

Plan Policy DP1 : Layout and Design													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact		Scale		Scale		Commentary
					Short term	Long term			Severity	Cumulative	Local	Trans-boundary	
Sustainable Development Objectives													
To maintain high levels of economic growth	Will it meet the employment needs of the local community? Will it help diversify the economy? Will it enhance the vitality of urban centres? Will it support small businesses?	Number of VAT registered businesses Number of business start-ups net of closures Loss of employment uses within designated town centre employment areas	4,965 in 2002 (2) 11% new VAT registrations as a % of existing VAT registered businesses (2002) (2) No applications permitted for the loss of employment space in 2004 (15)	Increasing from 4,925 in 2001 and 4,855 in 2000 Favourable situation with numbers increasing after a decline in 2000 Favourable situation, but no trend identified	✓	✓	→	→	✓	✧	→	→	Good design and layout can help to improve the vitality of town centres, and therefore has a positive impact on this objective. The impact is expected to be local for most developments (unless it is a landmark building).
To promote and enhance vibrant rural communities	Will it assist with the diversification of the rural economy? Will it retain / enhance village services?	Number of planning permission granted for rural diversification proposals Number of service closures in rural areas	8 in 2004 (15) District level data not available	Unable to identify trend Unable to identify trend	✓	✓	→	→	✓	✧	→	→	The policy supports rural communities by respecting existing patterns of development and encouraging appropriate new development.
To enhance the vitality of town centres	Will it improve the economic viability of town centres? Will it maintain a balanced mix of development?	Number of applications refused for change of use from A1 within primary and secondary shop frontages	One application refused change from A1 to A3 (2003/4) (15)	No trend available	✓	✓	→	→	✓	✧	→	→	The impacts on the urban areas are similar to those for rural areas above.
To promote sustainable tourism	Will it promote sustainable tourism?	Number of tourists	1.4 million people from the UK visited Warwickshire in 2003 (no data at district level or for international visitors) (17)	Number of UK tourists has fluctuated between 1.2 and 1.6 million since 2000	✓	✓	→	→	✓	✧	→	→	The policy can help to promote tourism by encouraging good quality development. However, it is not clear whether the tourism will be sustainable, and the policy could be cross-referenced with UAP7.
To meet the housing needs of the whole community	Will it reduce homelessness? Will it increase the level of affordability of housing for all social groups?	Homeless households in need of temporary accommodation Percentage of population living in affordable housing	46 in 2004 (13) 10.6% renting from LA, 3.6% renting from housing association or other RSL (3)	Numbers increasing from 2 in 2000/1, 31 in 2001/2 and 28 in 2002/3. No trend identified	✧	✧	✧	✧	✧	✧	✧	✧	The policy is not expected to have a direct impact on meeting housing needs.
To protect and enhance the natural environment, including habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	Will it improve the landscape and ecological quality of the countryside? Will it protect and enhance species, habitats and sites at risk? Will it protect and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? Will it minimise adverse effects on ground and surface water quality?	Percentage of land designated for particular quality or amenity value	Data unavailable	Unable to identify trend	✓	✓	→	→	✓	✧	→	→	The policy requires incorporation of existing features, including features of the natural environment. This is included to some extent in the text, but is more explicit in the reasoned justification than in the policy. The policy concentrates on maintaining and protecting existing features, rather than enhancing them, and the policy could be strengthened through inclusion of text on improvements in part j, e.g. 'improve, where possible existing features and...'. The policy could also be cross-referenced to the Supplementary Planning Guide and to DP3 in the reasoned justification.
		Condition of protected species	Data unavailable	Unable to identify trend									
		Percentage of rivers of good or fair quality	74% graded good for chemical quality, 39% for biological quality in 2002 (2)	Chemical quality is improving and better than regional and national averages. Biological quality is below average.									

Plan Policy DP1 : Layout and Design													
Sustainable Development Objectives	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact		Scale		Scale		Commentary
					Short term	Long term			Severity	Cumulative	Local	Trans-boundary	
To promote the use of sustainable transport options (i.e. cycling, walking, public transport)	Will it encourage the use of public transport, walking or cycling? Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	Local bus services- journeys per passenger kilometre	District level data unavailable	Unable to identify trend	✓	✓	→	→	✓	✧	→	→	The policy is not directly concerned with sustainable transport, although there are links between good design and sustainable transport, and links between this and other policies. The link between sustainable design and transport could be made more explicit by including an additional statement in part h indicating the relationship between access and good design and promoting further opportunities for sustainable transport. The policy could also be cross-referenced to SC10.
To reduce the need to travel	Will it reduce the movement of goods and people by private car / lorry? Will it minimise the need to travel?	Percentage of journeys to school by car Percentage of journeys to work by car	40% in 2003 (9) 62.8% in 2003 (3)	Slight reduction from 42% in 2002 No trend available	✓	✓	→	→	✓	✧	→	→	As for the objective on sustainable transport, the policy could have impacts on the need to travel through the relationship between transport design and development design. The policy could be modified to include an additional statement for (h) that includes relationship between access and good design and promoting further opportunities for sustainable transport, and the reasoned justification could include cross-reference to SC10.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Will it reduce the amount of derelict and underused land? Will it improve the landscape and ecological quality and character of the countryside? Will it provide a sense of identity and local distinctiveness?	Condition of landscape character areas	No data available	Unable to identify situation	✓	✓	→	→	✓	✧	→	→	The policy has a strongly positive contribution towards this objective. This will be further enhanced by the amendments suggested above to include improvements to the natural and built environments, as well as maintenance.
To limit, and reduce the impacts of climate change	Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions? Will it minimise the risk of flooding? Will it minimise the need for energy? Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Per capita consumption of electricity Per capita consumption of gas Land at risk of flooding	Domestic consumption of 4981kWh/ person in 2003 (8) Domestic consumption of 20,428kWh in 2003 (8) Data unavailable	Higher than regional average (4717kWh), but no trend identified Higher than regional average (20,163kWh), but no trend identified No trend identified	✓	✓	→	→	✧	✓	→	→	This policy offers some support for the objective to reduce the impacts of climate change through opportunities for good design, and this will be enhanced if the policy is strengthened to include improvements in sites. There is also potential for greater cross-referencing with DP10, DP11 and DP12.
To protect and enhance the historic environment	Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value? Will it protect and enhance the character and settings of towns and villages? Will it improve access to buildings and landscapes of historical/ cultural value?	Percentage of listed buildings and archaeological sites at risk of decay Number of buildings of cultural or historic interest restored Percentage of residents that are satisfied with their neighbourhood	5% (January 2005) (11) 36% of listed buildings restored out of total stock since 1994 (11) 90.3% in December 2004 (12)	This has reduced from 10% in 1998. No trend available No trend identified	✓	✓	→	→	✓	✧	→	→	The policy requires protection of existing features, including historic features, and therefore has a strong positive association with this objective.

Plan Policy DP1 : Layout and Design													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact		Scale		Scale		Commentary
					Short term	Long term			Severity	Cumulative	Local	Trans-boundary	
Sustainable Development Objectives													
To protect and improve air quality	Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high for PM ₁₀ , ozone, etc.	44 days (measured in Leamington Spa for 2002 and 2003) (2) PM ₁₀ - none, ozone- 144 days moderate in 2004 (10)	Higher than national average and getting worse Favourable situation getting better	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	This policy does not have an impact on this objective.
To protect and improve land quality	Will it minimise development on greenfield land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it retain the best quality agricultural land?	Percentage of development on greenfield sites Percentage and type of agricultural land affected by development	76% employment land on greenfield sites (2002/3)- no information available on housing sites (7) No information available at district level	Unfavourable situation for employment land, although no trend identified No trends identified	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	This policy does not have a direct relationship with land quality.
To reduce the generation and disposal of waste	Will it reduce the amount of waste generated? Will it encourage recycling? Will it promote the re use of resources? Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy (avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle and residual disposal in the least environmentally detrimental manner)?	Amount of waste produced per capita Percentage of waste recycled and composted per capita	362kg (household waste collected) in 2003/4 (2) 23.4% (2003/4) (2)	Increasing, from 344kg in 2002/3 and 330kg in 2001/2 Increased from 11.1% in 2002/3 and 10.3% in 2001/2	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	Waste management issues should be addressed through reference to DP12 with potential to amend DP12 to include emphasis on preferential use of recyclable materials and potential extension of residential design guide to include provision of receptacles for domestic waste arisings.
To promote sustainable design and enhance the built environment	Will it promote design that enhances townscapes, streetscapes and/or landscapes? Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	Number of homes built to ecohome or other efficiency standard	No data available	No trend identified	✓	✓	→	→	✓		→	→	This has a minor positive effect because of the positive impact on townscape through good design. However, it has potential to be significantly improved through reference to sustainable construction, at least in the reasoned justification, and through cross-referencing to other policies such as D11 and DP 12. There is also potential for inclusion of references to recognised standards such as Eco-homes or BREEAM within the accompanying text.
To ensure the prudent use of natural resources	Will it minimise the use of water? Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	Use of water per capita	District level not available	No trend identified	✓	✓	→	→	✓		→	→	This policy will have a small positive impact through use of appropriate materials and impacts on waste, climate change, transport, and air quality.
To make housing available and affordable to everyone	Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	Percentage of homes unfit for use	1.59% in 2004 (13)	Improved from 1.86% in 2001	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	This policy does not have an effect on availability of housing.

Plan Policy DP1 : Layout and Design													
Sustainable Development Objectives	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact	Cumulative	Scale		Scale		Commentary
					Short term	Long term			Severity	Local	Trans-boundary	Rural	
To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities	Will it maintain and enhance existing community facilities?	Percentage of district-owned public buildings with access and facilities for people with disabilities	77.3% (14)	Figure in top quartile of local authorities- no trend available	✓	✓	→	→	✓		→	→	This policy will help to support transport improvements, but will also have a direct impact through retention (and enhancement?) of existing footpaths. Enhancing streets and squares may also have a positive impact, encouraging movement within the development. There could also be a supporting impact in terms of designing out crime.
	Will it put unacceptable pressure on existing services and community facilities?	Percentage of population within 10 minute walk of bus stop	Data unavailable	Unable to identify trend	✓	✓	→	→	✓		→	→	
To improve health and well being	Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	Length of new cycleways created	Data not available at district level	Unable to identify trend									This policy has a positive contribution due to quality of design and promotion of more physically active transport. However, it could be improved with greater reference to sustainable transport options.
	Will it provide and improve access to health and social care services?	Percentage of population with a limiting long term illness	15.4% (3)	Lower than county and national averages, but unable to identify trends	✓	✓	→	→	✓	✧	→	→	
	Will it reduce health inequalities among different groups in the community?	Percentage of population within 200m of parks and open spaces	Data not available	Unable to identify situation									
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most effected?	Percentage of adult population who have never worked or are long term unemployed	1.2% have never worked, and 0.7% are long term unemployed (3)	Slightly lower than county averages, but no trend identified	✓	✓	→	→	✓	✧	→	→	This may have a minor positive impact through improved access to jobs. This may be supported if improving the design quality of the area helps to attract businesses.
		Number of companies implementing flexible working schemes	Data not available	Unable to determine trends									
To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour	Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Will it reduce the fear of crime? Will it reduce noise levels?	Number of crimes reported per 1000 population	41.2 2004/5 to date (4)	Lower than county average (43). No trend available	✓	✓	→	→	✓	✧	→	→	Part k of this policy should help to support reductions in crime through designing out opportunities. This should also be cross-referenced to DP13.
Summary: This policy has broadly positive impacts, although these could be strengthened by including statements to encourage improvement as well as to prevent harm through design and layout. The positive impacts of the policy also rely on implementation alongside other policies in the plan, and the reasoned justification could be improved by greater reference to these.													

Plan Policy DP2 : Amenity													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact		Scale				Commentary
					Short term	Long term			Severity	Cumulative	Local	Trans-boundary	
Sustainable Development Objectives													
To maintain high levels of economic growth	Will it meet the employment needs of the local community? Will it help diversify the economy? Will it enhance the vitality of urban centres? Will it support small businesses?	Number of VAT registered businesses Number of business start-ups net of closures Loss of employment uses within designated town centre employment areas	4,965 in 2002 (2) 11% new VAT registrations as a % of existing VAT registered businesses (2002) (2) No applications permitted for the loss of employment space in 2004 (15)	Increasing from 4,925 in 2001 and 4,855 in 2000 Favourable situation with numbers increasing after a decline in 2000 Favourable situation, but no trend identified	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To promote and enhance vibrant rural communities	Will it assist with the diversification of the rural economy? Will it retain / enhance village services?	Number of planning permission granted for rural diversification proposals Number of service closures in rural areas	8 in 2004 (15) District level data not available	Unable to identify trend Unable to identify trend	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To enhance the vitality of town centres	Will it improve the economic viability of town centres? Will it maintain a balanced mix of development?	Number of applications refused for change of use from A1 within primary and secondary shop frontages	One application refused change from A1 to A3 (2003/4) (15)	No trend available	✓	✓	➔	☒	➔	☒	☒	➔	Considered to be a minor positive impact. Development that maintains amenity could be said to help ensure balanced and mixed development.
To promote sustainable tourism	Will it promote sustainable tourism?	Number of tourists	1.4 million people from the UK visited Warwickshire in 2003 (no data at district level or for international visitors) (17)	Number of UK tourists has fluctuated between 1.2 and 1.6 million since 2000	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To meet the housing needs of the whole community	Will it reduce homelessness? Will it increase the level of affordability of housing for all social groups?	Homeless households in need of temporary accommodation Percentage of population living in affordable housing	46 in 2004 (13) 10.6% renting from LA, 3.6% renting from housing association or other RSL (3)	Numbers increasing from 2 in 2000/1, 31 in 2001/2 and 28 in 2002/3. No trend identified	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To protect and enhance the natural environment, including habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	Will it improve the landscape and ecological quality of the countryside? Will it protect and enhance species, habitats and sites at risk? Will it protect and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? Will it minimise adverse effects on ground and surface water quality?	Percentage of land designated for particular quality or amenity value Condition of protected species Percentage of rivers of good or fair quality	Data unavailable Data unavailable 74% graded good for chemical quality, 39% for biological quality in 2002 (2)	Unable to identify trend Unable to identify trend Chemical quality is improving and better than regional and national averages. Biological quality is below average.	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy

Plan Policy DP2 : Amenity													
Sustainable Development Objectives	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact		Scale				Commentary
					Short term	Long term			Severity	Cumulative	Local	Trans-boundary	
To promote the use of sustainable transport options (i.e. cycling, walking, public transport)	Will it encourage the use of public transport, walking or cycling? Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	Local bus services- journeys per passenger kilometre	District level data unavailable	Unable to identify trend	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To reduce the need to travel	Will it reduce the movement of goods and people by private car / lorry? Will it minimise the need to travel?	Percentage of journeys to school by car Percentage of journeys to work by car	40% in 2003 (9) 62.8% in 2003 (3)	Slight reduction from 42% in 2002 No trend available	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Will it reduce the amount of derelict and underused land? Will it improve the landscape and ecological quality and character of the countryside? Will it provide a sense of identity and local distinctiveness?	Condition of landscape character areas	No data available	Unable to identify situation	✓	✓	→ →		→ →	☒	→	→	Loss of amenity is defined in the policy to include loss of outlook and visual intrusion. Therefore, ensuring that development does not have an unacceptable adverse impact should have a strong positive impact to maintain townscapes and landscapes. The policy could be further strengthened by including options for encouraging improvements to amenity as well as preventing damage.
To limit, and reduce the impacts of climate change	Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions? Will it minimise the risk of flooding? Will it minimise the need for energy? Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Per capita consumption of electricity Per capita consumption of gas Land at risk of flooding	Domestic consumption of 4981kWh/ person in 2003 (8) Domestic consumption of 20,428kWh in 2003 (8) Data unavailable	Higher than regional average (4717kWh), but no trend identified Higher than regional average (20,163kWh), but no trend identified No trend identified	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To protect and enhance the historic environment	Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value? Will it protect and enhance the character and settings of towns and villages? Will it improve access to buildings and landscapes of historical/ cultural value?	Percentage of listed buildings and archaeological sites at risk of decay Number of buildings of cultural or historic interest restored Percentage of residents that are satisfied with their neighbourhood	5% (January 2005) (11) 36% of listed buildings restored out of total stock since 1994 (11) 90.3% in December 2004 (12)	This has reduced from 10% in 1998. No trend available No trend identified	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To protect and improve air quality	Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high for PM ₁₀ , ozone, etc.	44 days (measured in Leamington Spa for 2002 and 2003) (2) PM ₁₀ - none, ozone- 144 days moderate in 2004 (10)	Higher than national average and getting worse Favourable situation getting better	→	→	→	☒	→	☒	→	→	The policy has a minor positive impact by preventing unacceptable adverse impacts on air pollution. However, this is considered minor as it does not encourage improvements.

Plan Policy DP2 : Amenity													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact		Scale				Commentary
					Short term	Long term			Severity	Cumulative	Local	Trans-boundary	
Sustainable Development Objectives													
To protect and improve land quality	Will it minimise development on greenfield land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it retain the best quality agricultural land?	Percentage of development on greenfield sites Percentage and type of agricultural land affected by development	76% employment land on greenfield sites (2002/3)- no information available on housing sites (7) No information available at district level	Unfavourable situation for employment land, although no trend identified No trends identified	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To reduce the generation and disposal of waste	Will it reduce the amount of waste generated? Will it encourage recycling? Will it promote the re use of resources? Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy (avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle and residual disposal in the least environmentally detrimental manner)?	Amount of waste produced per capita Percentage of waste recycled and composted per capita	362kg (household waste collected) in 2003/4 (2) 23.4% (2003/4) (2)	Increasing, from 344kg in 2002/3 and 330kg in 2001/2 Increased from 11.1% in 2002/3 and 10.3% in 2001/2	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To promote sustainable design and enhance the built environment	Will it promote design that enhances townscapes, streetscapes and/or landscapes? Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	Number of homes built to ecohome or other efficiency standard	No data available	No trend identified	✓	✓	→	☒	✓	☒	→	→	Likely to have a minor positive impact, The actual impact will depend in part on the definition of acceptable/ unacceptable. This is a highly subjective term, which does not appear to be defined.
To ensure the prudent use of natural resources	Will it minimise the use of water? Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	Use of water per capita	District level not available	No trend identified	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To make housing available and affordable to everyone	Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	Percentage of homes unfit for use	1.59% in 2004 (13)	Improved from 1.86% in 2001	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities	Will it maintain and enhance existing community facilities? Will it put unacceptable pressure on existing services and community facilities? Will it improve access to local services and facilities?	Percentage of district-owned public buildings with access and facilities for people with disabilities Percentage of population within 10 minute walk of bus stop	77.3% (14) Data unavailable	Figure in top quartile of local authorities- no trend available Unable to identify trend	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To improve health and well being	Will it promote healthy lifestyles? Will it provide and improve access to health and social care services? Will it reduce health inequalities among different groups in the community? Will it provide and/or enhance the provision of open space?	Length of new cycleways created Percentage of population with a limiting long term illness Percentage of population within 200m of parks and open spaces	Data not available at district level 15.4% (3) Data not available	Unable to identify trend Lower than county and national averages, but unable to identify trends Unable to identify situation	✓	✓	→	☒	☒	☒	→	→	Amenity and human health are strongly linked. Loss of amenity could mean an increase in noise and this has been shown to be harmful to human health. A policy that promotes amenity as opposed to simply reducing it would mean that there would be a strongly positive relationship. Again question of meaning of acceptable/ unacceptable sheds doubt on how policy can be interpreted in practice.

Plan Policy DP2 : Amenity													
Sustainable Development Objectives	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact		Scale				Commentary
					Short term	Long term	Severity	Cumulative	Local	Trans-boundary	Rural	Urban	
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most effected?	Percentage of adult population who have never worked or are long term unemployed Number of companies implementing flexible working schemes	1.2% have never worked, and 0.7% are long term unemployed (3) Data not available	Slightly lower than county averages, but no trend identified Unable to determine trends	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	There is a link between reducing poverty/ social exclusion and amenity but it is not necessarily a direct one in relation to this particular policy.
To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour	Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Will it reduce the fear of crime? Will it reduce noise levels?	Number of crimes reported per 1000 population Percentage of those very or fairly worried of being a victim of crime	41.2 2004/5 to date (4) Having home broken in to- 54%, having car stolen- 46%, being attacked by strangers- 44% (5)	Lower than county average (43). No trend available Better than county average and getting better	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
Summary: The policy has some positive impacts by preventing unacceptable harm to amenity, which includes issues associated with community wellbeing and environmental quality. However, the policy does not encourage improvement in amenity, and its impacts will depend in part on the definition of the term “unacceptable”.													

Plan Policy DP3 : Natural and Historic Environment and Landscape													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact		Scale				Commentary
					Short term	Long term			Severity	Cumulative	Local	Trans-boundary	
Sustainable Development Objectives													
To maintain high levels of economic growth	Will it meet the employment needs of the local community? Will it help diversify the economy? Will it enhance the vitality of urban centres? Will it support small businesses?	Number of VAT registered businesses Number of business start-ups net of closures Loss of employment uses within designated town centre employment areas	4,965 in 2002 (2) 11% new VAT registrations as a % of existing VAT registered businesses (2002) (2) No applications permitted for the loss of employment space in 2004 (15)	Increasing from 4,925 in 2001 and 4,855 in 2000 Favourable situation with numbers increasing after a decline in 2000 Favourable situation, but no trend identified	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To promote and enhance vibrant rural communities	Will it assist with the diversification of the rural economy? Will it retain / enhance village services?	Number of planning permission granted for rural diversification proposals Number of service closures in rural areas	8 in 2004 (15) District level data not available	Unable to identify trend Unable to identify trend	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To enhance the vitality of town centres	Will it improve the economic viability of town centres? Will it maintain a balanced mix of development?	Number of applications refused for change of use from A1 within primary and secondary shop frontages	One application refused for change from A1 to A3 (2003/4) (15)	No trend available	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To promote sustainable tourism	Will it promote sustainable tourism?	Number of tourists	1.4 million people from the UK visited Warwickshire in 2003 (no data at district level or for international visitors) (17)	Number of UK tourists has fluctuated between 1.2 and 1.6 million since 2000	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To meet the housing needs of the whole community	Will it reduce homelessness? Will it increase the level of affordability of housing for all social groups?	Homeless households in need of temporary accommodation Percentage of population living in affordable housing	46 in 2004 (13) 10.6% renting from LA, 3.6% renting from housing association or other RSL (3)	Numbers increasing from 2 in 2000/1, 31 in 2001/2 and 28 in 2002/3. No trend identified	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To protect and enhance the natural environment, including habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	Will it improve the landscape and ecological quality of the countryside? Will it protect and enhance species, habitats and sites at risk? Will it protect and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? Will it minimise adverse effects on ground and surface water quality?	Percentage of land designated for particular quality or amenity value Condition of protected species Percentage of rivers of good or fair quality	Data unavailable Data unavailable 74% graded good for chemical quality, 39% for biological quality in 2002 (2)	Unable to identify trend Unable to identify trend Chemical quality is improving and better than regional and national averages. Biological quality is below average.	☑	☑	→	?	→	?	→	→	There is a strong positive relationship for this [policy, which is likely to improve the natural environment on and close to development sites.
To promote the use of sustainable transport options (i.e. cycling, walking, public transport)	Will it encourage the use of public transport, walking or cycling? Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	Local bus services- journeys per passenger kilometre	District level data unavailable	Unable to identify trend	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy

Plan Policy DP3 : Natural and Historic Environment and Landscape													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact	Cumulative	Scale			Commentary	
					Short term	Long term			Severity	Local	Trans-boundary		Rural
Sustainable Development Objectives													
To reduce the need to travel	Will it reduce the movement of goods and people by private car / lorry? Will it minimise the need to travel?	Percentage of journeys to school by car Percentage of journeys to work by car	40% in 2003 (9) 62.8% in 2003 (3)	Slight reduction from 42% in 2002 No trend available	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Will it reduce the amount of derelict and underused land? Will it improve the landscape and ecological quality and character of the countryside? Will it provide a sense of identity and local distinctiveness?	Condition of landscape character areas	No data available	Unable to identify situation	✓	✓	→	⊕	✓	☒	→	→	Strong relationship between policy and objective. Likely to improve landscape and ecological character of countryside. Also, protection of historic environment may help maintain townscapes.
To limit, and reduce the impacts of climate change	Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions? Will it minimise the risk of flooding? Will it minimise the need for energy? Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?	Per capita consumption of electricity Per capita consumption of gas Land at risk of flooding	Domestic consumption of 4981kWh/ person in 2003 (8) Domestic consumption of 20,428kWh in 2003 (8) Data unavailable	Higher than regional average (4717kWh), but no trend identified Higher than regional average (20,163kWh), but no trend identified No trend identified	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy, although there may be a minor positive impact on reducing risk of flooding by incorporating natural features.
To protect and enhance the historic environment	Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value? Will it protect and enhance the character and settings of towns and villages? Will it improve access to buildings and landscapes of historical/ cultural value?	Percentage of listed buildings and archaeological sites at risk of decay Number of buildings of cultural or historic interest restored Percentage of residents that are satisfied with their neighbourhood	5% (January 2005) (11) 36% of listed buildings restored out of total stock since 1994 (11) 90.3% in December 2004 (12)	This has reduced from 10% in 1998. No trend available No trend identified	✓	✓	→→	?	✓	☒	→	→	One of primary aims of policy is to protect and enhance the historic environment. Policy promotes protection/ enhancement of historic environment to a high degree.
To protect and improve air quality	Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high for PM ₁₀ , ozone, etc.	44 days (measured in Leamington Spa for 2002 and 2003) (2) PM ₁₀ - none, ozone- 144 days moderate in 2004 (10)	Higher than national average and getting worse Favourable situation getting better	✓	✓	→	⊕	✓	☒	→	→	Local air quality likely to be protected through protection of natural environment, since air pollution is likely to be less in these areas.
To protect and improve land quality	Will it minimise development on greenfield land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? Will it retain the best quality agricultural land?	Percentage of development on greenfield sites Percentage and type of agricultural land affected by development	76% employment land on greenfield sites (2002/3)- no information available on housing sites (7) No information available at district level	Unfavourable situation for employment land, although no trend identified No trends identified	✓	✓	→	⊕	✓	☒	→	→	Likely to help minimise development on greenfield land, and likely to help retain best quality agricultural land

Plan Policy DP3 : Natural and Historic Environment and Landscape													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact		Scale				Commentary
					Short term	Long term			Severity	Cumulative	Local	Trans-boundary	
Sustainable Development Objectives													
To reduce the generation and disposal of waste	Will it reduce the amount of waste generated? Will it encourage recycling? Will it promote the re use of resources? Will it ensure the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy (avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle and residual disposal in the least environmentally detrimental manner)?	Amount of waste produced per capita Percentage of waste recycled and composted per capita	362kg (household waste collected) in 2003/4 (2) 23.4% (2003/4) (2)	Increasing, from 344kg in 2002/3 and 330kg in 2001/2 Increased from 11.1% in 2002/3 and 10.3% in 2001/2	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To promote sustainable design and enhance the built environment	Will it promote design that enhances townscapes, streetscapes and/or landscapes? Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings?	Number of homes built to ecohome or other efficiency standard	No data available	No trend identified	✓	✓	→	⊕	✓	☒	→	→	The policy will help to enhance townscapes and landscapes by incorporating the natural and historic environment within developments.
To ensure the prudent use of natural resources	Will it minimise the use of water? Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?	Use of water per capita	District level not available	No trend identified	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To make housing available and affordable to everyone	Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	Percentage of homes unfit for use	1.59% in 2004 (13)	Improved from 1.86% in 2001	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities	Will it maintain and enhance existing community facilities? Will it put unacceptable pressure on existing services and community facilities? Will it improve access to local services and facilities?	Percentage of district-owned public buildings with access and facilities for people with disabilities Percentage of population within 10 minute walk of bus stop	77.3% (14) Data unavailable	Figure in top quartile of local authorities- no trend available Unable to identify trend	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
To improve health and well being	Will it promote healthy lifestyles? Will it provide and improve access to health and social care services? Will it reduce health inequalities among different groups in the community? Will it provide and/or enhance the provision of open space?	Length of new cycleways created	Data not available at district level	Unable to identify trend	✓	✓	→	⊕	✓	☒	→	→	Policy does not promote healthy lifestyles but it could help to encourage outdoor leisure pursuits such as walking and cycling. Similarly it enhances provision of open spaces which could be said to improve human health by providing spaces for informal recreational activities.
		Percentage of population with a limiting long term illness	15.4% (3)	Lower than county and national averages, but unable to identify trends									
		Percentage of population within 200m of parks and open spaces	Data not available	Unable to identify situation									
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most effected?	Percentage of adult population who have never worked or are long term unemployed Number of companies implementing flexible working schemes	1.2% have never worked, and 0.7% are long term unemployed (3) Data not available	Slightly lower than county averages, but no trend identified Unable to determine trends	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy

Plan Policy DP3 : Natural and Historic Environment and Landscape													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact		Scale				Commentary
					Short term	Long term			Severity	Cumulative	Local	Trans-boundary	
Sustainable Development Objectives													
To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour	Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Will it reduce the fear of crime? Will it reduce noise levels?	Number of crimes reported per 1000 population Percentage of those very or fairly worried of being a victim of crime	41.2 2004/5 to date (4) Having home broken in to- 54%, having car stolen- 46%, being attacked by strangers- 44% (5)	Lower than county average (43). No trend available Better than county average and getting better	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct link to policy
Summary: The policy helps to encourage integration and improvements of the natural and built environments within developments, and has positive associations with objectives relating to these issues.													

