



Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Updated by NBBC, September 2016

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (N&BBC) is currently preparing its Borough Plan which will replace the existing Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan, which was adopted on 28 June 2006, and covers the period to 2011, although it should be noted that some of the policies forming the Local Plan were saved beyond this period. Alliance Planning and Mott Macdonald have been appointed to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating the provisions of the EU SEA Directive) (hereafter referred to as SA) of the emerging Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan Development Plan Document (DPD).

1.2 Nuneaton and Bedworth's Commitment to Sustainability and Climate Change

1.2.1 N&BBC have signed up to the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change, an initiative which aims to address the sustainability agenda and tackle climate change. The Council is committed to meet the aims and targets of the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change. The overarching aim of the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change is to ,

“Work with central government to contribute, at a local level, to the delivery of the UK Climate Change Programme (and)... the Kyoto Protocol”.

1.2.2 The Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan and the accompanying SA will have a key role in delivering the aims and targets of the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change. The SA will help ensure that the Borough Plan is prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Integrating SA into the Borough Plan preparation is fundamental to the preparation of a sound Borough Plan.

1.2.3 The National Planning Policy Framework states that a ‘sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors’. If the SA is not transparent and sound, the Borough Plan options and policies based on the SA conclusions can be challenged.

1.2.4 The SA is a key component of the Borough Plan preparation and will inform and evaluate the Borough Plan options and policy. The SA process is iterative and will be used at key stages in the evolution of the Borough Plan.

1.3 NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH CONTEXT

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

1.3.2 Some of the key issues and challenges facing the Borough are set out below. These issues are explored later in sections 3 and 4 of this report.

- Nuneaton and Bedworth has good transport links and is situated at the heart of the motorway network and both towns are easily accessible from the M1, M5, M6, M42 and the M69. The Borough is a 19-minute drive to Birmingham International Airport, and a 37-minute drive to Nottingham East Midlands Airport. Nuneaton is on the main London – Glasgow intercity line with a travel time to London of between 60 - 80 minutes.
- The Borough has a diverse economy. The most common business sector is Manufacturing. Other significant sectors are Wholesale & Retail Trade; Health & Social Work; Transport and Storage; and Communication. The business base of the Borough's local economy is a mixture of small and medium-sized firms.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth has the highest levels of deprivation in Warwickshire. The most deprived Super-Output Area (SOA) in Warwickshire is the Bar Pool North and Crescents SOA in Nuneaton. This area is ranked 492 out of 32,483 SOAs in England, placing it within the top 2% most deprived SOAs in England.
- In the health profile for the Borough in 2015, male and female life expectancy remains below the average in England at 78.4 for males and 82.7 for females compared to 79.55 for males and 83.2 for females as a national average.
- There are no green spaces in Nuneaton and Bedworth which have a Green Flag Award.

- The Borough contains 1 European Site (Ensor’s Pool Special Area of Protection), 2 SSSI’s and 3 Local Nature Reserves.
- The Borough contains 94 Listed Buildings and has 5 Conservation Areas that are designated for their ‘special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance’.

1.4 PURPOSE OF THIS SCOPING REPORT

1.4.1 This Scoping Report presents the findings of Stage A of the SA process. The Scoping Report seeks to identify key issues of concern for the SEA and the future tasks relating to Stages B to E. It helps to identify key environmental issues and impacts to ensure that they are recognized and addressed in the most appropriate manner possible. This is an important stage as it ensures sustainability is a key aspect for the Borough Plan.

A SA Stages and Tasks
<p>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives. • A2: Collecting baseline information. • A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems. • A4: Developing the SA framework. • A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.
<p>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1: Testing the Borough Plan objectives against the SA framework. • B2: Developing the Borough Plan options. • B3: Predicting the effects of the Borough Plan. • B4: Evaluating the effects of the Borough Plan. • B5: Considering way of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. • B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Borough Plan.
<p>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1: Preparing the SA Report.
<p>Stage D: Consulting on the submission of the Borough Plan and SA Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: Public participation on the submission of the Borough Plan and the SA Report • D2(i): Appraising significant changes. • D2(ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from representations. • D3: Making decisions and providing information.
<p>Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Borough Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring. • E2: Responding to adverse effects.

1.5 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan

1.5.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (hereafter referred to as the Act) requires each LPA to prepare a Local Plan for its administrative area. The Local Plan (referred to as the “Borough Plan”) consists of a suite of LDDs which will guide all development.

1.5.2 As specified in the Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Development Scheme¹ (LDS) the Borough Plan will consist of the following LDDs:

- **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** - This document was adopted in 2015 and sets out how and when the Council intends to engage with stakeholders, statutory consultees and the public during the Borough Plan preparation process.
- **The Borough Plan Development Plan Document (DPD)** - The Borough Plan will be the first DPD to be prepared. All other DPDs and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) must be in conformity with the Borough Plan. The Borough Plan will set out the spatial vision, strategic objectives and policies, delivery strategy and development options of the Borough.
- **Borough Plan Proposals Map** - The Proposals Map will illustrate the adopted land use policies and proposals set out in the DPDs, all land allocations and areas of protection. For example housing, employment and retail allocations, the Green Belt and environmental designations such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).
- **Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD** - The Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD will identify a sufficient number of additional pitches on sites within the Borough to meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers. Sites identified will need to adhere to criteria outlined in the Borough Plan.
- **Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)** - Every LPA is required under the Act to publish an AMR. The AMR will assess the Council’s progress in preparing its LDDs and in implementing its policies.

¹ Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Local Development Scheme, 2010.

1.6 Sustainability Appraisal Background

- 1.6.1 Under S19(5) of the Act and the SEA Regulations which came into force in England and Wales in July 2004, SA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) are mandatory for all DPDs and SPDs. S39 of the Act requires LDDs to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. SA is one way of helping fulfil this duty through a structured appraisal of the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the plan. The production of a SA is considered to be a fundamental requirement of plan making.
- 1.6.2 The requirement to undertake SEA is established in the EU by the European Directive 2001/42/EC, 'the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment' (commonly known as the SEA Directive). The SEA Directive is transposed into English law by the SEA Regulations 2004 (SI 2004/1633).
- 1.6.3 SEA and SA are closely linked. SA aims to integrate sustainability issues into decision making by appraising the plan or strategy using environmental, social and economic objectives, whilst SEA also aims to facilitate sustainable development but its emphasis is on integrating environmental considerations into decision making through analysis of environmental issues.

1.7 PREVIOUS SA WORK

- 1.7.1 Work has already commenced on the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan and consequently the Council has prepared the following SA documents:
- Draft SA Scoping Report 2005;
 - Bedworth Town Centre AAP Issues and Options SA Report; (Progressed but not published, however information fed into Core Strategy Issues and Options)
 - Nuneaton Town Centre AAP Issues and Options SA Report. (Progressed but not published, however information fed into Core Strategy Issues and Options)
 - Affordable Housing SPD SA Report, 2007.
 - Core Strategy Scoping Report, 2008
 - Core Strategy Issues and Options Sustainability Report, 2009
 - Borough Plan Scoping Report (2012)
 - Borough Plan: Preferred Options – Sustainability Appraisal Report (2013)

- Borough Plan Scoping Report (2014)
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan: Sustainability Assessment (2015)

1.7.2 This updated Borough Plan SA will draw upon the findings of the earlier SA reports where appropriate.

1.8 STRUCTURE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

1.8.1 This Scoping Report is structured in the following sections:

- Chapter 1: Introduction, context and purpose of the SA;
- Chapter 2: Outlines the relationship between other relevant plans and programmes;
- Chapter 3: Outlines the baseline information relevant to the Borough Plan;
- Chapter 4: Outlines the environmental and sustainability issues facing the Borough;
- Chapter 5: Presents the proposed SA Framework that will form the basis of the Borough Plan assessment;
- Chapter 6: Outlines the Scoping Report consultation procedures and SA next steps.

2. TASK A1: IDENTIFYING OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

2.1 BACKGROUND

2.1.1 The SEA Directive requires that the SA should provide information on “the relationship of the plan with other relevant plans and programmes” and “the environmental protection objectives established at international, [European] Community or [national] level, which are relevant to the plan”.

2.2 PURPOSE

2.2.1 The Council must take account of relationships between the Borough Plan and other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. It is an essential component of setting the baseline and ensures that the SA and the Borough Plan reflect the Government’s policy objectives on sustainable communities and development. The aim of Task A1 is to review potential synergies, opportunities and any inconsistencies and constraints which may arise. The findings of the context review will also inform the identification of sustainability issues and problems that should be addressed by the Borough Plan. A thorough review of relevant plans, policies and programmes was undertaken in the September 2012 Scoping Report. However, a number of key documents have emerged since the 2012 Scoping Report. Task A1 seeks to build on the information previously collected and remove information which has now become superseded or is no longer relevant.

2.3 METHODOLOGY

2.3.1 There is no definitive list of policies, plans, programmes (PPPs) or objectives to be reviewed and the list included in Appendix A does not provide an exhaustive list. The DCLG SA guidance provides an indicative list of relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that are relevant to DPDs and SA, that could be used as part of the context review process. These and other plans and programmes which are deemed relevant to the Borough Plan have been included in the review. The plans, programmes and sustainability objectives reviewed and analysed as part of the 2012 SA Scoping Report were used as a starting point for the context review. Table 1 lists all reviewed policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. The full

context review is contained in Appendix A. The list in Appendix A provides a snapshot of the existing PPPs available at the time of writing and it is acknowledged that new PPPs at all levels are likely to emerge on a regular basis once this document is published. To address this, the Council will keep abreast of any significant changes and will update and revise these PPPs where necessary.

Table 1: Reviewed relevant policies, plans and programmes

International / European
Copenhagen, United Nations, 2009
EU Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, European Union, 2008
EU Directive 2008/98/EC, European Union, 2008
European Sustainable Development Strategy, European Union, 2001
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, UN, 1997
World Summit on Sustainable Development - Earth Summit, 2002
EU Directive 2002/49/EC on Environmental Noise, European Union, 2002
EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds
EU Directive 91/156/EEC on Waste Framework, European Union, 1991
EU Directive 91/676/EEC on Nitrates, European Union, 1991
EU Directive 92/43/EEC on Habitats, European Union, 1992
EU Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Management, European Union, 1996
EU Directive 99/31/EC on Waste to Landfill, European Union, 1999
EU Directive 2000/60/EC on Water Framework, European Union, 2000
European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy, European Union, 2001
EU Directive 2009/28/EC, European Union, 2009
European Biodiversity Strategy, European Commission, 1998
EU Directive 01/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment, European Union, 2001
EU Directive 97/11/EC on European Environmental Impact Assessment Directives, European Union, 1997
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme, European Union, 2001
Article 174, European Union
National
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), CLG, 2012
The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG), CLG, 2016
Planning Policy for Travellers Sites, CLG, 2015
Viability Testing Local Plans – Advice for Planning Practitioners, Local Housing Delivery Group, 2012
Localism Act, UK Government, 2011
Plan for Growth, Treasury, 2011
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, DEFRA, 2011
Laying the Foundations: A housing strategy for England, CLG, 2011
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon, Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, Department for Transport, 2011
Low Emissions Strategies -using the planning system to reduce transport emissions: Good Practice Guidance, DEFRA, 2010
Flood and Water Management Act, UK Government, 2010
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, UK Government, 2010
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England – White Paper, UK Government, 2011
Local growth: realising every place's potential, Business Innovation and Skills, 2010
Government Vision Statement on the Historic Environment, DCMS, 2010
World Class Places, UK Government, 2009
Renewable Energy Strategy, DECC, 2009
Skills for Growth – The National Skills Strategy, BIS, 2009
Climate Change Act, UK Government, 2008
Future Water: The Government's water strategy for England, UK Government, 2011

Public Health Guidance 8 - Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity, NICE, 2008
The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2015, CLG
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests, DEFRA, 2007
Securing Community Benefits through the Planning Process Improving performance on Section 106 agreements, Audit Commission, 2006
Waste Strategy for England, UK Government, 2007
UK Climate Change Programme, UK Government, 2006
PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM, 2005
Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance, 2014
Biodiversity 2020, A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, 2011
Laying the Foundations: A House Building Strategy for England, November 2011
Space for People, Woodland Trust, 2010
The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006
Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979
Sub-national
A Strategy for the A5 2011-2026, A5 Transport Liaison Group, 2012
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Sub-Regional Green Infrastructure Study, Land Use Consultants, 2011
Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026, Warwickshire County Council, 2011
West Midlands Renewable Energy Capacity Study, SQW, 2011
Warwickshire Historic Farmstead Character, Warwickshire County Council and English Heritage, 2011
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Resource Assessment and Feasibility Study, CAMCO, 2010
Water Cycle Study, Halcrow, 2010
Warwickshire Historic Landscape Character, Warwickshire County Council and English Heritage, 2010
Sub Regional Green Belt Review, Smith Stuart Reynolds, 2009
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Level 1, Halcrow, 2008
Coventry & Warwickshire Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013
Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment: North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth, 2013
The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Warwickshire County Council, 2001
Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan, March 2014
Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan Update, 2016
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Local Development Scheme, 2015
North Warwickshire Borough Council Local Development Scheme, 2014
Rugby Borough Council Local Development Scheme, 2015
Coventry City Council Local Development Scheme, 2014
Local
2015 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2015
Open Space Strategy 2011-2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Town Centres Study, Roger Tym and Partners, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Convenience Retail, Strategic Perspectives, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 1: Landscape Character Assessment, TEP, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 2: Policy Recommendations, TEP, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 3: Site Analysis and Selection, TEP, 2011
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2013
Local Air Quality Management – Air Quality Action Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011
Contaminated Land Strategy, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2010

Nuneaton and Bedworth Employment Land Review, GVA Grimley, 2010
Nuneaton and Bedworth Biodiversity Value Map, Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan Partnership, 2010
Nuneaton and Bedworth Playing Pitch Strategy 2010-2015, Jones Plus Limited, 2010
Housing Strategy 2010-2015, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2010
Nuneaton and Bedworth Green Infrastructure Plan, Land Use Consultants, 2009
Habitats Regulation Assessment, UE Associates, 2009
Homelessness Strategy and Action Plan 2009 – 2012, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2009
Nuneaton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2009
Bulkington Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2008
Abbey Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2008
River valley assessment, ENTEC, 2007
Open Space Assessment, Jones Plus Limited, 2007
Shaping our future..., Sustainable Community Plan 2007 – 2021 for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007
Corporate Plan 2007 – 2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007
Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2006
Priority Species and Habitats for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Warwickshire County Council, 2005
Allotment strategy 2012 – 2022, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

2.4 Key Messages

2.4.1 This section provides a summary of the main issues and messages arising from the review of the plans, policies and programmes:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality
- Encourage use of renewable and sustainable sources of energy
- Increase accessibility to key services such as health, education and sustainable transport
- Enhance, maintain, and protect natural habitats and sensitive landscapes
- Enhance, maintain, and protect biodiversity
- Enhance, maintain, and protect important historical and geological sites
- Increase the health and wellbeing of residents
- Ensure stakeholder engagement throughout the plan process
- Be able to meet the housing needs of the whole community by providing a mix of homes and the services to support them
- Encourage sustainable economic growth with proactive and positive strategies
- Ensure a high and stable level of economic growth and diversity

- Ensure new homes are of high quality and are built to a good environmental standard
- Ensure effective management of water resources
- Increase accessibility to green spaces and open spaces
- Encourage the remediation of contaminated land, and seek to protect controlled water and related abstractions
- Ensure development is sustainable and resilient to flood risk from different sources

2.4.2 Through a review of the key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators set out in the review document, the main issues for the Borough Plan and the SA were identified. These will be further considered in order to develop and determine the objectives for the Sustainability Appraisal.

3 TASK A2: COLLECTING BASELINE INFORMATION

3.3 BACKGROUND

3.3.1 The SEA Directive requires an understanding of the current state of the environment. The collection of baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them.

SEA Directive requires the Environmental Report to include:

“relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme“ and “the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected.“
(Annex 1 (b), (c))

3.4 PURPOSE

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

- An understanding of the existing sustainability problems and issues facing the Borough;
- The SA objectives and indicators to help reduce these problems;
- To enable the prediction of potential future effects of the Borough Plan;
- Highlights how the Borough compares to national and regional trends; and
- Likely evolution of the environment without the implementation of the Borough Plan.

3.4.2 This section provides a strategic overview of the baseline in the Borough and focuses on the social, economic and environmental issues to be addressed by the Borough Plan.

3.5 METHODOLOGY

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

- The baseline information collated as part of the 2012 SA Scoping Report;
- Geographic information provided by, for example, Natural England, and the Government's MAGIC website;
- Numeric or statistical data – from national government and agency websites and;
- Report format

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

- 1) Relevance- Will the data help assess the potential impacts of the Borough Plan?
- 2) Current- is the data set up to date?
- 3) Available- is the data set easily accessible?
- 4) Practical- is the data set easy to understand?

3.5.3 If the data did not comply with all the criteria listed above, the dataset was omitted from the review. The baseline information is set out in a series of data tables organised under SA and SEA topic. The baseline data is presented in tabular format to enable each table to be updated over the life cycle of the Borough Plan. The baseline data tables contain the following columns:

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

3.5.4 The baseline data tables are presented in Appendix B.

3.6 THE LIKELY EVOLUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT WITHOUT THE BOROUGH PLAN

3.6.1 The SEA Directive requires the likely evolution of the environment without the implementation of the plan to be identified. Predicting the likely evolution of the environment without the plan is inherently subjective and hard to predict, particularly in the current prevailing economic and market conditions. However

the sustainability issues and problems identified in Table 2 are likely to continue if the current planning policy is progressed. For the avoidance of repetition the table has not been reproduced.

TASK A3: IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

3.7 BACKGROUND

3.7.1 The SEA Directive requires the identification of any existing environmental problems and issues.

The SEA Directive requires the Environmental Report to include:

“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC” (Annex 1 (d))

3.8 PURPOSE

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

3.9 METHODOLOGY

3.9.1 The sustainability issues and problems were identified from the:

- Review of the 2012 SA Scoping Report;
- Review of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Town Centre Area Action Plans;
- Review of the policies, plans, programmes (task A1) and the baseline information (task A2); and
- Early Habitats Regulations Assessment work.

3.9.2 The sustainability issues and problems are presented in Table 2. The issues are organised under SA and SEA topic.

Table 2: Sustainability Issues and Problems

(N.B. Information within the table below is derived from Appendix B)

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
<p>Economic Factors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unemployment rate for Nuneaton and Bedworth (5.5%) is higher than national (5.1%) but lower than the regional (5.7%) averages. • The economic active rate in Nuneaton and Bedworth (69.7%) is lower regional (74.8%) and national (77.8%) averages. • Average gross weekly pay in Nuneaton and Bedworth (£488.70) is below the national (£492.50) and regional average (£529.60). • Nuneaton and Bedworth is situated in the heart of the motorway network and both towns are easily accessible from the M6, M69, M42, M40, M1 and the A5 running north of Nuneaton. • Residential uses within Nuneaton town centre are currently limited. • Development and investment is required for the town centres to strengthen their position in light of the potential threats from competing centres. • The evening economy is more geared towards younger people in pubs and bars and offers little variety. Enhancements to the A3 offer (restaurants and cafes) are seen as an opportunity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste has traditionally been seen as a by-product of economic activity, the Borough Plan has an important role to play in reducing this trend. • A good economic base creates opportunities for the local population and addresses employment issues and increases quality of life. • Education qualifications have a direct impact on employment and skill development for the local economy.
<p>Social Factors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is very difficult for people to purchase houses, especially first time buyers. • There is an annual need for 85 affordable homes across the Borough. • There are no green spaces in Nuneaton and Bedworth managed to a Green Flag Award Standard. • The Borough has a higher crime rate per 1,000 population than the county average. • The number of people attaining NVQ levels 1 – 5 has increased over the past ten years. • There has been a significant increase in the number of buildings that are open to the public which are also accessible to disabled people. • The number of visits to the museum has decreased and there is potential to improve the tourist and cultural facilities in the Borough. • Poorer perceptions of public safety than the county average. • Nuneaton and Bedworth has the highest levels of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of education affect economic opportunities and thereby income levels, impacting the social status of people. • Good access to various services like schools and health facilities reduce chances of social deprivation. • Education, skills and unemployment are inter-related, hence should be assessed in a holistic way. • Parks and green spaces make an important contribution to improving the quality of life of communities and provide a sense of place for local communities. • Quality open spaces also contribute to heritage and culture by providing venues for local festivals and civic celebrations, as well as

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
	<p>deprivation in Warwickshire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most deprived Super Output Area² (SOA) in Warwickshire is the Bar Pool North and Crescents SOA in Nuneaton. This area is ranked 492 out of 32,483 SOAs in England. Placing it within the top 2% most deprived SOAs in England. 	<p>offering a more varied townscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A network of accessible high quality open spaces and recreation facilities fulfill an important function in terms of the structure of both urban and rural areas.
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borough has 1 European Site, 2 SSSIs, 3 LNRs, 25 SINCS. The two SSSI sites in the Borough are in favourable condition. Threat to biodiversity from development, land management and climate change. The Borough has the lowest number of local nature reserves in the County. Nuneaton and Bedworth has a lower accessibility to woodlands than county and regional levels. Threat to biodiversity from non-native species Threat to Ensor's Pool from bio-security risks Nuneaton and Bedworth currently has a below average ancient woodland resource at 1.6% of land area compared to a UK average of 2.5%. It is therefore critical that irreplaceable habitats of ancient woodland and ancient trees are protected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diversity of habitats and species improves the quality of people's lives. <p>Open spaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the heritage and urban landscape of the Borough. Contribute to the attraction of the Borough for residents, visitors and potential investors and employees. Improves the sense of wellbeing for both residents and employees. Enhance education and health of residents.
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borough currently has a relatively large working population (16-60) and has a slightly older population than the Warwickshire average. The population is an ageing one, which in future years is likely to create additional social care needs. Population is predicted to increase by 7.6% from 125,409 to 134,889 between 2011 – 2031, which is much lower than the national average at 14.6%. Just over 60% of the population are Christian, which is higher than both the regional and national average. 91.4% of the population in Nuneaton and Bedworth are white, which is higher than West Midlands and England's average. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in population size can have a number of adverse effects, including increased pressure on community facilities and infrastructure, increase of traffic and its effects on congestion and pollution (air and water quality) and increased demand for health and other public services. An increase in workforce size could positively affect investment potential and help economic diversity.
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male and female life expectancy remain below the England average and is one of the lowest in Warwickshire, although life expectancy in the Borough has increased for both male and females. The level of deprivation in Nuneaton and Bedworth varies widely, with some areas among the most deprived fifth of England areas and some among the least. There is a corresponding difference in life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The benefits of improved human health include a healthy workforce, a reduced burden on social and health services and contributions to the local economy through training and research opportunities.

² Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a new geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
	<p>expectancy between least and most deprived areas with a gap of between 7.1 and 10.7 years for men, and between 3.2 and 6.6 years for women.</p>	
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of new homes being built on previously developed land increased from 06/07 to 12/13. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil resources are key to sustaining life and the agricultural economy.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been a gradual improvement in chemical water quality nationally but this has not mirrored in Nuneaton and Bedworth. Nuneaton and Bedworth has the lowest percentage of good chemical water quality through 2001 and 2006 compared to other local authorities in Warwickshire. The Borough average is significantly lower than both Warwickshire and England. Nuneaton and Bedworth has the lowest percentage of good biological water quality through 2001 to 2006 compared to other local authorities in Warwickshire. The average is significantly lower than both Warwickshire and England. A number of weirs, engineered channels and culverted sections of watercourse in Nuneaton and Bedworth are preventing natural processes from improving the river habitat. These create impoundments; promote sediment and siltation deposits which degrade the habitat affecting WFD status, while also creating barriers to fish movement. Nuneaton and Bedworth has a number of Main River and ordinary watercourses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is resulting in more extreme weather conditions and will heighten flood risk and demands on water resources. Flood risk from watercourses will increase as a result of increasing extreme weather events brought about by climate change. Flood risk is also influenced by upstream land use and watercourse maintenance regimes. New development should pay due regard to supporting the delivery of 'good ecological status', and nil deterioration.
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollutant levels in the Borough have steadily decreased and it is anticipated that this trend will continue. Car ownership levels are generally in line with both regional and national averages The majority of people travel to work by car , with 44.0% of the Borough's population travelling to work by car, which is above the national average of 34.9% The number of residents commuting over 30km in the Borough has increased by a third. A high dependency on private car for commuting results in congestion and negative impacts on air quality. A low volume of public transport use is a major contributor to reduced air quality. The National Air Quality Objective for the level of nitrogen dioxide is likely to be exceeded in the declared AQMA around the Leicester Road traffic gyratory system. Around 4,000 residents are commuting over 30km to work 49% of the Borough's population travels to work by car for journeys under 2km. Journeys of this distance are the most likely to be transferred to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality influences human health which affects quality of life. Local residents and businesses experience air quality at the local level, which affects both health and amenity. Increasing public transport use reduces vehicular emissions and in turn CO² emissions.

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
	more sustainable forms of transport.	
Climatic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon emissions per capita is lower than regional and national averages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the international, national and local level, climate change is believed to potentially affect the environmental, economic and social aspects of human life. • Climate change is likely to lead to extreme weather conditions resulting in a change in heating and cooling requirements and incidences of water shortage.
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of household waste being recycled and composted is increasing steadily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste is recognised as being an opportunity for resource recovery (through re-use and recycling for example).
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two buildings at risk in the Borough which are: Park Farmhouse in Arbury Park and The Tea House in Arbury Park. • The borough has a limited number of nationally listed buildings however a number are valued locally. • Some of the conservation areas in the Borough require more formal planning and proactive enforcement to ensure the character of the area is maintained. • New development should be more reflective of the local distinctiveness of the historic environment and character of the local area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage contributes to the overall diversity and value of the Borough's townscape • A diverse historical environment also provides economic benefits by helping attract new businesses.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional dwellings could place further pressures on the green belt and surrounding landscape. • The countryside surrounding the Borough is protected by green belt, area of restraint or countryside designations, which direct development pressures away from sensitive landscapes and help to protect biodiversity. 	

4 TASK A4: DEVELOPING THE SA FRAMEWORK

4.3 BACKGROUND

4.3.1 Existing guidance on SA of Local Plans advocates the use of sustainability objectives in the appraisal process. This section outlines the SA Framework and the method involved in this key stage of preparing the SA Framework.

4.4 PURPOSE

4.4.1 The SA Framework provides a focussed and clarified approach in which the sustainability effects of the Borough Plan can be assessed, analysed and compared. The SA Framework consists of a series of sustainability objectives, criteria and indicators. In order to facilitate ease of understanding and use, the sustainability objectives, criteria and indicators have been set out in a matrix. The SA Framework is set out in Table 3. The SA objectives are not set out in order of priority.

4.5 METHODOLOGY

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

Regional Sustainable Development Framework

4.5.2 Sustainability West Midlands developed a Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) for the West Midlands³. The overarching aim of the framework was to aid all strategies, policies and plans to contribute to a sustainable future for the West Midlands. The Framework supported the Regional Assembly's goal of ensuring that regional strategies were complementary and aligned, and the framework still provides a useful resource for developing SA criteria. To achieve the vision of this framework, a number of sustainable development objectives were set out which reflected regional priorities around society, the environment, resources and the economy.

Sustainability Objectives

4.5.3 The sustainability objectives which will form the basis of the Borough Plan appraisal were broadly based upon the sustainable development objectives set out in the RSDF and the 2005 LDF SA Framework. The sustainability objectives set out in the SA Framework have been organised under SA and SEA topic.

³ A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands: Regional Sustainable Development Framework, Version Two, July 2006, Sustainability West Midlands.

Criteria

- 4.5.4 A range of criteria were developed to provide further clarity and elaboration of the individual objectives. The criteria were broadly based on the sub-objectives set out in the 2005 LDF SA Framework and the RSS SA subsidiary appraisal questions. The wording of a number of the criteria have been reviewed and modified to ensure direct relevance to the Borough Plan and the Nuneaton and Bedworth context.

Indicators

- 4.5.5 Indicators to measure and communicate progress towards achieving the sustainability objectives have been developed. The indicators set out in the SA Framework have been drawn from a number of sources including the RSS SA, the 2005 LDF SA Framework, Warwickshire County Council's annual Quality of Life report⁴ and other national indicators on sustainable development.

⁴ Quality of Life in Warwickshire 2008, August 2008, Warwickshire Observatory

Table 3: Draft SA Framework

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
Economic Factors		
Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through <u>on-going investment (public and private)</u>	Will it meet the employment needs of the local community?	GDP per head
	Will it help diversify the economy?	GDP per worker
	Will it enhance the vitality of urban centres?	% of working age people in employment
	Will it support small businesses?	Proportion of unemployed people claiming benefits who have been unemployed for more than one year
	Will it ensure an appropriate supply of employment sites within the Borough to support sustainable economic development?	Number and survival of business start-ups
	Will it provide employment land near to the potential workforce?	Vacant land, properties and derelict land
	Will it encourage investment to develop deprived areas and focusing resources in areas of greatest need?	
To enhance the vitality of town centres	Will it improve the economic viability of town centres?	
	Will it maintain a balanced mix of development?	
Social Factors		
Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	Will it increase the supply of affordable housing?	Affordable dwellings completed as a % of all new housing completions
	Will it promote a range of housing types and tenure?	House price to income ratio
	Will it reduce the number of unfit/non-decent/empty homes?	House prices relative to national and regional averages

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
	Will it reduce homelessness?	Housing starts and completions (market and affordable) Households living in fuel poverty Number of rough sleepers Households in temporary accommodation Household accommodation without central heating % of unfit/non-decent homes % of empty homes
Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	Will it maintain and enhance existing facilities?	Changes in the level of accessibility to housing and key services
	Will it put unacceptable pressure on existing services and community facilities?	Households finding it very or fairly difficult to get to a corner shop or supermarket, post office, doctor or hospital
	Will it improve access to local services and facilities?	% of households and businesses with access to broadband
	Will it support provision of communication infrastructure, including broadband?	% of workforce qualified to NVQ 3+
	Will it ensure that education and skills infrastructure meets projected future demand and need?	Number of organisations employing graduates
Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	Will it promote the reduction of crime rates?	% of employers reporting skills gaps People of working age in employment Working age people economically inactive 16-18 year olds not in employment, education or training % of population of working age claiming key benefits Employment rate IMD Employment deprivation R&D investment levels Index of local deprivation Recorded robberies; burglaries; vehicle crimes percentage

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
	Will it encourage the adoption of principles to 'design out' crime in housing and employment sites?	% of residents that think people being attacked because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion is a very or fairly big problem in their area % of residents who say they feel very or fairly safe outside a) during the day; b) after dark
Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	Will it reduce poverty and exclusion in those areas most effected?	Wage/income levels- gross weekly pay % of wards in bottom 10% of UK wards Working age people/children living in workless households Children/pensioners in relative low-income households before/after housing costs
Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	Will it ensure that facilities and locations for cultural activities are protected and provided?	% of residents that think over the past three years community activities for their area have got better or stayed the same
	Will it protect and create high quality or valued recreational spaces and avoid erosion of recreational function?	% of residents that think over the past three years for their area a) activities for teenagers; b) cultural facilities; c) facilities for young children; d) sport and leisure facilities and e) parks and open spaces have got better or stayed the same Number of leisure and recreation facilities Number of school pupil visits to museums and galleries Number of visits to libraries per capita % participation rates in community and volunteering activities
Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	Will it require good urban design to create attractive, high quality environments where people will choose to live, work and invest?	% of residents satisfied with living in their local community
Biodiversity		
To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	Will it improve the landscape and ecological quality of the countryside?	Area of land designated as a local nature reserve per 1,000 population
	Will it protect and enhance species, habitats and sites at risk?	% area of land designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
	Will it protect and enhance the natural environment, whether designated or not, including habitats, species, landscapes and controlled waters, particularly maintaining European sites, SSSIs and LNRs to a favorable standard?	(SSSI) within the Borough in favourable condition
	Will it support development that incorporates improvements to wildlife habitats?	Number of planning applications with conditions to ensure works to manage/enhance the condition of SSSI features of interest.
	Will it increase access to woodlands, wildlife and geological sites and green spaces particularly near/ in urban areas?	Area of SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development (information available from Natural England website).
	Will it identify non native invasive species?	Number of applications which fall within Impact Risk Zones (IRZ's) where Natural England are consulted Proportion of developed land that is derelict

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
	Will it contribute to adaptation to climate change and ecological networks?	<p>Farmland bird populations</p> <p>Woodland bird populations</p> <p>Extent of ancient woodland</p> <p>Area of priority habitats protected and restored in the Borough (protection appropriate to hierarchy of sites)</p> <p>Ensor's Pool SAC maintained in favourable condition</p> <p>WFD - % watercourses with deteriorating WFD status</p> <p>WFD - % of waterbodies achieving good ecological status (GES) or good ecological potential of HMWB at key milestones 2009, 2015, 2021, 2027</p> <p>Mapped extent of non-native invasive species</p> <p>%of planning applications with conditions to eradicate non-native invasive species (this needs to be considered in light of the development of the Borough Plan's new policies)</p> <p>BAP habitat created/ managed as result of granting planning permission (monitored via planning obligations) and which meet Biodiversity Action Plan targets</p> <p>Area of new habitat gained in metres squared</p> <p>% of development which incorporate blue/green buffer of no less than 10% (this needs to be considered in light of the development of the Borough Plan's new policies)</p> <p>Number of new green infrastructure projects associated with new developments</p> <p>No loss to current ecological networks and improvements to habitat connectivity</p> <p>Change (additions and subtractions) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priority biodiversity habitats (by type) • areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value, including sites of international, regional or sub-regional significance

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
Population and Human Health		
Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	Will it diminish inequalities in mortality, health and wellbeing across the Borough?	Infant mortality
	Will it provide and improve access to health and social care services?	Death rates from circulatory disease; cancer; suicides
	Will it promote healthy lifestyles and opportunities for exercise?	Prevalence of cigarette smoking
	Will it promote opportunities to participate in sport?	Life expectancy at birth
	Will it protect, provide and enhance the provision of quality open space?	Access to local green space
	Will it prevent noise and light pollution?	% of population within 500m access to woodland of no less than 2ha in size % of population within 4km access to woodland of no less than 20ha in size Parks/open spaces attaining 'Green Flag' status
Soil		
To protect and improve soil quality	Will it minimise development on Greenfield land?	Amount of derelict and contaminated land in different parts of the region
	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Level of high quality agricultural land degraded/ lost to development
	Will it reduce the quantity of contaminated land in the Borough?	Protection of soils of high environmental value (e.g. wetland, peatland) from development
	Will it retain the best quality agricultural land (1, 2 and 3a)?	Developments adhering to Defra Code of practice for sustainable use of soils on construction sites to minimize soil disturbance
Water		
Use natural resources such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	Will it promote the balance between water supply and demand?	Household water use and peak demand
	Will it encourage water efficiency and conservation?	Average per capita water consumption in new build and existing development
	Will it minimise adverse effects in ground and surface water quality?	
	Will it protect and enhance the quality of watercourses?	

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
Ensure that new developments avoid areas at risk of flooding, and look for opportunities to reduce flood risk elsewhere by maintaining or improving existing flood defences, or installing new flood defences	Will it avoid developments in areas being at risk from fluvial, sewer or groundwater flooding?	Number of properties located in Flood Risk Zone 2 or 3
	Will it provide habitat creation?	% of watercourses in 'good' or 'fair' biological and chemical quality
	Will it support the connection of blue corridors?	Rate of discharge from new developments set to Greenfield QBAR rate Length of watercourse de-culverted or naturalised
Air		
Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	SO2, NO2, PM10 levels
	Will it reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	Number of AQMAs
	Will it reduce the movement of goods by road / lorry?	Distance travelled to work and mode of travel % of average trunk road speed achieved at a.m. peak Tonnes of freight transported by rail and road per annum No. of days when air pollution reported as moderate or higher Monitoring of air quality impacts on nationally designated sites
Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	Will it focus development in the major urban areas?	Walking and cycling as a % of all trips
	Will it promote compact, mixed-use developments with good accessibility to local facilities and service that reduce the need to travel?	Public transport as a % of all trips Children who walk or cycle to school
	Will it reduce the number and length of journeys made by car?	% of resident population that travels to work a) by private motor vehicle; b) by public transport; c) on foot or by cycle Number/length of car journeys
	Will it promote alternative, more sustainable modes of transport to the car (including walking and cycling) through location of housing, employment sites, services and facilities, and appropriate infrastructure for sustainable modes of transport?	Public transport usage Walking and cycling trips per person
Climatic Factors		
Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	% of energy generated from renewables

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
	Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources, including by micro-generation, CHP, district heating and transportation?	Energy use per household
Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	Will it contribute to the creation of a low carbon economy and minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources?	Carbon dioxide emissions by sector and per capita
	Will it promote the adoption of climate change adaption and climate proofing principles in planning and design?	Numbers of houses built to Code for Sustainable Homes level 4
	Will it promote sustainable urban drainage systems?	
Land use and development that takes into account predicted changes in the climate including flood risk	Will it prevent all inappropriate development in areas of flood risk?	% of new houses built in flood risk areas
	Will it reduce flood risk elsewhere?	
Material Assets		
Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	Will it reduce waste arising (household and commercial)?	Total waste arising
	Will it increase recycling and composting rates and encourage easily accessible recycling systems?	Amount of waste being generated, recycled, recovered, going to landfill
	Will it promote re-use of resources?	Household waste recycling rates
To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	Will it encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings?	% of new housing developed on previously developed land
	Will it focus retail and office development in town centres?	% of resident population travelling over 20km to work
	Will it encourage housing development which makes more efficient use of land; and seek greater intensity of development at places with good public transport accessibility?	Loss of greenfield and/or greenbelt land
	Will it encourage maximum efficiency and appropriate use of materials, particularly from local and regional sources?	Levels of minerals and aggregate use replaced by recycled or substitute materials
	Will it require new developments to incorporate renewable, secondary, or sustainability sourced local materials in buildings and infrastructure?	Construction and demolition waste going to landfill
	Will it safeguard reserves of exploitable minerals from sterilisation by other developments?	

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
	Will it encourage local sourcing of food, goods and materials?	
Cultural heritage		
To protect and enhance the historic environment	Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	Number of listed buildings (Grade I and II*) at risk Number of registered Parks and Gardens at risk
	Will it improve access to buildings of historical/cultural value?	
To promote sustainable design and enhance the built environment	Will it promote design that enhances townscapes and streetscapes?	Retention and enhancement of townscape assets
	Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	
Landscape		
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	Will it enhance and manage the character and appearance of the Borough's landscapes, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place?	% of Character Areas showing no change or showing change consistent with existing character area descriptions Number of Village or Local Area Design Statements that have been adopted as planning guidance
	Will it protect and enhance the character and settings of the towns and village?	

5 TASK A5: CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SA AND NEXT STEPS

5.3 BACKGROUND

- 5.3.1 To fulfil the requirements of Article 5 (4) of the SEA Directive, copies of this Scoping Report will be submitted to the three statutory environmental consultation bodies designated in the SEA Regulations (namely Natural England, Environment Agency, and Historic England) to seek their views and comments on the content of the SA Scoping Report.
- 5.3.2 In accordance with SA Guidance, the SA Scoping Report will also be made available to appropriate social and economic consultees, including Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England.
- 5.3.3 In accordance with the SEA Regulations the SA Scoping Report will be subject to a five week consultation period from the date the consultees receive the Report. Any comments received will be considered and appropriate amendments to the scoping report will be made.

5.4 Defining what is a 'significant' effect

- 5.4.1 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) should meet all of the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Regulation 12 (2) of the 2004 Regulations states that where an environmental assessment is required an environmental report shall be prepared to *"identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of –*

(a) implementing the plan or programme; and

(b) reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme".

An important factor to be identified as part of the scoping exercise of the environmental report prepared under the 2004 Regulations is the definition of *'likely **significant** effects'*.

- 5.4.2 The 2004 Regulations (Schedule 1) specify the criteria that should be taken into account when determining likely significant effects. These criteria, which principally relate to the characteristics of the effects arising from the plan and the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected, are as follows:

- How valuable and vulnerable is the area that is being impacted?

- What is the duration and how probable, frequent, long lasting and reversible are the effects?
- What is the magnitude and spatial scale of the effect?
- What is the cumulative nature of the effects?

5.4.3 More detail on the nature of the significant environmental issues and the duration of effects to be assessed in the Environmental Report is provided at Schedule 2 of the 2004 Regulations which states that the likely significant effects on the environment includes “issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscapes and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects”.

5.4.4 Assessing significance - Whether an effect is significant or not is the product of two factors:

- The value of the environmental resource affected; and
- The magnitude of the impact.

5.4.5 A significant effect arises as a result of a minor impact on a resource of national value or a major impact on a resource of local value. In addition, the accumulation of many non-significant effects on similar local resources geographically spread throughout the scheme may give rise to an overall significant effect.

5.4.6 This approach to assessing and assigning significance to an environmental effect relies upon such factors as legislative requirements, guidelines, standards and codes of practice, consideration of the SA/SEA Regulations, the advice and views of statutory consultees and other interested parties and expert judgement. Based on the above, the following questions are relevant in evaluating the significance of potential environmental effects:

- Is the effect positive or negative?
- Which risk groups are affected and in what way?
- Is the effect reversible or irreversible?
- Does the effect occur over the short, medium or long term?

- Is the effect continuous or temporary? Does it increase or decrease with time? Is it of local, regional, national or international importance?
- Are health standards or environmental objectives threatened?
- Are mitigating measures available and is it reasonable to require these?

5.4.7 Each policy/proposal will be assessed (guided by the above questions) to identify the potential impact on the SA objectives. A combination of expert judgement, analysis of baseline data and the definitions set out below will be used to judge the potential significance of the specified effect on the plan's objectives.

5.4.8 Definitions - The following definitions are used in this Environmental Report:

5.4.9 Duration of Effects - The duration of environmental effects in this SA are defined as follows:

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

5.4.10 Nature of Effects - In assessing significance account will be taken as to whether effects are:

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

- Cumulative effects - cumulative effects are the result of the interaction between effects associated with the plans proposals/policies.

5.4.11 Scoring of effects –

The performance of each policy and proposal option will be scored using the following seven-point scale:

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

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

5.5 SA STEPS

5.5.1 The stages of the SA for the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan are as follows:

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

5.5.2 Stage B in the SA process involved the appraisal of the emerging Borough Plan Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Submission and Revised Submission document. The sub-stages of Stage B of the Borough Plan SA process involved:

- Task B1: Testing the Borough Plan objectives against the SA Framework;

- Tasks B2, B3 and B4: Predicting and evaluating the effects of the Borough Plan Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Submission and Revised Submission;
- Task B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximizing beneficial effects; and
- Task B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Borough Plan.

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

5.5.3 Stage C of the SA process will involve the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal Report which will be published for consultation alongside the Borough Plan submission document. The SA Report⁵ is a key output of the appraisal process and will document SA Stages A and B, including, details of the appraisal process and the findings of the compatibility of the Borough Plan objectives against the SA objectives, the appraisal results of the Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Submission and Revised Submission. The SA Report will be in a format suitable for both public consultation and decision-makers. The SA Report structure will follow the recommended structure as set out in SA guidance. The proposed SA Report structure is set out in Table 4.

Table 4: Proposed SA Report Contents

Section of Report	Contents
1. Summary and outcomes	1.1. Non-technical summary 1.2. Statement of the likely significant effects of the plan 1.3. Statement on the difference the process has made to date 1.4. How to comment on the report
2. Appraisal Methodology	2.1. Approach adopted to the SA 2.2. When the SA was carried out 2.3. Who carried out the SA 2.4. Who was consulted, when and how 2.5. Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment
3. Background	3.1. Purpose of the SA and the SA Report 3.2. Plan objectives and outline of contents 3.3. Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations
4. Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	4.1. Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account 4.2. Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline 4.3. Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified 4.4. Limitations of the information, assumptions made etc. 4.5. The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators
5. Plan issues and options	5.1. Main strategic options considered and how they were identified 5.2. Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the

⁵ The SA Report will incorporate an Environmental Report as required under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 No. 16633

Section of Report	Contents
	options 5.3. How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred options 5.4. Other options considered, and why these were rejected 5.5. Any proposed mitigation measures
6. Plan policies	6.1. Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies 6.2. How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals 6.3. Proposed mitigation measures 6.4. Uncertainties and risks
7. Implementation	7.1. Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (EIA, design guidance etc.) 7.2. Proposals for monitoring

Stage D: Consulting on the Borough Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Report

5.5.4 Stage D of the SA process involves the following tasks:

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

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Borough Plan

5.5.5 The Council will be responsible for monitoring the significant effects of the Borough Plan, based on the monitoring strategy developed during SA task B6.

APPENDIX A

Plans, policies and programmes review

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
International/ European			
Copenhagen, United Nations, 2009	<p>There were six key messages from the Congress:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climatic trends Future climate trends could be worse than currently predicted due to natural variability. 2. Social disruption Nations recognise the scientific case for keeping temperature rises below 2°C. 3. Long-term strategy Need to mitigate against future impacts. Not acting soon will mean long-term social and economic costs of mitigation and adaptation. 4. Equity dimensions Developing countries will be worst affected by the impacts of climate change. 5. Inaction is inexcusable Need to start implementing changes based on technology that is currently available rather than keep waiting. 6. Meeting the challenge Need to have strict guidelines and targets to encourage change. 	<p>Policies should be mindful of the need to reduce carbon emissions and increase energy consumption from renewable sources</p> <p>Policies should recognise the importance of climate changes by encouraging sustainable development, particularly the sustainable infrastructure which goes with it.</p>	<p>SA needs to mitigate against the impacts of climate change.</p>
EU Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, European Union, 2008	<p>Key points from this directive are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defining and establishing objectives for ambient air quality. designed to reduce harmful effects on health and the environment; • ensuring that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public; • maintaining air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases; 	<p>Policies should ensure that any proposals do not reduce or have a detrimental effect on air quality.</p>	<p>SA should mitigate against increased pollution and protect air quality.</p>
EU Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste, European Union, 2008	<p>This Directive establishes a legal framework for the treatment of waste within the Community. It aims at protecting the environment and human health through the prevention of the harmful effects of waste generation and waste management</p> <p>It is essential to reinforce measures to be taken with regard to prevention as well as the reduction of the impacts of waste generation and waste management on the environment. The recovery of waste should be encouraged so as to preserve natural resources.</p>	<p>Policies should seek to protect environmental and human health by encouraging waste efficient developments.</p>	<p>SA should seek to help move waste up the waste hierarchy and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.</p>
European Sustainable Development Strategy, EU, 2001	<p>The environmental objectives and priorities of this strategy fall out of the EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme which was developed by the EU.</p> <p>This strategy focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean 	<p>Policies should reduce carbon emissions and decrease social disparities.</p>	<p>SA should seek to promote sustainable development at all levels.</p>

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety) • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation) • Improve the transport system and land use management 		
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979	<p>The Bonn Convention aims to improve the status of all threatened migratory species through national action and international Agreements between range states of particular groups of species. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve/restore habitats and control other factors that might endanger the listed migratory birds 	Policies should try to avoid or minimise impacts on migratory species and their habitats.	SA should protect important species.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979	<p>The convention aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve wild flora, fauna and natural habitats • To promote co-operation between states • To give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species • Appendices provide detailed information on species and habitats protected under the convention. Obligations for contracting parties: conservation of wild flora and fauna and all natural habitats in general, by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting national conservation policies • Taking conservation into account in regional planning policies and pollution abatement • Promoting education and information 	Policies should take the conservation of biodiversity into account.	SA should protect important habitats.
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992	<p>The convention is designed to conserve biological diversity, ensure the sustainable use of this diversity and share the benefits generated by the use of genetic resources.</p> <p>Each contracting party should (article 6a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity <input type="checkbox"/> Integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies 	Policies should aim to facilitate the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.	SA should include objectives for biodiversity.
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, UN, 1997	<p>The Kyoto Protocol supports the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change.</p>	Policies should ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and	SA should ensure that the production of greenhouse gases are reduced, particularly in new developments.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>Articles 2(a-vii) & Article 3: Applies the Protocol to reduction of ozone-depleting gases produced by the transport sector not covered by the Montreal Protocol (CFCs and fluorocarbons). Article 3 contains the key obligation requiring reduction in anthropogenic CO2 levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Article 10(b-1): Requires signatories to implement and publish regular plans detailing how reduction targets will be met in specific sectors, including transport. It might be argued that sustainable transport policies RTSs and LTPs might contribute to this commitment.</p>	<p>promote renewable energy and higher energy efficiency.</p>	
<p>World Summit on Sustainable Development - Earth Summit, 2002</p>	<p>The Johannesburg Summit 2002 – the World Summit on Sustainable Development – aimed to address difficult challenges, including improving people's lives and conserving our natural resources in a world that is growing in population, with ever increasing demands for food, water, shelter, sanitation, energy, health services and economic security.</p> <p>Fundamental goals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency • Waste reduction • Promotion of renewable energy • Significantly reduce loss of biodiversity by 2010 	<p>Policies should have significant impacts on the issues mentioned and should try to contribute towards their achievement locally.</p>	<p>SA should ensure all development is sustainable.</p>
<p>EU Directive 02/49/EC on Environmental Noise, European Union, 2002</p>	<p>Aims to define a common approach across the European Union to avoid, prevent or reduce the harmful effects of environmental noise from road, rail and air traffic and industry. By 2007 strategic noise maps have to be prepared and by 2008 action plans have to be developed for how to reduce environmental noise where necessary.</p>	<p>Policies should consider the noise impacts of new developments.</p>	<p>SA should ensure noise does not have detrimental effect on the environment.</p>
<p>EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds</p>	<p>Aims to provide long-term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States.</p> <p>Imposes duty on Member States to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.</p>	<p>Policies should promote biodiversity and avoid/reducing habitat fragmentation.</p>	<p>SA should protect important habitats.</p>
<p>EU Directive 91/156/EEC on Waste Framework, European Union, 1991</p>	<p>The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions. An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater</p>	<p>Policies should consider these impacts when deciding on locations for waste disposal or processing.</p>	<p>SA should include objectives for noise, air, landscape, and biodiversity.</p>

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p> <p>Article 4: Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals • Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours • Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest 		
<p>EU Directive 91/676/EEC on Nitrates, European Union, 1991</p>	<p>The Directive addresses water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. It seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertiliser and manure on farmland. It is designed both to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and marine waters generally.</p> <p>Every four years Member States shall report on polluted or likely to be polluted waters and designed vulnerable zones, and measures and actions taken to reduce the pollution from nitrates.</p> <p>Polluted waters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface freshwaters, in particular those used or intended for the abstraction of drinking water, that contain or could contain, more than the concentration of nitrates laid down in accordance with Directive 75/440/EEC; • Groundwaters containing or that could contain more than 50 mg/l nitrates; • Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters found or likely to be eutrophic. 	<p>Policies should seek to protect water quality.</p>	<p>SA should include objectives on water quality, particularly near agricultural land.</p>
<p>EU Directive 92/43/EEC on Habitats, European Union, 1992</p>	<p>The aim of this Directive is to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. Measures taken pursuant to this Directive are designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</p> <p>Article 3.1: Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive.</p> <p>Article 6.2: Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or</p>	<p>Policies should accept the primacy of nature conservation objectives. Ensure the location of designated areas is clear and taken into account in any options.</p> <p>Review the extent to which DPD options would damage or destroy these features, or sever habitats over a wide area or long distance, and use less damaging options or appropriate</p>	<p>SA should prioritise policies that avoid or result in minimal damage to designated areas.</p>

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

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.</p> <p>Reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2006, 50% by 2009 and 35% by 2016.</p>		
<p>EU Directive 00/60/EC on Water Framework, European Union, 2000</p>	<p>Requires all Member States to achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology. To achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015</p> <p>The EU Water Framework Directive aims to protect waters: Rivers, Lakes, Coastal Waters and Transitional Waters.</p> <p>Key Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of aquatic ecology • Protection of unique habitats • Protection of drinking water resources • Protection of bathing water • Protection from chemical contamination 	<p>Policies should aim to reduce negative impacts on water bodies.</p> <p>Policies should aim to protect waterways and give consideration to the aims and objectives of the Water Framework Directive.</p>	<p>The SA should give consideration to the effects of the plans on the quality of water and possible impacts on marine biology/aquatic ecology/natural habitats.</p> <p>SA should make sure commitments for water quality are long term.</p>
<p>European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy, European Union, 2001</p>	<p>With its Transport Policy White Paper, the Commission proposed an Action Plan aimed at bringing about substantial improvements in the quality and efficiency of transport in Europe. It also proposed a strategy designed to gradually break the link between constant transport growth and economic growth in order to reduce the pressure on the environment and prevent congestion while maintaining the EU's economic competitiveness. Approximately 60 measures are set out to develop a transport policy for Europe's citizens. Amongst others 'towards sustainable mobility': Transport in Europe must, as a matter of priority, be compatible with environmental protection. To this end, the Commission proposed a wide range of measures to develop fair infrastructure charging which takes into account external costs and encourages the use of the least polluting modes of transport, to define sensitive areas, in particular in the Alps and Pyrenees, which should be eligible for additional funding for alternative transport, and to promote clean fuels ...</p> <p>The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalising the railways • Improving quality in the road transport sector • Striking a balance between growth in air transport 	<p>Policies should aim to contribute to these aims where appropriate, by setting objectives and measures.</p>	<p>SA should seek to encourage sustainable transport to prevent significant increases in carbon emissions.</p>

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>and the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and the environment • Turning inter modality into reality • Improving road safety • Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport • Recognising the rights and obligations of users • Developing high-quality urban transport • Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system. 		
EU Directive 2009/28/EC on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources, European Union, 2009	This directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. Member states must meet targets to provide a percentage of renewable energy in relation to their total energy consumption by 2020, specifically 10% in the transport sector. Targets are also set by Member States in relation to electricity and heating.	Policies should take into account the targets on transport, electricity and heating from renewable resources, in particular where considering the development of necessary infrastructure.	The SA should include objectives on production/use of transport, electricity and heating from renewable resources.
European Biodiversity Strategy, European Commission, 1998	<p>The European Biodiversity Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. The strategy focuses on action at a European level and targets policy areas that have the most significant impacts on Biodiversity.</p> <p>Targeted sectors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of Natural Resources(this includes nature conservation policies) • Agriculture • Fisheries • Regional Policies and Spatial Planning • Forests • Energy and Transport • Tourism • Economic and Development Co-operation 	Policies should mitigate against loss or reduction of Biodiversity.	SA needs to consider the long term impacts of development on biodiversity.
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme, EU, 2001	<p>The Environmental Action Programme highlights four environmental action areas that it aims to tackle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Nature and Biodiversity • Environment and Health and Quality of Life • Natural Resources and Waste <p>The Directive depicts the following main avenues for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient implementation of environmental legislation: • Integration and consideration of environmental concerns throughout policies • A variety of different approaches • Promotion of participation and an inclusive approach across society 	<p>Policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • address climate change • protect nature and biodiversity in the area • protect and enhance the environment and health • promote sustainable use of natural resources and encourage management of wastes 	SA needs to consider long term environmental sustainability.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
EU Directive 01/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment, European Union, 2001	The key principle of this directive is to ensure that the environmental consequences of plans, policies and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation to make sure they are environmentally sound.	All plans, policies and programmes will be subject to SEA.	SA should ensure this element is included.
EU Directive 97/11/EC on European Environmental Impact Assessment Directives, European Union, 1997	This directive requires certain projects to be assessed on its environmental impact. This ensures any environmental effects can be mitigated against.	Policies should look into sites where assessments may be required.	SA should ensure that assessments are carried out when there are likely to be significant environmental impacts.
Article 174, European Union	<p>The relevant sections of Article 174 are listed below:</p> <p>1. Community policy on the environment shall contribute to pursuit of the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment, - protecting human health, - prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources <p>2. Community policy on the environment shall aim at a high level of protection taking into account the diversity of situations in the various regions of the Community. It shall be based on the precautionary principle and on the principles that preventive action should be taken, that environmental damage should as a priority be rectified at source and that the polluter should pay.</p>	Protection of the environment should be considered throughout the Borough Plan.	SA should aim to protect the environment.
European Landscape Convention, 2004	The aim of this convention is to encourage public authorities to adopt policies to manage and plan for landscapes. This covers all landscapes, from the outstanding to the ordinary, as all landscapes can influence the quality of people's environments. The ways of achieving this are through conservation in the form of protection, management, and improvement, but also via the creation of landscapes.	The landscapes of the Borough should be considered in relation to new development as well as for the purposes of conservation	SA should aim to protect and manage the landscapes of the Borough
European Floods Directive 2009	<p>This directive sets out some objectives which are relevant to the Borough Plan, which can be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventing damage caused by floods by avoiding construction of houses and industries in present and future flood-prone areas or by adapting future developments to the risk of flooding 	The Borough Plan should seek to prevent construction in flood zones where possible, and seek to restore natural flood storage features	SA should ensure due care is given to preventing increased flooding as a result of development

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> taking measures to reduce the likelihood of floods and/or the impact of floods in a specific location such as restoring flood plains and wetlands 		
National			
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), CLG, 2012</p>	<p>The NPPF sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. It emphasises the importance of sustainable development and the need for positive growth.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver: homes and jobs, provision for retail, leisure and commercial development, infrastructure and environmental mitigation, adaption, conservation and enhancement.</p> <p>Sustainable development will be delivered by:</p> <p>1) Economic Planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building a strong, competitive economy → set out a clear vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourage sustainable economic growth - Ensuring the vitality of town centres → policies should be positive, promote competitive and diverse town centre environments and set out the management and growth of centres - Supporting high quality communications infrastructure → development of communication networks play a vital role in enhancing provision of local community and business facilities and services, particularly high speed broadband - Supporting a prosperous rural economy → policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development. Promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages. <p>2) Social Planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes → deliver a wide choice of high quality homes and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities. - Promoting healthy communities → aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of local plans and deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs <p>3) Environmental Planning:</p>	<p>Policies should encourage sustainable development and take into account the economic, social and environmental implications of decisions.</p> <p>Policies need to be flexible to reflect the changing economic environment.</p> <p>Policies should consider how they can create healthy communities by securing and protecting appropriate open space and providing access to services and amenities.</p> <p>Policies should seek to protect important aspects of the built and natural environment in order to preserve them for future generations.</p> <p>Policies need to provide positive and proactive strategies to encourage sustainable economic growth in the Borough.</p>	<p>SA should consider the economic, social and environmental implications on any objectives and strategies.</p>

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting sustainable transport → encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. Support development which facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. - Requiring good design → plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development. Promote or reinforce local distinctiveness. - Protecting Green Belt land → the fundamental aim of Green Belt is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. Local planning authorities should establish Green Belt boundaries in their local plans which set the framework for Green Belt and settlement policy. - Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change → adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change. - Conserving and enhancing the natural environment → planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks or biodiversity and green infrastructure. Planning policies should promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protections and recovery of priority species - Protecting and enhancing the historic environment → recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. Local planning authorities should take into account the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring 		
<p>The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG), CLG, 2014</p>	<p>The NPPG goes into more detail on points addressed within the NPPF. The relevant topics covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality – consider the effects of multiple small development or substantial developments, the location of such developments, as well as offsetting measures, e.g. sustainable transport initiatives • Climate change – mitigation measures such as reducing emissions and adapting to the climate are highlighted • Conserving and enhancing the built environment – positive action should be taken 	<p>Policies should take account of the environment, and developments' affect upon it</p> <p>Policies should consider the existing and future built environment, looking to maintain or improve the urban areas</p> <p>Policies should meet the legal requirements necessary for a Local Plan</p>	<p>SA should consider the economic, social and environmental implications on any objectives and strategies</p>

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>as opposed to a passive approach, for example improving the setting of a heritage asset to better reveal its significance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – to achieve good design, the following key issues need to be addressed: local character; safe, connected and efficient streets; a network of green spaces and public places; crime prevention; security measures; access and inclusion; efficient use of natural resources; and cohesive & vibrant neighbourhoods • Duty to cooperate – legal requirement to engage constructively with local authorities on strategic cross boundary matters • Ensuring the vitality of town centres – a strategy should be created to address: the role of the town centres; the vision for them; it's ability to meet the assessed need; timescales for new retail provision; the consideration of other appropriate strategies; and enhancing parking provision whilst also making charges and enforcement proportionate • Environmental Impact Assessment – move through the stages of screening, scoping and preparing an environmental statement • Flood Risk and Coastal Change – conduct a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment • Health and wellbeing – health infrastructure needs to be considered and sited to promote healthy communities • Housing and economic development needs assessments – analyse the quality and location of supply and identify supply gaps • Housing and economic land availability assessment – conduct a Strategic Housing Land Area Assessment and Employment Land Review • Land affected by contamination – only allocate to appropriate developments; consider contamination's impact on neighbouring areas; and be clear on the role of developers and their duties in this respect • Land stability– identify areas where landslides, mine hazards and subsidence need to be considered; ensure the remediation of unstable land, prohibit development there or allow only specific types of development; decide whether 	<p>Policies must consider the need for housing, and the methods required to meet the need</p> <p>The health and wellbeing of the Borough needs to be considered, both generally and specifically, e.g. sports provision</p> <p>Cooperation with other bodies/authorities is needed for certain aspects of the Borough plan</p> <p>Sustainable transport measures could be considered on a Borough-wide scale</p>	

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>additional assessments are needed, e.g. land stability or slope stability risk assessment reports; and removing permitted development rights where required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light pollution – centred around the principles of having the right light, in the right place, at the right time • Local plans – general guidance on how to produce a local plan • Minerals – have regard to the local minerals plan when identifying developable land and show Mineral Safeguarding Areas on policy maps • Natural environment – undertake landscape character assessments; consider any existing biodiversity strategies/action plans for the local area; an ecological survey may be needed; consider the ecological value of brownfield land; protect and enhance valued soil; and take account of quality agricultural land • Neighbourhood planning – have the same status as the Local Plan once it has been agreed upon and brought into force • Noise – specific standards can be created in consultation with local communities and businesses for differing types and locations of development • Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space – open space should be considered when making plans, specifically in reference to it's affect upon existing open space • Renewable and low carbon energy – policies need to aid the development of renewable energy sources, but not at the expense of the environment and local communities • Rural housing – sustainable expansion in rural areas is needed, along with retaining existing local facilities and providing better sustainable transport • Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal – guidance on how to meet the SEA and SA • Travel plans, transport assessments and statements in decision taking – can be used to facilitate the use of sustainable forms of 		

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas – a tree strategy can help to identify locations or populations of trees worthy of preservation • Viability – greater detail may be needed in areas where viability is harder to meet • Water supply, waste water and water quality – county council need to be consulted upon as their waste planning will manage these areas 		
<p>Planning Policy for Travellers Sites, CLG, 2012</p>	<p>The aims for Local Authorities are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make their own assessment of need • develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites • plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • protect Green Belt from inappropriate development • promote more private traveller site provision • reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments • ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies • maintain an appropriate level of supply • reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities • enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure • have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 	<p>Policies should consider the need for sites and allocate land to meet this need.</p>	<p>SA should prevent inappropriate development and ensure any sites are located in sustainable locations.</p>
<p>Viability Testing Local Plans – Advice for Planning Practitioners, Local Housing Delivery Group, 2012</p>	<p>The primary role of a Local Plan viability assessment is to provide evidence to show that the requirements set out within the NPPF are met. The Local Housing Delivery Group outline a number of key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consideration should be given to the cumulative impact of the plan policies, rather than treating policies in isolation • planning authorities will need to strike a balance between providing for sustainable development and the realities of economic viability. There should be both clear local justification for the adoption of local standards and policies, and reasonable returns for landowners and developers 	<p>Policies should ensure that a balance is achieved between sustainable development and economic viability.</p>	<p>SA should ensure that developments do not have detrimental environmental impacts.</p>

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the advice and input of local partners, particularly those with knowledge of the local market and development economics, and those who will be involved in delivering the plan, should be sought at each stage. The best plans are also regularly reviewed to test the policies adopted to ensure the plan remains viable and deliverable. viability assessments of Local Plans should be seen as part of the wider collaborative approach to planning. the approach to assessing plan viability should recognise that it can only provide high level assurance that the policies within the plan are set in a way that is compatible with the likely economic viability. draft policies can be tested based on the assumptions agreed with local partners, and in turn those assumptions may need to be revised if the assessment suggests too much development is unviable. a demonstration of viability across time and local geography will be of much more value to local decision making and will help develop a local shared understanding of deliverability. 		
Localism Act, UK Government, 2011	<p>This Act sets out the regulatory framework for the planning system. The key points for the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> new freedoms and flexibilities for local government → general power of competence, Clarifying the rules on predetermination, new rights and powers for communities and individuals → community right to challenge, local referendums, reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective → Abolition of regional planning, neighbourhood planning, community right to build, duty to cooperate, <u>Infrastructure Planning Commission</u> abolished and restores responsibility for taking decisions to elected, accountable Ministers. reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally → social housing tenure reform, reform of homelessness legislation, reform of social housing regulation 	The Borough Plan must be in compliance with the requirements of the Act.	SA should ensure any implemented measures lead to sustainable outcomes.
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon	This document forms part of our overall strategy to tackle carbon emissions from transport. Transport plays a vital	Policies should be positive and proactive towards economic	SA should ensure growth does not have harmful implications for

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Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, Department for Transport, 2011	part in a places ability to grow. Getting people to work and to be able to access services such as education and healthcare, as well as leisure activities and shops, is crucial to improving quality of life and to enhancing people's spending power. However, people's increased mobility should not be at the expense of increased carbon so sustainable forms of transport need to be encourage particularly for short journeys.	growth, whilst also ensuring that sustainable transportation is encouraged.	the environment.
Plan for Growth, Treasury, 2011	The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; 2. to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; 3. to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; 4. to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe 	Policies should encourage sustainable, long-term economic growth and provide positive and proactive strategies.	SA should ensure growth does not have harmful implications for the environment.
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, DEFRA, 2011	The main themes of this document are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and improving or natural environment → establish Local Nature Partnerships, create Nature Improvement Areas and retain the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system • growing a green economy → sustainable economic growth relies on services provided by the natural environment • reconnecting people and nature → High-quality natural environments foster healthy neighbourhoods; green spaces encourage social activity and reduce crime. The natural environment can help children's learning • international and EU leadership → We will work with our partners to put in place appropriate strategies and sectoral policies, to achieve low carbon, resource-efficient growth. 	Policies should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment whilst also encouraging a green economy.	SA should support low carbon development and enhancement of the natural environment.
Laying the Foundations: A housing strategy for England, CLG, 2011	The Housing Strategy sets out a package of reforms to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • get the housing market moving again • lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future • support choice and quality for tenants 	Policies should ensure housing needs in the Borough are met.	SA should ensure housing is located in sustainable locations.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve environmental standards and design quality 		
<p>Low Emissions Strategies -using the planning system to reduce transport emissions: Good Practice Guidance, DEFRA, 2010</p>	<p>Well designed developments may actively help to enhance air quality, manage exposure and reduce overall emissions</p> <p>Good quality low emission development contributes to public health and sustainable development goals and helps to create the attractive environments and vibrant communities, which are vital for continued wellbeing and local prosperity.</p> <p>Local authorities should ensure that their approach on low emission strategies is well integrated with their wider approach on adaptation.</p>	<p>Policies should consider the wider effects of their implication, particularly minimising congestion and increase the use of sustainable transportation.</p>	<p>SA should include objectives that will increase environmentally sustainable development and encourage the use of sustainable transport within these developments.</p>
<p>Flood and Water Management Act, UK Government, 2010</p>	<p>Outlines local authorities to take responsibility for the co-ordination of flood risk management in their area. The 'lead local flood authority' will be the County Council and they will develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local food risk management.</p>	<p>Policies should aim to reduce water consumption and prevent surface water flooding.</p>	<p>SA should encourage sustainable development practices such as SUDs and support the reduction of water consumption.</p>
<p>Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, UK Government, 2010</p>	<p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of European Sites and European protected species.</p>	<p>Policies should ensure protection of sites of European importance and consider the impact of any development.</p>	<p>SA should ensure development does not have a negative impact on sensitive habitats.</p>
<p>Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England – White Paper, UK Government, 2010</p>	<p>This white paper outlines the Government's commitment to improving people's health and wellbeing, particularly those who are most deprived.</p> <p>The quality of the environment around us affects any community. Pollution, air quality, noise, the availability of green and open spaces, transport, housing, access to good-quality food and social isolation all influence the health and wellbeing of the local population</p>	<p>Policies should seek to improve general health and well-being.</p> <p>Policies should be mindful of the impact of developments on the local community and should strive to improve the quality of life of residents.</p>	<p>SA should encourage sustainable development practices and be mindful of the environments beneficial impact on health and wellbeing.</p>
<p>Local growth: realising every place's potential, Business Innovation and Skills, 2010</p>	<p>The Government will focus on three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting power to local communities and businesses – those who understand their economies best should lead their development and enable all places to fulfill their potential. Increasing confidence to invest - create the right conditions for growth through Government allowing market forces to determine where growth takes place and provide incentives which ensure that local communities benefit from development. Focused intervention – tackling barriers to growth that the market will not address itself, 	<p>Policies should be positive and proactive towards economic growth.</p>	<p>SA should ensure growth is sustainable.</p>

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	<p>supporting investment that will have a long term impact on growth and supporting areas with long term growth challenges manage their transition to what is appropriate for the local area. Government policies should work with the market, not seek to artificially create growth.</p>		
<p>Government Vision Statement on the Historic Environment, CMS, 2010</p>	<p>The Governments vision sets out 6 strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic Leadership: Ensure that relevant policy, guidance, and standards across Government emphasize our responsibility to manage England's historic environment for present and future generations. 2. Protective Framework: Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate and effective level of protection, while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change. 3. Local Capacity: Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level which: promote early consideration of the historic environment; ensure that local decision makers have access to the expertise they need; and provide sufficiently skilled people to execute proposed changes to heritage assets sensitively and sympathetically. 4. Public Involvement: Promote opportunities to place people and communities at the centre of the designation and management of their local historic environment and to make use of heritage as a focus for learning and community identity at all levels. 5. Direct Ownership: Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate standards of care and use while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change. 6. Sustainable Future: Seek to promote the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda. 	<p>Policies should strive to meet the 6 aims to ensure that the historic environment plays a role in the development of the Borough.</p>	<p>SA should ensure sustainability is a prominent focus when considering historic features.</p>
<p>World Class Places, UK Government, 2009</p>	<p>There are the four 'elements' of quality of place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The range and mix of homes, services and amenities; • Design and upkeep of buildings and spaces; • Provision of green space and green infrastructure; • Treatment of historic buildings and places 	<p>Policies should strive to set out objectives that incorporate the 4 elements of quality of place.</p>	<p>SA should ensure the protection of greenspaces and encourage high quality sustainable designs.</p>
<p>Renewable Energy Strategy, DECC,</p>	<p>Sets out an action plan for delivering the renewables revolution up to 2020. It advises on the fuels and</p>	<p>Polices should aim to locate development in the most</p>	<p>SA should support low carbon development.</p>

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2009	technologies that are most likely to achieve the emission and renewables targets.	sustainable locations.	
Skills for Growth – The National Skills Strategy, BIS, 2009	<p>The strategy sets out the Government’s vision for reform of the further education and skills system in order to improve the skills of the workforce, the performance of the economy and engagement in learning.</p> <p>This strategy sets out radical reform of the skills system, to deliver skills for sustainable growth. It is founded on the Coalition principles of fairness, responsibility and freedom.</p> <p>Investing in skills pays a double dividend for society. Skilled individuals have more options and climb higher. They earn more, get greater satisfaction from their jobs, and the wealth they help to create stimulates the creation of more jobs</p>	Policies should aim to encourage economic growth with a particular emphasis on education and skills.	SA should ensure any growth is sustainable and environmentally sound.
Climate Change Act, UK Government, 2008	The Act sets legally binding targets: Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.	Policies should aim to locate development in the most sustainable locations.	SA should support low carbon development.
Future Water: The Government’s water strategy for England, UK Government, 2008	<p>The vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030 at the latest we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; • sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; • ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges; • cut greenhouse gas emissions; • embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	Policies should require any new developments to use water efficiently and manage flood risk.	SA should include sustainability objectives to minimise flood risk and encourage improvement of water quality and ensure efficient use of water.
Public Health Guidance 8 - Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical	<p>The document outlines 3 recommendations in relation to land use planning :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies, policies and plans → involve all local communities and experts at all stages • Public open spaces → Ensure public open spaces and public paths can be reached on foot, by bicycle and using other modes of transport involving physical activity. Ensure 	Policies should ensure they set out objectives which promote improvements to quality of life and wellbeing.	SA should encourage a healthy way of living through sustainable transport and the provision of open spaces.

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activity, NICE, 2008	<p>public open spaces and public paths are maintained to a high standard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings → Ensure new workplaces are linked to walking and cycling networks 		
The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2014, CLG	This document provides an outline of the Governments regulations for a standard charge for new developments in order to help fund improvements to infrastructure in the local vicinity or sub-region.	Will help the Borough to implement infrastructure to support growth.	SA should ensure CIL is used to support sustainable development.
Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance, 2014	Information on who has to pay CIL; how the rates are set, collected, can be spent on, and by whom; rights of appeal; how CIL relates to S.106; the forms of relief from CIL; and enforcement.	Borough's adopted CIL should be in line with the guidance	SA should ensure CIL is used to support sustainable development.
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests, DEFRA, 2007	<p>The Strategy includes 5 key aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing a resource of trees, woods and forests in the best locations - To ensure they are resilient to impacts of climate change and contribute to biodiversity - Protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes - To increase contribution to quality of life. - Improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses 	Policies to recognise aims, in particular the links between greenspace and health and the need to protect and enhance our existing natural resources and greenspaces	SA should consider any effects on natural resources.
UK Waste Strategy, UK Government, 2007	<p>The UK Waste Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce, re-use, recycle waste and recover energy from waste; • Inform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant business and the regulator; • Target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes; • Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; and <p>Improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground.</p>	Policies should address and promote waste reduction, recycling and re-use to increase greater resource efficiency.	SA should have an objective for reducing waste, increasing recycling and improving resource efficiency.

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<p>Securing Community Benefits through the Planning Process: Improving performance on Section 106 agreements, Audit Commission, 2006</p>	<p>This report summarises the findings of Audit Commission research looking at how effectively councils use planning obligations to deliver sustainable development and how they could improve their performance.</p> <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is a wide variation in what councils secure under the Section 106 process – some are missing out on opportunities to secure benefits through the planning process; • those councils without a detailed policy on planning obligations secure substantially fewer community benefits, including affordable housing, than other councils in similar circumstances; and • councils that have improved have often done so in response to the government's recent focus on improving planning performance or other drivers such as involvement from their corporate centres – chief executives, leaders, and portfolio holders. <p>Recommendations</p> <p>Councils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • put in place detailed policy in SPDs, describing the developer contributions that will be expected through planning obligations; • engage chief executives, leaders and portfolio holders to integrate the current and potential contributions of planning obligations with the delivery of the community strategy; and • ensure that the other building blocks are in place to improve performance on planning obligations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ test the potential impact of their policies on development viability; ○ set up a system to deal with planning obligations and ensure that an effective process is in place; ○ be clear about when and how communities are involved; ○ improve transparency by publicising the results and outcomes obtained through planning agreements; ○ manage the risks and monitor the outcomes to ensure that contributions are spent on what they were intended for in the agreed timescale; and <p style="margin-left: 40px;">draw on the experience of other councils in similar circumstances</p> 	<p>The findings and recommendations of the Audit Commission report should be reflected in LDF.</p>	<p>SA should reflect the recommendations.</p>
<p>UK Climate Change Programme, UK Government, 2006</p>	<p>The UK's climate change programme sets out the Government's and the devolved administrations' approaches to the challenge of climate change. It explains why the climate is changing and what its effects might be, the UK's legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 and its domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010; new measures the</p>	<p>Policies should aim to minimise CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>SA should ensure there are sufficient objectives to help reduce greenhouse gases.</p>

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	<p>Government and the devolved administrations are introducing to reduce emissions further and achieve the UK's climate change targets and how climate change is expected to affect the UK, how the UK might need to adapt, and the action the Government and the devolved administrations have started to take to prepare for this.</p> <p>The Programme aims at cutting UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.</p>		
<p>PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM, 2005</p>	<p>A package announced by Government as of 21st July 2005 to help councils deliver the waste management facilities urgently needed to manage waste more effectively. In deciding which sites and areas to identify for waste management facilities, waste planning authorities should:</p> <p>(i) assess their suitability for development against each of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the extent to which they support the policies in this PPS; • the physical and environmental constraints on development, including existing and proposed neighbouring land uses (see Annex E); • the cumulative effect of previous waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community, including any significant adverse impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential; • the capacity of existing and potential transport infrastructure to support the sustainable movement of waste, and products arising from resource recovery, seeking when practicable and beneficial to use modes other than road transport. <p>(ii) give priority to the re-use of previously-developed land, and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages.</p>	<p>Policies should take these criteria in to consideration before identifying areas for waste management facilities.</p>	<p>SA should ensure any development does not have a detrimental impact on the surrounding environment.</p>
<p>Biodiversity 2020, A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services</p>	<p>Take targeted action for the recovery of priority species, whose conservation is not delivered through wider habitat-based and ecosystem measures</p> <p>Ensure that agricultural genetic diversity is conserved and enhanced wherever appropriate</p> <p>Bring a greater amount of woodland into sustainable management and expand the area of woodland in England</p> <p>Guide development to appropriate locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks</p> <p>Reduce air pollution impacts on biodiversity by targeting the relevant sectors producing the pollutants</p> <p>Pilot biodiversity offsetting</p>	<p>Policies should take into account existing biodiversity and how it can be maintained, as well as protecting it from future developments</p>	<p>SA should ensure biodiversity is maintained or improved in the Borough</p>
<p>Laying the Foundations: A House Building Strategy for England, November 2011</p>	<p>This strategy sets actions to take into account for the required increase in the construction of housing to meet targets. Below are some of the relevant ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £500 million Growing Places Fund to support infrastructure to unblock housing and economic 	<p>Policies should take into consideration the Borough's potential ability to make use of the sources of funding on offer</p>	<p>SA should ensure that all new development is sustainable and meeting a required demand.</p>

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	<p>growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freeing up public sector land with Build Now, Pay Later deals where there is market demand and it is affordable, as well as value for money, to support builders who are struggling to get finance up front • More support for local areas that want to deliver larger scale new development to meet the needs of their growing community • £150 million funding to bring empty homes back into use 	through this strategy	
Space for People, Woodland Trust, 2010	<p>The Woodland Trust suggest targets for access to woodland, and also make reference to Natural England's targets for access to greenspace. These are outlines below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person should live more than 500m from at least one area of woodland of no less than 2ha in size • There should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km (8km round trip) of people's houses <p>Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size • At least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home • One accessible 100ha site within 5km of home • One accessible 500ha site within 10km of home • Provision of at least 1ha of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 	Consideration should be given to the standards outlined by both the Woodland Trust and Natural England in the formation of policies.	SA should seek to ensure provision of woodland areas for the Borough.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981	<p>The relevant objectives of this act fall under two broad areas:</p> <p><u>Wildlife</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of birds – protection of wild birds, their nests and eggs; areas of special protection • Protection of other animals – protection of certain wild animals; protection of certain mammals • Protection of plants – protection of wild plants <p><u>Nature Conservation, Countryside and National Parks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of special scientific interest and limestone pavements – sites of special scientific interest; 	To take into account the allocation of any areas/sites for development that would conflict with the protections provided by this act.	SA should ensure the protection of species and sites outlined in this act.

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	including notification of additional land; enlargement of SSSI; duties in relation to sites of scientific interest; compulsory purchase; and special protection for certain areas of sites of scientific interest		
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006	Under this act there are a few areas which are relevant and need to be considered, these being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty to conserve biodiversity • Biodiversity lists and action (England) • Protection for nests of certain birds which re-use their nests 	To take into account the allocation of any areas/sites for development that would conflict with the protections provided by this act.	SA should ensure the conservation and protection of biodiversity in the Borough.
Making Space for Nature, White Paper, John Lawton, September 2010	This white paper looks to enhance biodiversity and restore natural ecosystems using a variety of objectives. The relevant topics to the Borough Plan include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide accessible natural environments rich in wildlife for people to enjoy and experience • Wildlife sites will be of adequate size • Wildlife sites will receive protection • Sufficient ecological connections will exist between sites to enable species movement • Buffering wildlife sites 	Consider how wildlife sites can be enhanced, both for the public and the environment. Also look at greater an increased amount of links between wildlife sites.	SA should ensure enhancement and connectivity of wildlife sites.
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, 2011	This White Paper looks to guide development to the best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. This will revolve around the protection and improvement of the natural landscape, keeping these as core components of planning. One specific scheme is to create new 'Local Green Areas', which will allow local people to protect green areas that are important to them.	Reflect on areas for development, and how they can incorporate green design and link greenspaces.	SA should seek to increase green design and the linking of greenspaces.
Protecting biodiversity and ecosystems at home and abroad, 2014	This plan refers to the Habitats and Wild Birds Directive, and Biodiversity 2020, which are already considered in the scoping report, however one area that differ is the target to enforce the laws and agreements that protect areas of land, and making sure they are properly managed and conserved	The Borough Plan should seek to protect all areas covered by law and agreements, notably LNRs, SSSIs, SACs and Green Belt.	SA should seek to continue protection of land under legal or agreed protections.
Climate Change Plan, DEFRA, 2010	The Climate Change Plan contains the following relevant aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage greater use of green infrastructure to cool urban temperatures, reduce flood risk and connect wildlife habitats • Encourage woodland creation 	The Borough Plan should seek to encourage the introduction and maintenance of green infrastructure in new developments	SA should ensure presence of green infrastructure throughout the Borough.
Sub-National			
A Strategy for the A5 2011-2026, A5	The objectives of the strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the A5 is fit for purpose in terms 	Policies and development should be mindful of their impact	SA should mitigate against increased pollution and protect

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Transport Liaison Group, 2012	<p>of capacity and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To allow the A5 to play its full and proper role in supporting and facilitating economic activity and growth • To promote and facilitate access to leisure and tourism within the area covered by the strategy • To assist in identifying the priority improvements along the A5 corridor that are needed to facilitate and enable growth, reduce congestion, improve safety, improve air quality and deliver a sustainable transport system • To reduce, where possible, the impact of traffic on communities along the A5 	on the A5 and the implications for the surrounding areas which use this road.	air quality.
Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership 5 Year Strategy 2011-2016, CWLEP, 2011	<p>The strategy is driven by the following vision for the Coventry and Warwickshire economy: "By 2016, through strong private-public sector collaboration, Coventry and Warwickshire will be regarded as one of the best and easiest places in the country to establish, run and grow strong and successful businesses; generating significant new employment and skills opportunities in the area."</p> <p>This vision will be achieved in three key ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing new ways of working through a strong private-public sector partnership • Focussing on a limited set of priorities that can make a real difference to local economic growth over the next five years. • Play a national influencing role with central Government 	Policies should encourage sustainable, long-term economic growth and provide positive and proactive strategies.	SA should ensure any growth is sustainable.
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Sub-Regional Green Infrastructure Study, Land Use Consultants, 2011	This report gathers and analyses existing information to provide a shared evidence base which will support a consistent approach to Green Infrastructure (GI) planning across the sub-region. It provides an analysis of GI supply and functional need, as well a prioritisation of need and deliverability.	The outputs will help inform the preparation of Nuneaton and Bedworth's GI planning policies.	SA should ensure GI is protected and enhanced where appropriate.
West Midlands Renewable Energy Capacity Study, SQW, 2011	This study is an evidence base for renewable energy capacity in the West Midlands. It provides a comprehensive assessment of the potential accessible renewable energy resources at 2030. It presents the results at local authority and regional scales for technologies such as wind, biomass, microgeneration and hydropower.	Policies should ensure they place appropriate emphasis on encouraging the use of renewable energy.	SA will help to reduce the production of greenhouse gases and reduce climate change.

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Warwickshire Historic Farmstead Character, Warwickshire County Council and English Heritage, 2011	This report summarises the results of the Warwickshire Historic Farmstead Characterisation Project. It provides an overview of the historic environment in order to provide new and wide-ranging information for conservation, management and development decisions. It helps to promote better management and understanding of the historic landscape resource, and of the accommodation of continued change within it, and to establish an integrated approach to its sustainable management.	Policies should support the protection of important historic farmsteads.	SA needs to ensure the sustainable management of the historic farmsteads.
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Resource Assessment and Feasibility Study, CAMCO, 2010	This report informs local authorities in Warwickshire and Solihull about the potential viability and the deliverability of the various renewable and low carbon options available through the preparation of an evidence base.	Policies should ensure they place appropriate emphasis on encouraging the use of renewable energy.	SA will help to reduce the production of greenhouse gases and reduce climate change.
Water Cycle Study, Halcrow, 2010	This study looks at the importance of the water cycle within the Warwickshire sub-region. It outlines the existing processes and infrastructure in the area and looks at the potential impacts on the environment and infrastructure if additional development takes place.	Policies should ensure it considers the impacts on the environment and infrastructure particularly those which will have an effect on the water cycle.	SA should ensure future development is appropriately placed to minimise the impact on the water cycle.
Warwickshire Historic Landscape Character, Warwickshire County Council and English Heritage, 2010	This report summarises the results of the Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project. It provides an overview of the historic environment in order to provide new and wide-ranging information for conservation, management and development decisions. It helps to promote better management and understanding of the historic landscape resource, and of the accommodation of continued change within it, and to establish an integrated approach to its sustainable management.	Policies should support the protection of important historic landscapes.	SA needs to ensure the sustainable management of the historic landscape.
Sub Regional Green Belt Review, Smith Stuart Reynolds, 2009	This study reviews the Green Belt land that surrounds the main urban areas of Coventry City, Nuneaton and Bedworth Boroughs, Rugby Borough and Warwick towns of Kenilworth, Warwick and Leamington Spa. The study consists of a two stage process. The first stage identifies parcels within the designated Green Belt around the urban areas that contribute the least towards the purposes of Green Belt. The second stage assesses and scores parcels of land against a range of environmental and physical constraints that might preclude future development.	Policies should consider the recommendations set out when considering sites for future development. Where appropriate, policies should seek to protect Green Belt parcels.	SA should consider protecting the Green Belt and ensure any development is placed in a sustainable location.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Level 1, Halcrow, 2008	This report assesses and maps all forms of flood risk from groundwater, surface water, sewer and river sources. It takes into account future climate change predictions and provides an evidence base for locating future development.	Policies should ensure any strategic urban extensions do not conflict with the recommendations in the report. Policies should seek to protect Green Belt which currently acts as floodplains.	SA should ensure the recommendations for location of future development are adhered to.
Coventry & Warwickshire Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013	This report provides a detailed sub-regional market analysis of housing demand and housing need for Coventry, Rugby, North Warwickshire, Warwick, Stratford and Nuneaton & Bedworth Councils. It provides a robust evidence base for current and future requirements in terms of market and affordable housing to inform local policies and strategies.	Policies should consider the recommendations in the report when allocating development for housing, particularly the need for affordable housing.	SA should ensure any housing is located in a sustainable location.
Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment: North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth, Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit, June 2013	This report identifies the current and future needs of Travelling Communities in the Study area. It ensures that there is a sound and robust evidence base for local policies. It includes investigations into the local accommodation provision; characteristics of gypsies and travellers and accommodation need and supply.	Policies should consider the recommendations put forward for the accommodation need in the area.	SA should ensure that any allocated sites are placed in sustainable locations.
Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026, WCC, 2011	Warwickshire's transport priorities have been developed in line with the wider priorities for the County and these are: 1. To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens in order to promote a fairer, more inclusive society; 2. To seek reliable and efficient transport networks which will help promote full employment and a strong, sustainable local and sub-regional economy; 3. To reduce the impact of transport on people and the [built and natural] environment and improve the journey experience of transport users; 4. To improve the safety, security and health of people by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; 5. To encourage integration of transport, both in terms of policy planning and the physical interchange of modes;	Policies should reflect the priorities set out in the Plan.	SA should ensure environmental issues are prioritised, particularly those which promote sustainable development.

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	6. To reduce transports emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, and address the need to adapt to climate change.		
The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan, WCC, 2001	<p>The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Plan (LBAP) contains 26 Action Plans and 24 Habitat Action Plans which cover the region's wildlife and landscape.</p> <p>The overall aim of the strategy is to protect and enhance the quality of habitats, which involves the conservation and improvement of significant sites and, where possible, increasing the area and diversity of important habitats.</p>	Policies should aim to preserve and enhance priority habitats.	SA should aim to preserve and enhance priority habitats
Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan, March 2014	<p>The main proposals to create economic growth by the LEP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway – 121 ha employment site • Coventry Station – help for future growth, connectivity to HS2, support for Friargate project and redevelopment of Civic Centre buildings • NUCKLE – helping with an increase in service frequency • 76,000 new homes • National Reshoring Centre • STEM Centre to support apprenticeships and traineeships • Supporting the City Deal by offering financial support to manufacturing and engineering firms • Support for business start-ups <p>Local Growth Deal proposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced Propulsion Centre • Ansty Park Grow-on Space • Coventry University Technology Park Grow-on Space • Fen End utilities upgrade • A46 North-South corridor • A444 North-South corridor • North-South sustainable transport corridor • Connectivity to Birmingham and HS2 • Housing and local growth access • Digital connectivity • Optimised traffic flows • Enabling the expansion of the DIRFT development 	Policies should ensure NBBC work through Duty to Cooperate with other Local Authorities to make the most of the LEPs proposals.	SA should ensure that growth is sustainable.
Coventry and	The objectives of the CWLEP SEP are to:	The objectives set out in the	SA should consider the effects

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Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan Update, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Coventry & Warwickshire's economic competitiveness. • Address the existing productivity gap between the CWLEP area and the UK average. • Ensure strong road and rail connectivity across the full CWLEP area. • Become a major global centre for R&D in Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering. • Create a supportive environment within which businesses can grow and prosper. • Invest in employment and skills provision to meet evolving demands of employers. • Become UK Capital of Culture in 2021. 	CWLEP SEP should be taken into account within the Borough Plan, particularly in terms of economic aspects	on the economy, environment and social aspects as a result of these objectives.
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Local Development Scheme, 2013	<p>HBBCs Local Development Scheme sets out what stage they are at in terms of their planning policies. Below are listed the relevant policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Community Involvement – adopted, October 2014 • Core Strategy – adopted • Site Allocation and Development Management Policies DPD – adoption date of January 2016 • Earl Shilton & Barwell Area Action Plan – adopted September 2014 • Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD – adoption date of October 2017 • Play and Open Spaces Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document – to be integrated into Infrastructure SPD • Shopping & Shop Fronts SPD – adoption date of June 2017 • Sustainable Development & Renewable Energy DPD – adoption date of June 2017 • Biodiversity SPD – adoption date of June 2017 • Infrastructure Planning and Developer Contributions SPD – adoption date of June 2016 • Local Plan Review – review date of August 2018 	Take into account for Duty to Cooperate.	SA should consider wider cross-boundary implications of a strategic nature. For the Borough Plan proposals the SA should consider their SA implications for neighbouring authorities.
North Warwickshire Borough Council Local Development Scheme, 2013	<p>NWBCs Local Development Scheme sets out what stage they are at in terms of their planning policies. Below are listed the relevant policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Strategy – adopted 	Take into account for Duty to Cooperate.	SA should consider wider cross-boundary implications of a strategic nature. For the Borough Plan proposals the SA

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Allocations DPD – proposed date for adoption of 2016 • Development Management DPD - proposed date for adoption of early 2016 • Gypsy & Traveller DPD – proposed date for adoption of early 2016 • Proposals Map – proposed date for adoption of 2016 		should consider their SA implications for neighbouring authorities.
Rugby Borough Council Local Development Strategy, 2014	<p>RBCs Local Development Scheme sets out what stage they are at in terms of their planning policies.</p> <p>Below are listed the relevant policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Strategy – adopted 2011 • Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations – proposed adoption date of December 2017 • Rugby Borough Local Plan – proposed adoption date of July 2017 • Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule – proposed adoption date of April 2017 • Statement of Community Involvement – adoption date of June 2015 • Housing Needs – adopted • Sustainable Design and Construction – adopted • Planning Obligations - adopted 	Take into account for Duty to Cooperate.	SA should consider wider cross-boundary implications of a strategic nature. For the Borough Plan proposals the SA should consider their SA implications for neighbouring authorities.
Coventry City Council Local Development Strategy, 2012	<p>CCCs Local Development Scheme sets out what stage they are at in terms of their planning policies.</p> <p>Below are listed the relevant policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Community Involvement – adopted • Local Plan– proposed date of adoption December 2016 • City Centre Area Action Plan – proposed date of adoption December 2016 • Supported Housing Delivery DPD – proposed date of adoption December 2017 • Community Infrastructure Levy – proposed date of adoption August 2016 	Take into account for Duty to Cooperate.	SA should consider wider cross-boundary implications of a strategic nature. For the Borough Plan proposals the SA should consider their SA implications for neighbouring authorities.
Tame, Anker and Mease abstraction licensing strategy, Environment Agency, February 2013	<p>There are protected flows for the dilution of the Nuneaton (Hartshill) sewage treatment works.</p> <p>Water management strategies and licenses around Ensor's Pool should not result in degradation of its Special Area of Conservation qualities.</p> <p>Nuneaton is one of the locations of a Groundwater</p>	Sites allocated for development should take into consideration the effects of this strategy.	Flows need to be protected for the Hartshill sewage treatment works. Also, the water supply of Ensor's Pool needs to be protected. Additionally, the licensing of water accessed from the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer should not have a

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	<p>Management Unit for the Sherwood Sandstone, which is a principal aquifer. In Nuneaton water is available for licensing from the aquifer, and is open for further abstractions if there is no impact on other abstractors, the aquatic environment or river flows.</p>		<p>marked impact on the water system.</p>
<p>Humber River Basin Management Plan- River Anker flows to Humber, EA, 2009</p>	<p>This document sets out some aims specifically for local authorities, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the wide-scale usage of sustainable drainage schemes to reduce the risks of flooding and of impact on surface water quality at times of high rainfall • promote water efficiency in new development through regional strategies and the local plan. • ensure planning policies and spatial planning documents take into account the objectives of the Humber River Basin Management Plan, including Local Development Documents and Sustainable Community Strategies • action to reduce the physical impacts of urban development in artificial or heavily modified waters, to help water reach good ecological potential • implement surface water management plans, increasing resilience to surface water flooding and ensuring water quality is considered on a catchment basis • promote the use of sustainable drainage systems in new urban and rural development where appropriate, and retrofit in priority areas including highways where possible 	<p>The Borough plan should seek to mitigate against flooding in new development using systems such as SUDs, as well as considering impacts on water quality</p>	<p>SA should ensure natural and urban environments, as well as water quality, are protected from increased flooding as a result of new development</p>
<p>Severn River Basin Management Plan- River Sowe in Bedworth flows to Severn, EA, 2009</p>	<p>This management plan includes the following aims for Nuneaton and Bedworth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • include strong water efficiency policies in Local Plan • ensure planning policies and spatial planning documents take into account the objectives of the Severn River Basin Management Plan, including Local Development Documents and Sustainable Community Strategies • action to reduce the physical impacts of urban development in artificial or heavily modified waters, to help water reach good ecological potential • implement surface water management plans, increasing resilience to surface water flooding and ensuring water quality is considered on a catchment basis • implement surface water management plans, 	<p>The Borough plan should seek to mitigate against flooding in new development using systems such as SUDs, as well as considering impacts on water quality</p>	<p>SA should ensure natural and urban environments, as well as water quality, are protected from increased flooding as a result of new development</p>

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	<p>increasing resilience to surface water flooding and ensuring water quality is considered on a catchment basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the use of sustainable drainage systems in new urban and rural development where appropriate, and retrofit in priority areas including highways where possible • Ensure the need for appropriate Water Cycle Studies are included in local plan, particularly in growth or high risk areas 		
<p>Biodiversity Offsetting Pilots, Guidance for offset providers, DEFRA, March 2012</p>	<p>The Biodiversity Offsetting Pilot suggests some targets which may be relevant to the Borough Plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat expansion (creation) or restoration • Expansion (creation): establish priority habitat on land where it is not present and where no significant relicts of the habitat currently exist • Restoration: improve the condition of the existing habitat resource 	<p>The Borough Plan can consider the targets of the Biodiversity Offsetting Pilot for use in environmental policies</p>	<p>SA should consider implementing the aims of the Biodiversity Offsetting Pilot into the Borough Plan policies.</p>
<p>National Character Area Profile: Arden, Natural England, 2014</p>	<p>The Arden character area has various opportunities for improvement, which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and enhance the valuable woodlands, hedgerows, heathlands, distinctive field boundaries and enclosure patterns throughout the NCA, retaining the historic contrast between different areas while balancing the needs for timber, biomass production, climate regulation, biodiversity and recreation • Create new networks of woodlands, heathlands and green infrastructure, linking urban areas with the wider countryside to increase biodiversity, recreation and the potential for biomass and the regulation of climate. • Conserve and enhance Arden's strong geological, industrial, and cultural resource, to increase public access, enjoyment, recreation and to retain a sense of place and history • Enhance the value of Arden's aquatic features such as the meadows and standing water areas to increase resource protection, such as regulating soil erosion, soil quality and water quality 	<p>To maintain and improve the different characteristics of the Borough, create new green networks to link up with the wider countryside. Increase accessibility to green spaces and enhance local aquatic features</p>	<p>Ensure maintenance and improvement of greenspaces and aquatic features of the Borough</p>
<p>National Character Area Profile: Mease / Sence Lowlands, Natural England,</p>	<p>The Mease / Sence Lowlands character area has various opportunities for improvement, which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and appropriately manage this 	<p>To protect and manage the Borough's water based landscapes, manage and conserve woodland, protect</p>	<p>Ensure maintenance and improvement of greenspaces and aquatic features of the Borough</p>

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2013	<p>important network of natural and manmade rivers, stream, ponds, canals and other wetland habitats for its internationally important white-clawed crayfish and their contribution to sense of place, water and climate regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and conserve the woodland habitat of the landscape and plan to expand appropriately scaled woodland cover, to increase people's access and enjoyment and to secure opportunities to enhance biomass and biodiversity and manage the impact of climate change • Protect and appropriately manage the historic character, settlement pattern and features of this landscape, in particular its ancient woodlands, veteran trees, landscaped parklands and areas of archaeological interest, including ridge and furrow • Protect the overall strong rural, open and tranquil character of this well ordered lowland agricultural landscape; increase the opportunity to encourage sustainable food production; and enhance access to and enjoyment of the wider countryside for both residents and visitors 	<p>areas with historic character and maintain rural character of agricultural land</p>	
<p>Waste Core Strategy Adopted Local Plan, Warwickshire County Council, 2013</p>	<p>The key objectives from the Warwickshire's Waste Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable the provision of waste management infrastructure to meet an identified need and ensure that the county has equivalent self sufficiency in waste management, recognising that specialisation and economies of scale within the waste management industry will require cross boundary movements of waste. • To ensure that new waste developments are located in the most sustainable and accessible locations, proximate to waste arisings and use the most sustainable transport mode. • To protect human health and amenity from any adverse effects of waste management development. • To conserve and enhance the natural, built, 	<p>The Borough Plan should seek to provide sufficient waste facilities, locate new water developments appropriately, protect humans from proximity to hazardous waste, safeguard waste facilities from inappropriate development in close proximity and encourage high quality design of waste facilities</p>	<p>SA should ensure sufficient supply of waste facilities, and seek to locate new waste developments appropriately</p>

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>cultural and historic environment and avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects associated with the provision of waste management infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To safeguard suitably located and permanent existing waste management sites from non waste developments. To encourage high quality sustainable design of waste management facilities, to minimise and mitigate against the impact of waste activities on climate change, flooding and water quality. 		
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Level 2, NBBC, December 2010	<p>The key aims for the SFRA Level 2 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate storage or wetland areas upstream of Wem or Bar Pool Brooks Developments adjacent to the canal should consider the risk of a breach or failure, and should allow access for maintenance and repair in the form of a buffer Development downstream of Seeswood Pool should consider using areas of flooding from potential reservoir failure for public open space River corridors which include floodplains could be used to link up Green Infrastructure as well as providing storage for floods. Areas in the urban environment and upstream of critical surface water flood areas should also be included. 	<p>The implications of this assessment are to seek to maintain and enhance water storage areas from flooding, develop with regard to avoiding areas of potential flooding, and improve Green Infrastructure links whilst also provided flood relief features</p>	<p>Ensure optimisation of flood water storage areas, locate developments away from flood risk areas and improve Green Infrastructure links</p>
River Severn Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency, December 2009	<p>The relevant aims of this plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure floodplains are not inappropriately developed. Follow the sequential test from NPPF and consider land swapping opportunities. Encourage compatibility between urban open spaces and their ability to make space for rivers to expand as flood flows occur, such as playing fields. Develop strategies to create blue corridors by developing/redeveloping to link these flood-compatible spaces. Raise awareness of flooding among key partners, especially major operators of infrastructure, allowing them to be better prepared. Encourage them all to increase the resilience and resistance of vulnerable 	<p>The Plan should seek to prevent inappropriate development on floodplains, combine open space to provide flood relief, create blue corridors, and encourage major infrastructure providers to increase the resilience of vulnerable buildings and infrastructure.</p>	<p>Ensure the management of the environment to mitigate against flooding</p>

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	buildings, infrastructure and businesses.		
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency, December 2010	<p>The relevant aims of this plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the production and implementation of an integrated drainage strategy for urban areas, to reduce the incidence of surface water and foul water flooding by working with Severn Trent Water Ltd in flood risk management • Investigate opportunities for creating green corridors along watercourses through urban centres. Identify mechanisms for achieving this and its implementation • Investigate flood resilience for infrastructure such as roads 	Seek to enhance drainage systems, create green corridors and analyse the need for flood resilience in infrastructure.	Ensure the management of the environment to mitigate against flooding
Local			
Open Space Strategy 2011-2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011	The vision of this strategy is to maintain and enhance a network of high quality, accessible public open spaces that meet the needs and demands of our community.	Policies should encourage the protection and enhancement of green spaces and ensure they meet the needs of the community.	SA should consider the provision of open space.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Town Centres Study, Roger Tym and Partners, 2011	This report establishes the performance of the town centres; assesses what does and does not work well in Nuneaton and why; and identifies the assets and opportunities that can be capitalised upon to improve performance and capture latent demand. This analysis helps to inform the development of a 'vision' for the centre, and the objectives to deliver it.	<p>Policies should encourage the economic growth of the town centres.</p> <p>Policies should protect Town Centres from inappropriate development.</p>	SA needs to ensure any growth is sustainable.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Convenience Retail, Strategic Perspectives, 2011	This report assesses the attraction and performance of the convenience provision across the Borough, especially within main town centres of Nuneaton and Bedworth and the six district centres comprising: Bulkington, Chapel End, Horeston Grange, Kingswood Road, Queens Road and Attleborough.	Policies should encourage the economic growth of convenience to meet needs identified in study.	SA needs to ensure any growth is sustainable.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 1: Landscape Character Assessment, TEP, 2011	This study provides an assessment of the Borough's landscape outside of the urban areas. It classifies the landscape by examining the interactions between landform, geology, land use, vegetation pattern and human influence in these areas. Its findings help to inform landscape policies within the Borough Plan and other local development documents.	Policies should use the information to assess where the landscape character can be improved.	SA should include objectives of landscape protection and encourage sustainable development.
Nuneaton and	This study builds on the information gathered in volume	Policies should consider the	SA should reflect the need to

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Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 2: Policy Recommendations, TEP, 2011	1 of the Land Use Designations Study and assesses the merits of pursuing Area of Restraint and Countryside designations for the landscapes outside of the urban area.	recommendations in this study to guide where future development might be most appropriate.	protect sensitive landscapes.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 3: Site Analysis and Selection, TEP, 2011	This study builds on the information gathered in volumes 1 and 2 of the Land Use Designations Study and the Coventry Joint Green Belt Study. The study undertakes a detailed analysis of land parcels across the Borough. It highlights which parcels meet Green Belt criteria and which are most sensitive in landscape terms. It also identifies the likely constraints to any development in these parcels.	Policies should seek to protect the most sensitive parcels of land within the Borough.	SA should protect existing Green Belt land.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2013	The SHLAA assesses whether potential sites are suitable for housing development and whether the sites are available and achievable over different time periods. The SHLAA is a key element of the background evidence base for the Borough Plan. In particular, it gives information about the housing land supply to inform the calculation of the five year land supply of housing. It is important to note that a site identified in the SHLAA does not have an automatic right to be granted planning permission or be allocated for housing in the Borough Plan.	Policies need to identify suitable sites for residential development.	SA should ensure all development is sustainable and that it meets the housing needs of the Borough.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Employment Land Review, GVA Grimley, 2010	This report provides a baseline review of key social and economic indicators, summarises relevant planning and economic policies and strategies at the national, regional and local levels and gives commentary on the commercial property market in the Borough. The supply is compared with forecasts of employment land demand under a range of scenarios, and a gap analysis is undertaken identifying land up to 2026.	Policies need to identify suitable sites for employment land. Policies need to seek in investment in existing estates.	SA should ensure all development is sustainable and that it meets the economic growth needs of the Borough.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Biodiversity Value Map, Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan Partnership, 2010	This map identifies existing biodiversity areas and the opportunities to increase or improve biodiversity across Nuneaton and Bedworth.	Policies should aim to protect and enhance biodiversity where appropriate.	SA should reflect the need to protect the most important areas for biodiversity.
Nuneaton and	This strategy identifies current provision levels within	Policies should encourage the	SA should consider the

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Bedworth Playing Pitch Strategy 2010-2015, Jones Plus Limited, 2010	the Borough, enabling the Council to analyse existing usage and likely future levels of demand.	protection and enhancement of playing pitches and ensure they meet the needs of the community.	provision of playing pitches.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Green Infrastructure Plan, Land Use Consultants, 2009	This report establishes the policy context for green infrastructure and the baseline in terms of environmental and socio economic character. It also provides a GI deficiency analysis and strategic recommendations for the outline GI network, in addition to a framework for delivery and monitoring.	Policies should consider the recommendations and encourage the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and ensure it meets the needs of the community.	SA should consider the provision of green infrastructure.
Habitats Regulation Assessment, UE Associates, 2009	This report explains the process of screening for Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). It is the first stage of a screening process which will continue with the preparation of the Borough Plan document. The screening process helps to decide whether the Borough Plan requires full assessment under the Habitats Regulations for its effects on European statutory designated sites. The screening assessment advises whether the eight strategic options presented in the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Issues and Options Core Strategy would have a detrimental effect on Ensor's Pool.	Policies should ensure that development will not have a detrimental effect on Ensor's Pool.	SA should ensure that any development is a suitable distance from Ensor's Pool.
Nuneaton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2009	This report is an appraisal of the special architectural and historic interest of the Nuneaton Conservation Area. It outlines why the area has a special heritage value and puts forward the policies which will help to protect this area for future generations.	Policies should ensure the conservation areas are protected and that any development is sympathetic to the character of the area.	SA should include objectives that consider design and building materials for any development in these areas.
Bulkington Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2008	This report is an appraisal of the special architectural and historic interest of the Bulkington Conservation Area. It outlines why the area has a special heritage value and puts forward the policies which will help to protect this area for future generations.	Policies should ensure the conservation areas are protected and that any development is sympathetic to the character of the area.	SA should include objectives that consider design and building materials for any development in these areas.
Abbey Conservation Area Appraisal and Management	This report is an appraisal of the special architectural and historic interest of the Abbey Conservation Area. It outlines why the area has a special heritage value and	Policies should ensure the conservation areas are protected and that any	SA should include objectives that consider design and building materials for any

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2008	puts forward the policies which will help to protect this area for future generations.	development is sympathetic to the character of the area.	development in these areas.
River valley Assessment, ENTEC, 2007	This report builds on the information collected as part of the Landscape Character Assessment 2004. These are generally the river valleys that extend from the wider countryside and penetrate the urban area – Bar Pool, Wem and Anker. The assessment also includes the Galley Common/Kingswood river valley, which extends within the existing urban area but is currently undesignated in the Local Plan. The principal output of the project is the identification of areas of the “river valleys” which warrant long-term protection through appropriate designation and those which do not.	Policies should consider the recommendations of the areas to protect.	SA should reflect the need to protect important and sensitive landscapes.
Open Space Assessment, Jones Plus Limited, 2007	This report provides a comprehensive assessment of open space provision and outdoor recreational facilities within the Borough. It assesses the existing open space and sets out provision standards for various types of open spaces.	Policies should encourage the protection and enhancement of open spaces and ensure they meet the needs of the community.	SA should consider the provision of open space.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2006	<p>The Local Plan sets out land use policies and proposals for the Borough up to 2011. It is the material consideration for all planning applications in the Borough. For each of the sections the Local Plan has identified an overarching aim for each of the themes.</p> <p><u>Housing</u></p> <p>The Council aims to ensure everyone has the opportunity of a decent home. There is a target to provide 5600 dwellings to be built in the Borough up to 2011.</p> <p><u>Employment</u></p> <p>The Borough aims to attract a significant level of high technology business, as the Solihull/Coventry/Warwick crescent as a corridor for High Technology firms. There is a target of 132 hectares of employment land to be developed during the Plan period.</p> <p><u>Shopping</u></p> <p>The Nuneaton Town Centre has the capacity to support an additional 20,000 square metres of retail floor space, however Bedworth is unlikely to support further retail development.</p> <p><u>Recreation</u></p> <p>The Local Plan seeks to incorporate the aims of the</p>	Policies should build on existing policies and targets to achieve sustainable development.	The SA framework should reflect these issues.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>Council's Sport and Recreation to ensure the development of sport and related recreations as a whole within the Borough embodying the principle of development and equity. Hence the plan will seek to create and protect open spaces. Policies aim to encourage recreational facilities, local parks and open spaces to be easily accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p><u>Environment</u></p> <p>This section of the plan deals with protecting buildings in Conservation Area to protecting areas of countryside from development. The main aim is to achieve a high quality environment in which residents want to live, work and visit.</p> <p><u>Transport</u></p> <p>The Local Plan has policies which aim to support the implementation of the Local Transport Plan (LTP). The transport policies sit alongside the LTP.</p>		
<p>Shaping our future...., Sustainable Community Plan 2007 – 2021 for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007</p>	<p>The Community Plan is a strategic document which sets an overarching vision for the Borough through until 2021. It is an overarching document which takes on board issues concerning a variety of key stakeholders in the Borough, as agreed through The Local Strategic Partnership in Nuneaton and Bedworth.</p> <p>The community strategy has four main themes, each containing their own objectives.</p> <p>The first theme is creating a <i>stronger Borough</i>, by achieving these three objectives, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the wellbeing of communities by helping people work together; 2. Give everyone the opportunity of living in a decent, affordable home; 3. Provide and support opportunities within the Borough that help foster and support a learning culture across age groups <p>The second theme is to create a <i>safer Borough</i> through making it a safe place for everyone where the day to day quality of life is not marred by the fear of crime.</p> <p>The third theme is creating a <i>healthier Borough</i>, which aims to improve access to health care and improve the life expectancy within the Borough, through promoting healthier and active life styles.</p>	<p>Policies need to take into account the issues raised in the Community Plan.</p>	<p>The SA framework should reflect these issues.</p>

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>The fourth theme is creating a <i>sustainable Borough</i>, through three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environment – Have a high quality environment with increased biodiversity and a sustainable approach to waste and energy; 2. Travel and Accessibility – To improve the Borough’s transport infrastructure in order to provide easier access to key services and facilities; <p>Town centres and economic development – Create a supportive environment for businesses and develop a vibrant and varied economy that is reflected in our town centres and business areas</p>		
<p>Corporate Plan 2007 – 2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007</p>	<p>The Corporate Plan forms part of the Council’s Strategic Planning Framework, which demonstrates a hierarchy of long-term, medium term plans to help people understand how their work contributes to the achievement of the vision, aims and priorities of the Plan.</p> <p>The main objectives of the Corporate Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the quality of life and social justice for residents so it is much closer to that enjoyed by the rest of Warwickshire; • To work in partnership to reduce the level of crime and disorder so that the community is and feels safer; • To provide a pleasant environment for those living, working and visiting the Borough; • To provide quality services which represent value for money. 	<p>These aims should be incorporated into the Borough Plan to ensure that the Borough’s vision is achieved.</p>	<p>These aims should be incorporated into the SA process to ensure that the Borough’s vision is achieved.</p>
<p>Homelessness Strategy and Action Plan 2009 – 2012, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2009</p>	<p>The Council’s Housing Vision for the Borough is “To give everyone the opportunity of living in a decent, affordable home”. The Council’s Homelessness vision is to “tackle homelessness by providing comprehensive prevention services and access to appropriate housing and support for all” This strategy has a number of key actions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will investigate methods of addressing worklessness amongst homeless households • We will enable the increased provision of and access to affordable housing • We will establish a corporate affordable housing group 	<p>Policies should take account of the Boroughs affordable housing need.</p>	<p>SA should ensure that development is sustainable.</p>

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Housing Strategy 2010-2015, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2010	<p>The strategy sets out where the Borough is currently at in terms of the make up of the Housing stock in both the public and private sectors, where the Borough wants to be in the future to enable us the Council to meet the housing aspirations of residents and details the intentions for achieving those aims through a 'themed' approach to delivery. The six themes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Conditions • Energy Efficiency • Sustainable Neighbourhoods • Health Inequalities • Economic Wellbeing • Accessible Housing 	Policies should ensure that they make linkages to the 6 themes outlined in this strategy.	SA should make sure that development is sustainable.
Contaminated Land Strategy, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2010	<p>The strategy reflects the government's national objectives and seeks to address the issues at a local level. Within the framework, the key objectives of the Council's are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment. • To seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use. • To seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable. • To ensure compliance with and enforcement of Part IIA of The • Environmental Protection Act 1990 (inserted by Section 57 of the Environment Act 1995), and amended by the Water Act, 2003 s86 when enacted. • To ensure that where redevelopment of land takes place within the Borough, the planning process deals effectively with any land contamination so that the land is suitable for its intended use. • To address the liability issues associated with the Council's existing • and former land holdings and avoid any new liability associated with land transactions. • To be proportionate to the seriousness of any actual or potential risk. • To ensure that the most pressing and serious problems are located first by ensuring that 	Policies should encourage the submission of EIA to ensure that developers have mitigations in place to prevent further contamination of land and to ensure that there is minimal risk to public health for potential hazardous developments.	SA should ensure that environmental standards for land are satisfactory and that further contamination of land is avoided.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	resources are concentrated on investigating areas where the Council is most likely to identify contaminated land.		
Local Air Quality Management – Air Quality Action Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011	<p>The measures proposed in the Action Plan are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC to identify and bring forward traffic management improvements in Nuneaton town centre, particularly where they will benefit the two AQMAs. • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC to identify measures to reduce the impact of HGV movements within the area. • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC and Sustrans to deliver further improvements for pedestrians and cyclists within the area. • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC, public transport operators, DfT Rail and Network Rail to implement better integration of public transport in Nuneaton. • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC to increase uptake and implementation of School and Workplace Travel Plans. • N&BBC will continue to develop, implement and monitor its Travel Plan policy • N&BBC will include planning policies in its Borough Plan that seek to improve air quality and sustainable transport links and to secure travel plan agreements. • N&BBC will identify specific pieces of infrastructure, required to mitigate the impact of new development on the AQMA, to be included in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan of the Borough Plan. • N&BBC will encourage developers to take part in pre-application discussions to ensure air quality is considered when formulating a planning application. • NBBC will develop protocols to decide for planning applications, when air quality will be considered, what considerations will be required and what mitigation measures may be required. • N&BBC will continue to work with WCC and 	Policies should ensure they reflect the actions set out in the plan.	SA should ensure there are no detrimental effects on the Air Quality Management Zones.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>other partners to deliver improvements in emissions standards, where practicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N&BBC will make details of the Action Plan measures and annual progress reports available on its Website to ensure accessibility to the consultation and implementation process. • N&BBC will continue to work in partnership with WCC and the Warwickshire • district authorities on air quality and travel awareness campaigns to raise the profile of air quality in the Borough and County-wide. • N&BBC will continue the commitment to undertake local air quality monitoring within the Borough to ensure a high standard of data is achieved to assess against air quality objectives. • N&BBC will continue to proactively enforce industrial control and nuisance legislation to minimise pollutant emissions from these sources in the Borough. • N&BBC will continue to work together with Act on Energy (formerly Warwickshire Energy Efficiency Advice Centre) and other partners to promote and implement energy efficiency measures in the Borough. 		
Local Air Quality Management – Updating and Screening Assessment, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2012	<p>This document was produced because there is a statutory duty on local authorities to review and assess the air quality within their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the document, air quality objectives are set out from national regulations to show which pollutants should not exceed certain exceedances within any one year. 	Policies should ensure new developments comply with the Local Air Quality Management objectives	SA should ensure there are no detrimental effects on the Air Quality Management Zones.
Priority Species and Habitats for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Warwickshire County Council, 2005	<p>The priority species for the Borough are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bats • Great Crested Newt • Song Thrush • Water Vole • White clawed crayfish <p>The priority habitats for the Borough are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland Neutral Grassland • Hedgerows • Woodlands 	Policies should promote the protection of priority species and habitats within NBBC.	SA should seek to protect important and sensitive habitats and species.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Built Environment • Parks and Public Open Spaces • Gardens • Disused Industrial and Railway Land • Quarries and Gravel Pits • Rivers and Streams 		
Allotment strategy 2012 – 2022, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council	<p>There is a relevant aim within the allotment strategy to identify if and where there is a need for new allotment sites.</p> <p>Other actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate possible solutions to any unmet demand and promote the provision of new allotment sites where they are needed • Support the improvements of existing allotment sites to enable more people to share the benefits of allotments <p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase levels of consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables across the community, with special emphasis in Super Output Areas (SOAs) • Contribute to raising physical activity levels especially among older people • Provide opportunities for social interaction and community integration • Contribute to environmental improvements and use of sustainable growing • Improve health of the community 	Policies should look to retain existing allotment spaces, and if necessary, look for new land to provide allotments	SA should seek to protect greenspaces, including allotments
Site Improvement Plan, Ensor's Pool, Natural England, 2014	<p>There are two actions to carry out through as a result of this document, these being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further investigate the cause of the apparent collapse of the white-clawed crayfish population • Consider potential actions in response to the investigation 	Have regard for Ensor's Pool, and the protections necessary to maintain the location	Ensure protection of Ensor's Pool SAC
Shadow Habitat Regulations Assessment: Borough Plan Submission, Mott MacDonald, 2015	It is recommended that once a hydrological investigation is completed that the appropriate assessment stage is undertaken. It is recommended that appropriate hydrological mitigation is explored and adopted as part of the Local Plan policies as part of this stage of the HRA.	Consider adopting policies within the Local Plan to explore appropriate hydrological mitigation.	Ensure that hydrological investigations are carried out to assess the impacts on Ensor's Pool.
Updated Assessment of Housing Need: Coventry – Warwickshire HMA,	The assessment of the Coventry – Warwickshire HMA sets out a target of 10,040 houses for the Borough to deliver for the period 2011 – 2031.	Seek to accommodate the 10,040 dwellings figure for the period 2011 – 2031.	Assess what effects the provision of 10,040 dwellings would have on the economy, environment and society.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
GL Hearn, 2015			
Strategic Transport Assessment: Modelling Report, 2015	The objectives of this document are to assess the impact of the Borough Plan on transport within the Borough, and to propose mitigation measures to combat any negative effects.	Have regard to the proposed mitigation measures within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which will support the Borough Plan.	Ensure mitigation measures necessary within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan are balanced against effects on the environment and society.
Joint Green Belt Study, LUC, 2015	The recommendations from this study recommend the parcels of Green Belt that can be considered for removal from the Green Belt to facilitate development.	Consider the assessments on all parcels of Green Belt, and take these into consideration when suggesting removal from the Green Belt.	Assess the effects any removals from the Green Belt would have on the environment.
Coventry & Warwickshire Strategic Employment Land Study, Atkins, 2014	This document sets out the anticipated employment land need across the sub-region, split up into each relevant authority.	Have regard to the recommendations within the report.	Ensure the recommendations are balanced against environmental and social needs.
Employment Land Review 2014, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2014	<p>The report identified a series of recommendations, the most pertinent of which are set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to ensure the Borough adequately accommodates the aspirations for manufacturing and distribution needs to be measured against the risk of path dependency. Therefore any policy development needs to flexibly take forward these aspirations without completely restricting growth in B8. • In taking forward the strategic sites the Council will need to engage with the LEP and other strategic bodies. This will help to deliver the wider aspirations of the LEP area and potentially help secure the right investment in the strategic employment sites. • Development of an Economic Development Strategy is required to ensure aspirations are achieved such as improving the existing employment estates, attracting new businesses etc. • Further work associated with out commuting is required • Monitor the effects of churn to analyse whether this has properly been factored into the overall growth assumptions for the area. • This assessment, including a review of land requirements should be updated within the next 5 years. • Work with developers and landowners to develop a trajectory of employment land development. This could help with the phasing of strategic employment 	Implement where possible the recommendations from the Employment Land Review	Assess the effect that the review will have on the Borough.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites listed in Table 22 should be protected through the Borough Plan and sites in Table 23 should be removed from the employment portfolio. • The following sites should be taken forward in the Borough Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o ECO 2 o ECO 3 o Phoenix Way off A444 (depending upon agreed level of growth, however as a minimum this land should be safeguarded) • Work should be undertaken with site owners to bring forward the sites with existing planning permissions that have made little progress i.e. stalled sites. • All the site being progressed should be assessed further in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Risk assessments o Viability appraisal 		
Health Impact Assessment – Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2014	<p>The following recommendations are set out at the end of the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the commentary on each draft policy set out in Section 6 is reviewed with the aim of taking further opportunities to enhance the potential health benefits that could be achieved through the Plan. • It is recommended that new housing is provided in line with the evidence base presented in Section 7.2. • It is recommended that the boundaries between residential areas or green/open spaces and areas designated for intensive employment use are protected with appropriate buffer zones, e.g. of light industry appropriate in a residential area (B1 use class) or green infrastructure. An example of one option is presented in Section 7.3. • It is recommended that the Plan prioritise active travel as set out in Section 7.4. • It is recommended that planning obligations are used to support child obesity goals as set out in Section 7.5. • It is recommended that a new policy is included to control the proliferation of hot food takeaways (and possibility other unhealthy food outlets) as discussed in Section 7.6. • It is recommended that clear guidelines setting out when developers should undertake HIAs should be included in the Plan. Some options are set out in Section 7.7. 	Ensure the recommendations set out in the Health Impact Assessment are followed.	Consider the recommendations of the assessment in relation to its social benefits
A Historic Environment Assessment of	The objective of the assessment is to identify sites with potential for development up to at least 2028, taking into consideration the significance of heritage assets, and the contribution they make to the environment.	Take into consideration the assessments of each the sites reviewed when selecting	Consider the effects of development in light of the significance of heritage assets

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Potential Development Areas within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough		development areas	within the Borough.
Retail and Leisure Study Update 2014, Strategic Perspectives, 2014	This study highlights the anticipated need for new retail and leisure floor space within the Borough as a whole, Nuneaton Town Centre and Bedworth Town Centre.	Take into account the projected need for new retail and leisure space	Assess the potential increase in retail and leisure space effects on the Borough.
Town Centre Office Requirements, DTZ, 2013	The report recommends a town centre requirement figure in the region of 15,000 sq m over the plan period, with approximately 13,000 – 14,000 sq m to be located in Nuneaton, with 1,000 – 2,000 sq m in Bedworth.	Consider the finding of the report in relation to office space, and reflect this in the Plan accordingly	Consider the impact of any new office space allocations on the Borough.
Explanation of Landscape Recommendations for the Land in the vicinity of Callendar Farm, Nuneaton, TEP, 2015	The report recommends that a complete loss of open farmland between the edge of Nuneaton and the A5, including the loss of Callendar farmstead's connection with the wider agricultural landscape would have a particular adverse effect on local landscape character and would not improve settlement setting.	Have regard to the report's finding when allocating strategic sites	Assess the effect of any potential development on this piece of land.
Analysis of Pegasus' Landscape Justification Note and Indicative Development Framework for development proposals in the vicinity of Callendar Farm, Nuneaton, TEP, 2015	The recommendation of this analysis is that TEP consider that there is scope to extend built development further north toward the A5 in the eastern part of the Callendar Farm study area, but in order to minimise adverse effects on local landscape character and as part of an overall improvement to settlement setting, some open farmland west of the 'A5 Aquatics' should be retained. In addition, the principal open space serving the proposed development should be located to the north-east and north-west of Callendar farmstead so that its association with the wider agricultural landscape can be retained and it can continue to contribute to settlement setting.	Take into consideration the recommendations of TEP in this report	Consider the effects of these proposals on the environment.
The Warwickshire Local Investment Plan, HCA, NWBC, NBBC, SoADC, RBC, WDC, WCC, 2011	<p>The thematic priorities of the Local Investment Plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet affordable housing growth needs • Address rural housing growth and affordability • Meet housing needs of vulnerable groups • Improve existing housing stock 	Have regard to the priorities of the Local Investment Plan.	Consider the effects of the priorities on the economy, environment and society.
Employment Land Use Study, CWLEP, 2015	This document recommends the employment use demands for the area, as well as identifying available sites to fulfil this demand.	Consider the recommendations on both uses and available sites for development.	Take into account the effects the designation any potential sites could have on the environment and society.

APPENDIX B
Baseline Data Tables

1) Economic Factors

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																								
<p>Employment and unemployment (April 2015 – March 2016)</p> <p>(Ref. A/1)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Nuneaton & Bedworth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Economically active:</td> <td>69.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In employment:</td> <td>66.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employees:</td> <td>58.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Self Employed:</td> <td>8.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployed:</td> <td>5.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Nuneaton & Bedworth		Economically active:	69.7	In employment:	66.9	Employees:	58.7	Self Employed:	8.3	Unemployed:	5.5	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>Great Britain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>74.8</td> <td>77.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70.4</td> <td>73.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>61.3</td> <td>63.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.8</td> <td>10.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.7</td> <td>5.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	West Midlands	Great Britain	74.8	77.8	70.4	73.7	61.3	63.2	8.8	10.2	5.7	5.1		<p>Employment and unemployment (April 2015 – March 2016) from www.nomisweb.co.uk</p>	<p>The proportion of people who are economically active is lower than the regional and national average, hence there are a lower proportion of people in employment.</p> <p>Majority of the Borough's population who are economically active are employees. % Self employed is smaller than regional averages.</p>																																
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets			Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	2015	£488.7	£529.6	£492.5			
	Change 2002 - 2015	£123.6	£136.7	£126.5			

ONS Business Demography 2008 - 2010 (www.nomisweb.co.uk)
2010 – 2012 (www.nomis.co.uk and www.ons.gov.uk)
2013-2014 (www.ons.gov.uk)

(Ref. A/4)

Business demography gives a more representative measure of businesses including non VAT registered firms.

There are three aspects :

Active Enterprises
Business Births
Business Deaths

Stock - Nos. of Active Enterprises								Stock Change	% Stock Change
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008 - 2014	2008 - 2014
GREAT BRITAIN	2,265,740	2,282,200	2,241,375	2,285,225	2,316,705	2,392,965	2,495,650	229,910	9.21%
Warwickshire County	25,040	25,035	24,360	24,500	24,425	24,995	26,055	1,015	3.90%
North Warwickshire	2,740	2,800	2,695	2,710	2,655	2,695	2,760	20	0.72%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	3,520	3,490	3,340	3,335	3,440	3,555	3,720	200	5.38%
Rugby	3,995	3,960	3,865	3,965	4,005	4,195	4,435	440	9.92%
Stratford-on-Avon	7,600	7,625	7,415	7,435	7,335	7,340	7,575	-25	-0.33%
Warwick	7,185	7,160	7,045	7,055	6,990	7,210	7,565	380	5.02%
Coventry	8,760	8,630	8,495	8,665	8,770	9,235	9,085	325	3.58%
Coventry & Warwickshire LEP	33,800	33,665	32,855	33,165	33,195	34,230	35,140	1,340	3.81%

Nuneaton & Bedworth has a stock of 3,555 active enterprises. These are defined as businesses that had either turnover or employment at any time during the reference period. Between 2008 – 2014, there was an increase of 200 active businesses (+5.38%).

Business Deaths
2008 – 2014

Deaths								Average Yearly Deaths
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008 - 2014
GREAT BRITAIN	218,380	271,770	292,005	224760	249570	232,645	241,230	247,194
Warwickshire County	2,200	2,940	3,065	2445	2530	2,175	2,355	2,530
North Warwickshire	220	345	325	255	245	225	250	266
Nuneaton and Bedworth	335	455	480	310	370	340	370	380
Rugby	355	485	450	400	400	355	405	407
Stratford-on-Avon	670	810	870	730	785	620	650	734
Warwick	620	845	940	750	730	635	680	742
Coventry	955	1,095	1,295	990	1005	1,000	1,020	1051
Coventry & Warwickshire LEP	3,155	4,035	4,360	3,435	3,535	3,175	3,375	3,581

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

Business Births 2008 – 2014	Births	Average Yearly Births							Nuneaton & Bedworth had an extra 403 enterprises setting up on average between 2008 & 2014, with business births ranging from 510 to 310 per annum. The numbers of businesses created has increased somewhat from 395 per year in 2012 to 510 per year in 2013, that is 115 extra firms being created per year in 2013 than in 2012.	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		2004 - 2012
	GREAT BRITAIN	261,790	232,085	230,555	257,625	265,630	341,630	345,780	309,311	
	Warwickshire County	2,690	2,195	2,330	2525	2520	3,280	3,385	2,704	
	North Warwickshire	255	275	250	270	245	320	320	276	
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	395	335	310	375	395	510	505	403	
	Rugby	505	310	415	440	440	605	605	474	
	Stratford-on-Avon	735	650	630	690	660	845	870	725	
	Warwick	800	625	725	750	780	1,000	1,085	824	
	Coventry	1,160	855	965	1125	1090	1,490	1,615	1,338	
	Coventry & Warwickshire LEP	3,850	3,050	3,295	3,650	3,610	4,770	5,000	3,889	

Employee jobs
(2014)

Source :
Business Register
and Employment
Survey (BRES)
from NOMIS

(Ref. A/5)

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

The Borough has fewer people in full-time in employment than both the West Midlands and Great Britain, however its levels of part-time employment are higher than the aforementioned areas.

Of particular note from the statistics are that there is a higher percentage of people employed in the manufacturing sector in both the Borough and the West Midlands than Great Britain. This is also true of the 'wholesale and retail, including motor trades' sector.

In terms of notable sectors with lower percentages of people in their sectors, 'financial and other business services' stands out, having 8% lower representation when compared to Great Britain.

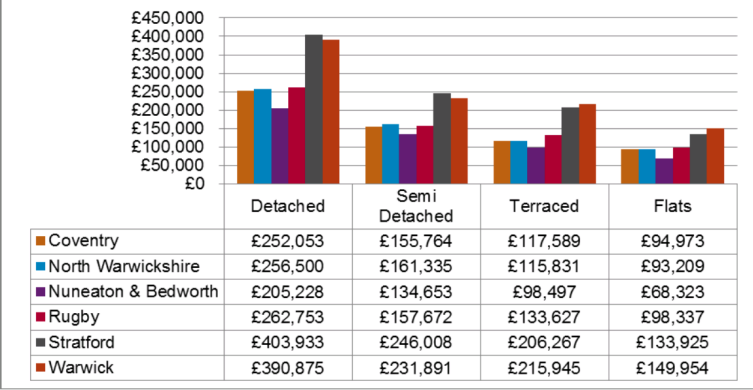
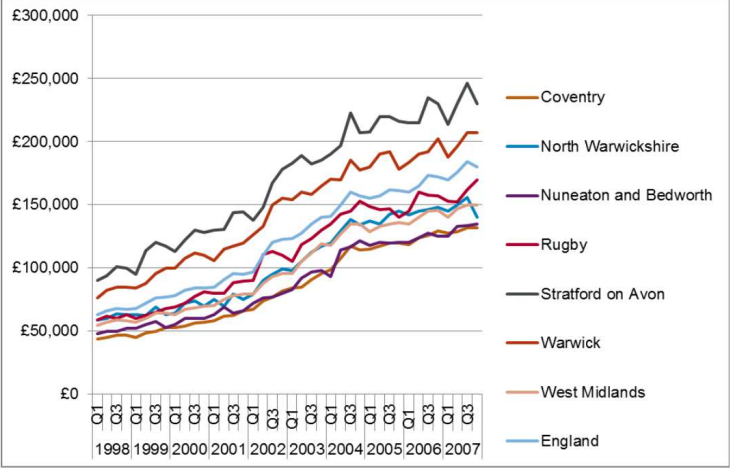
Civil service jobs
as a proportion of
employee jobs
(2015)

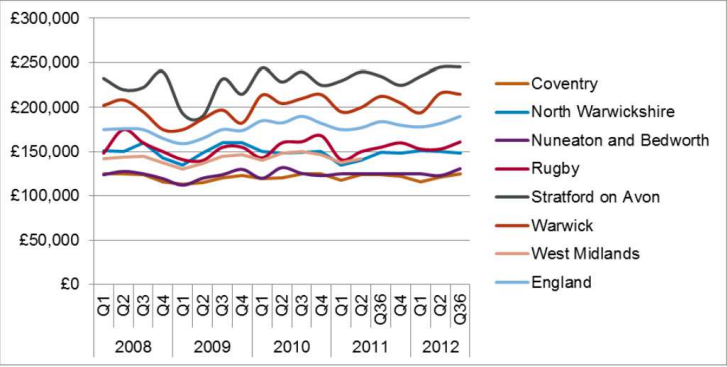
Source: NOMIS

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

2) Social Factors







Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																				
Household Numbers November 2013 (Ref. B/1)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>England</th> <th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2,358,300</td> <td>22,814,000</td> <td>53,860</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	West Midlands	England	Nuneaton & Bedworth	2,358,300	22,814,000	53,860			Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment, November 2013																															
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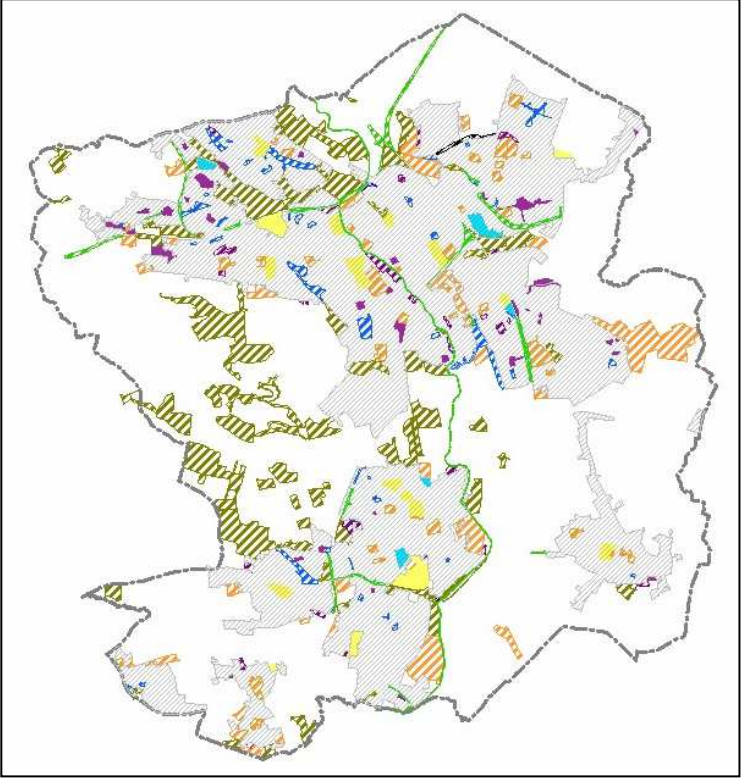
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																			
<p>House Prices 2012-2013 (Ref. B/3a)</p>	<p>Figure 16: Average House Prices by Type (October 2012 – March 2013)</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="459 523 1160 678"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Detached</th> <th>Semi Detached</th> <th>Terraced</th> <th>Flats</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Coventry</td> <td>£252,053</td> <td>£155,764</td> <td>£117,589</td> <td>£94,973</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Warwickshire</td> <td>£256,500</td> <td>£161,335</td> <td>£115,831</td> <td>£93,209</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td> <td>£205,228</td> <td>£134,653</td> <td>£98,497</td> <td>£68,323</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rugby</td> <td>£262,753</td> <td>£157,672</td> <td>£133,627</td> <td>£98,337</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stratford</td> <td>£403,933</td> <td>£246,008</td> <td>£206,267</td> <td>£133,925</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwick</td> <td>£390,875</td> <td>£231,891</td> <td>£215,945</td> <td>£149,954</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: HM Land Registry</p>		Detached	Semi Detached	Terraced	Flats	Coventry	£252,053	£155,764	£117,589	£94,973	North Warwickshire	£256,500	£161,335	£115,831	£93,209	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£205,228	£134,653	£98,497	£68,323	Rugby	£262,753	£157,672	£133,627	£98,337	Stratford	£403,933	£246,008	£206,267	£133,925	Warwick	£390,875	£231,891	£215,945	£149,954			<p>Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2013)</p>	<p>In relation to the other local authorities in Warwickshire, Nuneaton and Bedworth has the cheapest house prices in all property types, and on average between all property types as well.</p>
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<p>Median House Price Trends (Ref. B/3b)</p>	<p>Figure 14: Median House Price Trends, 1998 – 2007</p>  <p>Source: HM Land Registry / CLG</p>		<p>Between 1998 and 2007, Nuneaton and Bedworth's average house price went up between 170-180%. In the West Midlands the figure was 175%, whilst for England it was 186%.</p> <p>Since 2007 house prices have increased in Nuneaton and Bedworth, however at a significantly slower rate of 5.4%</p>	<p>Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2013)</p>																																				

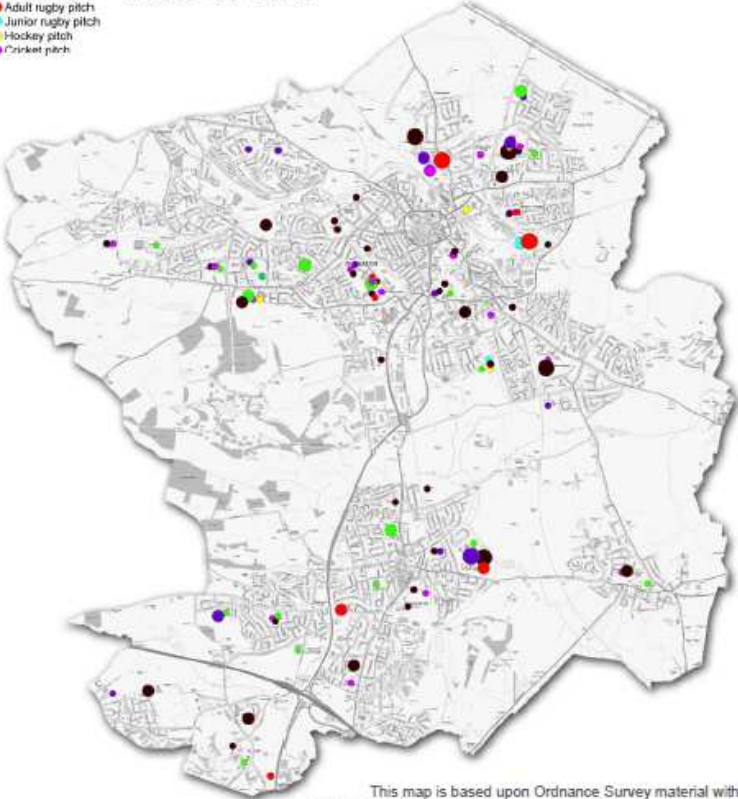
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	<p data-bbox="443 212 880 231">Figure 15: Median House Price Trends 2008 – 2012 (Q3)</p>  <p data-bbox="443 635 651 654">Source: HM Land Registry¹³</p>				

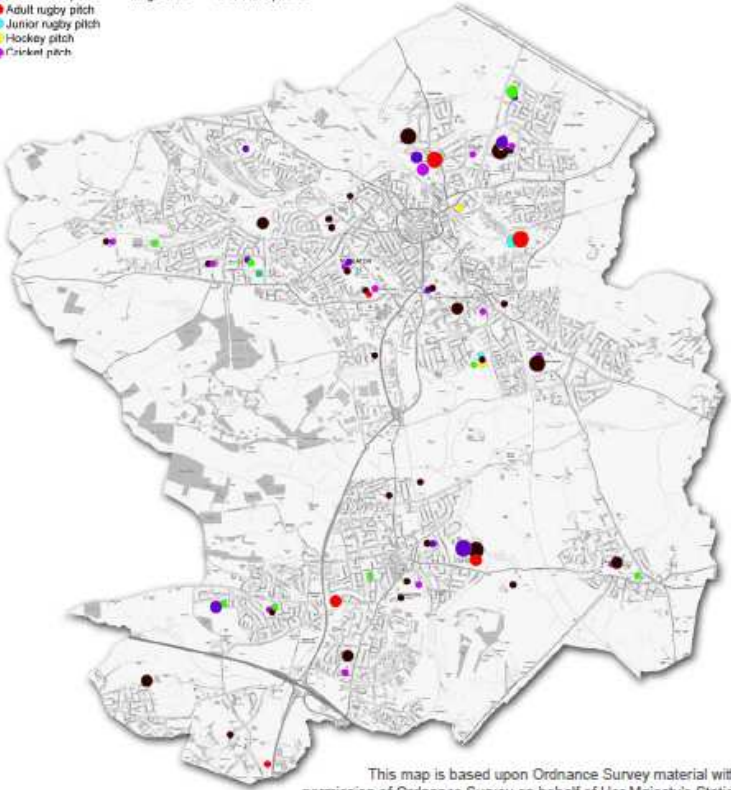
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<p>Owner Occupancy (2011) (Ref. B/4)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Nuneaton and Bedworth</th> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Owns outright:</td> <td>33.29</td> <td>32.28</td> <td>30.57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owns with mortgage/loan:</td> <td>38.08</td> <td>32.60</td> <td>32.77</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shared ownership:</td> <td>0.51</td> <td>0.66</td> <td>0.79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rented from Council:</td> <td>10.97</td> <td>10.89</td> <td>9.43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other social rented:</td> <td>3.51</td> <td>8.08</td> <td>8.27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rented from private landlord:</td> <td>11.46</td> <td>12.81</td> <td>15.42</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	England	Owns outright:	33.29	32.28	30.57	Owns with mortgage/loan:	38.08	32.60	32.77	Shared ownership:	0.51	0.66	0.79	Rented from Council:	10.97	10.89	9.43	Other social rented:	3.51	8.08	8.27	Rented from private landlord:	11.46	12.81	15.42		<p>Approximately 38% of the population in Nuneaton and Bedworth own their property with a mortgage/ loan, which is significantly higher than the West Midlands and England's average.</p>	<p>www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (Census data).</p>	
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Crime Rates 2013-2014 (Rates are 1000 population) (Ref. B/8)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Borough/District</th> <th>All recorded crime</th> <th>Violence against the person</th> <th>Domestic burglary</th> <th>Burglary other</th> <th>Vehicle crime</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North Warwickshire</td> <td>48.93</td> <td>6.37</td> <td>8.56</td> <td>6.91</td> <td>8.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td> <td>68.93</td> <td>10.40</td> <td>11.06</td> <td>4.66</td> <td>10.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rugby</td> <td>49.16</td> <td>7.28</td> <td>7.45</td> <td>4.49</td> <td>7.26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stratford-on-Avon</td> <td>42.10</td> <td>5.39</td> <td>5.33</td> <td>3.84</td> <td>6.63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwick</td> <td>47.35</td> <td>7.76</td> <td>6.85</td> <td>3.33</td> <td>5.97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwickshire</td> <td>51.66</td> <td>7.60</td> <td>7.77</td> <td>4.37</td> <td>7.58</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Borough/District	All recorded crime	Violence against the person	Domestic burglary	Burglary other	Vehicle crime	North Warwickshire	48.93	6.37	8.56	6.91	8.13	Nuneaton and Bedworth	68.93	10.40	11.06	4.66	10.25	Rugby	49.16	7.28	7.45	4.49	7.26	Stratford-on-Avon	42.10	5.39	5.33	3.84	6.63	Warwick	47.35	7.76	6.85	3.33	5.97	Warwickshire	51.66	7.60	7.77	4.37	7.58			www.warwickshireobservatory.org.uk Quality of Life Report	NBBC crime rates are higher than the County average.
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Fear of crime 2007, 2009/2010 and 2013 (Ref. B/9)	<p>% of respondents either 'very worried' or 'fairly worried about:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2009/2010</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Having their home broken into and something stolen:</td> <td>70</td> <td>59.3</td> <td>61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Being physically attacked by strangers:</td> <td>58</td> <td>49.5</td> <td>34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Nuneaton & Bedworth	2007	2009/2010	2013	Having their home broken into and something stolen:	70	59.3	61	Being physically attacked by strangers:	58	49.5	34	<p>% of respondents either 'very worried' or 'fairly worried about:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Warwickshire</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2009/2010</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Having their home broken into and something stolen:</td> <td>68</td> <td>50.8</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Being physically attacked by strangers:</td> <td>48</td> <td>38.1</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Having their car stolen:</td> <td>53</td> <td>39.9</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Warwickshire	2007	2009/2010	2013	Having their home broken into and something stolen:	68	50.8	48	Being physically attacked by strangers:	48	38.1	25	Having their car stolen:	53	39.9	36		www.warwickshire.gov.uk	There is a higher perception of crime in Nuneaton and Bedworth than there is at County level. Perceived anxiety about crime has fallen, although bad perceptions about crime often lag behind actual crime statistics. 2013 data not yet published.														
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Having their home broken into and something stolen:	68	50.8	48																																												
Being physically attacked by strangers:	48	38.1	25																																												
Having their car stolen:	53	39.9	36																																												

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																	
	Having their car stolen: 61 51.5 49																																																					
Education 2004, 2012 and 2015 (%) (Ref. B/10)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="3">Nuneaton & Bedworth</th> <th colspan="3">Great Britain</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2004</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No qualification:</td> <td>18.7</td> <td>18.7</td> <td>13.9</td> <td>15.1</td> <td>9.7</td> <td>8.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attained NVQ 1+:</td> <td>73.6</td> <td>76.4</td> <td>78.8</td> <td>76.5</td> <td>84.0</td> <td>84.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attained NVQ 2+:</td> <td>57.9</td> <td>63.1</td> <td>62.4</td> <td>62.1</td> <td>71.8</td> <td>73.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attained NVQ 3+:</td> <td>38.7</td> <td>45.6</td> <td>45.3</td> <td>46.8</td> <td>55.1</td> <td>57.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attained NVQ 4/5+:</td> <td>18.5</td> <td>24.8</td> <td>28.6</td> <td>26.1</td> <td>34.4</td> <td>37.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Nuneaton & Bedworth			Great Britain				2004	2012	2015	2004	2012	2015	No qualification:	18.7	18.7	13.9	15.1	9.7	8.6	Attained NVQ 1+:	73.6	76.4	78.8	76.5	84.0	84.9	Attained NVQ 2+:	57.9	63.1	62.4	62.1	71.8	73.6	Attained NVQ 3+:	38.7	45.6	45.3	46.8	55.1	57.4	Attained NVQ 4/5+:	18.5	24.8	28.6	26.1	34.4	37.1			Data extracted from NOMIS	<p>Qualifications are crucial in terms of well-being & economic growth.</p> <p>At Borough, county & national level educational attainment has improved but NBBC lags behind nationally.</p> <p>The Borough has a higher % with no qualifications and lower numbers at NVQ4 & above.</p>
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	2004	2012	2015	2004	2012	2015																																																
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% of the authority's building open to public, which is also accessible to disabled people (Ref. B/11)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>05/06</th> <th>06/07</th> <th>09/10</th> <th>10/11</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>58</td> <td>72.73</td> <td>95</td> <td>95</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	05/06	06/07	09/10	10/11	58	72.73	95	95		There has been a significant increase in the number of buildings that are open to the public which is also accessible to disabled people.	NBBC – TENS Website	New asset database yet to be added to TENS site with current info																																									
05/06	06/07	09/10	10/11																																																			
58	72.73	95	95																																																			
Open Space Provision (Ref. B/12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Outdoor sports facilities  Natural and semi-natural greenspace  Amenity greenspace  Parks and gardens  Provision for children & young people  Cemeteries 			Open Space Provision January 2007																																																		

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps												
	<p> Allotments Green corridors Urban Areas </p> 																
No. of visits of museum (per 1,000 population) (Ref. B/16)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;"></th> <th style="width: 25%;">10/11</th> <th style="width: 25%;">11/12</th> <th style="width: 25%;">13/14</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Actual</td> <td>:649</td> <td>Actual :713</td> <td>Actual :652</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>:654</td> <td>Target: 672</td> <td>Target: :637</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		10/11	11/12	13/14	Actual	:649	Actual :713	Actual :652	Target	:654	Target: 672	Target: :637		In past few years staffing & closure of facilities have impacted on the service, for current year figures include social media use, objects loaned outside museums and museum team members	NBBC – TENS Website	No comparable data.
	10/11	11/12	13/14														
Actual	:649	Actual :713	Actual :652														
Target	:654	Target: 672	Target: :637														

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps														
	2012/2013 badly affected by poor weather 255 to date		delivering sessions.																
No. of pupils visiting museums & galleries in school groups (Ref. B/17)	<table border="1" data-bbox="409 280 1124 360"> <thead> <tr> <th>05/06</th> <th>06/07</th> <th>09/10</th> <th>10/11</th> <th>11/12</th> <th>12/13</th> <th>13/14</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>994</td> <td>1146</td> <td>1253</td> <td>1177</td> <td>1319</td> <td>866</td> <td>1263</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	05/06	06/07	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	994	1146	1253	1177	1319	866	1263		The number of pupils visiting museums has increased from year 05/06.	NBBC – TENS Website	
05/06	06/07	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14													
994	1146	1253	1177	1319	866	1263													
Playing pitch provision (all) (Ref. B/18)	<div data-bbox="409 459 745 568"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adult football pitch ● Junior football pitch ● Mini soccer pitch ● Adult rugby pitch ● Junior rugby pitch ● Hockey pitch ● Cricket pitch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small circle = 1 pitch Medium circle = 2 pitches Large circle = 3 or more pitches </div>  <p data-bbox="734 1294 1193 1382">This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. 100018416 (2010)</p>			Infrastructure Delivery Plan – Submission (2015)															

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps				
Playing pitch provision (secured) (Ref. B/19)	<div data-bbox="421 229 750 331"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adult football pitch ● Junior football pitch ● Mini soccer pitch ● Adult rugby pitch ● Junior rugby pitch ● Hockey pitch ● Cricket pitch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small circle = 1 pitch Medium circle = 2 pitches Large circle = 3 or more pitches </div>  <p data-bbox="734 1042 1205 1129">This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. 100018416 (2010)</p>			Infrastructure Delivery Plan – Submission (2015)					
Teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 population (Ref. B/20)	<table border="1" data-bbox="409 1187 1202 1241"> <tr> <td data-bbox="409 1187 808 1214">Nuneaton & Bedworth (2009 – 2011)</td> <td data-bbox="808 1187 1202 1214">National (2012)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="409 1214 808 1241">48.8</td> <td data-bbox="808 1214 1202 1241">27.4</td> </tr> </table>	Nuneaton & Bedworth (2009 – 2011)	National (2012)	48.8	27.4			Warwickshire's teenage pregnancy update – Public Health Warwickshire – Warwickshire County Council	
Nuneaton & Bedworth (2009 – 2011)	National (2012)								
48.8	27.4								

3) Water

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																								
Chemical Water Quality (Ref. C/1)	<p><i>Figure 4.18: Chemical water quality, percentage of water network graded 'good', 2001-2006</i></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data for Figure 4.18</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North Warks</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> <td>18</td> <td>14</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td> <td>24</td> <td>38</td> <td>12</td> <td>26</td> <td>26</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rugby</td> <td>58</td> <td>58</td> <td>53</td> <td>46</td> <td>61</td> <td>53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stratford-on-Avon</td> <td>72</td> <td>65</td> <td>48</td> <td>48</td> <td>63</td> <td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwick</td> <td>66</td> <td>72</td> <td>51</td> <td>59</td> <td>68</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwickshire</td> <td>60</td> <td>59</td> <td>45</td> <td>43</td> <td>49</td> <td>53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>66</td> <td>66</td> <td>62</td> <td>62</td> <td>64</td> <td>66</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: DEFRA, e-Digest of Environmental Statistics.</p>	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	North Warks	32	32	18	14	20	20	Nuneaton & Bedworth	24	38	12	26	26	25	Rugby	58	58	53	46	61	53	Stratford-on-Avon	72	65	48	48	63	63	Warwick	66	72	51	59	68	67	Warwickshire	60	59	45	43	49	53	England	66	66	62	62	64	66		<p>There has been a gradual improvement in chemical water quality nationally but this has not been reflected in Nuneaton.</p>	<p>www.warwickshire.gov.uk Source: DEFRA</p>	<p>However the water quality is still lower than the county's and England's national average.</p>
Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006																																																							
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																								
<p>Biological Water Quality (Ref. C/2)</p>	<p><i>Figure 4.19: Biological water quality, percentage of water network graded 'good', 2001-2006</i></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate data from Figure 4.19</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North Warks</td> <td>30</td> <td>25</td> <td>28</td> <td>32</td> <td>35</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>15</td> <td>16</td> <td>17</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rugby</td> <td>35</td> <td>23</td> <td>18</td> <td>27</td> <td>40</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stratford-on-Avon</td> <td>68</td> <td>70</td> <td>60</td> <td>59</td> <td>53</td> <td>72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwick</td> <td>47</td> <td>39</td> <td>36</td> <td>48</td> <td>50</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwickshire</td> <td>49</td> <td>46</td> <td>41</td> <td>45</td> <td>48</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>67</td> <td>68</td> <td>69</td> <td>70</td> <td>71</td> <td>71</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: DEFRA, e-Digest of Environmental Statistics.</p>	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	North Warks	30	25	28	32	35	34	Nuneaton & Bedworth	5	6	15	16	17	16	Rugby	35	23	18	27	40	44	Stratford-on-Avon	68	70	60	59	53	72	Warwick	47	39	36	48	50	51	Warwickshire	49	46	41	45	48	45	England	67	68	69	70	71	71		<p>Biological water quality levels in Warwickshire are below the average level for England. Recent fluctuation in biological water quality in Warwickshire are at least partly due to below average rainfall locally.</p>	<p>www.warwickshire.gov.uk Source DEFRA</p>	<p>Nuneaton and Bedworth has the lowest 'good' biological water quality across Warwickshire and is much lower than England's average.</p>
Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006																																																							
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England	67	68	69	70	71	71																																																							
<p>Watercourses (Ref. C/3)</p>	<p>The Borough contains the following watercourses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harrow Brook, which enters the Borough in the north-eastern extent by Dodwells Bridge Industrial Estate and flows in a predominantly southerly direction, forming the boundary between the Borough Councils of Nuneaton & Bedworth and Rugby, before flowing into the River Anker • The River Anker and the River Anker Flood Relief Channel, entering the Borough in the eastern extent by Stretton and flowing in the northern extent of the Borough in a northwesterly direction through the urban settlement of Nuneaton before exiting by Weddington. • Wem Brook, which enters the Borough in the south-east by Shilton and flows in a predominantly north-westerly direction through the Borough. Here the watercourse is designated Non-Main River. • Breach Brook, which enters the Borough in the south-western extent where the watercourse forms the boundary with North Warwickshire Borough Council. Here the watercourse is designated non-Main River and flows in an easterly, then south-easterly direction. 			<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008</p>																																																									

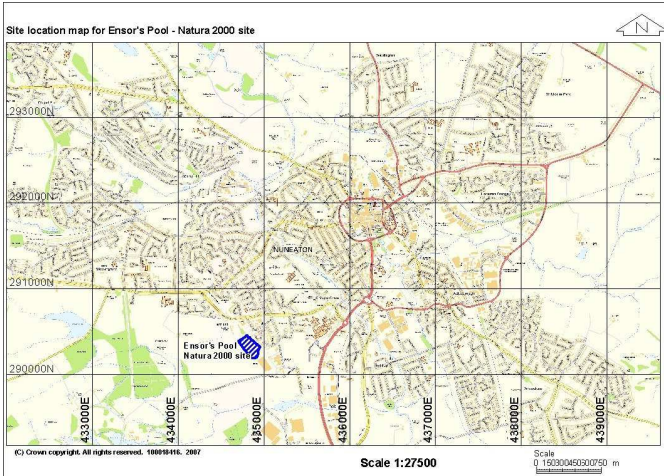
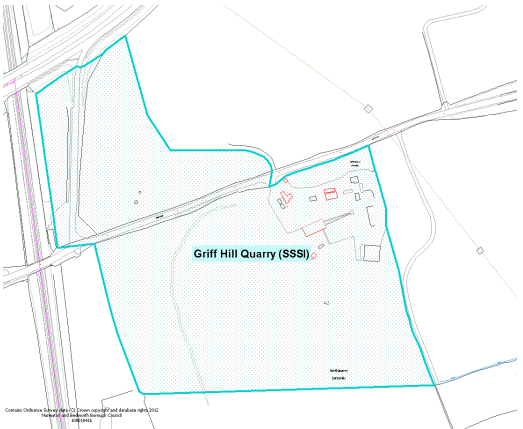
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedworth Sloughs Brook, located immediately downstream of Bedworth Sloughs and flows in a southerly direction through the Borough before becoming the River Sowe. • River Sowe, rising outside of the Borough, the watercourse becomes designate Main River to the north of Bedworth Heath and flows in an easterly, then predominantly southerly direction through the urban settlement of Bedworth before exiting by Rowley's Green. • Change Brook, which enters the Borough by St Nicolas Park and flows in a predominantly south-westerly direction through the Borough, joining the right bank of the River Anker by Sandon Park Recreation Ground. 																																											
Floodrisk (Ref. C/4)	<p>Figure 4.2: Estimated Number of Addresses Located in Highest and Medium Risk Flood Zones</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="427 571 1104 834"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Flood Zone 3 (highest risk)</th> <th colspan="2">Flood Zone 2 (low to medium risk)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Domestic</th> <th>Non-domestic</th> <th>Domestic</th> <th>Non-domestic</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North Warwickshire</td> <td>282</td> <td>81</td> <td>318</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td> <td>806</td> <td>105</td> <td>922</td> <td>381</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rugby</td> <td>564</td> <td>75</td> <td>343</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stratford-on-Avon</td> <td>1,438</td> <td>177</td> <td>1,040</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwick</td> <td>1,487</td> <td>277</td> <td>990</td> <td>101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwickshire</td> <td>4,577</td> <td>715</td> <td>3,613</td> <td>701</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Environment Agency, Warwickshire County Council.</p>		Flood Zone 3 (highest risk)		Flood Zone 2 (low to medium risk)		Domestic	Non-domestic	Domestic	Non-domestic	North Warwickshire	282	81	318	44	Nuneaton & Bedworth	806	105	922	381	Rugby	564	75	343	25	Stratford-on-Avon	1,438	177	1,040	150	Warwick	1,487	277	990	101	Warwickshire	4,577	715	3,613	701			www.warwickshire.gov.uk	
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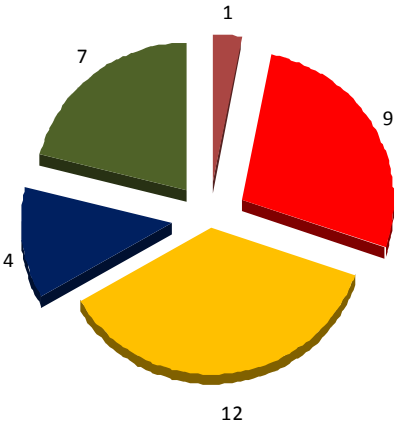
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
(Ref. C/5)	<p>The Environment Agency Flood Zone maps for the River Anker demonstrate that as the watercourse enters the Borough the flood outlines extend onto predominantly rural floodplain incorporating a golf course.</p> <p>As the watercourse flows towards the urban settlement of Nuneaton, the main channel splits, with part of the flow taking the route of the Flood Relief Channel during flood events.</p> <p>Nuneaton is located near to the headwaters of the River Anker catchment and therefore as a result response rates to rainfall events are relatively fast. People, property and infrastructure within Nuneaton are affected by flooding, however, the town now benefits from the Flood Relief Channel which reduces the probability of flooding and protects in excess of 1000 properties from flooding up to a standard greater than a 1% AEP (1 in 100 year) event.</p> <p>Smaller more frequent floods are not considered likely to cause flooding to any properties and in general, flood risk within Nuneaton is assessed as low.</p> <p>A number of residential and commercial properties are however shown to be located within Flood Zone 2 along the route of the main channel particularly through the town centre where Flood Zone 2 extends to up to 300m on the left bank and 200m on the right bank.</p> <p>As the River Anker flows towards the north-western edge of Nuneaton, a small number of properties are located within Flood Zone 2 by Weddington, after which Flood Zone 2 extends predominantly into rural floodplain as the watercourse flows towards the boundary of the Borough.</p> <p>Two tributaries join the River Anker through Nuneaton town centre, the Wem Brook and Bar Pool Brook. A number of properties are located within Flood Zone 2 along the watercourses as they flow through Nuneaton towards their confluence with the River Anker.</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth Road adjacent to the balancing lake are vulnerable to flooding from the Barpool and Whittleford Brooks and as a result of flooding from surcharged sewers and overland flow from the Camp Hill Estate.</p> <p>A number of properties included in the Flood Zone maps of a tributary of the Bar Pool Brook that joins on the right bank are located within Flood Zone 2. A number of properties are also located within the Flood Zone maps for the Change Brook in the downstream extent as it joins the River Anker.</p> <p>Environment Agency Flood Zone maps for the Harrow Brook indicated that some properties along The Long Shoot are located within Flood Zone 2.</p> <p>A number of properties are located within Flood Zone 2 of the River Sowe as the watercourse flows through the western edge of Bedworth. Here Flood Zone 2 extends for approximately 100m on both the left and right banks. Flood Zone maps for the Breach Brook also incorporates a small number of properties within Flood Zone 2.</p>			Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008.	<p>The SFRA recommends that the outputs from the study are used as an evidence base from which to direct new development to areas of low flood risk (Flood Zone 1). Where development cannot be located in Flood Zone 1, the Council should use the flood maps to apply the Sequential Test to their remaining land use allocations.</p> <p>The SA team supports this recommendation.</p>

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																								
Flooding from Artificial Drainage Systems and Surface Water Runoff (Ref. C/5)	<p>Within the Borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth there are eleven postcode areas identified as at risk of flooding from artificial drainage systems and surface water runoff. From the table below flooding from artificial sources occurs at a number of locations within the northern and southern post code areas within Nuneaton and Bedworth.</p> <p>Flooding from Artificial Sources</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 387 736 892"> <thead> <tr> <th>Postcode Area</th> <th>No. Properties Affected</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>CV10 0</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>CV10 9</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>CV11 4</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>CV11 6</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>CV12 0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>CV12 8</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>CV12 9</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>CV2 1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>CV6 4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>CV7 8</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>CV7 9</td><td>4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Postcode Area	No. Properties Affected	CV10 0	13	CV10 9	1	CV11 4	1	CV11 6	3	CV12 0	8	CV12 8	3	CV12 9	11	CV2 1	1	CV6 4	4	CV7 8	4	CV7 9	4			Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008.	
Postcode Area	No. Properties Affected																												
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CV10 9	1																												
CV11 4	1																												
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CV12 0	8																												
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CV12 9	11																												
CV2 1	1																												
CV6 4	4																												
CV7 8	4																												
CV7 9	4																												
Flooding from Groundwater (Ref. C/6)	<p>The Environment Agency can monitor groundwater levels using boreholes. Consultation with the Environment Agency as part of the SFRA reveals that there are no known problems with flooding from groundwater within the Borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth.</p>			Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008.																									

4) Biodiversity

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																		
Biodiversity (Ref. D/1)	<p>The Borough has 1 European Site, 2 SSSIs and 75 potential sites, 3 Local Nature Reserves,</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="371 341 1155 445"> <thead> <tr> <th>SSSIs</th> <th>Condition</th> <th>Last Assessment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ensor's Pool</td> <td>Unfavourable - Declining</td> <td>29th April 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Griff Hill Quarry</td> <td>Favourable</td> <td>18th March 2009</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>County: Warwickshire</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="371 571 1155 762"> <thead> <tr> <th>% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering</th> <th>Favourable</th> <th>Unfavourable - Recovering</th> <th>Unfavourable - No change</th> <th>Unfavourable - Declining</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area (ha)</td> <td>1,327.85</td> <td>1,075.02</td> <td>252.82</td> <td>18.58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage</td> <td>98.23%</td> <td>79.53%</td> <td>18.70%</td> <td>1.37%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div data-bbox="405 820 1106 1142"> <p>Condition Summary</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Condition Summary Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Condition</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Favourable</td> <td>98.23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable - Recovering</td> <td>18.70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable - No change</td> <td>1.37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable - Declining</td> <td>0.40%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	SSSIs	Condition	Last Assessment	Ensor's Pool	Unfavourable - Declining	29 th April 2016	Griff Hill Quarry	Favourable	18 th March 2009	% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Area (ha)	1,327.85	1,075.02	252.82	18.58	Percentage	98.23%	79.53%	18.70%	1.37%	Condition	Percentage	Favourable	98.23%	Unfavourable - Recovering	18.70%	Unfavourable - No change	1.37%	Unfavourable - Declining	0.40%		Natural England maintains statistics on the condition of all SSSIs in the country, and they have a Public Service Agreement target to have 95% of the SSSI area in "favourable" or "unfavourable recovering" condition by 2010.	www.english-nature.org.uk www.designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk	It should be noted that Griff Hill Quarry SSSI is a geological SSSI and therefore contributes to geodiversity rather than biodiversity.
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
<p>SSSI Location Maps (Ref. D/2)</p>	<p>Ensor's Pool</p>  <p>Griff Hill Quarry</p> 			<p>Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Stage Report of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council's Draft Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document, June 2007, N&BBC</p> <p>www.natureonthemap.org.uk</p>	

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																
(Ref. D/4c)	<p data-bbox="405 229 819 256">Nuneaton and Bedworth LWS</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="427 767 1122 868"> <tr> <td>■ Nuneaton and Bedworth</td> <td>■ Mosaic sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ Post industrial sites</td> <td>■ Semi-natural grasslands & marsh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ Water courses and water bodies</td> <td>■ Woodland & scrub</td> </tr> </table>	■ Nuneaton and Bedworth	■ Mosaic sites	■ Post industrial sites	■ Semi-natural grasslands & marsh	■ Water courses and water bodies	■ Woodland & scrub																														
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<p data-bbox="192 916 327 1018">Accessibility to woodland (Ref. D/5)</p>	<p data-bbox="360 916 853 943">Accessibility to Woodland in Nuneaton & Bedworth</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="360 963 1529 1442"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="360 963 600 1018">2013 NFI analysis</th> <th data-bbox="604 963 909 1018"></th> <th data-bbox="913 963 1151 1018">Nuneaton & Bedworth</th> <th data-bbox="1155 963 1339 1018">Warwickshire County</th> <th data-bbox="1344 963 1529 1018">All West Midlands</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="360 1018 600 1066" rowspan="2">Accessible woods</td> <td data-bbox="604 1018 909 1066">% population with access to 2ha+ wood within 500m</td> <td data-bbox="913 1018 1151 1066">7.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1155 1018 1339 1066">7.9%</td> <td data-bbox="1344 1018 1529 1066">16.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="604 1066 909 1114">% population with access to 20ha+ wood within 4km</td> <td data-bbox="913 1066 1151 1114">30.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1155 1066 1339 1114">46.4%</td> <td data-bbox="1344 1066 1529 1114">61.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="360 1114 600 1161" rowspan="2">Inaccessible woods</td> <td data-bbox="604 1114 909 1217">% extra population with access to 2ha+ wood within 500m if existing woods opened</td> <td data-bbox="913 1114 1151 1217">30.6%</td> <td data-bbox="1155 1114 1339 1217">34.1%</td> <td data-bbox="1344 1114 1529 1217">33.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="604 1217 909 1297">% extra population with access to 20ha+ wood within 4km if existing woods opened</td> <td data-bbox="913 1217 1151 1297">59.7%</td> <td data-bbox="1155 1217 1339 1297">38.7%</td> <td data-bbox="1344 1217 1529 1297">30.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="360 1297 600 1345" rowspan="2">Woodland creation</td> <td data-bbox="604 1297 909 1369">% population requiring new woodland creation for access to a 2ha+ wood within 500m</td> <td data-bbox="913 1297 1151 1369">62.4%</td> <td data-bbox="1155 1297 1339 1369">58.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1344 1297 1529 1369">50.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="604 1369 909 1442">% population requiring new woodland creation for access to a 20ha+ wood within 4km</td> <td data-bbox="913 1369 1151 1442">10.4%</td> <td data-bbox="1155 1369 1339 1442">14.9%</td> <td data-bbox="1344 1369 1529 1442">8.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			2013 NFI analysis		Nuneaton & Bedworth	Warwickshire County	All West Midlands	Accessible woods	% population with access to 2ha+ wood within 500m	7.0%	7.9%	16.6%	% population with access to 20ha+ wood within 4km	30.0%	46.4%	61.6%	Inaccessible woods	% extra population with access to 2ha+ wood within 500m if existing woods opened	30.6%	34.1%	33.3%	% extra population with access to 20ha+ wood within 4km if existing woods opened	59.7%	38.7%	30.1%	Woodland creation	% population requiring new woodland creation for access to a 2ha+ wood within 500m	62.4%	58.0%	50.2%	% population requiring new woodland creation for access to a 20ha+ wood within 4km	10.4%	14.9%	8.3%	<p data-bbox="1534 916 1720 991">Woodland Trust (emailed Woodland Trust)</p>	<p data-bbox="1724 916 2040 1166">Nuneaton and Bedworth generally has a lower accessibility to woodlands than county and regional levels. The percentage of population with access to 2 hectares wood within 500m is significantly lower (0.65%) than Warwickshire's and West Midlands average.</p> <p data-bbox="1724 1187 2040 1262">The percentage of inaccessible woodlands is double the regional's average.</p>
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Issue	Quantified information		Comparators and targets	Trend		Data Source	Comments/gaps
		Minimum area of new woodland required for 2ha+ woods within 500m (ha)	107	689	4205		
		Minimum area of new woodland required for 20ha+ woods within 4km (ha)	40	200	780		
Geology and topography (Ref. D/6)	<p>The geology of the Borough is represented by four major geological periods from the ancient Pre- Cambrian and Cambrian through to the Carboniferous, Permian and younger Triassic period. Some of the oldest rock outcrops in the region can be found to the north-west of Nuneaton near Mancetter with ancient igneous volcanic lavas, tuffs and sedimentary argillaceous – clay rich rocks from the Pre- Cambrian and Cambrian making up 7% of the geology. The Borough is dominated by argillaceous rocks with approximately 46% of the geology derived from the Carboniferous with some sandstone.</p> <p>The Permian period comprises sandstones and interbedded argillaceous rocks representing about 13% of the geology. Finally, the Triassic argillaceous rocks; Mercia Mudstone Group rocks make up the remaining 34% of the geology. The Borough is dominated by clay rich rocks where soils are not very well drained. Drift deposits of various origins are found within the Borough. Till is sediment that is deposited by glaciers and made up of clay; detritus that is indicative of the underlying argillaceous – clay rich rocks.</p> <p>There are also deposits of glacial sands and gravels, again due to the deposition of glaciers. Alluvium deposits, sediments deposited by rivers, can be found throughout the Borough consisting of clays, silts and sands. These superficial deposits are all indicative of the underlying geology.</p> <p>The topography of the Borough is comprised of higher elevations and steeper slopes in the west and lower and gradual changes in elevation to the north and east. The higher elevations can be found west of Nuneaton near Stockingford. The lower elevations and less steep topography are situated in the centre of Nuneaton.</p>					Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008	

5) Air Quality

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																				
Pollutant Levels (Ref. E/1)	Nuneaton & Bedworth <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NOx</td> <td>19.8</td> <td>18.9</td> <td>15.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO2</td> <td>15.3</td> <td>15</td> <td>11.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM10</td> <td>19.8</td> <td>19.7</td> <td>18.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pollutant	2004	2005	2010	NOx	19.8	18.9	15.1	NO2	15.3	15	11.8	PM10	19.8	19.7	18.1		Air pollutant levels have steadily decreased and it is anticipated that this trend will continue	www.airquality.co.uk	The main source of air pollution in the Borough is road traffic emissions from major roads, including the M6, A5, A444, A47 and from strategic urban roads running through Nuneaton town centre. Other pollution sources include commercial, industrial and domestic sources.																																				
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Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) (Ref. E/2)	Air Quality Management Areas were declared at the A47 Leicester Road Gyratory (March 2007) & Midland Road to Corporation Street (October 2009) in Nuneaton.			Draft Air Quality Action Plan, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council, August 2011	The A47 Leicester Road Gyratory AQMA has been declared due to road traffic emissions of nitrogen oxides.																																																				
Car or van availability (2011) (Ref. E/3)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Households with:</th> <th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All households:</td> <td>52,711</td> <td>2,294,909</td> <td>22,063,368</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No cars or vans:</td> <td>11,813</td> <td>566,621</td> <td>5,691,251</td> </tr> <tr> <td>One car or van:</td> <td>22,455</td> <td>952,798</td> <td>9,301,776</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Two car or vans:</td> <td>14,251</td> <td>591,210</td> <td>5,441,593</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Three cars or vans:</td> <td>3,192</td> <td>136,201</td> <td>1,203,865</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Four or more cars or vans:</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>48,079</td> <td>424,883</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All cars or vans in area:</td> <td>64,905</td> <td>2,757,999</td> <td>25,696,833</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Households with:	Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	England	All households:	52,711	2,294,909	22,063,368	No cars or vans:	11,813	566,621	5,691,251	One car or van:	22,455	952,798	9,301,776	Two car or vans:	14,251	591,210	5,441,593	Three cars or vans:	3,192	136,201	1,203,865	Four or more cars or vans:	1,000	48,079	424,883	All cars or vans in area:	64,905	2,757,999	25,696,833	Office for National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics	Car ownership levels are generally in line with both the regional and national average.																				
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Modes of travel to work (%) 2011 (Ref. E/4)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Works mainly at or from home:</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>4.4</td> <td>6.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Underground, metro, lightrail, or tram:</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>2.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Train:</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bus, minibus or coach:</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>7.4</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taxi or mincab:</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Driving a car or van:</td> <td>44.0</td> <td>33.9</td> <td>34.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger in a car or van:</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>3.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorcycle, scooter or moped:</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle:</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On Foot:</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>6.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other:</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not currently working:</td> <td>34.6</td> <td>38.3</td> <td>35.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	England	Works mainly at or from home:	4.7	4.4	6.6	Underground, metro, lightrail, or tram:	0	0.3	2.6	Train:	0.8	2.0	3.3	Bus, minibus or coach:	2.9	7.4	4.8	Taxi or mincab:	0.2	0.3	0.3	Driving a car or van:	44.0	33.9	34.9	Passenger in a car or van:	4.7	3.5	3.2	Motorcycle, scooter or moped:	0.6	0.3	0.5	Bicycle:	1.4	1.0	1.9	On Foot:	5.8	5.2	6.3	Other:	0.2	0.2	0.3	Not currently working:	34.6	38.3	35.3	ONS Census data 2011	A large proportion of the residents in Nuneaton and Bedworth travel to work by car or van, which is higher than both the regional and national average. Only 2.9% of the population travel to work by bus/minibus, which is lower than both the regional and national average.
	Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	England																																																						
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<p>Number of commuters travelling over 30km to work 2001 – 2011 (Ref. E/5)</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Number of commuters travelling over 30km to work (2001 vs 2011)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North Warwickshire</td> <td>~1,800</td> <td>~2,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td> <td>~2,800</td> <td>~3,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rugby</td> <td>~3,400</td> <td>~5,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stratford</td> <td>~6,100</td> <td>~7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwick</td> <td>~4,800</td> <td>~6,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area	2001	2011	North Warwickshire	~1,800	~2,100	Nuneaton and Bedworth	~2,800	~3,800	Rugby	~3,400	~5,100	Stratford	~6,100	~7,000	Warwick	~4,800	~6,500		<p>Warwickshire Observatory</p>	<p>The number of residents commuting over 30km in the Borough has increased by a third.</p>						
Area	2001	2011																										
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<p>Mode of transport to work for journeys under 2 kilometres (Ref. E/6)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode of transport for journeys under 2 kilometers</th> <th>No. of people travelling</th> <th>%*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Train</td> <td>111</td> <td>0.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bus</td> <td>910</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drive car/van</td> <td>19,015</td> <td>43%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger in car/van</td> <td>2,711</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>2,602</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foot</td> <td>18,860</td> <td>42%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>488</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Mode of transport for journeys under 2 kilometers	No. of people travelling	%*	Train	111	0.2%	Bus	910	2%	Drive car/van	19,015	43%	Passenger in car/van	2,711	6%	Bicycle	2,602	6%	Foot	18,860	42%	Other	488	1%		<p>Warwickshire Observatory</p>	<p>Car is the most popular mode of travel for journeys under 2km. This distance offers the best chance of switching to sustainable transport, which shows where there is potential for improvement in the Borough in terms of sustainability.</p> <p>Also of note, 65% of commutes are made by car, rising to 88% for distances between 20-30km. However, 20% of journeys over 60km are made by train.</p> <p>Only 2% of journeys to work are made by bicycle, although rising to 6% when within 2km.</p>
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6) Soil

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																				
Levels of agricultural land (Ref. F/1)	Agricultural land as a % of total land area (2001) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>70.3</td> <td>67.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	West Midlands	England	70.3	67.8			www.statistics.gov.uk	Water and Soil are the source of life. Soil is a finite resource, which takes centuries to produce and which supports both agricultural production and habitats. Soil resources are key to sustaining life and the agricultural economy, but are under pressure from development.																
West Midlands	England																								
70.3	67.8																								
% of new homes built on previously developed land (Ref. F/2)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>% Previously Developed Land</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006/07</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007/8</td> <td>76%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008/9</td> <td>88%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009/10</td> <td>87%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>92%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>87%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>63%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	% Previously Developed Land	2006/07	75%	2007/8	76%	2008/9	88%	2009/10	87%	2010/11	90%	2011/12	92%	2012/13	95%	2013/14	87%	2014/15	63%		Availability of brown field land is limited, therefore future rates of build cannot be guaranteed	NBBC AMRs 2006 - 2015	
Year	% Previously Developed Land																								
2006/07	75%																								
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2013/14	87%																								
2014/15	63%																								
Contaminated Land (Ref. F/3)	<p>Local authorities have a statutory obligation to keep a register of contaminated land. The information stored on the Contaminated Land Register relates to regulatory action and remediation. The contents are specified in the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000 and include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remediation Notices • Remediation Declarations/Statements • Appeals against Notices • Designation of special sites • Notification of Claimed Remediation • Convictions for Offences <p>At the present date (15th Sept 2016) no sites within the boundary of Nuneaton and Bedworth have been determined as "contaminated land" or a "special site" according to the legislation, therefore there are currently no entries in the Contaminated Land Register.</p>			Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk , "Pollution – contaminated land register", viewed 15 th Sept 2016																					

7) Climatic Factors

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																			
Local Authority Carbon Dioxide Emissions, 2012 (Ref. G/1)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th> <th>Warwickshire</th> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Industry and Commercial:</td> <td>175</td> <td>2,470</td> <td>14,294</td> <td>151,180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Domestic:</td> <td>264</td> <td>1,196</td> <td>11,419</td> <td>109,630</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport:</td> <td>209</td> <td>2,338</td> <td>12,027</td> <td>101,415</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total:</td> <td>648</td> <td>6,029</td> <td>38,019</td> <td>361,360</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Population (000s, mid year estimate):</td> <td>126</td> <td>549</td> <td>5,675</td> <td>53,866</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per Capita : emissions (t):</td> <td>5</td> <td>11</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Nuneaton & Bedworth	Warwickshire	West Midlands	England	Industry and Commercial:	175	2,470	14,294	151,180	Domestic:	264	1,196	11,419	109,630	Transport:	209	2,338	12,027	101,415	Grand Total:	648	6,029	38,019	361,360	Population (000s, mid year estimate):	126	549	5,675	53,866	Per Capita : emissions (t):	5	11	7	7		Carbon emissions per capita for Nuneaton and Bedworth are lower than the regional and national averages.	Department for Energy & Climate Change (2015). 2005 to 2013 UK local and regional CO2 emissions: statistical release. GOV.UK. Available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2013 [Accessed on 15 September 2016]	
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Standard Assessment Procedure rating of local authority dwellings, average for England (provisional) (Ref. G/4)	Nuneaton & Bedworth		England	The energy efficiency nationally is on average markedly higher than within the Local Authority's housing stock.	www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk www.gov.uk	SAP is the Government's Standard Assessment Procedure for Energy Rating of Dwellings.
	11/12	12/13	81.5			
	70.20	70.02				

8) Population

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps		
2011, 2012 Mid-year Estimates Population – Age Structure (Ref. H/1)	2011		The 2012 Mid-year estimates estimated the Borough's population as being 125,800, substantially more than previous estimates.	Office of National Statistics (2011 Census) NOMIS (2012 data)	The Borough currently has a relatively large working population (16-60) and has a slightly younger population than the Warwickshire average with 36.3% of the population under 30. Of note in terms of age structure is the lack of persons aged 20 – 39 both in the Borough & in the County compared to the English average – see graph below. For the over 40 age groups Borough & County population structure very much mirrors the national picture.		
	Nuneaton & Bedworth					Warwickshire	England
	% Aged						
	Aged 0 - 4	6.3				5.8	6.3
	Aged 5 - 9	5.6				5.4	5.6
	Aged 10 - 14	5.9				5.8	5.8
	Aged 15 - 19	6.3				5.9	6.3
	Aged 20 - 24	6.0				5.8	6.8
	Aged 25 - 29	6.4				5.9	6.9
	Aged 30 - 34	6.2				5.9	6.6
	Aged 35 - 39	6.6				6.6	6.7
	Aged 40 - 44	7.5				7.5	7.3
	Aged 45 - 49	7.6				7.7	7.3
	Aged 50 - 54	6.5				6.7	6.4

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets			Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	Aged 75 - 79	3.1	3.4	3.1			
	Aged 80 - 84	2.2	2.6	2.4			
	Aged 85 - 89	1.3	1.6	1.5			
	Aged 90 & Over	0.6	0.8	0.8			
	Derived from Table : Table : tablep04w_tcm77-270417(1).xls with additional analysis by NBBC Planning Policy						
	2012						
	% Aged	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Warwickshire	England			
	Aged under 1 year	1.3	1.1	1.3			
	Aged 1 - 4 years	5.1	4.6	5.0			
	Aged 5 - 9 years	5.7	5.5	5.8			
	Aged 10 - 14 years	5.7	5.5	5.6			
	Aged 15 - 19 years	6.2	5.8	6.1			
	Aged 20 - 24 years	6.0	6.1	6.8			
	Aged 25 - 29 years	6.3	5.7	6.8			
	Aged 30 - 34 years	6.4	5.9	6.7			
	Aged 35 - 39 years	6.2	6.2	6.4			
	Aged 40 - 44 years	7.3	7.4	7.2			
	Aged 45 - 49 years	7.6	7.7	7.3			
	Aged 50 - 54 years	6.8	6.9	6.6			
	Aged 55 - 59 years	6.1	6.1	5.7			

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																																																
	Aged 60 - 64 years	6.1	6.2	5.6																																																																																	
	Aged 65 - 69 years	5.9	6.2	5.2																																																																																	
	Aged 70 - 74 years	4.1	4.3	3.8																																																																																	
	Aged 75 - 79 years	3.2	3.4	3.2																																																																																	
	Aged 80 - 84 years	2.4	2.6	2.4																																																																																	
	Aged 85 and over	2.0	2.5	2.3																																																																																	
	<p>% Population by Age Band</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate data from the line graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Nuneaton and Bedworth (%)</th> <th>Warwickshire (%)</th> <th>England (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>under 1 year</td><td>1.2</td><td>1.2</td><td>1.2</td></tr> <tr><td>1 - 4</td><td>4.8</td><td>4.8</td><td>4.8</td></tr> <tr><td>5 - 9</td><td>5.5</td><td>5.5</td><td>5.5</td></tr> <tr><td>10 - 14</td><td>5.5</td><td>5.5</td><td>5.5</td></tr> <tr><td>15 - 19</td><td>5.8</td><td>5.8</td><td>5.8</td></tr> <tr><td>20 - 24</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>25 - 29</td><td>6.2</td><td>6.2</td><td>6.2</td></tr> <tr><td>30 - 34</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.5</td></tr> <tr><td>35 - 39</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.5</td></tr> <tr><td>40 - 44</td><td>7.0</td><td>7.0</td><td>7.0</td></tr> <tr><td>45 - 49</td><td>7.5</td><td>7.5</td><td>7.5</td></tr> <tr><td>50 - 54</td><td>7.0</td><td>7.0</td><td>7.0</td></tr> <tr><td>55 - 59</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.5</td></tr> <tr><td>60 - 64</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>65 - 69</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>70 - 74</td><td>4.5</td><td>4.5</td><td>4.5</td></tr> <tr><td>75 - 79</td><td>3.5</td><td>3.5</td><td>3.5</td></tr> <tr><td>80 - 84</td><td>2.5</td><td>2.5</td><td>2.5</td></tr> <tr><td>85 and over</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>					Age Group	Nuneaton and Bedworth (%)	Warwickshire (%)	England (%)	under 1 year	1.2	1.2	1.2	1 - 4	4.8	4.8	4.8	5 - 9	5.5	5.5	5.5	10 - 14	5.5	5.5	5.5	15 - 19	5.8	5.8	5.8	20 - 24	6.0	6.0	6.0	25 - 29	6.2	6.2	6.2	30 - 34	6.5	6.5	6.5	35 - 39	6.5	6.5	6.5	40 - 44	7.0	7.0	7.0	45 - 49	7.5	7.5	7.5	50 - 54	7.0	7.0	7.0	55 - 59	6.5	6.5	6.5	60 - 64	6.0	6.0	6.0	65 - 69	6.0	6.0	6.0	70 - 74	4.5	4.5	4.5	75 - 79	3.5	3.5	3.5	80 - 84	2.5	2.5	2.5	85 and over	2.0	2.0	2.0
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets				Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
Projected population growth (2011 – 2031) – 2014-based SNPP (Ref. H/2)		2011	2031	Change in population	% Change	Population is expected to increase by 7.6% in Nuneaton and Bedworth over a 20 year period. By 2031 there will be an extra 9,481 persons.	Jg Consulting (2016) Coventry-Warwickshire Housing Market Area: 2014-based Subnational Population and Household Projections.	The population increase is around 50% lower than that for England.
	Nuneaton & Bedworth	125,409	134,889	9,481	7.6			
	HMA	863,469	1,015,784	152,319	17.6			
	West Midlands	5,608,667	6,267,889	659,222	11.8			
	England	53,107,169	60,853,179	7,746,010	14.6			
Religious breakdown (%) (Ref. H/3)		Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	England	2011 Census			
	Christian:	63.6	60.2	59.4				
	Buddhist:	0.3	0.3	0.5				
	Hindu:	1.1	1.3	1.5				
	Jewish:	0	0.1	0.5				
	Muslim:	2.3	6.7	5.0				
	Sikh:	2.2	2.4	0.8				
	Other religion:	0.4	0.5	0.4				
No religion:	24.0	22.0	24.					
Religion not stated:	6.1	6.6	7.2					
Structure of ethnicity (%) (Ref. H/4)		Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	England	ONS			
	White:	91.4	82.8	84.6				
	Mixed:	1.1	2.4	12.3				
	Asian/Asian British:	6.2	10.8	5.7				
	Black/Black British:	0.8	3.2	3.4				
	Other ethnic group:	0.5	0.9	1				

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps

9) Human Health

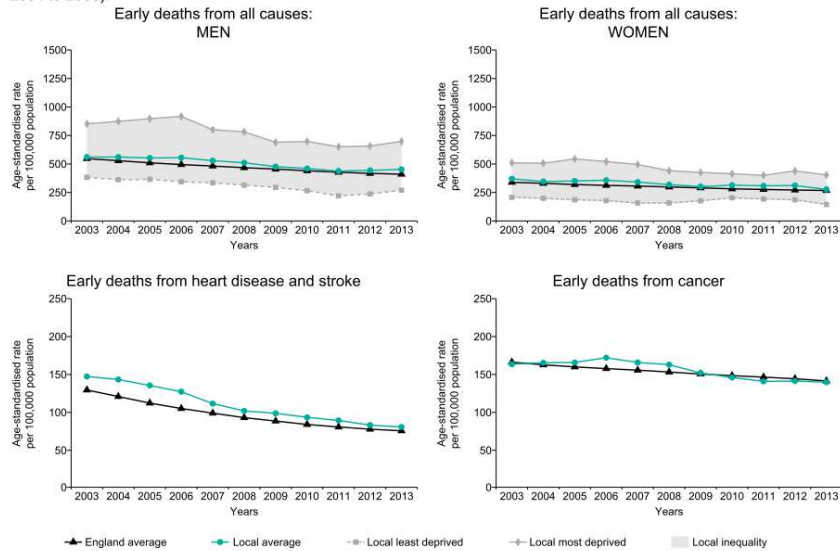
Issue	Quantified information		Comparators and targets		Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps	
Life expectancy at birth (Ref. I/1)	Area	Years (Male)		Years (Female)		Life expectancy in the Borough has increased for both male and females.	Office for National Statistics (2015). Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in England and Wales. Office for National Statistics. Available from: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyatbirthandage65bylocalareasinenglandandwalesreferencetable1 [Accessed on 15 September 2016]	Life expectancy in Nuneaton and Bedworth is slightly lower than England's average, which indicates underlying health issues in the Borough.
		2010 - 2012	2012 - 2014	2010 - 2012	2012 - 2014			
	North Warwickshire	78.7	79.3	82.3	82.6			
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	78.2	78.4	82.6	82.7			
	Rugby	80.2	80.5	83.7	84.1			
	Stratford-on-Avon	81.0	81.2	84.9	84.7			
	Warwick	80.4	80.9	84.7	84.5			
	Warwickshire	79.8	80.1	83.8	83.9			
	West Midlands	78.7	78.0	82.7	82.4			
	England	79.21	79.55	83.01	83.20			

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
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Health inequalities
(Ref. I/2)

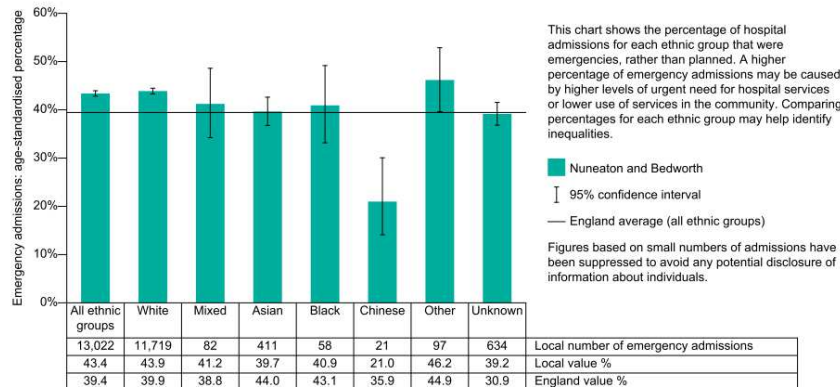
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile (IMD2010) in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

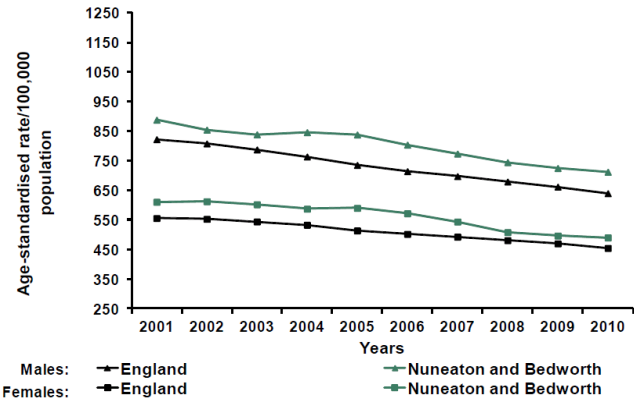


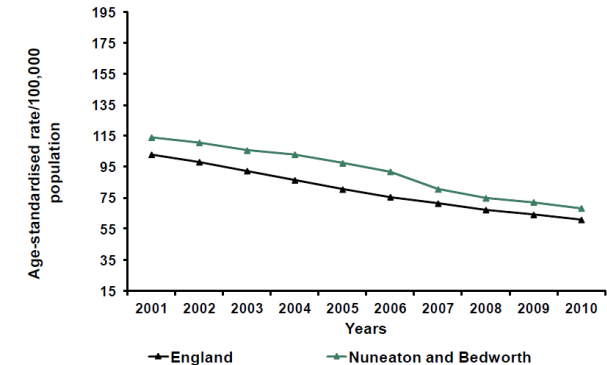
Health inequalities: ethnicity

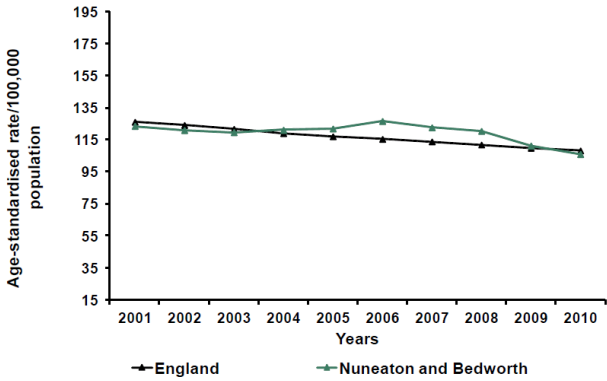
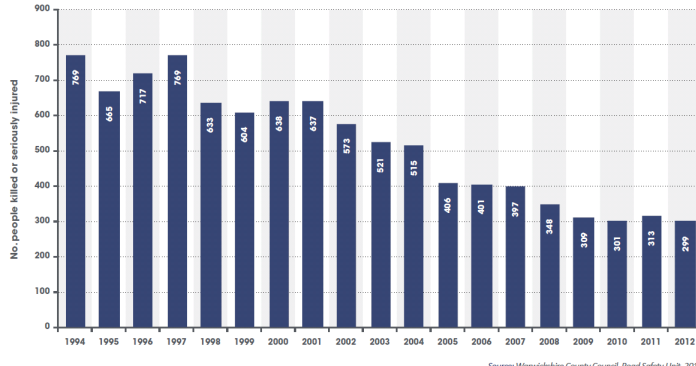
Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group, 2014/15



Public Health England (2016). Nuneaton and Bedworth: Health profile 2016. Public Health England. Available from: http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/area-search-results/E07000219?place_name=Nuneaton%20and%20Bedworth&search_type=parent-area [Accessed on 15 September 2016]

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps				
Infant Mortality average rate 2012 – 14 (Ref. I/3)	<table border="1" data-bbox="405 228 786 323"> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 228 595 284">Nuneaton & Bedworth</td> <td data-bbox="595 228 786 284">England</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 284 595 323">3.6</td> <td data-bbox="595 284 786 323">4.0</td> </tr> </table>	Nuneaton & Bedworth	England	3.6	4.0			Public Health England (2016). Nuneaton and Bedworth: Health profile 2016. Public Health England. Available from: http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/area-search-results/E07000219?place_name=Nuneaton%20and%20Bedworth&search_type=parent-area [Accessed on 15 September 2016]	For 2012 – 2014 the result for NBBC was not significantly different from England average.
Nuneaton & Bedworth	England								
3.6	4.0								
(Ref. I/4)	<p data-bbox="405 603 831 635">Trend 1 - All age all cause mortality</p> <p data-bbox="405 651 734 715">Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality</p>  <p data-bbox="427 1098 1059 1137"> Males: —▲— England —▲— Nuneaton and Bedworth Females: —■— England —■— Nuneaton and Bedworth </p>	<p data-bbox="1249 627 1518 802">Over the past ten years death rates from all causes and rates for early deaths from heart disease, stroke and cancer have fallen, in parallel with the rates for England generally.</p> <p data-bbox="1249 826 1518 922">Of note is the improvement in NBBC rates (44UC) with a distinct “narrowing of the gap” between 2000 & 2009.</p> <p data-bbox="1249 946 1518 1018">The improvement for females is nearly double that for males.</p> <p data-bbox="1249 1042 1518 1169">Early death rates from heart disease, stroke and rates of death from smoking related causes are also higher than the national average.</p> <p data-bbox="1249 1193 1518 1289">Encouragingly there has been a small narrowing of the gap between NBBC & English average</p> <p data-bbox="1249 1345 1518 1417">In England between 2000 & 2010 there has been a steady decline in deaths.</p>	NHS Health Profile, 2013	<p data-bbox="1839 603 2159 722">Trend 1 compares death rates (at all ages and from all causes) in Nuneaton and Bedworth (44UC on Graphs) with those for England.</p> <p data-bbox="1839 746 2159 866">Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in Nuneaton and Bedworth (44UC on Graph) with those for England.</p> <p data-bbox="1839 890 2159 1010">Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in Nuneaton and Bedworth (44UC on Graph) with those for England.</p> <p data-bbox="1839 1034 2159 1106">Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the national average.</p> <p data-bbox="1839 1129 2159 1201">Levels of physical activity and obesity are worse than the national average.</p> <p data-bbox="1839 1225 2159 1297">As outlined above these results identify underlying health issues within the Borough.</p>					

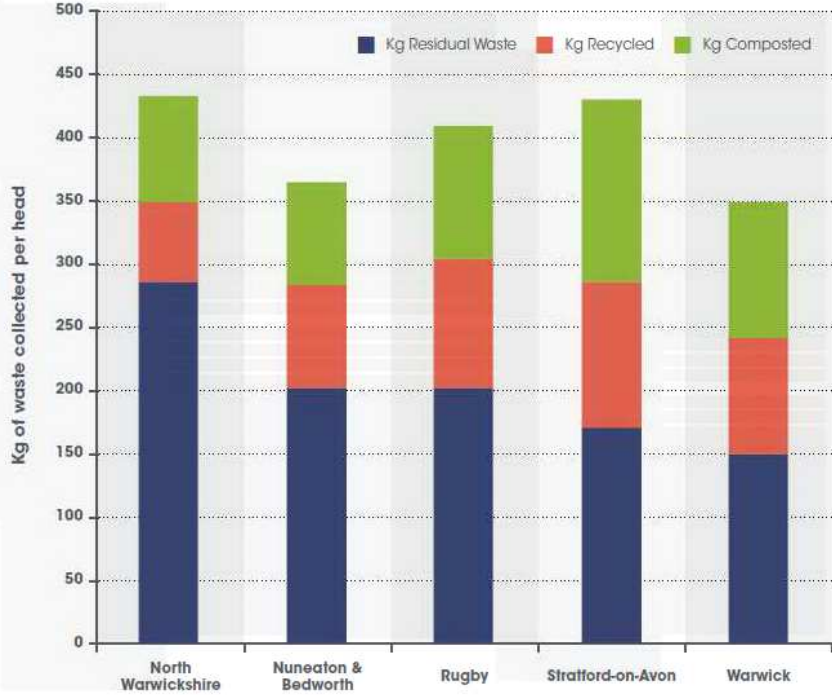
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																										
	<table border="1" data-bbox="405 301 1227 694"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="405 301 1227 352">All Ages all Cause Mortality - Difference NBBC (44UC) & English Average *1 (*1 - As expressed, deaths per 10,000 population)</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="405 352 674 376">Year</th> <th data-bbox="674 352 972 376">Males</th> <th data-bbox="972 352 1227 376">Females</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td data-bbox="405 376 674 400">2000</td><td data-bbox="674 376 972 400">94.10</td><td data-bbox="972 376 1227 400">48.36</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="405 400 674 424">2001</td><td data-bbox="674 400 972 424">65.48</td><td data-bbox="972 400 1227 424">55.03</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="405 424 674 448">2002</td><td data-bbox="674 424 972 448">45.53</td><td data-bbox="972 424 1227 448">60.14</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="405 448 674 472">2003</td><td data-bbox="674 448 972 472">48.64</td><td data-bbox="972 448 1227 472">59.30</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="405 472 674 496">2004</td><td data-bbox="674 472 972 496">80.99</td><td data-bbox="972 472 1227 496">55.42</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="405 496 674 520">2005</td><td data-bbox="674 496 972 520">99.66</td><td data-bbox="972 496 1227 520">77.59</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="405 520 674 544">2006</td><td data-bbox="674 520 972 544">85.76</td><td data-bbox="972 520 1227 544">71.76</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="405 544 674 568">2007</td><td data-bbox="674 544 972 568">74.02</td><td data-bbox="972 544 1227 568">52.71</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="405 568 674 592">2008</td><td data-bbox="674 568 972 592">60.91</td><td data-bbox="972 568 1227 592">28.92</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="405 592 674 616">2009</td><td data-bbox="674 592 972 616">56.02</td><td data-bbox="972 592 1227 616">29.22</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="405 616 674 639"></td><td data-bbox="674 616 972 639"></td><td data-bbox="972 616 1227 639"></td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="405 639 674 663">Change 2000 - 2009</td><td data-bbox="674 639 972 663">38.08</td><td data-bbox="972 639 1227 663">19.13</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	All Ages all Cause Mortality - Difference NBBC (44UC) & English Average *1 (*1 - As expressed, deaths per 10,000 population)			Year	Males	Females	2000	94.10	48.36	2001	65.48	55.03	2002	45.53	60.14	2003	48.64	59.30	2004	80.99	55.42	2005	99.66	77.59	2006	85.76	71.76	2007	74.02	52.71	2008	60.91	28.92	2009	56.02	29.22				Change 2000 - 2009	38.08	19.13		<p>NBBC (44UC) has shown greater volatility, dipping below the English average then showing a worsening before narrowing toward the national average.</p> <p>Overall between 2000 & 2009 NBBC cancer deaths reduced from 131.2 deaths per 10,000 to 111.5</p>		
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(Ref. I/5)	<p>Trend 2 - Early deaths from heart disease and stroke</p> <p>Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="405 879 1010 1246"> <caption>Age-standardised death rates from heart disease and stroke (2001-2010)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>England</th> <th>Nuneaton and Bedworth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2001</td><td>100</td><td>115</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>95</td><td>110</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>90</td><td>105</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>85</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>80</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>75</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>70</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>65</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>60</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>55</td><td>70</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	England	Nuneaton and Bedworth	2001	100	115	2002	95	110	2003	90	105	2004	85	100	2005	80	95	2006	75	90	2007	70	85	2008	65	80	2009	60	75	2010	55	70			NHS Health Profile, 2013										
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																								
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<p>Traffic accidents (Ref. I/7)</p>	<p><i>Figure 8.3: People reported killed or seriously injured on Warwickshire roads, 1994 – 2012</i></p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="414 758 1108 1125"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>No. people killed or seriously injured</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1994</td><td>769</td></tr> <tr><td>1995</td><td>645</td></tr> <tr><td>1996</td><td>717</td></tr> <tr><td>1997</td><td>769</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>631</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>604</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>638</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>637</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>573</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>531</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>515</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>406</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>401</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>397</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>348</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>309</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>301</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>313</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>299</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><small>Source: Warwickshire County Council, Road Safety Unit, 2013</small></p>	Year	No. people killed or seriously injured	1994	769	1995	645	1996	717	1997	769	1998	631	1999	604	2000	638	2001	637	2002	573	2003	531	2004	515	2005	406	2006	401	2007	397	2008	348	2009	309	2010	301	2011	313	2012	299		<p>The number of people killed on roads in Warwickshire is generally declining.</p>	<p>Quality of Life in Warwickshire 2013 - 2014</p>	
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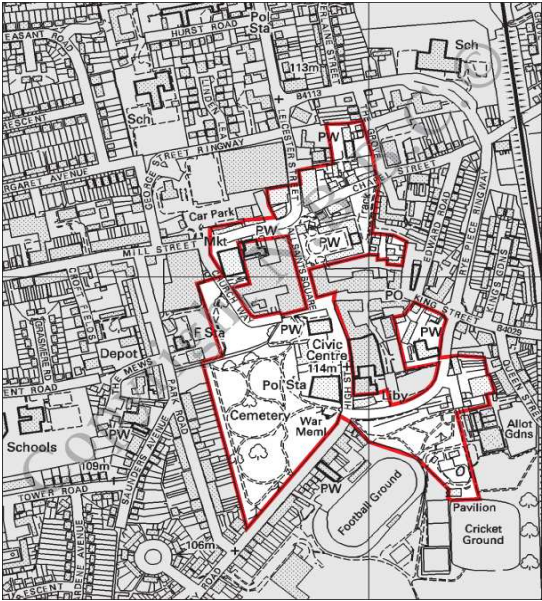
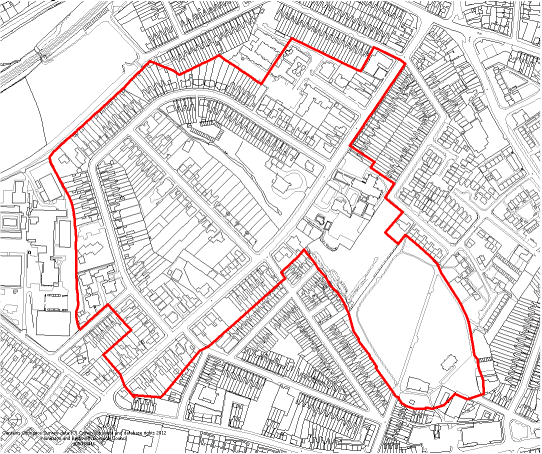
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
<p>Life expectancy by electoral ward (Ref. I/8)</p>	<p>Figure 7.16: Male life expectancy at birth by electoral ward, Warwickshire 2006-10 (Source: www.westhealth.org.uk)</p> <p>Figure 7.17: Female life expectancy at birth by electoral ward, Warwickshire 2006-10 (Source: www.westhealth.org.uk)</p> <p>Life expectancy (years)</p> <p>Male life expectancy (years):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81.7-82.7 81.5-81.7 81.3-81.5 81.1-81.3 80.9-81.1 80.7-80.9 80.5-80.7 80.3-80.5 80.1-80.3 79.9-80.1 79.7-79.9 79.5-79.7 79.3-79.5 79.1-79.3 78.9-79.1 78.7-78.9 78.5-78.7 78.3-78.5 78.1-78.3 77.9-78.1 77.7-77.9 77.5-77.7 77.3-77.5 77.1-77.3 76.9-77.1 76.7-76.9 76.5-76.7 76.3-76.5 76.1-76.3 75.9-76.1 75.7-75.9 75.5-75.7 75.3-75.5 75.1-75.3 74.9-75.1 74.7-74.9 74.5-74.7 74.3-74.5 74.1-74.3 73.9-74.1 73.7-73.9 73.5-73.7 73.3-73.5 73.1-73.3 72.9-73.1 72.7-72.9 72.5-72.7 72.3-72.5 72.1-72.3 71.9-72.1 71.7-71.9 71.5-71.7 71.3-71.5 71.1-71.3 70.9-71.1 70.7-70.9 70.5-70.7 70.3-70.5 70.1-70.3 69.9-70.1 69.7-69.9 69.5-69.7 69.3-69.5 69.1-69.3 68.9-69.1 68.7-68.9 68.5-68.7 68.3-68.5 68.1-68.3 67.9-68.1 67.7-67.9 67.5-67.7 67.3-67.5 67.1-67.3 66.9-67.1 66.7-66.9 66.5-66.7 66.3-66.5 66.1-66.3 65.9-66.1 65.7-65.9 65.5-65.7 65.3-65.5 65.1-65.3 64.9-65.1 64.7-64.9 64.5-64.7 64.3-64.5 64.1-64.3 63.9-64.1 63.7-63.9 63.5-63.7 63.3-63.5 63.1-63.3 62.9-63.1 62.7-62.9 62.5-62.7 62.3-62.5 62.1-62.3 61.9-62.1 61.7-61.9 61.5-61.7 61.3-61.5 61.1-61.3 60.9-61.1 60.7-60.9 60.5-60.7 60.3-60.5 60.1-60.3 59.9-60.1 59.7-59.9 59.5-59.7 59.3-59.5 59.1-59.3 58.9-59.1 58.7-58.9 58.5-58.7 58.3-58.5 58.1-58.3 57.9-58.1 57.7-57.9 57.5-57.7 57.3-57.5 57.1-57.3 56.9-57.1 56.7-56.9 56.5-56.7 56.3-56.5 56.1-56.3 55.9-56.1 55.7-55.9 55.5-55.7 55.3-55.5 55.1-55.3 54.9-55.1 54.7-54.9 54.5-54.7 54.3-54.5 54.1-54.3 53.9-54.1 53.7-53.9 53.5-53.7 53.3-53.5 53.1-53.3 52.9-53.1 52.7-52.9 52.5-52.7 52.3-52.5 52.1-52.3 51.9-52.1 51.7-51.9 51.5-51.7 51.3-51.5 51.1-51.3 50.9-51.1 50.7-50.9 50.5-50.7 50.3-50.5 50.1-50.3 49.9-50.1 49.7-49.9 49.5-49.7 49.3-49.5 49.1-49.3 48.9-49.1 48.7-48.9 48.5-48.7 48.3-48.5 48.1-48.3 47.9-48.1 47.7-47.9 47.5-47.7 47.3-47.5 47.1-47.3 46.9-47.1 46.7-46.9 46.5-46.7 46.3-46.5 46.1-46.3 45.9-46.1 45.7-45.9 45.5-45.7 45.3-45.5 45.1-45.3 44.9-45.1 44.7-44.9 44.5-44.7 44.3-44.5 44.1-44.3 43.9-44.1 43.7-43.9 43.5-43.7 43.3-43.5 43.1-43.3 42.9-43.1 42.7-42.9 42.5-42.7 42.3-42.5 42.1-42.3 41.9-42.1 41.7-41.9 41.5-41.7 41.3-41.5 41.1-41.3 40.9-41.1 40.7-40.9 40.5-40.7 40.3-40.5 40.1-40.3 39.9-40.1 39.7-39.9 39.5-39.7 39.3-39.5 39.1-39.3 38.9-39.1 38.7-38.9 38.5-38.7 38.3-38.5 38.1-38.3 37.9-38.1 37.7-37.9 37.5-37.7 37.3-37.5 37.1-37.3 36.9-37.1 36.7-36.9 36.5-36.7 36.3-36.5 36.1-36.3 35.9-36.1 35.7-35.9 35.5-35.7 35.3-35.5 35.1-35.3 34.9-35.1 34.7-34.9 34.5-34.7 34.3-34.5 34.1-34.3 33.9-34.1 33.7-33.9 33.5-33.7 33.3-33.5 33.1-33.3 32.9-33.1 32.7-32.9 32.5-32.7 32.3-32.5 32.1-32.3 31.9-32.1 31.7-31.9 31.5-31.7 31.3-31.5 31.1-31.3 30.9-31.1 30.7-30.9 30.5-30.7 30.3-30.5 30.1-30.3 29.9-30.1 29.7-29.9 29.5-29.7 29.3-29.5 29.1-29.3 28.9-29.1 28.7-28.9 28.5-28.7 28.3-28.5 28.1-28.3 27.9-28.1 27.7-27.9 27.5-27.7 27.3-27.5 27.1-27.3 26.9-27.1 26.7-26.9 26.5-26.7 26.3-26.5 26.1-26.3 25.9-26.1 25.7-25.9 25.5-25.7 25.3-25.5 25.1-25.3 24.9-25.1 24.7-24.9 24.5-24.7 24.3-24.5 24.1-24.3 23.9-24.1 23.7-23.9 23.5-23.7 23.3-23.5 23.1-23.3 22.9-23.1 22.7-22.9 22.5-22.7 22.3-22.5 22.1-22.3 21.9-22.1 21.7-21.9 21.5-21.7 21.3-21.5 21.1-21.3 20.9-21.1 20.7-20.9 20.5-20.7 20.3-20.5 20.1-20.3 19.9-20.1 19.7-19.9 19.5-19.7 19.3-19.5 19.1-19.3 18.9-19.1 18.7-18.9 18.5-18.7 18.3-18.5 18.1-18.3 17.9-18.1 17.7-17.9 17.5-17.7 17.3-17.5 17.1-17.3 16.9-17.1 16.7-16.9 16.5-16.7 16.3-16.5 16.1-16.3 15.9-16.1 15.7-15.9 15.5-15.7 15.3-15.5 15.1-15.3 14.9-15.1 14.7-14.9 14.5-14.7 14.3-14.5 14.1-14.3 13.9-14.1 13.7-13.9 13.5-13.7 13.3-13.5 13.1-13.3 12.9-13.1 12.7-12.9 12.5-12.7 12.3-12.5 12.1-12.3 11.9-12.1 11.7-11.9 11.5-11.7 11.3-11.5 11.1-11.3 10.9-11.1 10.7-10.9 10.5-10.7 10.3-10.5 10.1-10.3 9.9-10.1 9.7-9.9 9.5-9.7 9.3-9.5 9.1-9.3 8.9-9.1 8.7-8.9 8.5-8.7 8.3-8.5 8.1-8.3 7.9-8.1 7.7-7.9 7.5-7.7 7.3-7.5 7.1-7.3 6.9-7.1 6.7-6.9 6.5-6.7 6.3-6.5 6.1-6.3 5.9-6.1 5.7-5.9 5.5-5.7 5.3-5.5 5.1-5.3 4.9-5.1 4.7-4.9 4.5-4.7 4.3-4.5 4.1-4.3 3.9-4.1 3.7-3.9 3.5-3.7 3.3-3.5 3.1-3.3 2.9-3.1 2.7-2.9 2.5-2.7 2.3-2.5 2.1-2.3 1.9-2.1 1.7-1.9 1.5-1.7 1.3-1.5 1.1-1.3 0.9-1.1 0.7-0.9 0.5-0.7 0.3-0.5 0.1-0.3 0.0-0.1 <p>© Crown Copyright and database right 2011. Ordnance Survey 10002008.</p>			<p>University of Birmingham – West Midlands Key Health Data 2011/12</p>	

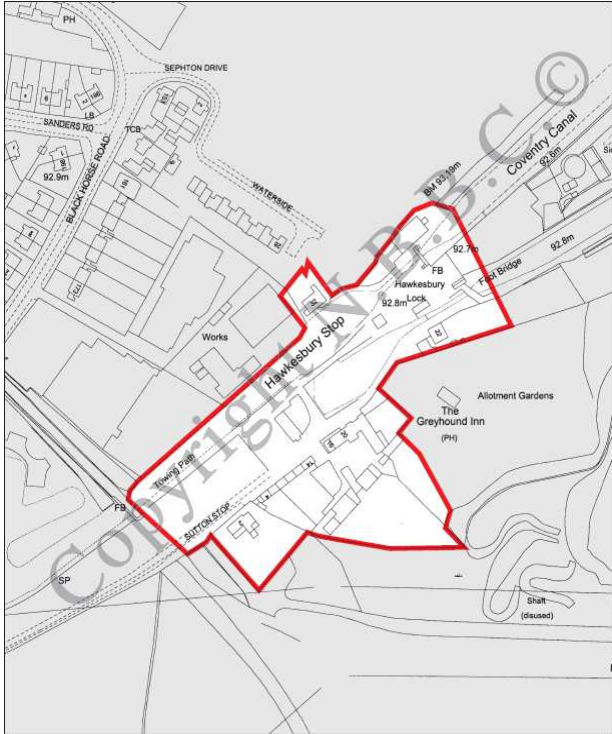
10) Material Assets

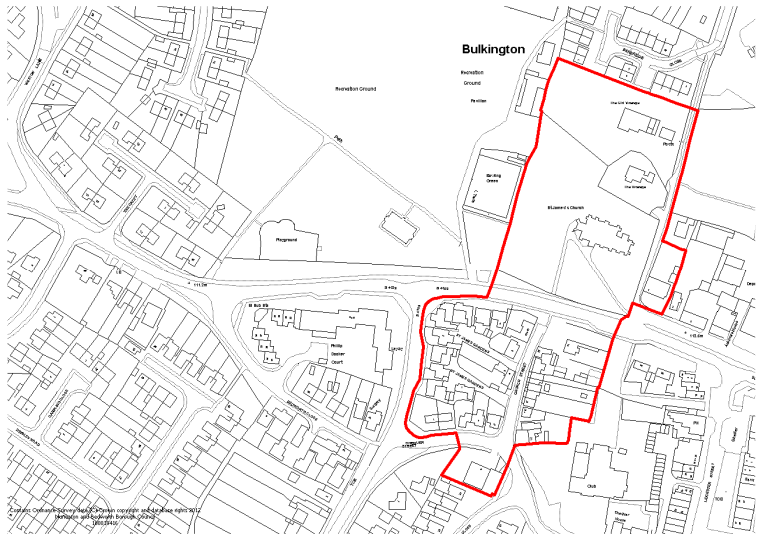
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps						
% Household Waste Recycled (Ref. J/1)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10/11</th> <th>11/12</th> <th>12/13</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>16.46</td> <td>19.12</td> <td>23.22</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10/11	11/12	12/13	16.46	19.12	23.22		% of household waste recycled is increasing. 8.71% point increase since 2005/2006	NBBC,2012	
10/11	11/12	12/13									
16.46	19.12	23.22									
Total tonnage of household waste for recycled (Ref. J/2)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10/11</th> <th>11/12</th> <th>12/13</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8596.8</td> <td>9107.9</td> <td>11222.54</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10/11	11/12	12/13	8596.8	9107.9	11222.54		In tonnage terms, there has been a 62% increase since 2005/2006	NBBC,2012	
10/11	11/12	12/13									
8596.8	9107.9	11222.54									
% household waste for composting (Ref. J/3)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10/11</th> <th>11/12</th> <th>12/13</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15.95</td> <td>15.95</td> <td>16.28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10/11	11/12	12/13	15.95	15.95	16.28		The % of household waste being composted is slowly increasing & still significantly below the county average (25.7%)	NBBC,2012	
10/11	11/12	12/13									
15.95	15.95	16.28									
Total tonnage of household waste for composting (Ref. J/4)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10/11</th> <th>11/12</th> <th>12/13</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8330.4</td> <td>8017.4</td> <td>10225.88</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10/11	11/12	12/13	8330.4	8017.4	10225.88		Waste for composting tonnage has been consistent, showing a small increase since 20005/2006 but fell by 4% (312 tonnes) during 2011/2012	NBBC,2012	
10/11	11/12	12/13									
8330.4	8017.4	10225.88									
No. of kg of household waste collected per head (Ref. J/5)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>10/11</th> <th>11/12</th> <th>12/13</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>391.79</td> <td>403.58</td> <td>396.15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	10/11	11/12	12/13	391.79	403.58	396.15		This figure is affected by tonnage collected & population change. At face value it has reduced slightly since 2005/2006.	NBBC,2012	
10/11	11/12	12/13									
391.79	403.58	396.15									

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
(Ref. J/6)	 <p data-bbox="638 1082 1048 1102">Source: Warwickshire County Council, Waste Management 2013</p>			Warwickshire County Council, Waste Management 2013	

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps						
(Ref. J/7)				Warwickshire County Council, Waste Management 2013							
Warwickshire's Waste Indicators 2004/05 – 2012/13											
	04/05	05/06	06/07			07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Waste per head of population (kg)	556kg	550kg	547kg			539kg	522kg	510kg	493kg	469kg	461kg
Cost per tonne of waste (£)	£30.81	£36.28	£37.55			£41.89	£55.87	£58.25	£63.55	£66.06	£67.13
Total waste recycled (%)	13.8%	14.5%	15.9%			17.5%	21.5%	23.8%	23.4%	24.3%	26.2%
Total waste composted (%)	13.8%	15.4%	16.8%			17.9%	21.7%	24.3%	25.7%	24.5%	26.2%
Recycled and composted (%)	27.6%	29.9%	32.7%			35.4%	43.2%	48.1%	49.1%	48.8%	52.4%
Waste to energy recovery (%)	3.8%	4.9%	7.2%	6.6%	7.0%	10.15%	18.4%	15.3%	15.7%		
Landfilled (by difference) (%)	68.6%	65.2%	60.1%	58.0%	49.8%	41.8%	32.5%	35.8%	31.9%		
<i>Source: Warwickshire County Council, Waste Management 2013</i>											

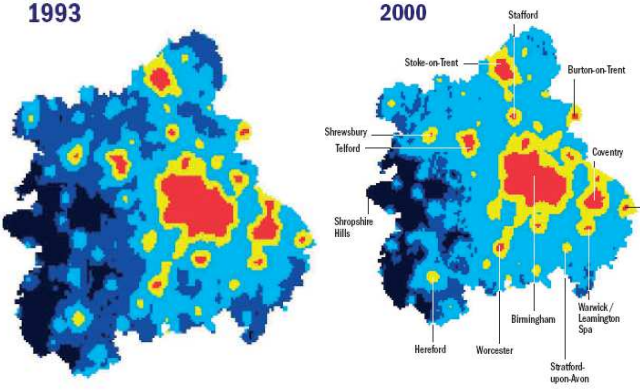
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
(Ref. K/3)	<p>Bedworth Town Centre Conservation Area</p> 				
(Ref. K/4)	<p>Abbey Conservation Area</p> 				

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

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
(Ref. K/6)	<p>Bulkington Conservation Area</p> 				
<p>Management Proposals for Bulkington Conservation Area (Ref. K/7)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a strong presumption in favour of retaining all buildings identified as making a positive contribution to the conservation area. • The reinstatement of missing or badly altered period architectural features to buildings identified as making a positive contribution to the conservation area should be encouraged. These should follow original or period designs - especially for windows. • The reinstatement of traditional materials to buildings - especially for roofs, windows, and doors, - should be encouraged. • Surviving period features and traditional materials to all houses identified as making a positive contribution to the conservation area and fronting a public highway or open space are protected by an Article 4 Direction. • The retention of traditional brick boundary walls, hedges, and railings should be encouraged especially where enclosure to the street is important visually. Any opportunities to supplement and strengthen hedgerows should be taken. • The repair and maintenance of the listed railings around the churchyard should be a high priority. • The establishment of a tree management programme between the Council 			<p>Bulkington Conservation Area, Appraisal and Management Proposals, July 2008, NBBC</p>	<p>The management proposals should be fully reflected in emerging planning policy .</p>

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	<p>and owners including the parish church should be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement to the public realm should be sought to reinforce the village character of the conservation area when resources are available, particularly the treatment of the north end of Church Street. The lighting column here should be re-sited and consideration given to appropriate landscape treatment. Raised planters or trees set on the axis of the street impeding views of the Church and its tower should be avoided. Improvements to the treatment of green open space both within and adjoining the conservation area where it impacts on its setting should be investigated. 				
Buildings at risk (Ref. K/8)	<p>There are 7 buildings at risk in the Borough which include 2 buildings on the EH BAR Register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park Farmhouse, Arbury Park, Nuneaton; - The Tea House, Arbury Park, Nuneaton 			Historic England and Nun & Bed Listed Building Condition Survey 2010	

12) Landscape

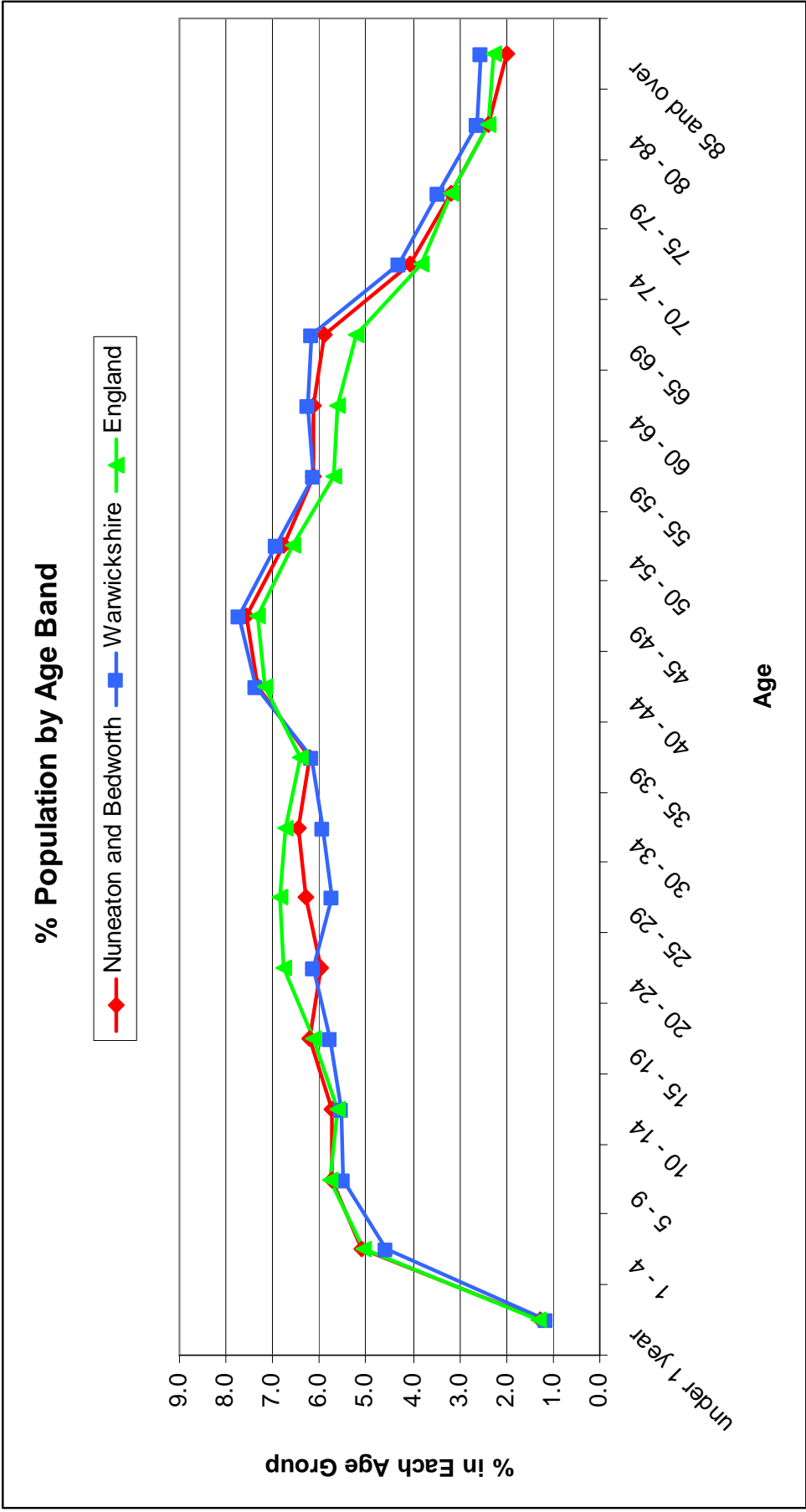
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
<p>Landscape Character (Ref. L/1)</p>	<p>The countryside surrounding the Borough is protected by Green Belt, Area of Restraint or Countryside designations which direct development pressures away from sensitive landscapes and helps to protect biodiversity.</p> <p>Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a tool that helps us to understand our landscapes in all their diversity, character, distinctiveness and sensitivity to change. The overall aim of landscape character assessment, and subsequently, planning, design and management of landscapes, should be to achieve sustainable landscapes that are visually diverse, culturally rich and provide potential biodiversity opportunities, as well as being able to meet society's social, economic and environmental needs.</p> <p>Landscape Character Areas:</p> <p>HARTSHILL RIDGE ANKER VALLEY ESTATE FARMLANDS NUNEATON ESTATE FARMLANDS BULKINGTON ROLLING FARMLAND BULKINGTON VILLAGE FARMLANDS NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH URBAN FRINGES KERESLEY URBAN FRINGE KERESLEY NEWLANDS ANCIENT ARDEN BEDWORTH WOODLANDS RURAL FRINGE ARBURY PARKLANDS GALLEY COMMON HILL AND ROBINSON'S END VALLEY</p> <p>GALLEY COMMON HILLS AND VALLEYS WHITTLEFORD PARK AND BAR POOL RIVER VALLEY</p>			<p>TEP Land Use Designations Study</p>	
<p>Light Pollution (Ref. L/2)</p>				<p>Campaign to Protect Rural England No change – CPRE has not updated this due to lack of suitable data</p>	<p>Satellite data obtained by the Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) shows that light pollution is rapidly increasing in the West Midlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1993 and 2000 light pollution increased by 30% in the region. • Only 11% of truly dark skies are left in the region. • However, Nuneaton and Bedworth's levels of light pollution appear to have reduced.

	Light Pollution in the West Midlands (highest levels of light pollution are indicated with red, the black indicates no light pollution detected)			
Housing target 2011 – 2031 (Ref. L/3)	2011 - 2031	Per Year	GL Hearn (2015) Updated Assessment of Housing Need: Coventry- Warwickshire HMA. GL Hearn Limited: London.	
	10,040	502		

APPENDIX C

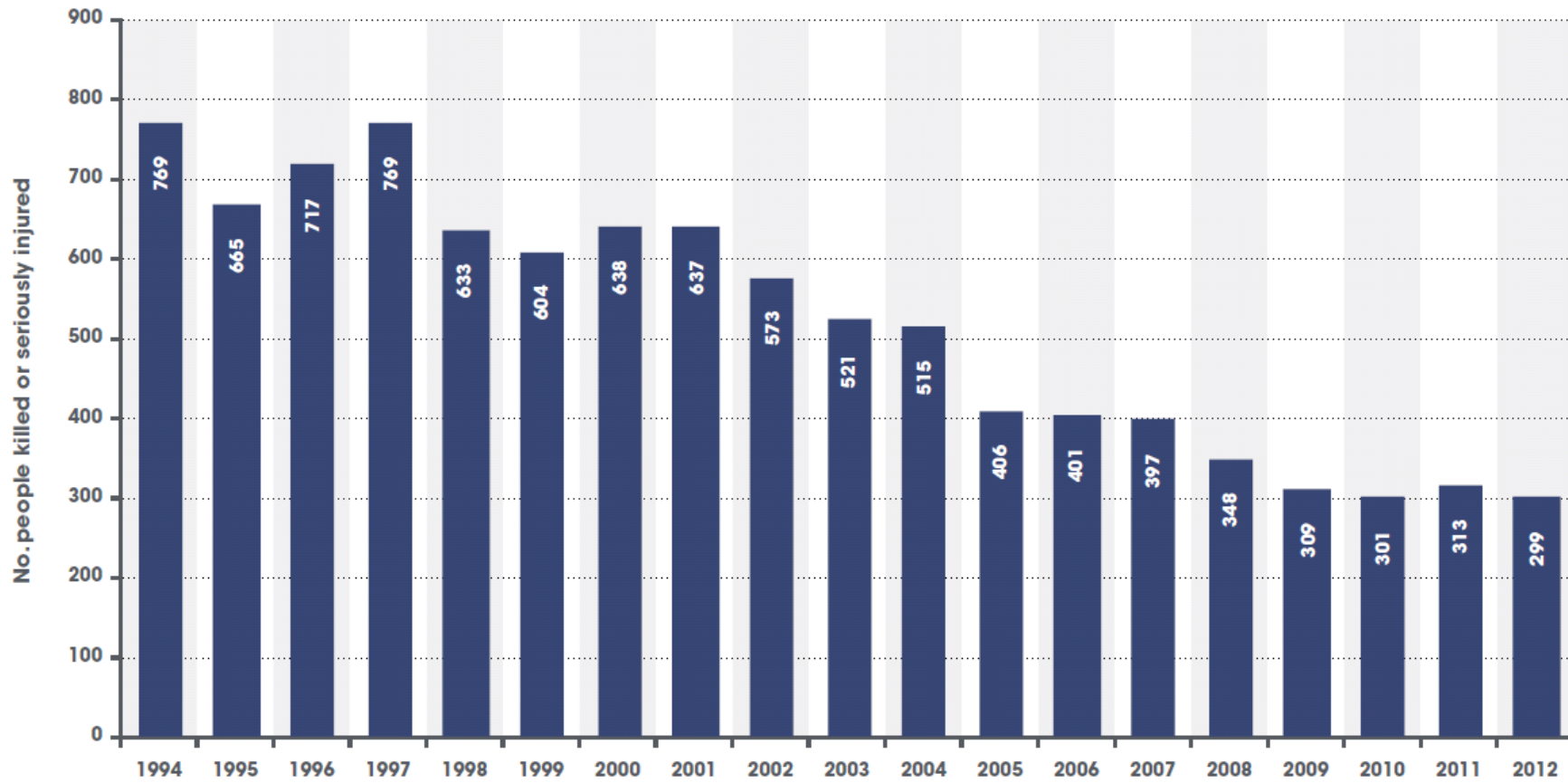
Selected Graphs (to show more detail)

Ref. H/1



Ref. I/7

Figure 8.3: People reported killed or seriously injured on Warwickshire roads, 1994 – 2012



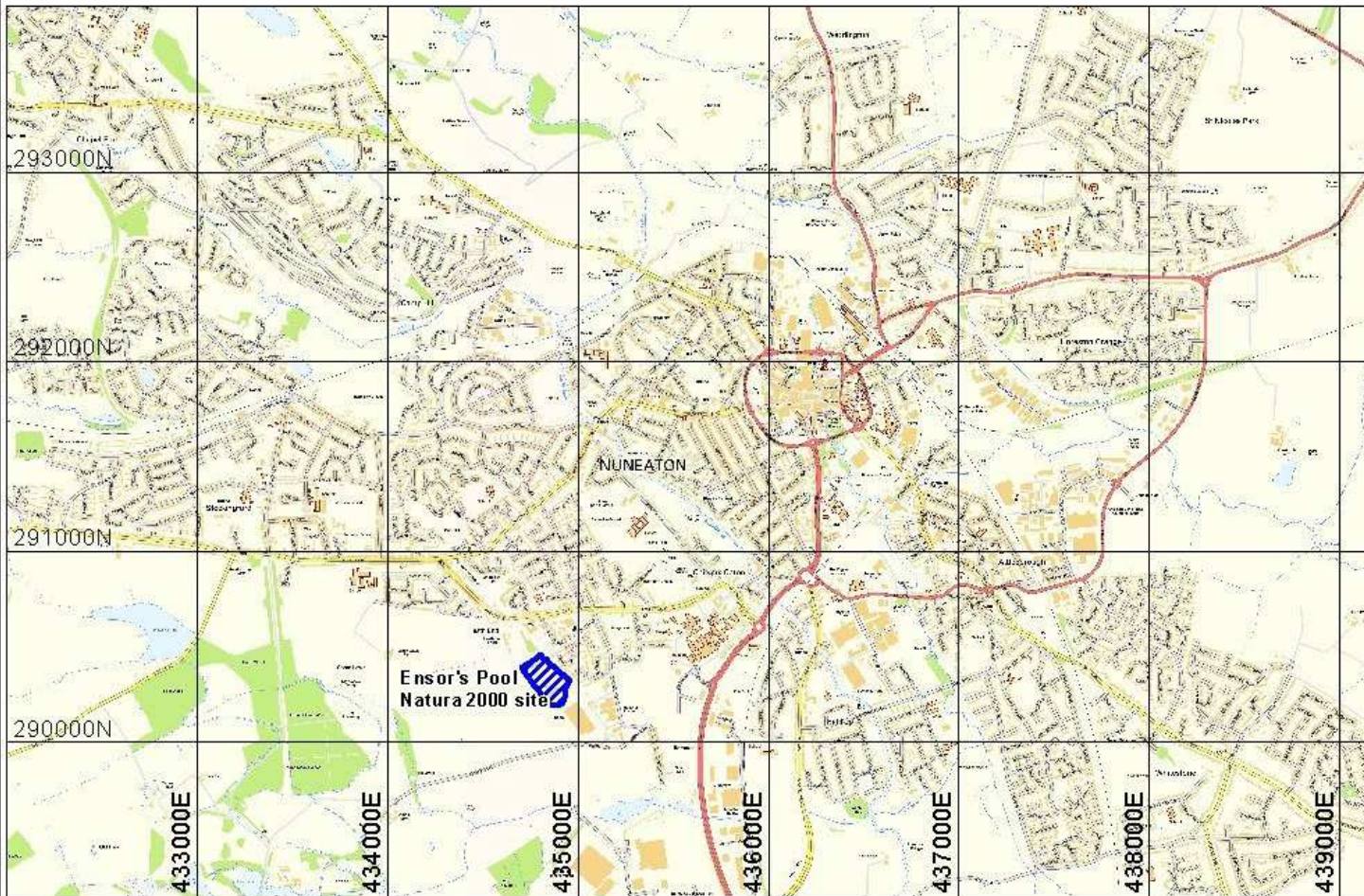
Source: Warwickshire County Council, Road Safety Unit, 2013

APPENDIX D

Selected Maps (to show finer details)

Ref. D/2

Site location map for Ensor's Pool - Natura 2000 site

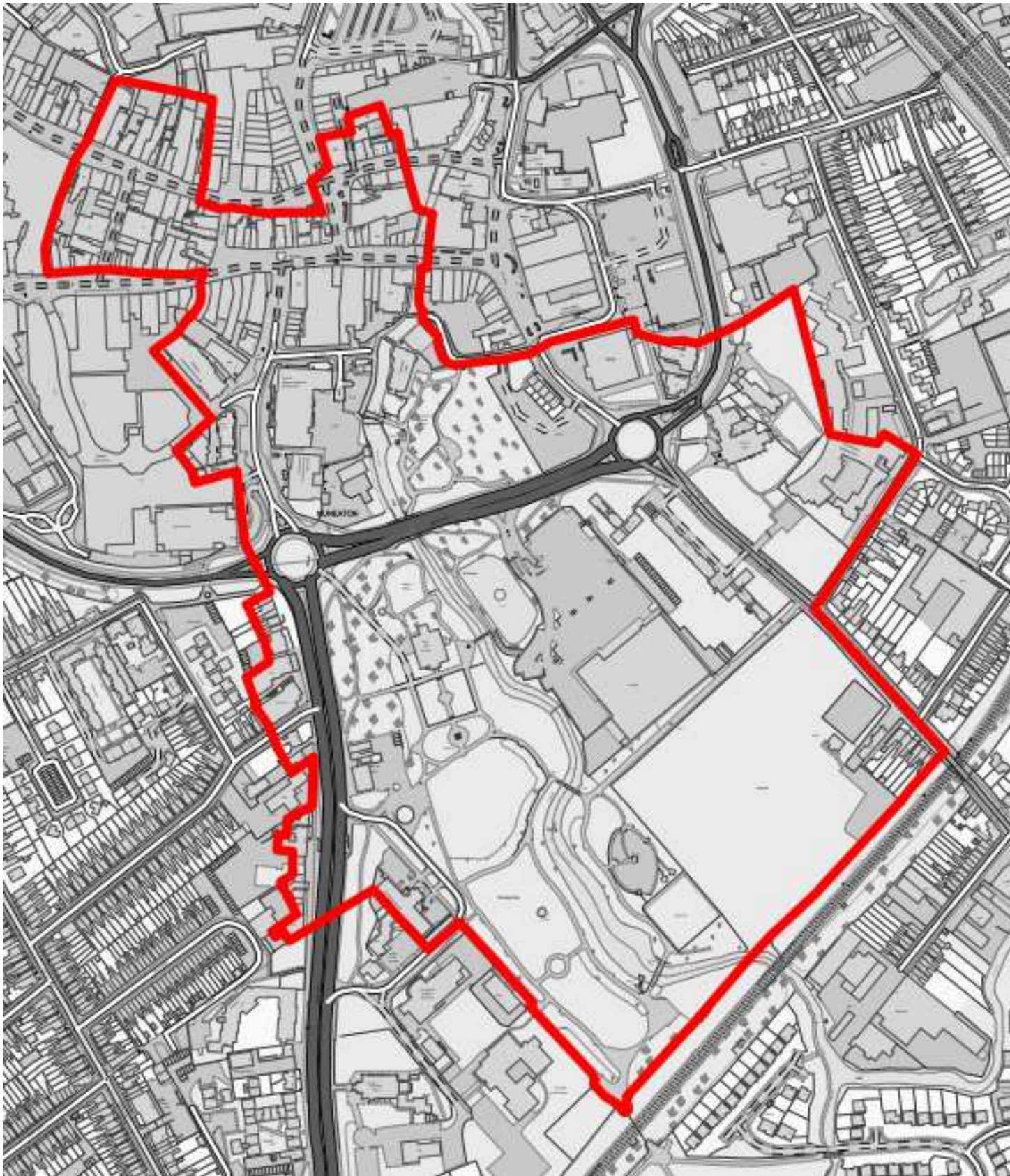


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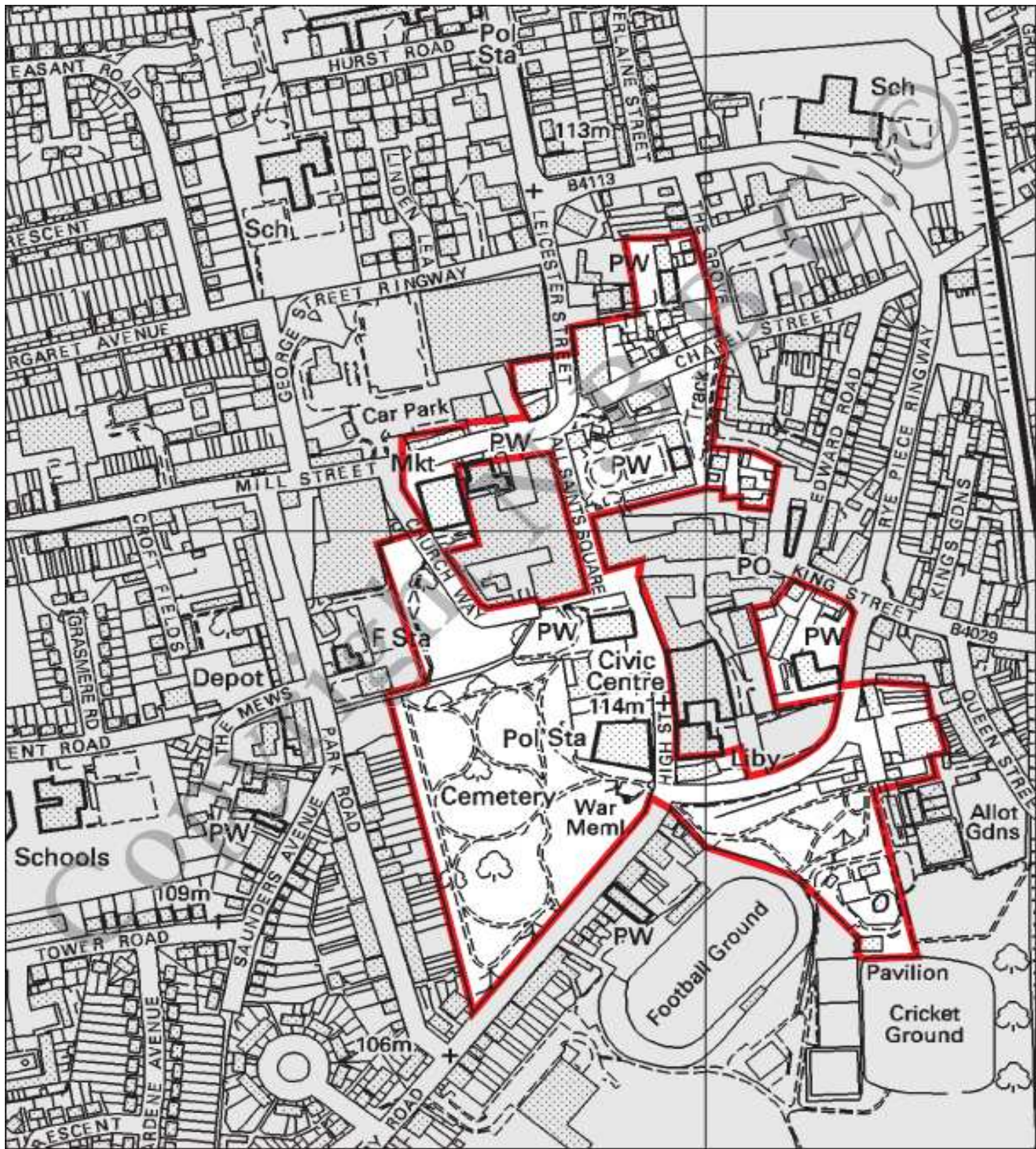
Scale 1:27500

Scale
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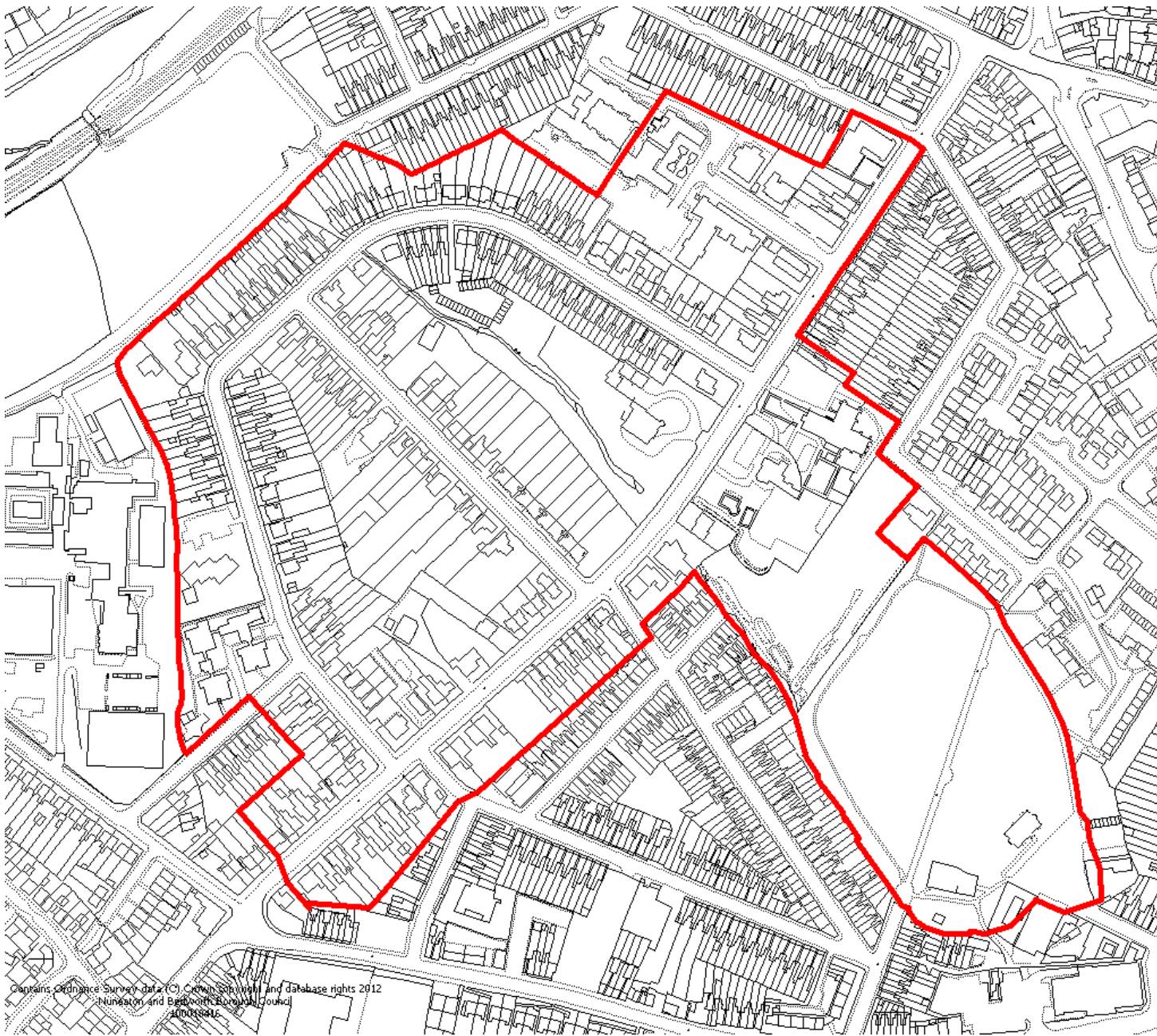
Ref. K/2



Ref. K/3



Ref. K/4



Ref. K/5

