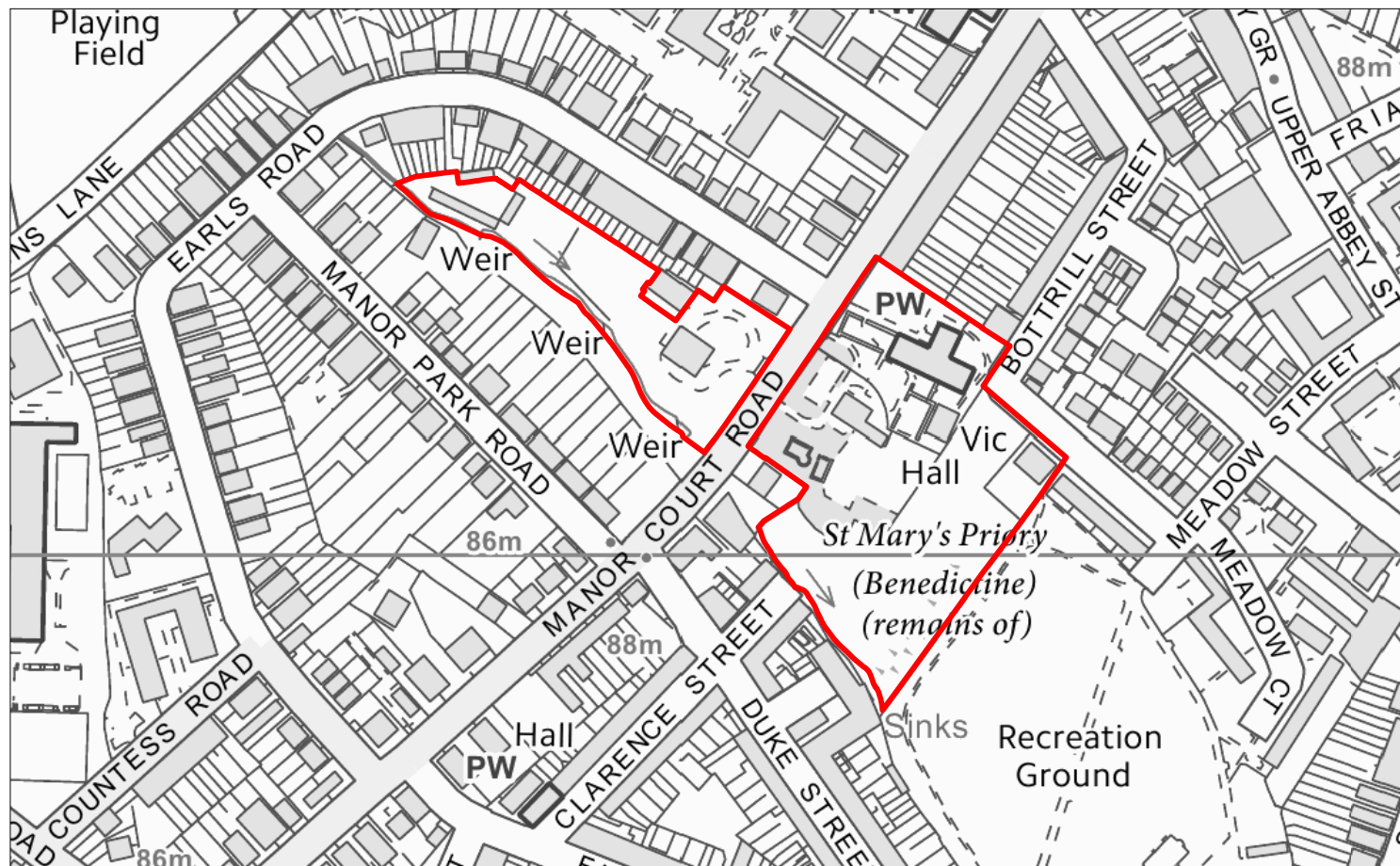
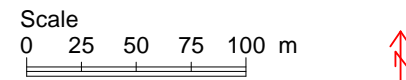


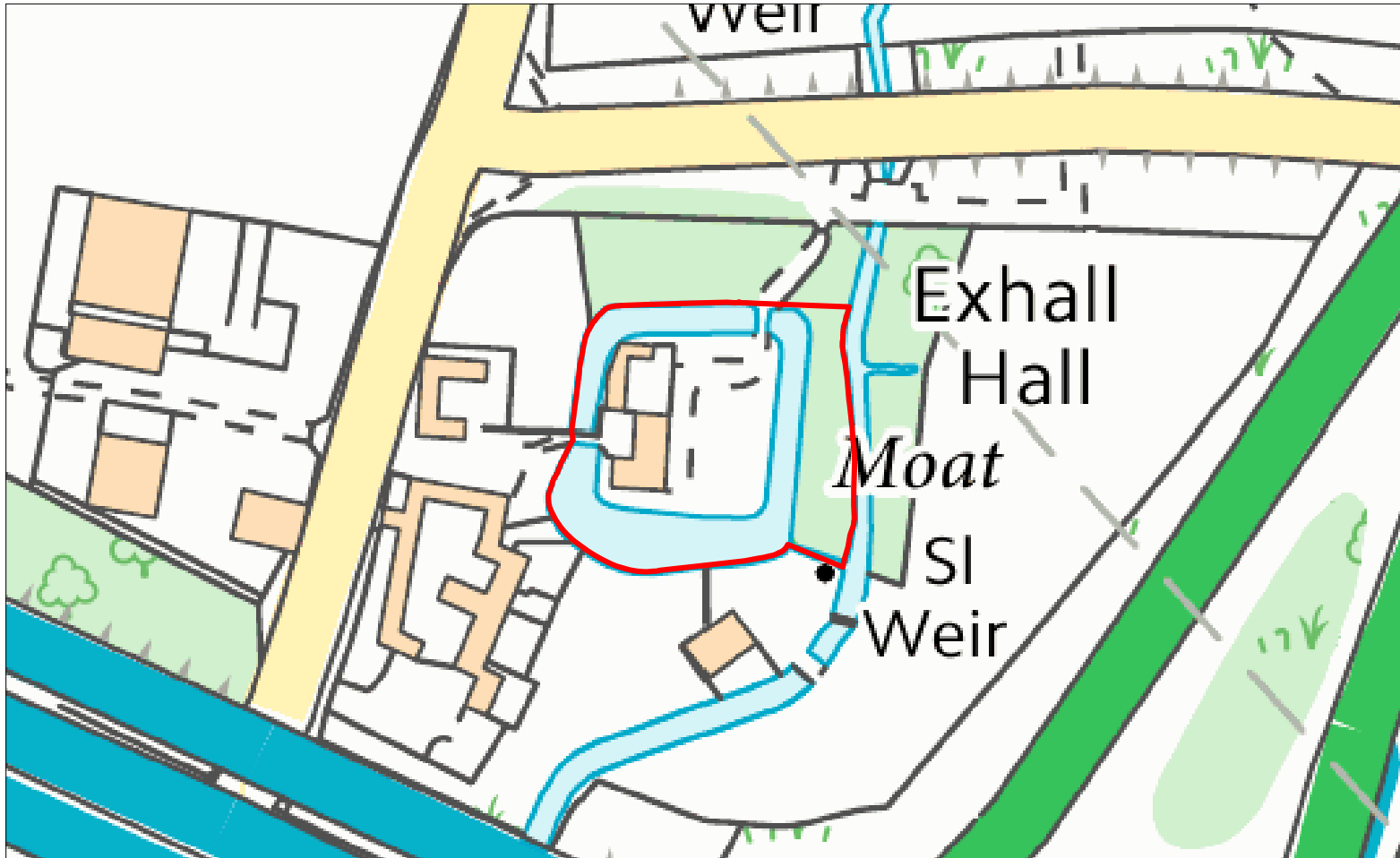
Appendix H - Scheduled Ancient Monuments



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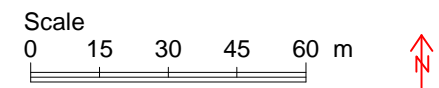
The Benedictine Priory and Precinct of St Mary
 Scheduled Ancient Monument
 Scale 1:2500



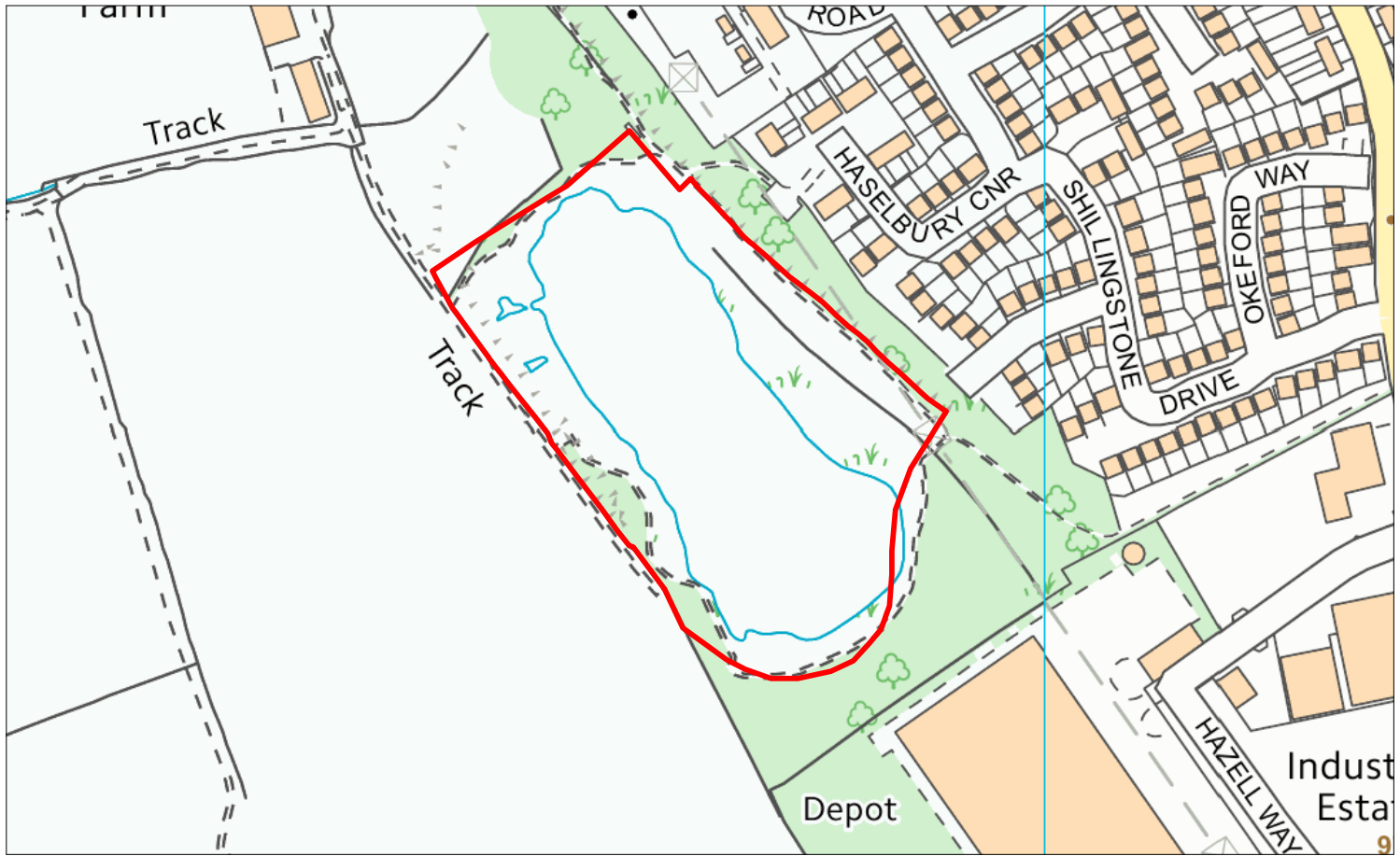


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Moated Site at Exhall Hall Scheduled Ancient Monument
Scale 1:1250



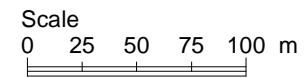
Appendix I - Ensor's pool

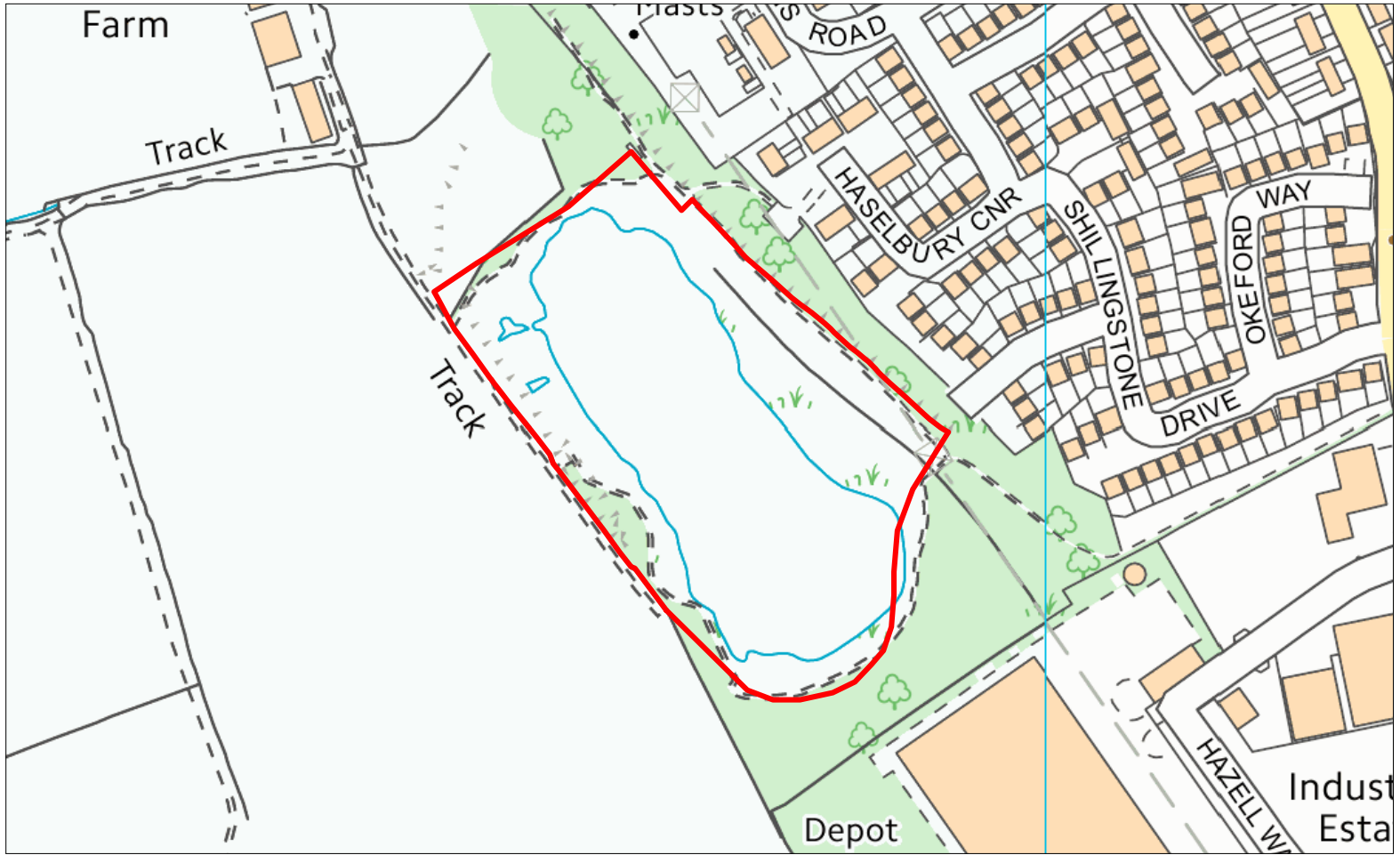


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Ensor's Pool Special Area of Conservation

Scale 1:2500

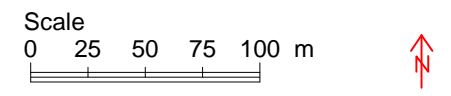




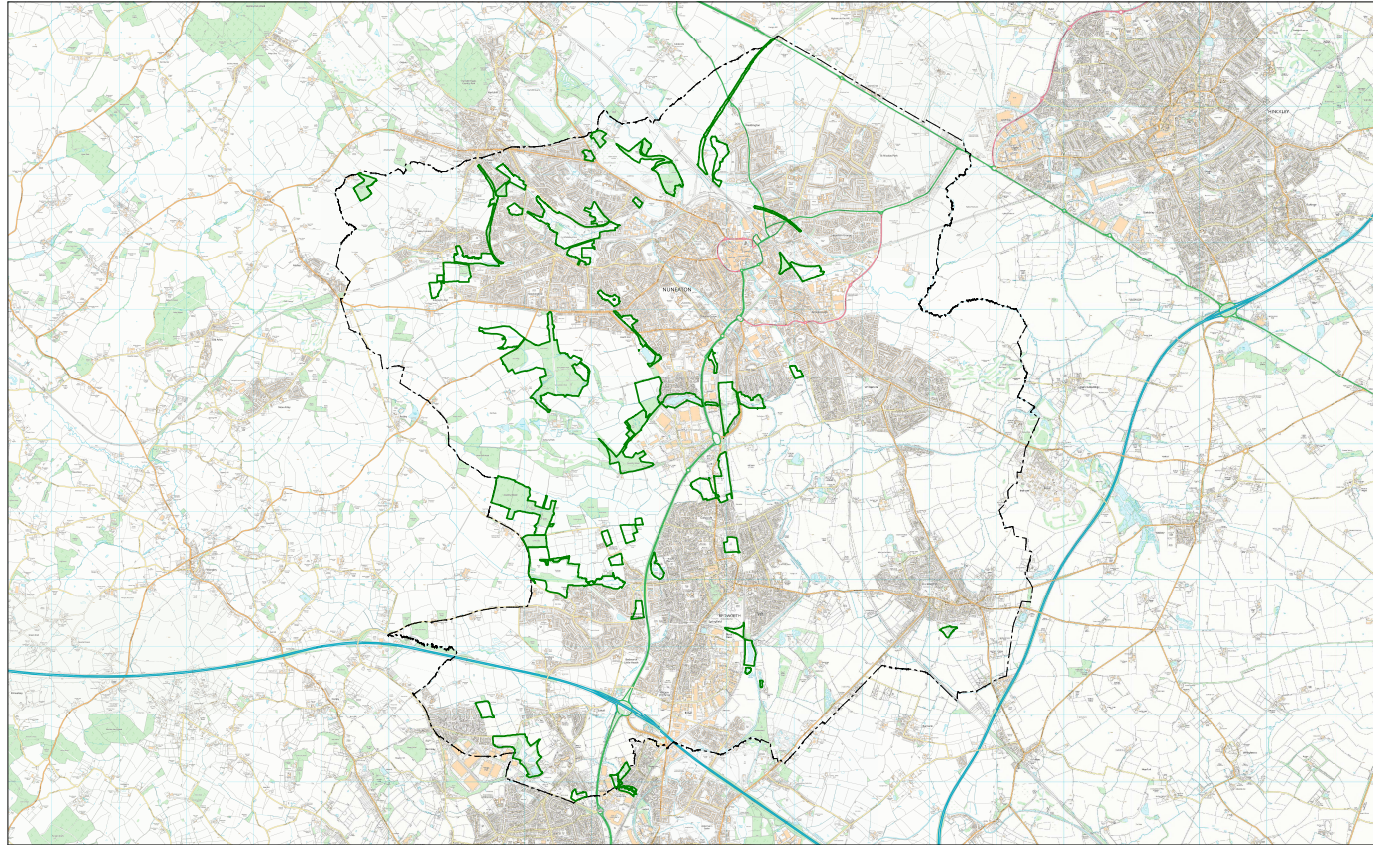
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Ensor's Pool Site of Special Scientific Interest

Scale 1:2500



Appendix J - Local Wildlife Sites



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100018416

Local Wildlife Sites (2016)

Scale 1:75000

Scale
0 800 1600 2400 3200 m



Appendix I - List of superseded policies

2006 Local Plan Saved Policies		Superseded by new policy in Borough Plan	
H1	Housing Allocations	DS5	Residential Allocations
H3	Affordable Housing	H2	Affordable Housing
H5	Special Needs Housing	BE3	Sustainable Design and Construction
H6	Planning Obligations	HS1 SA1 HSG & EMP	Ensuring the Delivery of Infrastructure Development Principles on Strategic Sites Site Specific Policies
H10	Multiple Occupation Dwellings	N/A	
H13	Gypsy and Traveller Sites	H3	Gypsies and Travellers
EMP1	Employment Allocations	DS6	Employment Allocations
EMP2	Judkins	N/A	
EMP3	Redevelopment of Existing Industrial Sites or New Windfall Sites	E1 E2	Nature of Employment Growth Existing Employment Estates
EMP4	Colliery Lane	N/A	
EMP5	Griff Clara	N/A	
EMP9	Planning Obligations	HS1 SA1	Ensuring the Delivery of Infrastructure Development Principles on Strategic Sites Site Specific Policies
EMP13	Prison Development	N/A	
EMP14	Protecting Employment Land (B1,B2,B8)	E1 E2	Nature of Employment Growth Existing Employment Estates
S1	Development in Town Centres	TC2	Nature of Town Centre Growth
S2	Development in District and Local Centres	TC3	Hierarchy of Centres
S3	Environmental Improvements to Shopping Centres	TC2	Nature of Town Centre Growth
S7	A3-A5 Uses Outside Town/District Centres	TC2	Nature of Town Centre Growth
S8	A3, A4, A5 Uses in Town/District Centres	TC2	Nature of Town Centre Growth
S9	Sui Generis Uses of Retail on Industrial Estates	N/A	
R8	Green Track Network	NE1 NE2	Green Infrastructure Open Space
R10	Bermuda Community Park	N/A	
ENV1	Green Belt	DS7	Green Belt

ENV2	Areas of Restraint	NE5	Landscape Character
ENV3	Rural and Urban Countryside	NE5	Landscape Character
ENV14	SPG on Design	BE3	Sustainable Design and Construction
ENV27	Cemeteries	NE2	Open Space
ENV30	Public Art	N/A	
T6	Public Transport	HS2	Strategic Accessibility and Sustainable Transport
T10	Car Parking Standards	HS2	Strategic Accessibility and Sustainable Transport

Index of monitoring indicators

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Target
Development Strategy		
DS2a	Employment land	Scale of development in settlements proportional to position in settlement hierarchy
DS2b	Retail	Scale of development proportional to retail hierarchy
DS2c	Leisure floor space	Scale of development in settlements proportional to position in settlement hierarchy
DS2d	Housing completions by settlement	Scale of development in settlements proportional to position in settlement hierarchy
DS3a	Development outside defined settlement boundaries.	Zero new unallocated development (except those considered acceptable in the policy) outside development boundaries
DS4a	Housing completions	13,374 dwelling completions.
DS4b	Development of Employment Land	103.6 hectares of land is developed for employment uses.
DS4d	Gypsy and Traveller accommodation	39 residential pitches provided 5 transit pitches provided
DS4c	Housing land supply	Continuous five year land supply of housing
DS5a	Monitor the supply and delivery of allocated sites and report annually through the AMR.	All dwellings completed

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Target
DS6a	Monitor the supply and delivery of allocated sites and report annually through the AMR.	103.6 ha of land is developed for employment uses.
DS7a	Number of applications granted planning permission in Green Belt land although considered 'inappropriate development'	Zero
Housing		
H1a	Size of new dwelling completions	Completions in line with percentages set out in the most recent SHMA
H1b	Extra care housing completions	112 extra care housing completions per year
H2a	Developments of 10-14 dwellings and 15+ dwellings where 20% and 25% respectively of affordable housing is negotiated.	100%
H2b	Intermediate affordable housing completions	Percentage of intermediate dwellings per annum as outlined in SHMA
H2c	Social or affordable rented housing completions	Percentage of social or affordable rented dwellings per annum as outlined in SHMA
H3a	Gypsy and Traveller accommodation	39 residential pitches provided 5 transit pitches provided
H3b	Unauthorised pitches	None
H3c	Unauthorised encampments	None

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Target
Employment		
E1a	Development of Supplementary Planning Document	SPD to be produced post Borough Plan adoption
E1b	The number of applications granted in line with the Economic Development Strategy	Zero applications being in conflict with the Economic Development Strategy
E1c	The number of applications granted for non-economic development uses/ strategic employment sites	Zero
E1d	<p>Job growth within the Borough by:</p> <p>Use of national statistics to track the numbers employed. However, it should be noted that the data is out of date by around 2 years, and can be inconsistent as Government has recently changed the data source and is only published once a year.</p> <p>Carrying out primary research/ data collection to estimate job creation. This includes outputs from activities (i.e. from Warwickshire County Council inward</p>	Jobs growth over the plan period to be in line with Policy DS4 – Overall Development Needs

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Target
	<p>investment team), outputs from completions of developments (using industry accepted assumptions relating to numbers of jobs per sq. metre of development), and information from the press such as the advertisement of job vacancies.</p> <p>Commissioning work to get more regular and up to date data, benchmarked against other areas.</p>	
E2a	<p>Monitor the loss of employment land to alternative uses and report annually through the AMR. The indicator will be assessing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of appropriate economic development on estates (this would be in conformity with policy) • Development approved which results in non- 	<p>Qualitative monitoring will be undertaken through the AMR. Consequently the analysis of this monitoring within the AMR will determine the impact and effectiveness of the policy.</p>

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Target
	conformity with policy.	
E2b	Monitoring of any new Employment Estates which should be protected from alternative uses – this will be reported through the AMR.	There is no specific threshold determining what a new estate should be, however anything below 0.4ha will not be considered a sufficient size for a new employment estate. The AMR will report anything above this threshold and include analysis regarding the proposal.
E2c	Annual monitoring of losses to employment sites that are not to be protected. This will include a review of whether they are redeveloped in line with alternatives identified in the EDS.	All sites should be developed in line with Economic Development Strategy recommendations
E2d	Monitor the supply and delivery of employment uses and report annually through the AMR	103.6 ha of employment land over plan period
Town Centres		
TC1a	Additional floor space for town centre uses	Increase in A1, A2, B1a, and D2 floor space in Nuneaton and Bedworth town centres
TC1b	Additional floor space for town centre offices	15,000sq m of office floor space <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuneaton 13,000 sq m -14,000 sq m • Bedworth 1,000 sq m - 2,000 sq m
TC1c	Additional floor space for comparison retail	13,470 sq m - 16,460 sq m of comparison floor space <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuneaton 11,420 sq m - 13,950 sq m

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Target
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedworth 1,570 sq m - 1,925 sq m
TC1d	Additional floor space for convenience retail	1,750sq m - 3,580 sq m of convenience floor space <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuneaton 910 sq m – 2500 sq m • Bedworth 460 sq m – 540 sq m
TC1e	Additional floor space café, restaurant and bars	2,666 sq m - 3,065 sq m of café, restaurant and bar floor space <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuneaton 2,324 sq m - 2,672 sq m • Bedworth 324 sq m – 393 sq m
TC2a	Relevant planning permissions inside and outside of identified centres	Increase town centre uses given permission in defined centres and reduce town centres uses given permissions outside defined centres
TC2b	The net gain and losses of commercial floor space	Minimise the loss of retail units to non-retail uses within the defined district centre boundaries
TC2c	The diversity of uses (e.g. retail, leisure and services offer)	Maintain a good mixture of uses in the town centre
TC2d	Retailer representation and demand	Increase the amount of national retailers present in the town centres
TC2e	Commercial property indicators (such as Prime Zone A rents)	Increase the number of prime zone A rents.
TC2f	Changes in vacancy levels	Maintain a low rate of vacant retail premises in all centres

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Target
TC2g	Accessibility and parking provision	Maintain availability of parking provision and improve provision for sustainable transport
TC2h	The quality of the town centres environment	Maintain the current standards of the town centres and seek to improve where necessary.
TC2i	Town centre footfall	Increase town centre footfall in both centres.
TC3a	Health of district and local centres. Bi-Annual review of the Local Centres study to cover: Health check of centres (this includes district and local centres) Site assessment of any new district or local centres	District and local centres remain healthy in terms of their function, viability and vitality.
TC3b	Delivery of new district and local centres.	New district or local centres as set out in the strategic site policies.
Healthy, safe and inclusive communities		
HS1a	Delivery of infrastructure set out within IDP.	Where infrastructure on strategic sites is not being delivered in line with the IDP this will trigger a review with appropriate service delivery partners.
HS1b	Applications granted in line with advice of infrastructure service delivery partners	Where applications are granted contrary to advice of infrastructure service delivery partners it is expected that suitable planning justification is provided by the Council. Where advice from partners leads to mitigation, this is considered positive.

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Target
HS1c	<p>Monitoring of planning obligations/agreements that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed • Implemented • Amended 	<p>Qualitative monitoring of this indicator will take place in the AMR. The purpose is to enable an understanding as to how well the Council is performing in terms of the obligations/agreements.</p>
HS2a	<p>Applications in conformity/non-conformity with Warwickshire County Council and/or the Highways England advice:</p> <p>Monitor the number of applications granted which are not mitigated against, following objection on transport grounds by either Warwickshire County Council and/or the Highways England.</p>	<p>It is expected that applications will not be granted contrary to Warwickshire County Council and/or the Highways England.</p>
HS2b	<p>Monitor number of applications granted which result in a negative outcome when assessed against the criteria set out in the policy.</p>	<p>Qualitative assessment of this indicator will take place in the AMR. It is expected that the policy will be conformed with, however analysis of individual circumstances on each application will be required to understand why criteria(s) were not conformed with.</p>

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Target
HS2c	Conformity with SPD 'Transport Demand Management Matters'.	Qualitative assessment of this indicator will take place in the AMR. It is expected that the SPD will be conformed with, however analysis of individual circumstances on each application will be required to understand why the SPD was not conformed with.
HS3a	The number of new telecommunications development permitted in conformity/not in conformity with the policy.	It is expected that applications approved for telecommunications will be in line with this policy. Where this does not occur, detailed analysis will need to be undertaken to ascertain whether the policy is effective.
HS4a	Loss of community facilities	Applications granted which result in the loss of community facilities will need to be assessed in consultation with Warwickshire County Council. The impact of the loss(es) will determine the effectiveness of the policy.
HS5a	Monitor the number of applications granted contrary to the health impact assessment recommendations.	Zero.
HS5b	Monitor number of planning obligations received associated with health matters.	Monitoring analysis will compare the overall monetary requirements identified in the IDP against what the Council receives.
HS6a	Monitor number of planning obligations received associated with health matters.	Monitoring analysis will compare the overall monetary requirements identified in the IDP against what the Council receives.

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Target
HS6b	Loss and gain of playing pitches.	To be identified within the Playing Pitch Strategy
HS6c	Loss of open space.	No net loss of open spaces – destination parks, community parks, playing pitches, parks or allotments – to development.
HS6d	Improvements to open space.	Improvements in the total numbers of residents with adequate access to the different forms of open space provision and improvements in the quality of the open spaces
Natural Environment		
NE1a	Green infrastructure	Provision of green infrastructure to support development in line with Framework
NE1b	Distance of strategic network cycle routes	Delivery towards strategic cycle network plans.
NE2a	Change to open space	No net loss of open spaces – destination parks, community parks, neighbourhood parks or allotments – to development.
NE3a	Deterioration in SSSI and SAC sites.	No deterioration, maintain at favourable status.
NE3b	Development causing habitat net losses.	Zero
NE3c	Development causing a loss of LBAP habitats and species.	Zero
NE3d	Planning permission granted on designated statutory sites and sites with high biodiversity distinctiveness.	Zero

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Target
NE3e	Local sites in positive management.	All local sites.
NE3f	Increase or decrease in connectivity of ecological network (this could be monitored through planning applications and the Habitat Biodiversity Audit).	Year on year increase.
NE4a	The number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of Environment Agency on grounds of flood risk.	0%
NE4b	The number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of Environment Agency on grounds of risk to water quality.	0%
NE4c	The number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of Environment Agency on grounds of risk to groundwater quality	0%
NE4d	Number of developments including SuDS	100%
NE5a	Development given planning permission in highly valued landscape areas.	Zero

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Target
NE5b	Maintain five year housing land supply	Maintain a minimum of 5 years housing land supply.
Built Environment		
BE1a	Development of a potentially contaminated or unstable site.	Remediation is suitable for new use and is no longer considered contaminated.
BE2a	Proposals for small wind turbines in conformity with criteria	100%
BE3a	New homes incorporating Building for Life 12 (12 greens).	100% new dwellings
BE3b	New homes meeting optional Building Regulations Standard Part M4(2) for accessible and adaptable dwellings.	35% new dwellings
BE3c	New homes meeting optional Building Regulations Standard for 110 litres per person per day and water butts.	100% new dwellings
BE3d	New residential and commercial developments integrating Secure By Design principles.	100%
BE3e	Commercial applications achieving BREEAM very good standard.	100%
BE4a	Local list of heritage assets	Complete Review

Monitoring Reference	Indicator	Target
BE4b	No loss of designated historic assets	No loss
BE4c	Harm to Registered Park and Gardens and Scheduled Ancient Monuments	No harm
BE4d	Harm to Scheduled Ancient Monuments	No harm

Glossary

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

A designated area where there is a likelihood that the air quality objectives set out in the Air Quality Regulations 2000 will not be met.

Affordable Housing

Is social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.

Ancient Woodland

Land that has been continuously wooded since 1600. They are full of cultural heritage and are our richest sites for wildlife.

Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)

A report published annually to assess the progress of policies and proposals in the Borough Plan.

Area Action Plan (AAP)

A Development Plan Document focussing on a specific location or an area subject to change.

Area of Restraint

A designation of the adopted Local Plan 2006 to protect land for its open character and the contribution it makes to the character and structure of the urban areas.

Biodiversity

The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Biomass

A renewable energy source of biological material from living or recently living organisms (plants or animals) which can be used to generate heat or electricity. Biomass crops are often referred to as being carbon neutral because as well as creating oxygen, carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere when they are burnt.

Biomass Energy

Renewable energy made available from biomass.

Biodiversity Offsetting

A way of delivering biodiversity net gains in a measureable way, where the potential to avoid any damage and mitigate any damage has been fully considered and is unavoidable.

Brownfield Land/ Previously developed land

Land that is or was occupied by a permanent (non-agricultural) structure and associated fixed surface infrastructure, including the curtilage of the development, in urban and rural areas. It excludes land and buildings that have been used for

agricultural purposes, forest and woodland, and land in built-up areas, which has not been developed previously (known as Greenfield land).

Building at Risk

A Listed Building or structural scheduled ancient monument known to English Heritage to be at risk because of neglect and decay or vulnerable to becoming so.

Building for Life 12

A tool for assessing the design quality of homes and neighbourhoods.

Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)

The world's leading and most widely used environmental assessment method for non-domestic buildings.

Climate Change

A significant and lasting change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years.

Code for Sustainable Homes

A method of assessing the sustainability performance of dwellings which has been removed by Government under the Housing Standards Review.

Community Facilities

Facilities or services for the community, including open space, sport and recreational facilities, community buildings, doctor's surgeries, libraries, pubs, churches, and children's play areas.

Combined Heat and Power / Combined Cooling Heat and Power

Efficient and simultaneous generation of usable heat and power in a single process, thereby reducing wasted heat and putting it to use by distributing to buildings via district heating pipes.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

A duty allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.

Community Park

A park normally between 1 and 10 hectares.

Comparison Retailing

A type of retail selling items not obtained on a frequent basis. These include clothing, footwear, household and recreational goods where a comparison of alternatives is made.

Conservation Area

An area designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest, the character and interest of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance.

Contaminated Land

Land that has been polluted or harmed in some way making it unfit for safe development and usage unless cleaned.

Convenience Retailing

A type of retail selling everyday essential items, including food, drinks, newspapers/magazines and confectionery.

Corporate Plan

Part of the Council's Strategic Planning Framework showing the Council's vision, aims and priorities.

Decentralised Energy

The local generation of electricity or heat from renewable and/or low carbon sources at, or near to, its point of use.

Derelict Land

Land so damaged by previous industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment. Treatment can include demolition, clearing of fixed structures or foundations and levelling. The definition also includes abandoned and unoccupied buildings in an advanced state of disrepair i.e. with unsound roof(s).

Destination Parks

The Borough's largest parks. Normally covering an area of between 10 and 65 hectares and containing a range of quality facilities and experiences for all members of the public.

Development Plan Document

A statutory component part of the local development framework and include the Borough Plan, area action plans and site-specific allocations.

District Centre

Provides for the day-to-day shopping and service needs of local people.

District Heating Network

A local network of insulated pipes used to deliver heat, in the form of hot water or steam, from a centralised boiler or from combined heat and power generation for residential and commercial users.

Economic Development Strategy (EDS)

A document stating the Council's vision, objectives and priorities for the Borough's economy.

Employment Land Review (ELR)

A review of the quantity and quality of existing and proposed employment land within the Borough.

Evidence Base

Economic, social, and environmental information and data gathered by the Council to provide robust and credible evidence to justify the "soundness" of the policies in the Borough Plan.

Feed-in Tariff (FiT)

A policy mechanism designed to accelerate investment in small scale (less than 5MW) renewable energy technologies. Under the feed-in tariff, eligible renewable electricity generators (which can include homeowners, business owners, farmers, as well as private investors) are paid a cost-based price for the renewable electricity they produce.

Five Year Housing Supply

A supply of housing sites that can be delivered to within five years. To be 'deliverable', sites should be available now, offer a suitable location now, and be achievable on the site within 5 years.

Geodiversity

The natural range (diversity) of geological features (rocks, minerals, fossils, structures), geomorphological features (landforms and processes) and soil features that make up the landscape and includes their assemblages, relationships, properties, interpretations and systems.

Green Belt

A designation which aims to keep land permanently open or largely undeveloped. The purposes of the green belt are to:

- check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas
- prevent neighbouring towns from merging
- safeguard the countryside from encroachment
- preserve the setting and special character of historic towns
- assist urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land

Green Corridor

A green linear space that can be used for walking and cycling and may also provide a habitat for plants and animals.

Greenfield

Land where no development has previously taken place such as agricultural or forestry land.

Green Infrastructure (GI)

A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Green Infrastructure includes parks, gardens, nature reserves, river valleys, footpaths and cycle paths, allotments, grass verges and are multi-functional i.e. they provide wildlife, recreational, cultural and ecological benefits.

Green Network

Open spaces of all kinds, including canal ways and river corridors, are accessibly linked together.

Ground Source Heat Pumps

A system harnesses heat from underground by pumping water through it. The heat pump then increases the temperature, and the heat is used to provide home heating

or hot water. The pump needs electricity to run, but the idea is that it uses less electrical energy than the heat it produces. The heat pump performs the same role as a boiler does in a central heating system, but it uses ambient heat from the ground rather than burning fuel to generate heat.

Habitat

An ecological or environmental area that is inhabited by a particular species of animal, plant, or other type of organism.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

A means of assessing the health impacts of policies, plans and projects using quantitative, qualitative and participatory techniques.

Hectare

A unit of land area equivalent to 10,000 square metres or 0.01 of a square kilometre. One Hectare is approximately equal to 2.5 acres.

Historic England and English Heritage

Historic England undertake policy, advisory and research work, while English Heritage is now a charity responsible for managing the sites which form the National Heritage Collection.

Historic Park and Garden

A park or garden that is deemed to be of sufficient historic interest to merit inclusion on English Heritage's 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens'.

Infrastructure

Basic services required for development to take place, for example, roads, electricity, sewerage, water, open space, education, health facilities and other community facilities.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

Provides information about the infrastructure which needs to be delivered to support the policies and growth targets set out in the Borough Plan. It outlines the sources of funding for those projects and identifies who is responsible for the delivery of infrastructure. The IDP will be accompanied by an Infrastructure Delivery Strategy.

Infrastructure Delivery Strategy (IDS)

This accompanies the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and sets out on-going and planned schemes for different infrastructure categories.

Intermediate Housing

Homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social, but below market levels. These include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans) and other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing.

Kilotonne

A unit of weight equivalent to 1,000 kilograms (about 2,200 pounds).

Landscape Character

What makes an area unique, defined distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements—be it natural (soil, landform) and/or human (for example settlement and development)—in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)

A tool to identify and understand our local landscapes in terms of their diversity, character, distinctiveness and sensitivity to change.

Lifetime Homes

A standard of 16 design criteria that provided a model for building accessible and adaptable homes. The Lifetime Homes standards have now been consolidated into the optional building regulations.

Listed Building

A building or structure of special architectural, historical or cultural interest designated by English Heritage on behalf of the Government. Buildings are listed Grade I Grade II* or Grade II. Any changes to such buildings require Listed Building consent.

Local centre

Provides for the day-to-day top up shopping needs of local people on a smaller scale than a District centre.

Local Geological Site

Sites identified by local geo-conservation groups as being of geological importance. Nuneaton and Bedworth has eight sites of geological interest.

Local Park

Smaller parks normally between 0.4 hectares and 10 hectares.

Local Plan 2006

Old-style development plan prepared by the Council. Adopted in 2006, some policies of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan are saved until replaced by the Borough Plan.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

Statutory designation for areas of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. Nuneaton and Bedworth has three LNRs at Bedworth Sloughs, Ensor's Pool and Galley Common.

Local Transport Plan (LTP)

The Local Transport Plan is a collection of documents which set out the long-term vision, objectives and outcomes for transport. The LTP should also include a range of policies, underpinned by a strategic programme of investment in maintenance of the existing network and investments in transport schemes, where these can be justified, to deliver the vision and achieve the objectives and outcomes sought.

Local Wildlife Site (LWS)

Area of land with substantive wildlife value. Nuneaton and Bedworth has approximately 30 LWSs and these are likely to increase as potential LWSs are identified and assessed.

Low Carbon Energy

Is that which produces greenhouse gases but fewer than traditional means of power generation. It includes nuclear power, carbon capture and natural gas.

Passive Solar Design

Responds to local climate and site conditions to maximise the occupants' comfort and health while minimising energy use. It achieves this by using free, renewable sources of energy such as sun and wind to provide heating, cooling, ventilation and lighting, thereby removing the need for mechanical heating or cooling.

Preferred Options

Sets out the preferred options, explaining why it is the preferred options and why other options were discounted.

Primary Frontages

Shopping frontages that include a high proportion of retail uses.

Primary Shopping Area

Is where retail development is concentrated, comprising the primary and those secondary frontages which are contiguous and closely related to the primary shopping frontage.

Priority species and habitats

Species and habitats that have been identified as being the most threatened and requiring action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, 1994. Nuneaton and Bedworth has several species and habitats that are of a priority status. The list of these species and habitats is included the Technical Paper on Biodiversity and Geodiversity.

Proposals Map

Visual representation on an ordnance survey map of policies and land allocations in the Borough Plan and other DPDs in the local development framework.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Government policy on planning matters and seeks to create sustainable communities and foster sustainable development. The policies in the NPPF provide the national framework within which local policy should be prepared.

NUCKLE

NUCKLE is the upgrade of the existing rail line between Leamington and Nuneaton. It will help to improve accessibility and encourage increased use of the train for journeys that might otherwise be undertaken by car. The Phase 1 Coventry – Nuneaton Rail Upgrade scheme includes:

- Two completely new stations – at Coventry Arena and Bermuda Park
- More platforms at Coventry main station, to accommodate six-car trains
- Longer platforms at Bedworth station to accommodate longer trains
- Improvements to the train service, with frequency doubled to every thirty minutes

- Passenger capacity raised to four times its current level
- Equipment at the new Coventry Arena station to turn trains around for an events shuttle service.

Renewable Energy

Energy derived from flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment, from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, the sun and from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Renewable energy can provide electricity, space heating and cooling.

Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI)

Payment system for the generation of heat from renewable energy sources. The RHI operates in a similar manner to the Feed-in Tariff system, and was introduced through the Energy Act 2008.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

Sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land for a 15-20 year time period. It identifies the scale and distribution of new housing in the region, indicates areas for regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specifies priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal. The Strategy forms part of the development plan for local planning authorities.

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)

Process through which nationally important sites and monuments are given legal protection by being placed on a list (schedule). English Heritage takes the lead in identifying sites in England which are placed on the schedule by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.

Secondary Frontages

Shopping frontages that include retail uses as well as non-retail Town Centre uses, such as banks and restaurants.

Section 106 (s106)

A legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.

Section 278 (s278)

An agreement of works to existing highways. Section 278 of the Highways Act 1980 allows a developer to carry out works to the public highway. This is generally necessary where planning permission has been granted for a development that requires improvements to, or changes to, public highways.

Sequential Approach

A planning principle that seeks to identify, allocate or develop certain types or locations of land before others. For example, previously developed land before greenfield sites, or Town Centre retail sites before out-of-centre sites.

Severn Water Resource Zone

A high risk zone because it has a significant supply-demand balance deficit. As a result, new water management measures, new treatment and distribution systems, water resources and leakage management measures are needed to ensure water is available to meet the needs of new housing. In particular, the following approaches are recommended:

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

An area of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Small Scale Wind Energy

Is defined as having less than 100kW and typically comprise single turbines. They are considered to be viable at lower wind speeds (4.5m/s at 10m above ground level).

Social Rented Housing

Housing that is let at below market rents and on a secure basis to people in housing need, usually by local authorities or registered social landlord.

Solar Photo-voltaics

Converts sunlight into direct current electricity that can be used commercially and domestically.

Solar Water heating

Also known as solar thermal, uses the sun's energy to produce domestic hot water for showers, baths and hot taps.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

European designation to protect habitats and species considered to be of European interest under the EC Habitats Directive.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Procedure, set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

An assessment, at a strategic level, of all forms of flood risk, taking into account the impacts of climate change.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

The SHLAA is a key tool in the development of local housing policy and proposals. It assesses whether a site is deliverable, developable or not currently developable.

- Deliverable – the site is available now, offers a suitable location for housing and there is a reasonable prospect that housing will be delivered within five years.
- Developable – the site is a suitable for location for housing and there is a reasonable prospect that it will be available and delivered for housing at a specific point in time – for example, by the end of the plan period.
- Not currently developable – it is unknown when the site could be developed.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)

An assessment of the demand and need for market and affordable housing and types of housing tenures in Nuneaton and Bedworth and associated housing market areas within the C2 Housing Market Area.

Strategic Sites

Large scale sites that are key to the successful delivery of the Borough Plan.

Sub-Regional Strategy

A wide reaching approach for managing growth within the sub-region. Relevant to Nuneaton and Bedworth is the Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire (including all boroughs/districts).

Super Output Area

A small area used for the collection and publication of small area statistics. They can be used for statistical comparison because they are of consistent size and are not subject to frequent boundary change.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Provide further detail on policies and proposals contained within a Development Plan Document and are a material consideration when determining planning applications.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

A tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors), and is required to be undertaken on the Borough Plan.

Sustainable Community Plan (SCP)

Is required under the Local Government Act 2000, a Sustainable Community Plan (also referred to as a Sustainable Community Strategy) sets out the strategic vision for a place which aims to improve the social, economic and environmental well-being of an area. It is produced by the Local Strategic Partnership. The Borough Plan can be viewed as a delivery tool for the SCP and therefore needs to be aligned with it.

Sustainable Design

Are design principles to reduce negative environmental impacts through skillful, sensitive design and connect people with open spaces as well as being responsive to local context, adaptable, resource efficient and delivers value over its whole life.

Sustainable Development

Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs thus ensuring a better quality of life for everyone now and for generations to come.

Sustainable Transport

Are efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking, cycling, low and ultra-low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

A management practice which enable surface water to be drained in a way which mimics, as closely as possible, the run-off prior to site development.

Acronyms

AoR: Area of Restraint

AQMA: Air Quality Management Area

BME: Black, Minority and Ethnic

BREEAM: Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method

BTC: Bedworth Town Centre

CCHP: Combined Heat, Cooling and Power

CHP: Combined Heat and Power

CIL: Community Infrastructure Levy

DPD: Development Plan Document

FIT: Feed-in Tariff

GTAA: Northern Warwickshire Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment

IDP: Infrastructure Delivery Plan

IDS: Infrastructure Delivery Strategy

LNR: Local Nature Reserve

LTP3: Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 3 (the third such plan)

LWS: Local Wildlife Site

NPPF: National Planning Policy Framework

NTC: Nuneaton and Town Centre

NUCKLE: Nuneaton, Coventry, Kenilworth and Leamington

PSD: Passive Solar Design

RHI: Renewable Heat Incentive

RSS: Regional Spatial Strategy

S106: Section 106

S278: Section 278

SAC: Special Area of Conservation

SFRA: Strategic Flood Risk Area

SHLAA: Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

SHMA: Strategic Housing Market Assessment

SPD: Supplementary Planning Document

SSSI: Site of Special Scientific Interest

SuDS: Sustainable Drainage Systems