

Plan Policy RAP7 : Directing New Employment													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact	Scale			Rural	Urban	Commentary
					Short term	Long term		Severity	Cumulative	Local			
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	⇄	✓	⇄	Should contribute positively to this objective as the policy deals with preserving existing employment land and buildings. Should also impact favourably on local employment. Promotes farm diversification in conjunction with RAP9.
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	⇄	→	⇄	As above.
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.
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, 38% 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 need to be in harmony with countryside. Limited development on land which is not previously developed.
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 impact

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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	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	As above
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	↔	→	↔	Puts a series of constraints upon development particularly when implemented with RA/Ps.8a and 9. Limited development should ensure maintenance of landscape quality.
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 486kWh/ person in 2003 (9) Domestic consumption of 20,428kWh in 2003 (8) Data unavailable	Higher than regional average (477kWh), but no trend identified Higher than regional average (20,163kWh), but no trend identified No trend identified	✓	✓	→	→	✓	↔	→	→	Policy does not deal directly with this, although impact can be maximised when implemented with other policies, namely DP10, DP11, DP12 / 12a.
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	↔	→	↔	Again, limiting development of this type will serve to protect and retain the character of rural villages etc.
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	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	No direct 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? Will it retain the best quality agricultural land?	Percentage of development on greenfield sites Percentage and type of agricultural land affected by development	75% 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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	↔	→	→	Best quality agricultural land will be preserved when implemented in accordance with RA/Ps. Over all, very restricted development, hence will have minimal adverse impact on land quality.

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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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Not clear how the policy will impact on this objective- depends upon future use and development.
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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Not clear- there is potential to influence this through implementation with other policies e.g. D11 and to build conditions into the policy itself that specifies any future development will have to pay regard to sustainable design issues etc.
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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Potential to be dealt with in part through reference to DP12, but as above.
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 Lower than county and national averages, but unable to identify trends Unable to identify situation	⇌	⇌	⇌	⇌	⇌	⇌	⇌	⇌	No direct impact
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	⇌	→	→	Could have marginal impact through increasing job opportunities as still permits some employment development.

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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 impact.
Summary: This policy contributes favourably to the sustainability objectives, particularly relating to economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy of rural communities and also contributing to provision of employment opportunities. Policy should be linked clearly to RAP6, 8a and 9 and specific development policies.													

Plan Policy RAP8 : Converting Rural Buildings															
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact			Scale			Rural	Urban	Commentary
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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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Uncertain, not clear what activities are likely to be. Conversion / reuse may be for individual residential or economic purposes.
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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	As above.
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.
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- although not clear on future / proposed use.
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, again, as above.
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 be in harmony with countryside.
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 impact

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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	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	As above
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	↔	→	↔	Puts a series of constraints upon development. Limited development should ensure maintenance of landscape quality.
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓		→	→	Policy does not deal directly with this, although impact can be maximised when implemented with other policies, namely DP10, DP11, DP12 / 12a.
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	↔	→	↔	Again, limiting development of this type will serve to protect and retain the character of rural villages etc.
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	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	No direct 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? Will it retain the best quality agricultural land?	Percentage of development on greenfield sites Percentage and type of agricultural land affected by development	75% employment land on greenfield sites- 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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	↔	→	→	Overall, very restricted development, hence will have minimal adverse impact on land quality.

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	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact	Scale			Rural	Urban	Commentary
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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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Not clear how the policy will impact on this objective- depends upon future use and development. Although redevelopment rather than replacement may reduce waste.
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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Not clear- there is potential to influence this through implementation with other policies e.g. D11 and to build conditions into the policy itself that specifies any future development will have to pay regard to sustainable design issues etc.
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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Potential to be dealt with in part through reference to DP12, but as above. Also, redevelopment rather than new build may mean resource reduction.
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 Lower than county and national averages, but unable to identify trends Unable to identify situation	⇌	⇌	⇌	⇌	⇌	⇌	⇌	⇌	No direct impact
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 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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	⇌	→	→	Could have marginal impact if future activity leads to increased job opportunities, for example.

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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 impact.
Summary: This policy contributes favourably to the sustainability objectives, particularly relating to economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy of rural communities and also contributing to provision of employment opportunities. Policy should be linked to specific development policies. Also – would some purposes for re-development be viewed more favourably?													

Plan Policy RAP8a : Replacement of Rural Buildings														
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact			Scale		Rural	Urban	Commentary
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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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	↔	→	↔		Should contribute positively to this objective as the policy deals with supplying buildings for employment / diversification activity. Should also impact favourably on local employment. Promotes farm diversification in conjunction with RAP7.
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	↔	→	↔		As above.
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.
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.	✓	✓	→	→	✓	↔	→	↔		Development will need to be in harmony with countryside. Limited development on land which is not previously developed.

Plan Policy RAP8a: Replacement of Rural Buildings													
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Sustainable Development Objectives													
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 impact
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
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	☒	→	☒	Puts a series of constraints upon development particularly when implemented with RAP7, 8, and 9. Limited development should ensure maintenance of landscape quality.
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 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 4881KWh/ person in 2003 (8) Domestic consumption of 20,428KWh in 2003 (6) Data unavailable	Higher than regional average (4717KWh), but no trend identified Higher than regional average (20,163KWh), but no trend identified No trend identified	✓	✓	→	→	✓	☒	→	→	Policy does not deal directly with this, although impact can be maximised when implemented with other policies, namely DP10, DP11., DP12 / 12a.
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	☒	→	☒	Again, limiting development of this type will serve to protect and retain the character of rural villages etc.
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	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct 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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	☒	→	→	Best quality agricultural land will be preserved when implemented in accordance with RAP5. Over all, very restricted development, hence will have minimal

Plan Policy RAP8a - Replacement of Rural Buildings													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Severity	Cumulative	Scale		Rural	Urban	Commentary
					Short term	Long term			Local	Trans-boundary			
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									adverse impact on 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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Not clear how the policy will impact on this objective- depends upon future use and development. Generation however of demolition and construction waste (not likely to be significant however).
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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Not clear- there is potential to influence this through implementation with other policies e.g. D11 and to build conditions into the policy itself that specifies any future development will have to pay regard to sustainable design issues etc.
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	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	Potential to be dealt with in part through reference to DP12, but as above.
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	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	No direct impact
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	⇄	→	→	Could have marginal impact through increasing job opportunities.

Plan Policy RAP8a : Replacement of Rural Buildings													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Severity	Cumulative	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.
Summary: This policy contributes favourably to the sustainability objectives, particularly relating to economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy of rural communities and also contributing to provision of employment opportunities. Employment proposals should accord with Policy RAP7 and farm diversification proposals should accord with Policy RAP9. Policy should also be linked to specific development policies to further enhance positive contribution to sustainability objectives.													