

Plan Policy UAP7 : Directing New Tourism Development													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact	Scale			Rural	Urban	Commentary
					Short term	Long term		Severity	Cumulative	Local			
<b>Sustainable Development Objectives</b>													
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	✓	✓	→	→	→	→	→	→	Indirect significant impact on the economic performance of the district
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	✓	✓	→	→	→	→	→	→	Possibility to assist with the diversification of rural economy, however development will be restricted according to local environmental impact and access by sustainable modes of transport
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	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	No direct impact expected, although may be indirect impacts on viability of town centre through more visitors
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	✓	✓	→	→	→	→	→	→	Whilst policy has a significant positive impact, the performance of the policy could be improved through inclusion of reference to the opportunity of development to 'enhance existing natural features'
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 impact expected
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.	✓	✓	→	→	→	→	→	→	Development will only be permitted where it does not harm the quality of the surrounding built and natural environment.

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<b>Sustainable Development Objectives</b>													
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	✓	✓	→	→	→	→	→	→	Development will only be permitted where the development is, or can be made accessible by foot, cycle and public transport. Also, extensions to existing facilities may have to produce a travel plan, which could address this objective.
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 above, however impact is, to an extent, uncertain as provision of alternative modes does not ensure use of these modes.
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	✓	✓	→	→	→	→	→	→	Development will only be permitted where it does not harm the quality of the surrounding built and natural environment. Performance of the policy could be further improved through inclusion of reference to the opportunity of development to 'enhance existing natural features'
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 4861kWh/ 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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Impact on this objective uncertain. Impact will depend on development and future use.
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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Impact on this objective uncertain. Impact will depend on development and future use.
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 <sub>10</sub> , ozone, etc.	44 days (measured in Leamington Spa for 2002 and 2003) (2) PM <sub>10</sub> - none, ozone- 144 days moderate in 2004 (10)	Higher than national average and getting worse Favourable situation getting better	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Impact on this objective uncertain. Impact will depend on development and future use.
To protect and improve land quality	Will it minimise development on greenfield land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Percentage of development on greenfield sites	76% employment land on greenfield sites (2002/3)- no information available on housing sites (7)	Unfavourable situation for employment land, although no trend identified	✓	✓	→	→	→	→	→	→	Development will only be permitted where it does not harm the quality of the surrounding built and natural environment.

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Sustainable Development Objectives													
	Will it retain the best quality agricultural land?	Percentage and type of agricultural land affected by development	No information available at district level	No trends identified									
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	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	Impact on this objective uncertain. Impact will depend on development and future use.
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	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	No direct impact expected, although potential impacts could be realised through new developments. Conditions could also be included to optimise sustainability of design.
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	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	Impact on this objective uncertain. Impact will depend on development and future use.
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 impact.
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 impact
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 level  Lower than county and national averages, but unable to identify trends Unable to identify situation	✓	✓	→	→	→	◊	→	→	Possibility for positive impact on healthy lifestyle, depending on scope of development.
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	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	✓	✓	→	→	→	◊	→	→	Possibility of greater employment opportunities, both directly in tourism developments and indirectly through potential increased foot flow to area.

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Sustainable Development Objectives													
		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  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 impact
<b>Summary:</b> Policy will have overall positive impact on the sustainability objectives, with particular benefits to promotion of sustainable transport, sustainable tourism and economic growth. There is potential to further increase positive impacts on some objectives through consideration alongside other policies.													

Plan Policy UAP8 : Directing New Visitor Accommodation													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact	Scale			Rural	Urban	Commentary
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<b>Sustainable Development Objectives</b>													
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	✓	✓	→	→	→	↔	→	→	May enhance vitality of urban centres through ensuring location of these facilities are within or adjacent to centres.
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 impact expected.
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	✓	✓	→	→	→	↔	→	→	Will be centrally located so there are likely to be positive implications for this objective.
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	✓	✓	→	→	→	↔	→	→	Supports sustainable tourism and accommodation must be located next to sustainable transport interchanges.
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 impact expected. Although potential use of sites that could otherwise be used for affordable housing should be considered.
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 impact expected. Although development confined to town centre and existing sites so minimising impact in other areas.

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<b>Sustainable Development Objectives</b>													
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	✓	✓	→	→	→	↔	→	→	Any permitted development will need to be adjacent to public transport interchanges or corridors.
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 above. However, must consider that provision of alternative modes does not ensure use of these modes.
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	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	No direct impact expected, although development constrained to town centre and existing sites.
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 4861kWh/ 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 impact expected. Although could have impacts depending on development and future use.
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 impact expected.
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 <sub>10</sub> , ozone, etc.	44 days (measured in Leamington Spa for 2002 and 2003) (2) PM <sub>10</sub> : none, ozone: 144 days moderate in 2004 (10)	Higher than national average and getting worse Favourable situation getting better	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	No direct impact expected. Although could have impacts depending on location of development (for existing sites).
To protect and improve land quality	Will it minimise development on greenfield land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Percentage of development on greenfield sites	76% employment land on greenfield sites (2002/3)- no information available on housing sites (7)	Unfavourable situation for employment land, although no trend identified	✓	✓	→	→	→	↔	→	→	As development is constrained to town centre sites and existing developments, impact on greenfield sites is likely to be minimised

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Sustainable Development Objectives													
	Will it retain the best quality agricultural land?	Percentage and type of agricultural land affected by development	No information available at district level	No trends identified									
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	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	Impact on this objective uncertain. Impact will depend on development and future use.
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	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	No direct impact expected, although potential impacts could be realised through new developments. Conditions could also be included to optimise sustainability of design.
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	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	Impact on this objective uncertain. Impact will depend on development and future use.
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 impact expected.
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 impact expected.
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 level  Lower than county and national averages, but unable to identify trends Unable to identify situation	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	No direct impact expected.
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	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	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	No direct impact expected.

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	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact	Scale			Rural	Urban	Commentary
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Sustainable Development Objectives													
		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  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 impact expected.
<b>Summary:</b> <b>This policy has positive impacts on the objectives overall, with particular contributions to economic growth and vitality of town centres. Again, it is important to note that positive impacts can be optimised through consideration with other policies.</b>													

Plan Policy UAP9: Directing New Leisure Development													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact	Scale			Rural	Urban	Commentary
					Short term	Long term		Severity	Cumulative	Local			
<b>Sustainable Development Objectives</b>													
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 impact expected.
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 impact specific to rural communities expected.
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	✓	✓	→	→	→	☒	→	→	Protection of such facilities should support balanced development. Predominance given to development within town centres.
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 impact expected
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 impact expected.
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 impact expected.

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	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Severity	Cumulative	Scale		Rural	Urban	Commentary
					Short term	Long term			Local	Trans-boundary			
<b>Sustainable Development Objectives</b>													
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	✓	✓	→	→	→	↔	→	→	Restricting development to town centres implies ease of access by public transport, foot and cycling. Any development outside urban centres will need to demonstrate that it is or can be made highly accessible by these modes of transport.
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 above, however it is important to consider that provision of alternative modes of transport may not result in their use.
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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Impact on this objective is uncertain. There is potential to have positive impact dependent on development and future use.
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 4081kWh/ 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 impact expected. However impact could be influenced by type of development.
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 impact expected.
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 <sub>10</sub> , ozone, etc.	44 days (measured in Leamington Spa for 2002 and 2003) (2) PM <sub>10</sub> - none, ozone- 144 days moderate in 2004 (10)	Higher than national average and getting worse Favourable situation getting better	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	No direct impact expected. Although favouring developments with access to public transport may have indirect positive impact.
To protect and improve land quality	Will it minimise development on greenfield land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Percentage of development on greenfield sites	76% employment land on greenfield sites (2002/3)- no information available on housing sites (7)	Unfavourable situation for employment land, although no trend identified	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Impact on this objective is uncertain. Although policy favours urban developments, it does not exclude developments in other areas.

Plan Policy UAP9: Directing New Leisure Development													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact	Scale			Rural	Urban	Commentary
					Short term	Long term		Severity	Cumulative	Local			
Sustainable Development Objectives													
	Will it retain the best quality agricultural land?	Percentage and type of agricultural land affected by development	No information available at district level	No trends identified									
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	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	Impact on this objective uncertain. Impact will depend on development and future use.
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	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	No direct impact expected, although potential impacts could be realised through new developments. Conditions could also be included to optimise sustainability of design.
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	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	Impact on this objective uncertain. Impact will depend on development and future use.
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 impact expected
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	✓	✓	→	→	→	◊	→	→	Should be implemented in conjunction with SC6 which directly involves protection of public facilities and provision of suitable new ones (where necessary).
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 level  Lower than county and national averages, but unable to identify trends Unable to identify situation	✓	✓	→	→	→	◊	→	→	Positively contributes to the health agenda particularly in conjunction with SC6.
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	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	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	No direct impact expected.

Plan Policy UAP9: Directing New Leisure Development													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact	Scale			Rural	Urban	Commentary
					Short term	Long term		Severity	Cumulative	Local			
Sustainable Development Objectives													
		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  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 impact expected.
<b>Summary:</b> <b>This policy has positive impacts on the objectives overall, with particular contributions to access to facilities and services and improving health. Again, it is important to note that positive impacts can be optimised through consideration with other policies.</b>													