

Appendix A: Related Plans, Programmes and Strategies

12 Pages

| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|--|---|
| International Documents | | | |
| Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development | | | |
| <u>Sustainable consumption and production patterns.</u> Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production. <u>Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency.</u> Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy. <u>Biodiversity.</u> Significantly reduce rate of loss by 2010. | No explicit target and indicators. | Plan can encourage sustainable use of resources, encourage energy efficiency and protect and enhance biodiversity. | SA should ensure objectives include for sustainable use of resources, energy efficiency and biodiversity. |
| EU Directives | | | |
| Key EU Directives include the EIA Directive, 'Birds', 'habitats' and water framework Directive. | No explicit targets or indicators. | | |

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|--|---|---|---|
| National Documents | | | |
| UK Sustainable Development Strategy | | | |
| The strategy provides a national focus from which local and regional action can follow. | All local authorities are to prepare local sustainable development 'Local Agenda 21' strategies by the year 2000 and hope to have sustainable development frameworks for each English region by the end of 2000. | Consider how the Plan can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy Objectives. | Rewording of SA objectives to ensure all relevant sustainability objectives are covered. |
| Government/DfT 10 Year Transport Plan 2000 | | | |
| Provides the overarching strategy for transport: tackling congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice. | Range of targets/ - include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% increase in bus passenger journeys; and • Safer cycling and walking routes, more 20mph areas and Home Zones for safer roads, particularly around schools. | Policies should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary to promote sustainable economic and social development. | SA Framework should support sustainable transport alternatives and the modal shift away from the private car. |
| "Working with the grain of nature – a biodiversity strategy for England" (Defra 2002). | | | |
| Sets out a vision for biodiversity in the UK. | Agreement targets have been set to bring 95% of SSSIs into favorable condition by 2010 and to reverse the decline in farmland birds. | Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity. | Include sustainability objectives and criteria that address the headline indicators. Consider targets that require 95% of SSSI's within WDC to be of a favourable condition. |

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|---|--|--|---|
| Rural Strategy 2004 | | | |
| <p>Sets out Government's approach and introduces three priorities for rural policy</p> <p>1. Economic and Social Regeneration -</p> <p>2. Social Justice for All -</p> <p>3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside –</p> | No targets or indicators | <p>Plan policies should seek to support the overarching themes contained within the Rural Strategy. In particular promoting economic development in rural areas and tackling social exclusion, including the promotion of good access to services and facilities.</p> <p>Policies to maintain and to enhance the quality of the countryside should also be considered.</p> | The SA framework should consider policies that encompass the overarching actions of the strategy, in particular the promoting access to services and facilities, protecting the countryside and promoting appropriate economic development. |
| Planning Policy Statements | | | |
| PPS7 Sustainable development in Rural Areas | | | |
| National Policies for the sustainable management of development in the countryside. | No targets or indicators. | Consider how the plan can contribute to sustainable development in rural areas, including the protection of existing services and facilities and encouragement for new. | Review wording of objectives and criteria to ensure all areas of rural sustainable development are covered. |
| PPS12 Local Development Frameworks | | | |
| Sec 39 of the Act requires LDFs to be prepared with a view to contributing towards sustainable development. It also requires compliance with the requirements of the SEA Directive. | No targets or indicators. | Ensure that the Plan fully integrates sustainability through SA and SEA in line with the directives. | Ensure compliance with the SEA directive and have due regard for the principles contained within PPS1. |
| | As Above | | |

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|--|---|--|--|
| PPS22 Renewable Energy | | | |
| LPAs can include policies requiring a percentage of renewable energy generated by new development. LDDs should contain specific criteria policy to guide the location of renewable energy development. | No targets or indicators. | Ensure the Plan includes policies on renewable energy with an emphasis on new development. Consideration should be given to a criteria based policy to guide the location of renewable energy development. | Review objectives and criteria to include energy conservation through encouraging renewable energy generated by new development. |
| PPS23 Planning and Pollution control | | | |
| LDDs should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered. LDDs should include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use. | No targets or indicators. | Policies to address pollution control and remediation. | To ensure the reduction in pollution through objectives and appraisal criteria. |
| Draft Planning Policy Statements | | | |
| Draft PPS1 Creating Sustainable Communities | | | |
| Sets framework for specific policies, set out in other thematic planning statements and provides guidance to support the duty in section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act regarding the integration of sustainable development objectives into the preparation of plans and programmes. | No targets or indicators. | Consider how the plan can contribute to creating sustainable communities through mixed use developments, promoting inclusive communities and creating links between places and services. | Review wording of sustainability objectives to ensure all relevant sustainable community objectives are covered. |
| Draft PPS3 Housing | | | |
| Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community including those in need of affordable and special needs housing. | National target of 60% new housing on previously developed land or through conversions. | Compare plan target for delivery of housing on pdl with national target. | Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal and criteria. |

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|--|--|--|--|
| Provide greater choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing. | | | |
| Draft PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation | | | |
| Sets out Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England. Includes broad aim that planning, construction and development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible. | No targets or indicators. | <p>Ensure that biodiversity and geology are conserved and enhanced as part of the plan.</p> <p>Plan policies should recognise that increased biodiversity can contribute to urban and rural regeneration, and an improvement in quality of life.</p> | Include sustainability objectives that aim to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geology of the area. |
| Planning Policy Guidance Notes considered to be of greatest relevance. | | | |
| PPG1 General Policy and Principles | | | |
| Provides general policies and principles underpinning the planning system. These seek to balance the need for competitiveness with protection for the environment and amenity. | No Targets . | Consider how the plan can be consistent with the principles of sustainable development particularly urban regeneration and re-use of pdl. | Review wording of sustainability objectives to ensure all sustainable development principles are covered including urban regeneration and re-use of pdl. |
| PPG3 Housing | | | |
| Promote housing to meet the requirements of all sections of the community. Provide sufficient land, but give priority to pdl and re-use of buildings. Locate development in accessible locations and promote walking and cycling. | By 2008 the national target is for 60% of additional housing on pdl or conversion. | Compare plan target for delivery of housing development on previously developed land with national targets. | Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria. |

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| PPG 4 Industrial Development and Small Firms | | | |
| Encourage new development in suitable locations. e.g., , that minimise the length and number of trips that need to be made ; that can be served by public transport; and to discourage development that is likely to lead to congestion. | | Develop policies that support industrial development and small firms. In particular seek to identify high intensity development in accessible locations. When seeking to allocate new land for development consider the contribution that can be made by existing premises. | Include sustainability objectives that encourage new development in locations that minimise the length and number of trips and encourage public transport. |
| PPG6 Town Centres and Retail development | | | |
| Adopt a sequential approach to selecting sites for retail, employment, leisure and other key town centre uses. Promote mixed-use development and retention of key town centre uses. | The annex contains a list of key indicators to measure vitality and viability including diversity, rents, vacancies, yields, pedestrian flows and accessibility. | Consider how the plan can promote mixed-use development through a sequential approach to selecting sites. | Review wording of sustainability objectives to ensure mixed-use development. Vitality and viability of town centres should be considered as a monitoring requirement. |
| PPG 13 Transport | | | |
| Objectives to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for the moving of freight. Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. | Annex D to the PPG provides maximum parking standards. | Develop policies that support sustainable transport through reductions in the need to travel by car. Consider appropriate level at which maximum parking standards should be set. | Include sustainability objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices particularly a reduction in the need to travel, especially by car. |
| PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment | | | |
| The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens or the wider historic landscape. | Monitoring listed buildings and unlisted buildings which make a positive contribution to conservation areas by means of a regular updated simple survey is a valuable element in this approach. | Consider how the plan can contribute to the protection of the historic environment. | Review wording of the sustainability objectives to ensure that all relevant objectives pertaining to the conservation of the historic environment are covered. |

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| PPG 17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation | | | |
| Includes policies regarding open space, sport and recreation and how they underpin quality of life. | Local authorities should set local standards based upon an assessment of need and audit of existing facilities. | Consider how the plan can contribute to the urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision and management of open space, sport and recreation facilities. Plan standards should be based upon an audit of existing facilities. | Include sustainability objectives that aim to encourage urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities. |
| PPG 25 Development and Flood Risk | | | |
| Aims to strengthen co-ordination between land-use and development planning and the operational delivery of flood and coastal defence strategy. | | Develop policies that reduce the vulnerability of development to flood risk, including a requirement for a sequential approach to site selection. | Include sustainability objectives that aim to reduce flood risk through a sequential approach to development site selection. |
| A sequential approach in site selection should be taken. | | | |
| Plans should also seek to promote the use of SUDs. | | | |
| Integrated Regional Strategy 2004 | | | |
| The objective being: | The Strategy contains a number of high level indicators from the Sustainable Development Framework for the West Midlands | Develop policies that support the integrated regional strategy. | Include sustainability objectives that aim to enhance the regions knowledge base, encourage community involvement & spirit and ensure recognition of its natural and built environment. |
| To maintain and enhance the regions exceptional knowledge base and sustain a dynamic economy; | | | |
| To provide opportunities for everyone to contribute to and benefit from the region's economic dynamism; | | | |

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| <p>To encourage strong, inclusive and culturally rich communities;</p> <p>To ensure the region is recognised for the quality and diversity of its natural and built environment; and</p> <p>To achieve a quality of development which enhances the regions existing assets and attractions.</p> | | | |
| West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy | | | |
| Provides general locational policies relating to, e.g., urban and rural renaissance, economic development, the environment. Includes the regional transport strategy. And housing targets. | Housing should be located in areas that can sustain it, e.g. Warwick, Kenilworth and Leamington. | Develop policies that recognise the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy key policy principles. | Review sustainability objectives to recognise the protection of the greenbelt within an overall approach to sustainable patterns of development. |
| Regional Cultural Strategy | | | |
| 1999 Cultural strategy provides six key objectives including. | No targets within 1999 version. | Compare plan targets with the goals outlined in the regional cultural strategy. | Include sustainability objectives that encourage provision of cultural infrastructure and promote cultural heritage. |
| Regional Transport Strategy | | | |
| Included within Regional Spatial strategy. The RTS seeks implement national policies at a regional level. | No targets. | Develop policies that improve public transport use through increased levels of traffic restraint including specific policies relating to Coventry Airport and development that reduces the need for car travel. | Include sustainability objectives reducing distances people need to travel and encouraging alternative methods of transport to cars. |

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| Regional Sustainable Development Framework | | | |
| Provides a framework including targets and indicators relating to the achievement of sustainable development in the West Midlands. | Contains targets relating to, for example: private car use, household energy savings, waste production. | Compare plan policies with the five themes contained within the Regional Sustainable Development Framework to identify any gaps. | Check to ensure the key policy requirements (five themes) are reflected in the SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria. |
| Regional Economic Strategy for West Midlands | | | |
| Sets out priorities and a strategic approach for developing business in the West Midlands. | 30 indicators relating to the five themes and visions. | The provision of a high-tech corridor encompassing Warwick, Leamington and . | Include sustainability objectives that encourage the provision of employment and facilitates development on previously developed land. |
| Regional Biodiversity Strategy (final draft) | | | |
| Sets out the strategy for the West Midlands with regard to (e.g.): Maintaining, improving and monitoring the condition of habitats, species and ecosystems. | Targets for the protection, restoration and re-creation of habitats in West Midlands Region. | Protect and enhance sites of ecological importance and monitor based on criteria set out in the objectives of the strategy. | Include sustainability objectives that reflect the need to maintain and enhance sites of biological diversity. |
| Regional Housing Strategy | | | |
| Sets medium to long term approach to housing and influences future housing allocation. | No targets. | Type of housing should be considered as well as location - preference towards urban expansion at sustainable locations. Warwick DC should have specific regard to policies regarding affordability: | Objectives should guide policies towards housing provision for all. |

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| Warwickshire County | | | |
| Warwickshire Local Transport Plan | | | |
| Objectives include: | Targets and indicators include making contributions to national carbon dioxide targets, local accident related targets and community involvement. | Consider how the plan can contribute to the Warwickshire Local Transport Plan. | Ensure wording of sustainability objectives include those objectives contained within the Warwickshire Local Transport Plan. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and enhance the built and natural environment; | | In particular consider policies to support the reduction in traffic congestion, and the accessible location of development.. | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote accessibility to everyday facilities for all, especially for those without cars; and | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the integration of all forms of transport and land use planning, leading to a better more efficient transport system. | | | |
| Draft Warwickshire Waste Strategy | | | |
| Currently outdated and under review. | | | |
| Warwickshire Biodiversity Action Plan | | | |
| Provides local response to UK Government's National Action Plans for threatened habitats and species | Sets local targets | Ensure that bio-diversity is preserved or enhanced as a result of plan policies | Ensure sustainability indicators reflect objectives of biodiversity |
| Warwickshire Structure Plan | | | |
| County framework for development of local plans. | Wide range of targets including housing and town centre development. | Plan policies should reflect the key structure plan objectives that: New development should be directed towards towns of over 8,000 people, | |

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|---|--|---|---|
| | | Development in the green belt should be avoided; and | |
| | | New housing and industry should be developed with supporting integrated transport, education, leisure, sport and other necessary facilities | Incorporate structure plan policies into local plan where relevant |
| Warwick District Council Documents | | | |
| Community Strategy | | | |
| Currently outdated and under review. | New one will be Statement of Community Involvement | | |
| Warwick Housing Strategy 2004 | | | |
| Sets strategy for: Increasing the number of affordable homes in the district. Improving the quality of housing. | No targets | Incorporate priorities into plan process | Include SA objectives that address affordable housing and quality of housing. |
| Warwick Air Quality Strategy summary | | | |
| Provides summary of air quality monitoring in Warwick District | No Targets | Incorporate air quality objectives into plan policies to ensure that legislative standards are not breached | Review sustainability objectives to ensure that all relevant Air Quality objectives are covered.. |
| Warwick Local Biodiversity Action Plan Plan outdated and under review | | | |

| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
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| Warwick Crime and Disorder Strategy 2002-2005 | | | |
| The strategy sets key objectives to ensure that crime and disorder are reduced, and that the fear of crime is reduced. The key theme of the strategy revolves around the fact that crime and fear of crime can be reduced through good design of urban spaces. | Targets included reducing burglaries, vehicle crime and alcohol-related crime and disorder | Consider how the plan can contribute to the actions within the Crime and Disorder Strategy. Consider promotion of secured by design. | Include sustainability objectives that encompass the actions described within the Warwick Crime and Disorder Strategy. |

Appendix B: Baseline Information, Trends Identified and Problems

8 Pages

| SEA Topic | Indicators | Quantified Data | Comparators and Targets | Trend | Problems/ Constraints |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna | No. of designated wildlife/landscape areas affected by development | Data unavailable | - | - | Unable to identify situation |
| | Condition of protected species | Data unavailable | - | - | Unable to identify situation |
| | Population of birds and butterfly species | Data not available at district level | - | - | Data only available at National level. |
| | Provision of mitigation schemes as a result of development | Two: Heronbrook house & Brownley Green (1) | None | No trend available | Unable to identify situation |
| Population | Proportion of population within 200m of parks and open spaces | Data not available | none | No trend available | Unable to identify situation |
| | Percentage of those very or fairly worried of being a victim of crime | <p>Having their home broken into + something stolen: 54%</p> <p>Having car stolen: 46%</p> <p>Being physically attacked by strangers: 37%</p> <p>2003 (4)</p> | <p>Warwickshire average:</p> <p>Having their home broken into + something stolen: 66%</p> <p>Having car stolen: 54%</p> <p>Being physically attacked by strangers: 44%</p> <p>2003 (4)</p> | <p>Having their home broken into + something stolen: 64%</p> <p>Having car stolen: 57%</p> <p>Being physically attacked by strangers: 43%</p> <p>2000 (4)</p> | Favourable situation. Lower than County Average & getting better |

| SEA Topic | Indicators | Quantified Data | Comparators and Targets | Trend | Problems/ Constraints |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| | Number of crimes reported per 1000 population | 41.3 per 1000 pop 2004/05 to date (5) | Warwickshire Average: 43 per 1000 pop. 2004/05 to date (5) | No trend available | Favourable situation, lower than county average |
| | Percentage of residents that are satisfied with their neighbourhood | December 2004: overall satisfaction = 90.3% (12) | - | July 2004: 85.8% December 2003: 96% April 2002: 93.7% | Favourable situation |
| | 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 | - |
| Population (Social Inclusiveness) | Percentage of Warwick DC Services electronically enabled | 49% (as of 31/03/04) (2) | Neighbouring districts 31/3/04: Stratford-On-Avon - 69% Rugby BC - 66% Nun & Bed BC - 63% North Warks BC- 70% (2) | 31 st March 2003- 17% 31 st March 2002- 6% | Unfavourable situation. Between 14% + 21% lower than neighbouring LA's |
| | Percentage of rural households that have access to broadband | District level data not available | - | - | Unable to determine situation |
| | Number of companies implementing flexible working schemes. | Data not available | - | - | Unable to determine situation |
| | Local bus services – journeys per passenger kilometre | District level data unavailable | - | No trend available | Unable to identify situation |
| | Length of new cycleway created | District level data not available | - | No trend available | Unable to identify situation |

| SEA Topic | Indicators | Quantified Data | Comparators and Targets | Trend | Problems/ Constraints |
|-----------|---|--|---|---|--|
| | Percentage of journeys to school by car. | 40%, 2003. (9) | WCC, 39%, 2003.(9) | 2002- 42% | Getting better |
| | The level of provision of alternative modes of transport as part of new development | data not available | - | No trend available | Unable to identify situation |
| | Percentage of journeys to work by car | 62.8% (3) | Warwickshire County - 64.3% (3) | No trend available | Favourable, lowest percentage in county. |
| | Percentage of population living in affordable housing | Households Renting from Local Authority - 10.6% Households renting from housing association/ other RSL - 3.6% (3) | None available | No trend available | Unable to identify situation |
| | Percentage of homes unfit for use | 1.59% (13) (2004) | None available | 1.86% - 2001 | Favourable situation, getting better |
| | Number of empty dwellings per 1000 dwellings | 27.7 (13) (2004) | None available | 31.9 - 2001 | Favourable situation, getting better |
| | Homeless households in need of temporary accommodation | 46 (13) (2004) | None available | 2002/03 - 28 2001/02 - 31 2000/01 - 2 | Unfavourable situation. Numbers increasing |
| | Percentage of dwellings provided that are affordable | 2003/04 - 11.97% (6) | Since 1996, total % of affordable dwellings provided = 11.72% | - | Unable to identify situation |
| | Percentage of adult population who have never worked or are long term unemployed | Never worked - 1.2% Long term unemployed - 0.7% (3) | Warwickshire County- 1.4% Warwickshire County- 0.7% | - | Slightly lower than County average |

| SEA Topic | Indicators | Quantified Data | Comparators and Targets | Trend | Problems/ Constraints |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| | Percentage of population within 10 min walk of a bus stop | Data unavailable | - | - | Unable to identify situation |
| | Percentage of district owned public buildings with access and facilities for people with disabilities | 77.3% (14) | Figure for top quartile of LA's in the Country -67% | Trend not available | Favourable situation. Higher than national averages |
| Population (Economic Development) | Number of business start ups, net of closures | 11% new VAT registrations as a % of existing VAT registered businesses (2002) (2) | - | 2000 - 10.2% 1998 - 11.5% 1996 - 11.8% | Favourable situation, numbers increasing again |
| | Planning permissions granted for new employment floor space | 3.87ha of employment land permitted - 2004/04 (15) | None available | None available | Unable to identify trend |
| | Number of VAT registered businesses in the district | 4,965 - 2002 (2) | - | 2001 - 4,925 2000 - 4,855 1999 - 4,710 | Favourable situation. Numbers increasing |
| | Number of service closures in rural areas | District level data not available | - | Unable to identify trend | Unable to identify situation |
| | No. of planning permission granted for rural diversification proposals | 5 - change of use to B1,B2, B8 1 CoU of barn to visitor centre 1-erection of farm shop 1 - conversion to holiday let (15) | - | Unable to identify trend | Unable to identify situation |

| SEA Topic | Indicators | Quantified Data | Comparators and Targets | Trend | Problems/ Constraints |
|--------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------|--|
| | Number of new business start ups in rural areas | 0 (16) | None available | Past 3 yrs - 8 in rural areas | Unfavourable situation. No. of start ups declined |
| | Number of applications refused for change of use from A1 within primary and secondary shop frontages | one application refused for change of use from A1 to A3 - 2003/04 (15) | None available | No trend available | Unable to identify trend/ situation |
| | Loss of employment uses within designated town centre employment areas | No applications permitted for the loss of employment space this year (15) | None available | No trend available | Favourable situation |
| | No. of planning applications to provide relevant rural diversification & increase in contribution of tourism in urban areas | Rural: change of use of barn for visitor centre Two new hotel developments over 5 bedrooms. (15) | None available | No trend available | Unable to determine situation |
| Human health | Proportion of population with a limiting long term illness | 15.4% (3) | Warwickshire County: 16.8% England + Wales:18.2% (3) | Unable to identify situation | Favourable situation. Lower than County & National Average |
| | Average Mortality Rates / life expectancy | Males: 78 Females: 81 2000/2002 (2) | England average: Males: 76 Females: 80 2000/02 (2) | No trend available | Favourable situation, higher than national average |
| Soil | Percentage of development on greenfield / brownfield sites (6) | 76% Employment land on greenfield 2002/03 (7) | 3% - North Warwickshire 37% Stratford-on-Avon | 72% 2001/02 67% 2000/01 | Unfavourable situation. (figures on housing land unavailable) |

| SEA Topic | Indicators | Quantified Data | Comparators and Targets | Trend | Problems/ Constraints |
|-----------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| | Percentage (and type) of agricultural land affected by development | Not available at district level | | No trend available | Unable to identify situation |
| Water | Per capita consumption of water | District level data not available | - | - | |
| | Land at risk from flooding | Data unavailable | - | | |
| | Percentage of rivers of good or fair quality | Percentage of water network graded good (2002). Chemical water quality - 74% Biological water quality - 39% (2) | Warwickshire average (2002) Chemical water quality graded good - 59% Biological water quality graded good - 46% England Average (2002) Chemical water quality graded good - 68% Biological water quality graded good - 70% | <u>1995</u> Chemical Water quality graded good - 31% Biological water quality graded good - 49% <u>1990</u> Chemical Water quality graded good - 59% Biological water quality graded good - 22% | Chemical water quality is improving + is better than regional + national average. Biological quality is poor compared to the county + country averages. |
| | No. of SUDS included in new development schemes | Information not available | | | Unable to identify situation |
| Material assets | Per capita consumption of electricity | Average Domestic consumption: 4981Kwh 2003 (8) | West Midlands: 4717Kwh (8) | No trend available | Unfavourable situation, higher than regional average |
| | Per capita consumption of gas | Average Domestic consumption: 20428 2003 (8) | West Midlands: 20163 (8) | No trend available | Unfavourable situation, higher than regional average |

| SEA Topic | Indicators | Quantified Data | Comparators and Targets | Trend | Problems/ Constraints |
|------------------|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| | Amount of waste produced across the district per head of population | 362kg per head of pop (household waste collected) 2003/04 (2) | | 344kg - 2002/03 330kg - 2001/02 325kg - 2000/01 310kg - 1999/2000 (2) | Unfavourable situation. Getting worse |
| | Percentage of waste recycled and composted per head across district | 23.4% (recycling rate) 2003/04 (2) | | 11.1% - 2002/03 10.3% - 2001/02 8.5% - 2000/01 8.1% - 1999/2000 | Favourable situation. Getting better |
| Air | No. of days when pollution is moderate or high | 2002 & 2003 - 44 days (Leamington Spa) (2) | Eng + Wales average - 43 days (2003 & 2003) (2) | 2000 & 2001- 24 days 1998&1999- 31 | Getting worse |
| | No. of days/year when air pollution is moderate/ high for PM10/ ozone, etc | PM10 : M - 0, H-0, VH-0 Ozone: M-144, H-0 (2004) (10) | - | 2003 = PM10: M-95, H-73, VH-1 Ozone: M-176, H-9 (10) | Favourable situation. Getting better |
| | Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentrations | 2004 - 26 µg/m3 (10) | None available | 2003 - not available 2002 - 29µg/m3 2001 - 31µg/m3 2000 - 27µg/m3 (10) | Favourable situation. Getting better |
| Climatic Factors | No. of homes built to eco home / other efficiency standard | Data not available | - | No trend available | Unable to identify situation |

| SEA Topic | Indicators | Quantified Data | Comparators and Targets | Trend | Problems/ Constraints |
|-------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| | Per capita consumption of electricity | Average Domestic consumption: 4981Kwh 2003 (8) | West Midlands: 4717Kwh (8) | No trend available | Unfavourable situation, higher than regional average |
| | Per capita consumption of gas | Average Domestic consumption: 20428kwh 2003 (8) | West Midlands: 20163 Kwh(8) | No trend available | Unfavourable situation, higher than regional average |
| Cultural Heritage | Percentage of Listed Buildings and archaeological sites at risk of decay | 5% (situation Jan 2005) (11) | - | 1998- 10% (11) | Favourable situation. Getting better |
| | No. of buildings of cultural or historic interest restored | 36% of listed buildings restored out of total stock since 1994 (11) | - | No trend available | Unable to identify situation |
| Landscape | The condition of landscape character areas | No data available | - | - | Unable to identify situation |
| | Percentage of land designated for particular quality or amenity value. | Data unavailable | - | - | Unable to identify situation |

Note 1: Numbers in brackets refer to the source of the information, see Appendix C

Appendix C: Sources of Information

1 Pages

| Ref | Source of information | Data Source |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Warwick District Council | Martin Haslett, Warwick DC |
| 2 | Warwickshire County Council | Quality of life report 2004 |
| 3 | Census 2001 | http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/ |
| 4 | Warwickshire County Council | Warwickshire County Council Annual Survey |
| 5 | Warwickshire County Council | Police Recorded crime, Warwickshire County Council |
| 6 | Warwick District Council | Housing Monitoring Report, 2004 |
| 7 | Warwickshire County Council | Structure Plan Monitoring Report 1996-2003 |
| 8 | Warwickshire Energy Advice Centre | Warwickshire Energy Advice Centre 2003 |
| 9 | Warwick District Council | Annual progress report 2003 |
| 10 | Warwick District Council | Environmental Health records |
| 11 | Warwick District Council | Conservation Department |
| 12 | Warwick District Council | Warwick District Council Citizens Panel |
| 13 | Warwick District Council | Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2004 |
| 14 | Warwick District Council | Building Control records |
| 15 | Warwick District Council | Local Plan Monitoring 2004 |
| 16 | Warwick Investment Partnership | Katy Hunter, Investment Assistant |
| 17 | UK Tourism Survey | Star UK |

