

Plan Policy SC1 : Securing a Greater Choice of Housing													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact		Scale		Rural	Urban	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 impact on this objective.
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 impacts on this objective.
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 policy may support this objective by encouraging a mixture of dwellings within developments. This will contribute in part of ensuring an overall mix of development, including community and commercial buildings.
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 impacts 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	☑	☑	◊	◊	◊	☒	◊	◊	The policy will help to ensure a mix of dwelling types, although it is not clear whether this will increase affordability. If a mixture of developments also meets the requirements for housing, and this policy is implemented in conjunction with SC9, the impacts are likely to be positive.
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.	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	This policy is not expected to have a direct impact, although it may have some effect through links with UAP1, which directs housing development to previously developed land. This is not currently referenced in the reasoned justification, and is not considered to be significant for this policy.
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	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct impact on this objective
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 encourages a mixture of development, which may have a positive impact on the character of developments by introducing greater variety of dwellings. It is considered to be a minor impact since the impact will also depend on design and density (other DP policies).
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 impact through this policy, as drainage issues are addressed through DP10 and DP11, and energy conservation regarding new development is dealt with in 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	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct impact
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	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 impact
To reduce the generation and disposal of waste	Will it reduce the amount of waste generated? Will it encourage recycling?	Amount of waste produced per capita	362kg (household waste collected) in 2003/4 (2)	Increasing, from 344kg in 2002/3 and 330kg in 2001/2	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct impact

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Sustainable Development Objectives													
	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)?	Percentage of waste recycled and composted per capita	23.4% (2003/4) (2)	Increased from 11.1% in 2002/3 and 10.3% in 2001/2									
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 does not include reference to design, although it could be strengthened by cross-referencing to other policies including DP1.
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 impact on this objective
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	✓	✓	→	→	☒	✓	→	→	The policy has the potential to increase affordability if building a mixture of homes meets housing needs (this is not a direct relationship). This will depend on implementation in conjunction with SC9. There is no clear impact however on reducing unfit or empty homes.
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	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	Providing a range of development does not have a direct impact on access to community services.
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 on health and wellbeing.
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 may be a minor positive impact realised through implementation of this in conjunction with other policies, although the impact will depend on how the policy is implemented in practice.
To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour	Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Will it reduce the fear of crime?	Number of crimes reported per 1000 population	41.2 2004/5 to date (4)	Lower than county average (43). No trend available	✓	✓	→	→	✓	☒	→	→	There may be a minor positive impact on crime and anti-social behaviour by encouraging mixed developments, although

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Sustainable Development Objectives														
	Will it reduce noise levels?	Percentage of those very or fairly worried of being a victim of crime	Having home broken in to- 54%, having car stolen- 46%, being attacked by strangers- 44% (5)	Better than county average and getting better										there is a less clear relationship with fear of crime.
Summary: The policy requires a mix of development, but for many of the sustainability objectives, the impacts will depend on the particular circumstance of development and on implementation of this policy in conjunction with others such as DP1, DP6, DP12, DP13, SC9 and UAP1. Reference to these policies could be included in the reasoned justification.														

Plan Policy SC2 : Protecting Employment Land and Buildings														
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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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	⇄	→	→		The policy contributes positively to this objective as the policy deals with preserving existing or committed employment land and buildings.
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
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 policy should ensure balanced development by focusing on retention of employment land and buildings.
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.

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Sustainable Development Objectives													
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	⇄	→	→	Potential permitted uses can include land for affordable housing in accordance with SC9 which may have some beneficial impact on increasing the level of affordable housing and meeting housing needs. However, the actual impacts of the policy are difficult to predict with certainty.
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 sites 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.	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	The impact of the policy on the natural environment will be dependent on future development and future employment activities undertaken on the site, and should therefore be looked at in conjunction with other development and urban policies.
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	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	The policy has an uncertain impact as the impact of land use on travel will depend on the specific location and use of the site. However, it may have positive impacts by retaining employment land within the urban area.
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 should ensure a minimum amount of loss of employment sites and reduce the need for further development of this type elsewhere. There is risk of a negative impact if retaining land for employment purposes left it under-utilised, although the policy includes consideration of this through reference to changes of use where employment is not economically viable.
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

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Sustainable Development Objectives													
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 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 expected
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	☑	☑	→	→	☑	☒	→	→	The policy should help to reduce demand for employment development on greenfield sites. The policy could be given more explicit links with UAP2, which requires a sequential approach to providing employment sites.
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 impact expected
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
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 impact expected
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	☑	☑	→	→	☑	☒	→	→	Redevelopment / change are allowed under the policy provided they are for affordable housing. The impacts of affordability depend upon implementation with SC9.

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Sustainable Development Objectives													
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 anticipated
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 anticipated
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	☒	→	→	This policy may have a minor positive impact on poverty and social exclusion where it helps to maintain employment sites close to residential areas where there may be easier access for those without a car.
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 anticipated
Summary: The policy has positive impacts by protecting redevelopment of employment land, with some exceptions. This helps to provide a mixture of uses and maintain economic growth. In conjunction with other policies, including UAP2 and SC9, the policy should also have positive impacts on provision of affordable housing and reuse of previously developed land.													

Plan Policy SC3: Supporting Public Transport Interchanges														
	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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	✗	→	→		The policy will help to maintain and improve public transport and could therefore improve mobility (to town centres and to employment for example).
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.
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 policy may help to support town centres by improving access by public transport.
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.
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.
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.	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇		The policy states that development will only take place should it outweigh any adverse impacts, although does not stipulate that it will take into account protection of the natural landscape. Therefore, the policy is considered to be uncertain, although if the natural environment is considered as potential impacts, the policy should have a minor positive effect through requiring protection.

Plan Policy SC3: Supporting Public Transport Interchanges													
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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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	↔	→	→	This is likely to have a significant impact by making use of sustainable transport easier.
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 impact on the need to travel.
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 impact of the policy on townscape is uncertain. It may have a positive impact if it helps to reduce congestion and cars, but could have a more negative impact if townscape is not included as one of the "unacceptable adverse impacts".
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	↔	→	→	Although the policy does not deal with creation of public transport interchanges it does support them, which should contribute to lowering greenhouse gas emissions.
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
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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	↔	→	→	Although the policy does not deal with direct creation of public transport interchanges it does support them. Any increase in public transport use will have positive implications for air quality in that it should contribute to a reduction in car and possibly lorry use.

Plan Policy SC3: Supporting Public Transport Interchanges													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact		Scale		Rural	Urban	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 impact on land quality, although the policy may affect greenfield or brownfield land by allowing development of public transport interchanges.
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 impact on generation of 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	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	The policy does not have a direct impact on sustainable design or the sustainability of the built environment.
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	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	The policy does not have a direct impact on use of natural resources, although if it supports reduction in private transport this should help to reduce use of fossil fuels.
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	☑	☑	→	→	☑	☒	→	→	As the policy is supportive of public transport, it is likely that these interchanges will be along major user routes and thus could contribute to accessibility improvements to community facilities.
To improve health and well being	Will it promote healthy lifestyles? Will it provide and improve access to health and	Length of new cycleways created	Data not available at district level	Unable to identify trend	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	No direct impact expected

Plan Policy SC3: Supporting Public Transport Interchanges													
	Questions	Indicators	Baseline Information	Targets and trends	Timescale		Impact		Scale		Rural	Urban	Commentary
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Sustainable Development Objectives													
	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?	Percentage of population with a limiting long term illness Percentage of population within 200m of parks and open spaces	15.4% (3) Data not available	Lower than county and national averages, but unable to identify trends 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	✓	✓	→	→	✓	⇄	→	→	The policy could help to maintain and improve access to services and therefore support reduction of social exclusion. However, this is not expected to be a major impact.
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: The policy helps to support development of public transport interchanges, and therefore provides support for use of public transport. This should also have positive impacts on reducing reliance on private transport and increasing access to services and facilities.													