built on PDL 2009/10

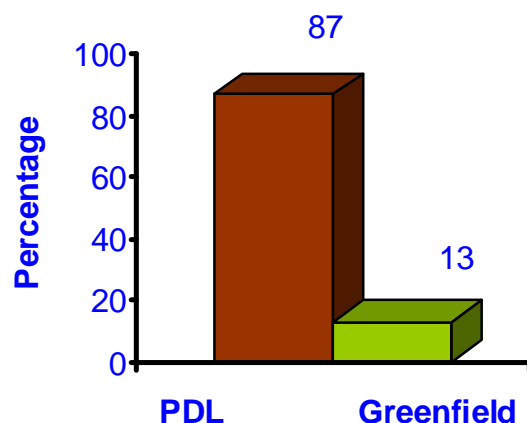


Figure 5: Percentage of completions on PDL and Greenfield sites

6.4.12 Figure 5 demonstrates the Borough is delivered 87% of residential development on previously developed land. This is similar to the figure from the previous monitoring period (2008/09) and exceeds the Boroughs target percentage of 64% in the adopted Regional Spatial Strategy and the expected national average of 80%⁴. All of the dwellings were constructed in urban areas, which is higher than in 2008/09.

Housing Density and Type

⁴ Land Use Change Statistics (England) 2008 - provisional estimates (October 2009) - DCLG

6.4.13 The below table shows that during the monitoring year 2009/10 all residential completions were built at a density of more than 50 per hectare. This complies with former Government policy contained in PPS3 which stated development should not be built at a density lower than 30 dwellings per hectare. Although this policy has now been removed it was still applicable during the monitoring period of this report.

Local indicator		
Density per hectare	% dwellings completed	▲
Less than 30	0	
30-50	0	
More than 50	100	

Table 28: Density of dwellings completed 2009/10

6.4.14 Table 29 indicates that of the dwellings constructed during 2009/10, 38% were flats (88 dwellings), with 62% being house completions (143 dwellings). This is a dramatic change from 2008/09 where only 35% of dwellings completed were houses and 60.5% were flats. This suggests there was far less demand for flats in the market during the 2009/10 reporting period.

Local Indicator				
Bedroom size	Flats completions	House completions	Bungalow completions	Total number
1 bedroom	30	0	0	30
2 bedrooms	53	21	0	74
3 bedrooms	5	89	0	94
4 bedrooms	0	33	0	33
5 bedrooms +	0	0	0	0
Total	88	143	0	231
Percentage of total completions	38%	62%	0%	100%

Table 29: Number and location of dwellings completed 2009/10

6.4.15 86% of the completions have been one, two and three bedroomed properties with 14% being 4 bedroomed or more. This shows there has

been an increase of 5% in the development of four bedroomed properties within the Borough from 2008/09. There were also no five or more bedroomed properties built this year compared to 4, which were constructed in 2008/09.

6.4.16 In 2008/09 one and two bedroomed properties accounted for 69% of all the properties built. However, 2009/10 figures suggest that only 45% of the properties built were one and two bedroomed showing a 25% decrease from the previous year. This is made up for in the development of three and four bedroomed properties. In 2008/09 this accounted for 27% of development yet this monitoring year it accounted for 55%, an increase of 27%. This indicates there has been a move to building more three and four bedroomed houses within the Borough.

6.5 Gypsy and traveller pitches

6.5.1 Core output indicator H4 requires this report to show the number of gypsy and traveller pitches that have been delivered in the monitoring period. These are pitches of land demarked for the use as accommodation by a single gypsy and traveller household, sometimes including extended families. This indicator does not include unauthorised pitches. Transit and permanent pitches are identified separately as set out in table 30 below.

Core output indicator H4	Net additional gypsy & traveller pitches	
Number of pitches delivered	Permanent	0
	Transit	0

Table 30: Number of authorised gypsy & traveller pitches completed 2009/10

6.5.2 Indicator H4 was introduced in the monitoring year 2007/08. During the monitoring year 2009/10 no permanent pitches for gypsies and travellers were granted planning permission. There was also no transit pitches completed during the monitoring year 2009/10.

6.6 Delivery of affordable housing

6.6.1 Core output indicator H5 reports on the delivery of affordable housing with the total supply of social rented housing and intermediate housing

as set out in PPS3⁵. The 2009/10 figures are demonstrated in the table below.

		Core output indicator H5		Local indicator	
		Gross completions		In pipeline	
Number of affordable dwellings by type	Social Rented	42	▲	165	●
	Intermediate	33		43	
	Unknown	0		203	
	Total	75		411	
	Percentage of total housing completions	32%		27%	

Table 31: Affordable housing completed and in pipeline 2009/10

- 6.6.2 Table 31 illustrates that during 2009/10 there were 75 affordable dwellings completed within the Borough, which is 32% of all completions and 4 more than in 2008/09. Not all sites meet the threshold that requires the provision of affordable housing (this being more than 0.5ha or 15 or more dwellings). Of the sites that did meet the threshold 31% of dwellings built were affordable. This is 6% higher than the current target set in the adopted Local Plan and is largely due to the fact that a couple of sites (at the Mews in Bedworth) delivered 100% affordable housing which delivered 57% of the all affordable completions during the year.
- 6.6.3 Social rented affordable properties accounted for 98.5% of the total in 2008/09, however, during 2009/10 there is a more even divide with social rented housing accounting for 56% and intermediate housing accounting for 44%.
- 6.6.4 There are a total of 411 affordable housing dwellings coming forward in the pipeline. 165 of the dwellings are social rented properties, 43 are intermediate properties and 203 are yet to be determined because of the stage they have reached in the planning process. In addition to the affordable housing, £500,000 has been committed through a committed sum.
- 6.6.5 The 411 affordable dwellings in the pipeline account for 27% of the total number of dwellings in the pipeline. Of the dwellings on sites in the pipeline that are eligible to provide an element of affordable housing it is expected that 18.2% will be affordable (if the allocations in

⁵ Social renting housing is owned by the local authority and registered social landlords for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. Intermediate housing is housing that is above the price and rents of social housing but below the market prices, this includes shared equity.

the Local Plan deliver 25% affordable housing when a planning application comes forward). This is 6.8% below the target set in the adopted Local Plan and is largely due to 2 sites (Smorrall Lane, Bedworth and Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton) delivering less than 25% affordable dwellings.

6.7 Housing quality

- 6.7.1 Core indicator H6 is an indicator introduced in 2007/08 requiring all housing sites of 10 or more new dwellings completed in the monitoring year to be assessed and ranked against the Building for Life Criteria, a Government endorsed assessment benchmark developed by CABE⁶.
- 6.7.2 In the monitoring period for 2009/10 there was 5 sites met the criteria for assessment. A break down of the sites assessed, their score and the number of sites that were built are shown below.

		Core output indicator H6	
		Quality of new housing developments	
		Number of sites	Number of dwellings on sites
Building for Life Criteria	Very good	1	13
	Good	1	30
	Average	2	32
	Poor	1	20

Table 32: New build completions with Building for Life Assessments 2009/10

6.8 Transport

- 6.8.1 This section of the report identifies the level of development that complies with car parking standards set out in the Local Plan. This is a local indicator which has been represented in the table below.

⁶CABE is the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment, Government's advisor on architecture, urban design and public space.

Local indicator		
Development complying with car parking standards in Local Plan		
Use class	Number of sites completed	Sites complying with parking standards
A	6	3
B	3	3
C	3	3
Total	12	9 (75%)

Table 33: Number of developments complying with Local Plan parking standards

6.8.2 Table 33 identifies the amount of development completed within the Borough during 2009/10 that complies with car parking standards in the Local Plan. As illustrated in the table, 73% of the sites completed in 2009/10 had parking provision that was in accordance with the parking standards in the Local Plan. There is slippage from the 86% in 2008-9, but a significant improvement on 2007/2008 and 2006/07 when only 45% and 33% of completions complied with policy.

6.8.3 In previous monitoring years the amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a GP, a hospital, a primary school, areas of employment and major shopping centres was measured. This local indicator has not been reported on this year because Warwickshire County Council are unable to provide up to date modelling information for the indicator.

6.9 Minerals and waste

6.9.1 Indicators M1, M2, W1 and W2 on Minerals and Waste are addressed in the Warwickshire County Council Minerals and Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (2009/10). This reflects the role of the County Council as the Minerals and Waste Authority for the area. A copy of the report can be accessed at www.warwickshire.gov.uk.

6.10 Flood protection and water quality

6.10.1 Core output indicator E1 is measured in this part of the report. The indicator looks at the number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds. This is designed to show the number of developments which are potentially located where they would be at risk of flooding, increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, or adversely affect water quality. This is shown in the below table.

Core output indicator E1		
	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of Environment Agency	
At risk of flooding or increased risk of flooding elsewhere	0	▲
Adversely affect water quality	0	▲

Table 34: Flood protection and water quality

6.10.2 During 2009/10 the Environment Agency objected to 1 planning application in the Borough on flood risk grounds. The objection was because an unsatisfactory flood risk assessment had been submitted. The application was later approved after revised flood risk assessments were submitted and the Environment Agency withdrew its objection. The Environment Agency made no objections during 2009/10 on water quality grounds.

6.11 Biodiversity

6.11.1 Core output indicator E2 requires the measurement of changes in areas of biodiversity importance. The aim of this indicator is to show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat and this has been highlighted in table 35.

Core output indicator E2	
	Output
Change in areas of biodiversity importance	Loss of 1.5ha

Table 35: Change to biodiversity 2009/10

6.11.2 Since last year the Council has put into action a biodiversity action plan in which 20 of 34 sites in the Borough are being positively managed.

6.11.3 However, part of Whittleford Park (1.5 hectares of land) does have a high risk of change following the granting of outline planning permission for 806 dwellings as part of Phase 3 of the Camp Hill redevelopment.

6.12 Renewable energy

6.12.1 Core output indicator E3 requires this report to measure renewable energy generation. This shows the amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type.

		Core indicator E3	
		Renewable energy generation	
		Capacity from renewable energy development/ installations granted planning permission	Capacity from completed renewable energy development/ installations
Type of generation	Wind	60 Solar thermal (hot water)	19 Solar thermal (hot water)
	Solar hot water		
	Hydro		
	Biomass		

Table 36: Renewable energy installations in 2009/10

6.12.2 As identified in table 36, during 2009/10 there were 19 solar thermal installations in the Borough. There are also 60 solar thermal installations that have been granted planning permission. This is a 100% increase from 2008/09 when there were no completed installations and none granted planning permission.