



Draft Sustainable Buildings
Supplementary Planning Document

Draft Sustainability Appraisal and
Strategic Environmental Assessment

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Non Technical Summary

- 1 This is the Draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report to the Sustainable Buildings Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The SPD expands upon Local Plan Policies DP11 (Drainage), DP12 (Energy Efficiency) and DP13 (Renewable Energy Developments). As these policies have already been the subject of an SA this report concentrates on the additional guidelines and advice which will be included within the SPD.
- 2 The purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development by taking into account the social, economic and environmental effects of planning policies.
- 3 This document builds on the work in the **Scoping Report** produced in March 2008 which set out the **Sustainability Framework** within which the SPD is appraised. This document applies that framework to the SPD. In addition to setting out the appraisal framework, the Scoping Report also presented the following information:
 - A summary of relevant plans, policies and programmes
 - A set of indicators, baseline data and targets or comparators (relevant to the whole of the LDF); and
 - A summary of sustainability issues
- 4 The **Sustainability Issues**, or aims, in relation to the Sustainable Buildings SPD are identified as follows:
 - To promote a cleaner and greener environment
 - Ensuring the reliability of energy supplies
 - An integrated Approach
 - Water Conservation
 - Achieving Zero Carbon Housing
 - Meeting the Renewables Obligation
 - Micro generation
 - Promoting Renewable Energy Sources
 - Protection of the Historic Environment
 - Monitoring
 - Establishing a Threshold
- 5 The appraisal process proceeds alongside the preparation of the SPD. It involves testing the aims of the SPD, and any policy options against the Sustainability Objectives. Where there is likely to be a conflict between the SPD and the Sustainability Objectives the SA should describe how this will be dealt with.
- 6 There are 18 **Sustainability Objectives** which fall into 4 categories
 - Sustainable Consumption and Production
 - Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement
 - Climate Change and Energy
 - Sustainable Communities
- 7 The Sustainability Appraisal found that the majority of Sustainability Objectives and SPD aims are compatible or have no interrelationship. A

potential conflict was identified between promoting renewable energy technologies and protecting and enhancing the historic environment.

- 8 Two options are appraised in this Sustainability Appraisal:

Option 1: Prepare an SPD

Option 2: Rely on Existing Local Plan Policies and Government Guidance

- 9 Each option is assessed for positive, negative or neutral effects against the Sustainability Objectives. Both options performed well having no significant negative impacts however option 1 performed slightly better than option 2.
- 10 This is because an SPD would provide further guidance on the different types of drainage systems, energy efficiency measures and renewable energy equipment and how these can be integrated into building design. In bringing together these issues it encourages an integrated approach to sustainable construction which is likely to maximise the potential to reduce carbon emissions.
- 11 It would also provide a clear framework through which to meet the 10% requirement for renewable energy and clarify in what circumstances the requirement will be sought. This is likely to increase the amount of renewable energy brought forward through new development. In providing specific advice on implementing renewables on listed buildings and in Conservation Areas an SPD could minimise the impact on the historic environment.
- 12 Whilst policies DP11, DP12, and DP13 provide a strong basis for encouraging sustainable construction, in the absence of further guidance it is possible that a piecemeal approach will be adopted where policies are considered separately. DP11 and DP12 encourage rather than require the use of sustainable drainage systems and energy efficiency measures which could mean they are given limited weight by applicants. Without clarity of what constitutes the appropriate circumstances in DP13 it is possible that few developments will meet the requirement. It was therefore concluded that option 1 is likely to bring the most benefits in terms of the sustainability objectives.
- 13 The SA sets out how any potential impacts of the SPD will be addressed and provides recommendations for enhancing its beneficial effects. For example, the SPD will mitigate against the potential adverse impact of DP12 and DP13 on the historic environment. The production of a renewables toolkit (which would accompany the SPD) to provide baseline energy data and a mechanism for calculating the 10% requirement will maximise the effects of the SPD.
- 14 Finally the SA sets out the ways the Council will monitor the sustainability effects of the SPD. The baseline data will be monitored on a yearly basis through the Annual Monitoring Report and if the situation appears to be worsening the Council will review the content and scope of the SPD.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Warwick District Council is currently preparing a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Sustainable Buildings. This follows a commitment to produce an SPD to provide further guidance on the implementation of policy DP13 (Renewable Energy Developments) in the Warwick District Local Plan (1996-2011). It also expands upon policies DP11 (Drainage) and DP12 (Energy Efficiency) of the Local Plan.
- 1.2 As part of the preparation of this SPD, the Council is required by the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to undertake a **Sustainability Appraisal**. The purpose of sustainability appraisal (SA) is to:-

“promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of revisions of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and for new or revised Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).”¹

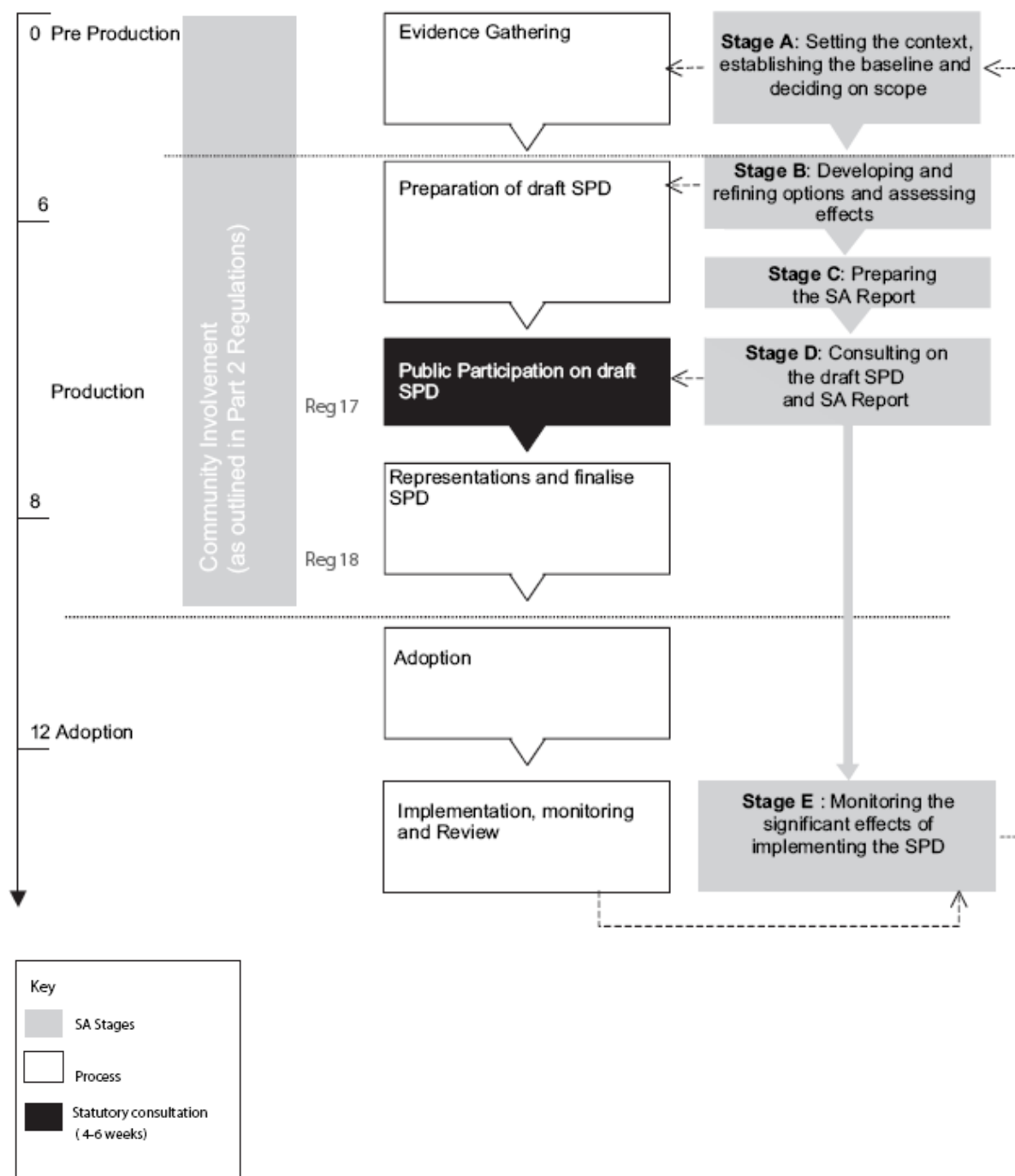
- 1.3 This document is the **Sustainability Appraisal Report** of the Sustainable Buildings SPD. As a supporting document to the **Sustainable Buildings SPD** it should be read alongside it.

Applying Sustainability Appraisal to Supplementary Planning Documents

- 1.4 It is important to understand the role of Sustainability Appraisals and how they relate to the process of producing Supplementary Planning Documents.
- 1.5 The Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act in 2004 introduced a number of new types of planning policy documents into the planning system and one of these is the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). SPDs are defined as documents which *“provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.”²* In this respect they are intended to replace Supplementary Planning Guidance as the main means by which non-statutory planning policy will be set out by local authorities.
- 1.6 Unlike Supplementary Planning Guidance prepared under previous government guidance, the process by which SPDs should be carried out, and how a Sustainability Appraisal should link into this, are much more prescriptive. It is the Government’s aim that all SPDs should be undertaken following a set procedure with at least a minimum standard of consultation. Once adopted, SPDs will have a clear status and legitimacy derived from them having followed this process. As part of this procedure there is a requirement to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal of the SPD and for this to be done in a set way alongside the preparation of the SPD. This is set out in the following figure.

¹ Source: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005

² Source: Creating Local Development Frameworks: A Companion Guide to PPS12, ODPM 2004, glossary, page 143.



1.7 There is a stage within the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal that should take place prior to the production of the draft SPD. This is stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal which leads to the production of and consultation on, a scoping report for the Sustainability Appraisal.

1.8 The SPD preparation process illustrated in table 1 below shows in more detail the relationship between the SPD process and SA stages.

Table 1: Incorporating SA within the SPD process³

SPD Stage 1: Pre-production – Evidence gathering
SA stages and tasks
<p>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives. • A2: Collecting baseline information. • A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems. • A4: Developing the SA framework. • A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.
SPD Stage 2: Production – Prepare draft SPD
SA stages and tasks
<p>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1: Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework. • B2: Developing the SPD options. • B3: Predicting the effects of the draft SPD. • B4: Evaluating the effects the draft SPD. • B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. • B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD.
<p>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1: Preparing SA Report.
<p>Stage D: Consulting on draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: Public participation on the SA Report and the draft SPD. • D2: Assessing significant changes.
SPD Stage 3: Adoption
SA stages and tasks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D3: Making decisions and providing information.
<p>Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring. • E2: Responding to adverse effects.

³ Source: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005

Structure of this Draft Sustainability Appraisal

1.9 As table 1 above shows, there are three main stages to producing an SA for an SPD. For stage 1, the Council produced an **SA Scoping Report** which fulfilled all the requirements identified as “stage A” in table 1. A copy of this Scoping Report is available on the Council’s website via the following link:-

<http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Environment+and+planning/Planning/Sustainable+Buildings+SPD.htm>

1.10 More information on the Scoping Report, including details of the consultation that took place on that document can be found in **appendix A**.

1.11 The production of this Draft SA report is stage C in table 1. As figure 1 shows this document must be prepared alongside the **Draft Sustainable Buildings SPD** which is then subject to public consultation (stage D)

1.12 The remainder of this Draft SA Report is set out as follows. Where sections of the Report are intended to specifically meet the stages set out in table 1, this is made clear.

<i>Section</i>	<i>Title and contents</i>	<i>Relevant SA stage</i>
2	Policy Context This section gives a short background to the policy context that provides a framework for the SPD.	
3	Baseline information This sets out the baseline of information against which the Sustainability Appraisal objectives will be assessed.	
4	Sustainability Issues This section sets out the key sustainability issues that have been identified relating to vehicle parking.	
5	Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework This sets out the framework by which the Sustainability Appraisal will be carried out.	
6	Testing the SPD objectives against the SA Framework This section considers how compatible the objectives set out in the SPD are with those set out in the SA Framework.	B1
7	Developing options and appraising their effects This section considers various options that the SPD could adopt, and appraises these against the SA Framework.	B2 B3 B4 B5
8	Mitigation and monitoring	B5 B6
9	How to comment	

2. Policy Context

- 2.1 The policy context includes all relevant policies, plans and programmes. This includes the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, government guidance and a range of other plans and strategies at regional and local levels. Many of these include specific objectives which should be taken into account in the preparation of the draft SPD.
- 2.2 Where an up to date RSS revision or DPD is in place, the list of policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives may be used for the SPD. In the case of Warwick District, it is relevant to include the Preferred Option Regional Spatial Strategy, and the Warwick District Local Plan 1996 – 2011.
- 2.3 A full review of relevant plans, policies and programmes for this SPD is contained in **appendix B**.

3. Baseline Information

- 3.1 Baseline information consists of a wide range of statistics and data about the economic, environmental and social conditions in Warwick District. This information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems.
- 3.2 The baseline information needs to be kept up to date rather than being merely a snapshot of the situation at a particular time.
- 3.3 Warwick District Council has adopted a systematic approach to collecting its baseline information. This is being done in two ways. Firstly, it has drawn this information from a variety of sources. These include the following:-
- Monitoring of planning approvals and development. The Council monitors certain developments such as permissions and developments of new housing and employment on an annual basis. For this work, all sites are visited to check on progress. This work is published separately in the Council's Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report.
 - Information from other performance indicators that are collected by Warwick District Council. Again, this is done annually and reported as part of the Council's performance management framework.
 - Information from the Warwickshire Quality of Life Report. This report is prepared annually by Warwickshire County Council and covers a wide range of planning and non-planning issues. Relevant indicators have been taken from this report where they help to provide more relevant baseline information that supports an objective of the SA.
 - Information from the Local Transport Plan Monitoring Report. This document is also prepared annually by the County Council.
- 3.4 Secondly, the Council reports all the baseline information annually as part of its Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report. This will appear on the Council's web site. Whilst there is scope for the baseline information to be reviewed as further Local Development Documents are produced, it is the Council's intention to produce a single robust set of indicators that will enable us to produce time-line data and identify trends over time.
- 3.5 The Council's 2007 Annual Monitoring Report includes baseline data that is generic to the Local Development Framework. It includes information for the monitoring year 2005/06. A copy of the Annual Monitoring Report can be found on the Council's web site at:-

<http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Environment+and+planning/Planning/Annual+Monitoring+Report.htm>

4. Sustainability Issues

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The identification of sustainability issues (including environmental problems as required by the SEA Directive) is an opportunity to define key issues for the SPD and to develop sustainable plan objectives and options.
- 1.2 The SPD seeks to expand upon DP11 (Drainage), DP12 (Energy Efficiency) and in particular, DP13 (Renewable Energy Developments) of the Warwick District Local Plan.
- 1.3 DP11 promotes the use of sustainable drainage systems and the reuse and recycling of surface water and domestic waste water in new developments. In light of the increased incidence of flooding the conservation and management of water is of increasing importance and must be taken into account in new development.
- 1.4 Policy DP12 encourages energy efficiency by ensuring that the layout and design of new development takes into account opportunities to maximise passive solar gain, limit overshadowing, and make use of sustainable forms of heating.
- 1.5 DP13 sets out the criteria which will be used to assess renewable energy proposals and requires that in appropriate developments 10% of the predicted energy requirements are met from renewable energy sources.
- 1.6 These policies have been subject to a sustainability appraisal as part of the Local Plan process. The sustainability appraisal of this SPD will therefore concentrate on the detailed delivery of these policies particularly in terms of meeting the 10% requirement set out in DP13.

Identification of Issues

- 2.1 The review of relevant plans and programmes and the collection of baseline data has identified a number of sustainability issues which should be addressed by the SPD.
- 2.2 Underpinning the priorities and aims of documents and policies at all levels is the need to promote sustainable development and to address the causes and impacts of climate change. There is a strong emphasis on the need to use cleaner renewable forms of energy and to promote energy efficiency.

To promote a cleaner and greener environment

- 2.3 It is widely acknowledged that greenhouse gas emissions are one of the main causes of climate change. The Kyoto Protocol introduced targets for the reduction of gas emissions which have been incorporated into UK policy instruments through which progress in achieving these targets is monitored. The SPD should assist in reducing the contribution of fossil fuels by requiring the use of cleaner forms of energy.

Ensuring the reliability of Energy Supplies

- 2.4 There is a need to ensure the reliability of energy supplies particularly given concern over the stability and long term capacity of fossil fuels. Renewable and low carbon energy sources have the potential to act as alternatives, however in the short term given infrastructure costs may be limited in their contribution.

An integrated approach

- 2.5 The use of renewable energy sources should be underpinned by measures to encourage energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption. Low carbon technologies such as Combined Heat and Power (CHP) should be implemented as well as renewables in order to reduce overall carbon emissions. In bringing together the Councils policies on renewable energy, energy conservation and sustainable drainage the SPD will ensure that an integrated approach is taken.

Water Conservation

- 2.6 The need for effective surface water management is important to reduce the risk of flooding which is likely to increase in the future due to the effects of climate change. This is recognised by the government who are considering the removal of permitted development rights for the paving of front gardens where permeable surfaces are not used. The SPD will encourage the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDs) and water conservation measures to reduce the risk of flooding.

Achieving Zero Carbon Housing

- 2.7 At all policy levels there is a commitment to achieving zero carbon housing by 2016. It is intended that this will be achieved through the progressive tightening of building regulations - a 25% improvement by 2010, 44% by 2013 and zero carbon by 2016. To achieve this the Code for Sustainable Homes sets out a national standard for the design and construction of sustainable homes. The SPD should reflect these aims in order to ensure delivery at the local level.

Meeting the Renewables Obligation

- 2.8 The Energy White Paper published in May 2007 sets out the Government's intention to increase the percentage of energy supplies generated from renewable sources from 10% to 20%. The SPD may contribute towards achieving this by encouraging alternative energy choices.

Microgeneration

- 2.9 The government recognises the contribution that microgeneration can make to achieving renewables targets. The SPD will encourage the use of small scale technology in appropriate circumstances.

Promoting Renewable Energy Sources Different types of Low Carbon / Renewable Energy Sources

- 2.10 The choice of renewable technology should reflect the location and predicted energy demand of the development. The SPD will provide more information on different types of technology and the capacity of these.

Protection of the Historic Townscape

- 2.11 The need to encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy sources will need to be balanced in the SPD against the potential impact on the townscape and in particular preservation of the historic environment.

Monitoring

- 2.12 The Council does not have a dedicated system in place to monitor renewable energy developments despite this being one of the core output indicators set by the government for the Annual Monitoring Report. It is anticipated that monitoring will be

easier with the introduction of the SPD as it is likely that the requirement will be enforced as a planning condition or in some cases as a Section 106 agreement.

Establishing a threshold

- 2.13 Policy DP13 of the Local Plan requires that *in appropriate residential and non residential developments* 10% of the predicted energy requirements should be produced from renewable energy resources. As part of the preparation of the SPD it will be necessary to establish the threshold within which this requirement should apply. The various options will need to be tested through the sustainability appraisal.

5. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 5.1 The SA framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. It is central to the SA process.
- 5.2 Government guidance recommends that SA frameworks consist of sustainability objectives which, where practicable, may be expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which is measurable using indicators. Objectives and indicators can be revised as baseline information is collected and sustainability issues and problems are identified, and can be used in monitoring the implementation of the SPD.
- 5.3 Sustainability objectives are distinct from the objectives of the SPD, though they may in some cases overlap with them. They provide a way of checking whether the SPD objectives are the best possible ones for sustainability, and can be seen a methodological yardstick against which the social, environment and economic effects of a plan can be tested.
- 5.4
- The SA Framework used in the **Warwick District Local Plan** was used as a starting point. This SA Framework was developed by the Council in conjunction with consultants Entec UK Ltd. It was prepared for the Revised Deposit Version of the Local Plan in 2005 and placed on deposit with the Local Plan in August 2005. More information on this SA can be found in that document, a copy of which is available on the Council's web site.
 - This SA Framework has been reviewed and updated. A key document which has informed this has been the **Regional Sustainable Development Framework** produced in July 2006.
 - The Framework was developed and refined at a series of workshops involving members of the Planning Policy Team at Warwick District Council and subsequently utilised in the production of three SPDs.
 - The Framework was further refined in a series of workshops in February 2008 involving members of the Planning Policy Team when considering possible future 'options' for the Core Strategy.
- 5.5 The full Sustainability Appraisal Framework is set out in appendix C. It comprises a set of **objectives**, key **questions** and **indicators**. These are divided in broad **themes**. A summary of these themes and objectives is set out in table 6 below.

Table 2: Sustainability Appraisal Themes and Objectives

SA Theme	SA Objective
Sustainable consumption and production	1. To promote a strong and stable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the district's inhabitants
	2. To promote the use of sustainable transport options (i.e. walking, cycling, public transport)
	3. To reduce the need to travel
	4. To reduce the generation and disposal of waste and encourage the use of recycled materials where possible

SA Theme	SA Objective
Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement	5. To encourage the prudent use of natural resources <i>(nb. energy sources are covered separately – see climate change section, objectives 11 and 12)</i>
	6. To protect and enhance the natural environment, including habitats, species and inland waters
	7. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes
	8. To encourage safe, well-designed, high quality developments that enhance the built environment
	9. To protect and enhance the historic and cultural environment
	10. To minimise air, water, soil, light and noise pollution levels and create good quality air, water and soils
Climate change and energy	11. To minimise the district's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases
	12. To minimise the district's contribution to the causes of climate change by increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources.
	13. To ensure planning and development takes account of predicted climate change including flood risk
Sustainable communities	14. To meet the housing needs of the whole community by enabling the provision of decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, size and tenure
	15. To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities
	16. To improve health and well being
	17. To reduce poverty and social exclusion
	18. To reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour

6. Testing the SPD Objectives against the SA framework

Introduction

- 6.1 The objectives of the SPD reflect the aims of policies DP11, DP12 and DP13 which the SPD expands upon, as well as wider government objectives to address the causes and impacts of climate change. These policies have previously been appraised as part of the local plan process so it is expected that few conflicts will come to light.

The SPD objectives

- 6.2 The objectives of the Sustainable Buildings SPD are as follows:
- To manage the demand for energy within the District by increasing the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies as alternatives to fossil fuels
 - To reduce the District's contribution to Climate Change by reducing overall energy consumption
 - To ensure that 10% of the predicted energy demand in new developments is generated through renewable sources
 - To ensure that new development is designed to maximise energy efficiency
 - To reduce the risk of flooding through the use of water conservation measures such as Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDs)
 - To improve the resilience of new development, in terms of design and layout, to the predicted impacts of climate change

Testing the SPD Objectives against the SA Framework

- 6.3 The SA objectives reflect the wider social, economic and environmental aims of the Local Development Framework.
- 6.4 The table shows that the majority of SA and SPD objectives are either compatible or have no interrelationship (are shown as being neutral). However, there is some potential conflict between the following objectives:
- **SPD objectives 1 and 3 and SA objective 9** – There is a potential conflict between the promotion of renewable energy technologies, such as solar panels and wind turbines and the need to protect and enhance the historic environment. Within Conservation Areas and in particular on Listed Buildings consideration should be given to the design and siting of renewable infrastructure to limit the visual impact on the historic townscape.

Table 3: SPD and SA Objectives Compatibility Matrix

SPD Objectives (columns): Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (rows):	1. Increasing the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies	2. Reduce overall energy consumption	3. 10% of the energy demand to be generated through renewable sources	4. maximising energy efficiency in new developments	5. reduce the risk of flooding through water conservation measures such as SUDs	6. To improve the resilience of new development to the impacts of climate change
1. Promote a strong & stable economy and prosperity for all the district's inhabitants	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Compatible	Neutral	Compatible
2. Promote the use of sustainable transport	Compatible	Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
3. Reduce the need to travel	Neutral	Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
4. Reduce the generation & disposal of waste and encourage use of recycled materials	Neutral	Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
5. Encourage prudent use of natural resources (energy sources covered separately)	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Neutral	Compatible	Neutral
6. Protect & enhance the natural environment including habitats, species and inland waters	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Neutral
7. Maintain & enhance the quality of landscapes & townscapes	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Compatible	Neutral
8. Encourage safe, well-designed, high quality developments that enhance the built environment	Neutral	Neutral	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
9. Protect & enhance the historic & cultural environment	Potential conflict	Neutral	Potential conflict	Neutral	Compatible	Neutral
10. Minimise air, water, soil, light & noise pollution & create good quality air, water & soils	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
11. Minimise climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and increasing use of renewable/low carbon energy sources	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
12. Ensure planning & development takes account of predicted climate change including flood risk	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
13. Meet housing needs through provision of decent and affordable housing	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Compatible
14. Protect, enhance & improve accessibility to local services & community facilities	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
15. Improve health & well being	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
16. Reduce poverty & social exclusion	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
17. Reduce crime, fear of crime & anti-social behaviour	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

7 Developing Options and Appraising their Effects

- 7.1 This stage of the SA process involves the appraisal of different options to ensure that the final policy performs the best in relation to the sustainability objectives. If any negative effects are identified it may be possible to consider the ways that these may be reduced.

Developing Options

- 7.2 The options need to be sufficiently distinct in order to make meaningful comparisons in terms of the extent to which they meet the SA objectives. In this case two broad options are appraised:
- Option 1: Prepare an SPD on Sustainable Buildings
 - Option 2: Rely upon existing Local Plan Policies and Government Guidance.

Option 1: Prepare an SPD on Sustainable Buildings

- 7.3 This option is assessed on the basis that the SPD would expand upon local plan policies DP11 (Drainage), DP12 (Energy Efficiency) and DP13 (Renewable Energy Developments) to encourage sustainable construction.
- 7.4 DP11 encourages the conservation and management of water resources and in particular surface water. The SPD would provide guidance on the different types of sustainable drainage systems and water conservation measures and the suitability of these for different types of development.
- 7.5 DP12 encourages the use of energy efficiency in order to reduce overall energy demand in new development. The SPD would advise on sustainable layout and design techniques and how these can be integrated into new development.
- 7.6 DP13 requires that in appropriate circumstances 10% of the energy demand of new development should be provided through renewable sources. The SPD would clarify in what circumstances the 10% requirement will be sought and provide guidance on the different types of renewable equipment. It would also set out a framework for calculating the 10% and for expressing this in an energy statement as part of the planning application.

Option 2: Rely upon existing Local Plan policies and Government Guidance

- 7.7 This option is assessed on the basis that existing local plan policies will be implemented without further guidance on the above issues. This would be supplemented by government guidance in the form of PPS1 Climate Change Supplement, PPS 22 Renewable Energy, PPS 25 Flooding and the Code for Sustainable Homes.

Appraising the Options

Testing the Effects of the Options

- 7.8 The two options have been assessed against the 18 sustainability objectives. The effects on sustainability are considered in relation to the three relevant policy issues:
- DP11 (Drainage)
 - DP12 (Energy Efficiency)
 - DP13 (Renewable Energy Developments)
- 7.9 For each option the short, medium and long term effects are considered together with the secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects.
- 7.10 Secondary (or indirect) effects are those that don't arise directly as a result of the SPD but that occur elsewhere from the main effect or as a result of the chain of events or impacts. Cumulative effects arise where several developments each have minor or insignificant effects but where together they have a significant effect or where several individual effects have a combined effect. Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Synergistic effects often happen as habitats, resources or human communities get close to capacity.
- 7.11 The following symbols are used to demonstrate a positive / negative effect:
- ++ Strong positive
 - + Positive
 - = Neutral
 - Negative
 - Strong Negative
- 7.12 The full assessment is set out in Appendix D in table 5 (Assessment of option 1) and table 6 (Assessment of option 2).

Option 1: Prepare an SPD

- 7.13 This option performed well against the sustainability objectives and had no significant negative impacts. It performed slightly better than option 2. This is because the SPD would provide further guidance on implementing the policies and therefore how the Council expects energy efficiency, water conservation and renewable energy to be integrated into building design.
- 7.14 The SPD would provide specific guidance on the different types of drainage systems and energy efficiency measures and how these can be integrated into new development. This would strengthen the provisions of DP11 and DP12 having the positive effect of reducing overall energy demand and if more SUDS were implemented reducing flood risk.
- 7.15 Through the SPD further advice on the different types of renewable energy equipment would be provided as well as a clear framework for meeting the 10% requirement. It is likely that this would result in more renewable energy equipment being implemented as part of the development process. This would have the positive effect of reducing the contribution of energy production to climate change.

- 7.16 Another advantage of option 1, is that in bringing together policies on energy efficiency, renewables and water conservation it encourages an integrated approach to sustainable construction. This is likely to maximise the potential to reduce carbon emissions.
- 7.17 Option 1 performed better in terms of impact on the historic environment. This is because an SPD could provide specific advice on implementing renewables on listed buildings and in Conservation Areas ensuring that the historic character is fully taken into account. In particular it ensures that these issues are taken into account in the early stages.

Option 2: Rely on existing policies

- 7.18 Whilst this option did not perform badly against the sustainability objectives it did not perform as well as option 1. It was considered that without a clear framework setting out the circumstances when the policy requirements, in particular DP13, will be sought the policies may only be used on a discretionary basis.
- 7.19 In terms of DP11, the local plan encourages the use of sustainable drainage techniques but does not require it. The policy lacks guidance on the different systems and this may mean it is not fully considered through the application process.
- 7.20 DP12 takes a broad approach to encouraging energy efficiency in new development. Without further clarity of how layout and design techniques can achieve this, the policy may not be taken fully into account.
- 7.21 DP13 does not clarify under what circumstances the 10% requirement will be applied. This could mean that development proposals are judged as not appropriate in the majority of circumstances and that few renewable energy systems are brought forward.
- 7.22 In the absence of further guidance it is possible that a piecemeal approach will be adopted where policies are considered separately instead of through an integrated approach to sustainable construction. This could have the effect of undermining the delivery of these policies.

8. Mitigation and Monitoring

Introduction

- 8.1 The SA should include measures to mitigate against any potential effects of implementing the SPD. This can also include recommendations for beneficial effects.

Mitigating Adverse Effects and Maximising Beneficial Effects

- 8.2 In providing specific guidance in relation to the historic environment the SPD will mitigate against the potential adverse impact of DP12 and DP13 and in particular ensure that renewable energy equipment is integrated in a sensitive manner.
- 8.3 The production of a sub regional renewables toolkit which provides up to date baseline energy data and a mechanism for calculating the 10% requirement will make it easier to meet the requirements of the SPD therefore maximising its effects.

Monitoring

- 8.4 The Council will update the baseline data which provides the indicators for the SA framework. The data also forms part of the Council's LDF Annual monitoring Report which can be found at:

<http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Environment+and+planning/Planning/Annual+Monitoring+Report.htm>

- 8.5 These indicators monitor a wide range of Local Plan Policies in addition to those referred to in the SPD. It is recognised that the impact of the SPD on these indicators will take time to become apparent. If any issues are identified then further work will be undertaken to investigate whether the SPD is contributing to the worsening situation. If this is the case the Council will review the SPD.

9. How to Comment

- 9.1 The consultation period for this draft Sustainability Appraisal Report runs from 29th August 2008 to 10th October 2008. It corresponds with the consultation period for the draft Sustainable Buildings SPD.
- 9.2 If you wish to make any comments during this time, please address them to:-

Claire Parlett
Planning (Policy, Projects and Conservation)
Warwick District Council
PO Box 2178
Riverside House
Milverton Hill
Leamington Spa
Warwickshire
CV32 5QH

Alternatively you can email comments to ldf@warwickdc.gov.uk

Appendix A: Scoping Report: Consultation Findings

- A1 The Council prepared a Scoping Report on this Sustainability Appraisal in March 2008.
- A2 The Scoping Report was made available for public consultation for a five week period between 25th March 2008 and 29th April 2008. The document was placed on the Council website and sent to English Heritage, Natural England (formerly English Nature and the Countryside Agency) and the Environment Agency as the statutory consultation bodies.
- A3 Three responses were received from Cala Homes, the Home Builders Federation and English Heritage. The HBF and English Heritage in particular made a number of detailed comments the key points of which are set out in table 4 below. Changes have been made to the baseline data table and review of plans, policies and programmes to reflect the Council's response to these issues.

Table 4: Summary of Representations received to the Scoping Report

Summary of Representation	Council's Response	Changes in SPD / Scoping Report
English Heritage		
<p>Plans, Policies and Programmes section Suggests the inclusion of the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention • Planning Act 1990 • Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 • West Midlands Green Infrastructure Prospectus • Regional Historic Environment Strategy (to be completed at the end of 2008) • County wide landscape characterisation project 	<p>English Heritage submitted comments to this SPD alongside those for the Core Strategy Scoping report. It was unclear in some circumstances which of the documents the comments were directed at. However a review of the plans will be undertaken for the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <p>It is agreed that important regional and local documents should be referred to; however it would not be appropriate to do so until a draft report has been published.</p>	<p>No change at present – review the Regional Historic Environment Strategy and Countywide Landscape Characterisation Projects when these documents are completed.</p>
<p>Baseline Data It is recommended that the scope and content of the baseline data for the historic environment is reviewed to take account of all designated historic assets. A wide range of information sources are suggested to assist this. Reference is made to table 17 in Appendix 6 of Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents</p>	<p>This point is noted. It is suggested that the existing baseline indicator is replaced by five alternative indicators from a list provided by English Heritage. It is considered that this will provide a broader picture of the</p>	<p>Replace indicator with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of listed buildings (all grades) • Number of listed buildings on English Heritage's register of

<p>(ODPM 2005) which suggests what baseline information to collect.</p>	<p>impact of policies on the historic environment.</p>	<p>buildings/sites 'at risk'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of registered Parks and Gardens • Number of conservation areas and % of local authority area covered by designation. • The % of conservation areas in the local authority area with an up to date character appraisal
<p>Sustainability Issues and Problems It is suggested that this section should include the environment problems, issues and opportunities affecting the historic environment.</p>	<p>Whilst it is important that the impact on the historic environment is fully considered as part of the Sustainability Appraisal it is considered that this list is too detailed. It would be difficult to collect the range of baseline data.</p>	<p>No change</p>
<p>Sustainability Appraisal Framework – key questions A list of environmental, social and economic questions is suggested to ensure all the key issues are incorporated into the appraisal framework.</p>	<p>Whilst it is important that the impact on the historic environment is fully considered as part of the Sustainability Appraisal it is considered that the list of questions is too detailed. It would be difficult to collect baseline data to respond to the range of questions.</p>	<p>No change</p>
<p>Indicators It is recommended that the indicator relating to the number of</p>	<p>It is agreed that this indicator is</p>	<p>Replace indicator with the following:</p>

<p>listed building applications is reconsidered as it has no relationship to the objective. It is suggested that baseline information is needed to answer the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How good / bad is the condition or quality of historic assets and places? • How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets? • Are particularly sensitive or important elements of the historic environment affected? • Are the problems reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary? • How difficult would it be to offset or remedy any damage? • Have there been any cumulative or synergistic effects over time? Are there expected to be such effects in the future? <p>A list of example indicators is suggested</p>	<p>not the most useful to monitor the objective. It is proposed to replace this with five alternative indicators from the list provided by English Heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of listed buildings (all grades) • Number of listed buildings on English Heritage’s register of buildings/sites ‘at risk’ • Number of registered Parks and Gardens • Number of conservation areas and % of local authority area covered by designation. • % of conservation areas in the local authority area with an up to date character appraisal
<p>Cala Homes</p>		
<p>It is suggested that in line with paragraph 33 of the PPS1 Climate Change Supplement the Council should set out it’s requirements for Sustainable Buildings in a Development Plan Document (DPD) and not a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</p>	<p>The SPD will define what is meant by ‘appropriate circumstances’ in DP13. It does not intend to set new targets or policy and therefore the Council is of the opinion that it does not go beyond the scope of the policy.</p>	<p>No change</p>
<p>Home Builders Federation</p>		
<p>It is suggested that caution is required on the assumption that high density requirements equate to sustainable development.</p>	<p>The negative aspects of high density development are noted however this SPD will not have a direct impact on density.</p>	<p>No change</p>

<p>Plans and Policies</p> <p>Planning for Climate Change PPS</p> <p>The Council should reflect the full wording of the PPS1 supplement in particular full reference should be made to paragraphs 32 and 33.</p> <p>In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets should be set out in Development Plan Documents not SPDs to ensure independent examination. • Where targets relate to residential developments this should be on a site specific or development area approach. • Full consideration of viability and ensuring that requirements do not impinge on housing delivery. 	<p>The review of plans is intended to provide a general overview of the policy documents relevant to this SPD. The SPD will expand upon DP13 and define what is meant by 'appropriate circumstances'. It does not intend to set new targets or policy and therefore the Council are of the opinion that it does not go beyond the scope of the policy.</p>	<p>No change</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy</p> <p>The literature review should acknowledge that while planning authorities can set out local requirements for renewable energy this should be in accordance with more up to date national guidance in paragraphs 32 and 33 of the PPS1 supplement.</p>	<p>It is the Councils understanding that PPS22 still stands in entirety to be read alongside other policy documents. If a conflict existed the Council would expect the Government to indicate such.</p>	<p>No change</p>
<p>Code for Sustainable Homes – this paragraph should be amended to reflect that an assessment against the Code for Sustainable Homes is now mandatory.</p>	<p>It is agreed that this paragraph should be amended.</p>	<p>Refer to an assessment against the Code for Sustainable Homes as being mandatory.</p>

<p>Building a Greener Future The Scoping report should support the targets as they are set in this document and not through the RSS revision which seeks to accelerate the Building for a Greener Future's timescales.</p>	<p>The Council accepts that the RSS policies can be given little weight at the present time. A sentence will be included in the review of policies table to acknowledge this. The draft SPD also makes this clear.</p>	<p>Include sentence in the review of policies table.</p>
<p>West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (Phase two revision) The literature review should acknowledge the status of these emerging untested policies as having little weight at present.</p>	<p>See above comment</p>	<p>See above comment</p>
<p>Warwick District Local Plan Policy DP13 All adopted policies on renewable energy should be reviewed to consider whether they comply with recent national climate change policy.</p>	<p>DP13 has been tested through the Local Plan Inquiry and was adopted in September 2007.</p>	<p>No change</p>
<p>It is suggested that in accordance with paragraph 33 of the PPS1 supplement the Council cannot set any local requirements via thresholds in the SPD as these should be tested through the DPD process.</p> <p>The Council has not undertaken any assessment of the viability of any thresholds and whether the proposed approach is consistent with meeting housing demand in particular affordable housing.</p>	<p>We recognise that the HBF have not had the benefit of viewing the draft SPD prior to making their comments. The Council's response therefore keeps this in mind.</p> <p>The definition of 'appropriate circumstances' within the draft SPD explicitly recognises viability, feasibility and other planning objectives. As the SPD does not intend to set new</p>	<p>No change</p>

	targets or policy the Council is of the opinion that the SPD does not go beyond the scope of the policy.	
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Appendix B: Summary of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Document / Policy	Relevant aims, objectives or targets / indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
European and International			
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (6EAP)	<p>The 6EAP sets objectives and priorities for environmental policy over the next five to ten years and underpins the EU Sustainable Development Strategy.</p> <p>It identifies four priority areas for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Nature and Biodiversity • Environment and health • Sustainable use of natural resources and management of waste. 	<p>This sets the context for the EU Sustainable Development Strategy which in turn influences the UK Sustainable Development Strategy and the West Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Framework. Reference is made to the UK and regional publications in establishing SA objectives, indicators and targets.</p>	<p>This international publication will be reflected in the SPD via its influence on the national and regional sustainable development framework</p>
European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) May 2001	<p>The ESDS focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy • Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety) • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation) • Improve the transport system and land use management <p>The ESDS emphasises that action to promote sustainable development should be taken by all levels of government in the EU in their policies and practices.</p>	<p>This strategy influences the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy and the West Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Framework. Reference is made to the UK and regional publications in establishing SA objectives, indicators and targets</p>	<p>This international publication will be reflected in the SPD via its influence on the national and regional sustainable development framework</p>

Kyoto Protocol (convention 1997; protocol came into effect February 2005)	Limits the emissions of six greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbon, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride) The UK has a Kyoto target to reduce emissions by 12.5% below base year levels (1990 for the 3 major gases: CO2 methane and nitrous oxide) by 2008 – 2012.	Indicators and proxy measures to monitor progress towards these goals have been established under the UK Government Sustainable Development Framework and Regional Sustainable Development Framework and will be adapted for application at the local level	The SPD should aim to reduce the contribution to climate change by reducing energy consumption through energy efficiency and encouraging greener forms of energy.
National			
UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy March 2005	This aims to embed sustainable development at all levels of decision making and across all policy sectors. There are five shared priorities agreed across the UK. These are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Living within environmental limits 2 Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society 3 Achieving a sustainable economy 4 Promoting good governance; and 5 Using sound science responsibly <p>These priorities are to be applied in four priority areas: sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities.</p> <p>A national indicator set has been agreed with 20 UK Framework Indicators (i.e. for application across the Devolved Administrations) and a further 48 indicators relating to the priority areas.</p>	The shared priorities should be reflected in the SA objectives. The SA should draw upon those UK indicators where there is data available at the local level	The shared priorities should be reflected in the SPD in particular, priority 1 'living within environmental limits'
Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (May 2007)	This sets out the Government's energy strategy to respond to climate change, address long term energy challenges and deliver the four energy policy goals, of which, the following are particularly relevant to the SPD:	Where data is available at the local level, the SA should reflect the government targets for	The focus of the SPD on ensuring that a proportion of the energy requirements of new developments are

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions – the main contributor to global warming by 60% by about 2050 with real progress by 2020 • To maintain the reliability of energy supplies • To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated <p>The strategy sets out the importance of energy efficiency and cleaner forms of energy in delivering a low carbon economy and addressing climate change. Renewables are considered to have a key role in particular decentralised or distributed heat and energy production at the local level.</p> <p>The paper pledges to strengthen the Renewables Obligation (as a proportion of electricity supplies) from 10% to 20%.</p>	<p>energy.</p>	<p>met by renewable sources and promoting energy efficiency reflects the aims of the energy strategy. It has the potential to reduce the contribution to climate change from energy consumption.</p>
<p>Microgeneration Strategy, Our Energy Challenge: Power from the People (March 2006)</p>	<p>This strategy outlines what actions are needed to make microgeneration an alternative or supplementary energy source for the community, householders and small businesses.</p>	<p>The SA should reflect the key principles / actions however there are no specific indicators or targets to monitor.</p>	<p>The SPD should take into account what is needed to increase the potential of microgeneration technologies. The outcome of the SPD could be increased usage of these technologies.</p>
<p>UK Climate Change Programme 2006</p>	<p>This sets out a package of policies to help achieve our Kyoto target to reduce emissions by 12.5% below base year levels (1990 for the 3 major gases: CO₂, methane and nitrous oxide) by 2008-12 and move towards the national 2010 goal of a 20% reduction in CO₂ emissions below 1990 levels by 2010. (The Government also committed to the long-term goal of a 60% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2050 with real progress by 2020).</p>	<p>Indicators and proxy measures to monitor progress towards these goals have been established under the UK Government Sustainable Development Framework and will be adapted for application at the local level</p>	<p>The SPD should aim to reduce the contribution to climate change from energy consumption and usage.</p>

<p>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development</p>	<p>This sets out the Governments objective for the planning system which are underpinned by the core principle of sustainable development.</p> <p>It establishes key principles to be applied to ensure that development plans and planning decisions contribute to ensuring sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting environmental, economic and social objectives in an integrated manner • Addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the use of renewable energy • Taking a spatial planning approach • Promoting high quality design that will improve the character and quality of an area • Development plans to contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies that considers people’s diverse needs • Effective community involvement <p>Of particular relevance to this SPD is that local authorities should promote the development of energy efficient buildings; community heating schemes, the use of combined heat and power, small scale renewable and low carbon energy schemes in developments; the sustainable use of water resources; and the use of sustainable drainage systems.</p>	<p>Key policy objectives should be reflected in the SA but there are no specific indicators or targets given.</p>	<p>The principles behind PPS1 should be reflected in the guidance set out in the SPD</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1</p>	<p>All planning authorities should apply the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new development should be planned to limit carbon dioxide emissions • new development should be planned to make good 	<p>Key policy objectives should be reflected in the SA but there are no specific indicators or targets given</p>	<p>The principles behind the supplement will form the basis of the SPD.</p>

<p>(December 2007)</p>	<p>use of decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new development should be planned to minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate • climate change considerations should be integrated into all spatial planning concerns • new development should be planned with both mitigation and adaptation in mind. <p>The Core Strategy should be informed by, and in turn inform, local strategies on climate change including the sustainable community strategy.</p> <p>In their Local Development Documents and Core Strategy Planning authorities should provide a framework that promotes and encourages renewable and low carbon energy and supporting infrastructure. They may also set a target percentage of the energy to be used in new development to come from decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy sources.</p> <p>In addition priority should be given to the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and the conservation of water resources.</p>		
<p>Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy</p>	<p>Policies should promote and encourage, rather than restrict the development of renewable energy resources.</p> <p>Policies in Local Development Documents may require a percentage of the energy to be used in residential, commercial or industrial developments to come from onsite renewable energy developments.</p>	<p>Key policy objectives should be reflected in the SA but there are no specific indicators or targets given</p>	<p>The principles behind PPS22 will be reflected in the SPD</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 25: Flooding</p>	<p>This aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process.</p>	<p>The SA should reflect the key priorities of the PPS.</p>	<p>The SPD will encourage the use of Sustainable</p>

	<p>Local authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies which help to deliver sustainable development by appraising the risk, managing the risk and reducing the risk of flooding.</p> <p>Appraising Risk Local authorities are required to appraise flood risk through the preparation of a Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRA).</p> <p>Managing Risk Policies should avoid areas of flood risk only allowing development where there are no reasonable alternatives.</p> <p>Reducing Risk Reduce the future risk of flooding by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safeguarding land required for flood management (i.e. storage of flood water) • reducing flood risk through location, layout and design incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS). • reducing the causes and impacts of flooding i.e. surface water management 		<p>Urban Drainage systems (SUDs) and other water conservation measures to reduce the risk of flooding.</p>
<p>Code for Sustainable Homes: A step change in sustainable home building practice (December 2006)</p>	<p>This sets out a national standard for the design and construction of sustainable homes. There are six code levels of which level 6 is zero carbon. The code is divided into 9 categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy • water • materials • surface water run-off • waste • pollution 	<p>The government's commitment to achieving zero carbon is set out in the Building a Greener Future Policy Statement (see below) and at the local level in the requirements of the West Midlands RSS (Preferred option). As part of RSS monitoring it is likely</p>	<p>The principles should be reflected in the SPD.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health and Well Being • management • ecology <p>The Government's target is that all new housing will be zero carbon by 2016. Assessment against the Code for Sustainable Homes is now mandatory</p>	that there will be local data available in the future.	
Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement 2007	<p>Sets out a progressive tightening of building regulations to require major reductions in carbon emissions from new homes to get to zero carbon by 2016.</p> <p>Proposed to achieve zero carbon in three steps: the first by 2010, 25% improvement in energy / carbon performance set in building regulations, by 2013 44% improvement, then finally zero carbon by 2016.</p>	The targets are brought forward at the local level through the West Midlands RSS (Preferred Options).	The government targets should be reflected in the SPD.
Planning Policies for Sustainable Building	This document provides advice on how local development frameworks can address sustainable building. It outlines suggested policy approaches for aspects of sustainable construction such as design and construction, carbon emissions, water, sustainable drainage, material efficiency in construction, domestic and commercial recycling.	The SA should reflect the principles of the document.	The SPD may draw upon the approaches and advice given in the document
Planning for a Sustainable Future (2007)	<p>This sets out the Governments proposals for reform of the planning system based on five core principles.</p> <p>The planning system should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsive • Streamlined, efficient and predictable • Offer full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement • Be transparent and accountable • Be undertaken at the right level of government – national, regional and local level. 	The SA should be consistent with the objectives for the planning system set out in the White Paper	The principles of the White Paper should be reflected in the SPD

	It acknowledges that planning has an important role to play in meeting the challenge of climate change and in the shift to renewable and low carbon forms of energy.		
Future Water – The Government’s water strategy for England February 2008	This strategy sets out the Government’s aims for the delivery of sustainable water supplies and the protection of the water environment. It refers to the need for surface water management in particular through the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDS).	Use this document to help shape the objectives and scope of sustainability issues.	The SPD should encourage SUDS such as the use of permeable paving.
Regional and Sub Regional			
A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands: Regional Sustainable Development Framework (Version 2) July 2006	The WM Framework sets out a vision, working principles and objectives and a process by which these can be incorporated into planning at regional and local levels. It is designed to provide a reference for scoping sustainability issues. The 33 objectives are grouped under four headings. The priority areas contained in the climate change and energy section are most relevant to this SA and SPD.	Use this document to help shape the objectives and scope the sustainability issues.	The sustainable development principles outlined in the regional framework should be reflected in the policies in the SPD.
West Midlands Regional Assembly Climate Change Action Plan December 2007	This sets out actions for the next three years to address the causes and impacts of climate change through regional policy. Six regional climate change priorities are identified: Planning and environment, Economy, Implementation, Leadership, Communication and Targets and monitoring.		
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase Two Revision	The RSS (Preferred options) contains a number of policies relevant to this SPD:	The SA should take account of the overall aims of the RSS and specifically	Should aim to reflect the requirements of the RSS in the SPD.

<p>(Preferred Option December 2007)</p>	<p>SR3: Sustainable Design and Construction Developments of 10 dwellings or 1,000 sqm or more should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be accompanied by sustainability statement. - incorporate renewable or low carbon energy equipment to meet at least 10% of the developments energy requirement but local authorities can set lower thresholds and higher percentages where appropriate. <p>All new housing should meet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CABC building for life 'good' standard (and the very good standard for developments over 10 dwellings) - level 3 of the code for sustainable homes and Level 4 before 2013 and Level 6 (zero carbon) before 2016 - water conservation standards in level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes <p>Offices should meet the BREEAM offices scale Other buildings should achieve efficiency savings of at least 25%</p> <p>Policy EN1: Energy Generation Local authorities should encourage proposals for renewable energy resources</p> <p>Provide locational guidance through supplementary guidance as necessary on the most appropriate locations for each renewable energy technology.</p> <p>Identify the criteria that will be applied to determine the acceptability of the proposals</p> <p>Policy EN2 Energy Conservation</p>	<p>targets relating to Energy Generation and Sustainable Design.</p>	
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	<p>Minimise energy demands from development by encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques, energy efficient design and orientation of buildings to maximise passive solar gain.</p> <p>Encourage Combined Heat and Power systems and district heating schemes</p> <p>It is recognised however, that these policies have not been the subject of a public examination and therefore can only be afforded limited weight.</p>		
Warwickshire Climate Change Strategy 'Thinking global, acting local' (June 2006)	<p>The strategy identifies five key areas where local actions can assist in mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Energy, transport, resource efficiency, adaptation, communications and education.</p> <p>The overarching aim is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Warwickshire in line with Government policy, 15% to 18% reduction by 2010 and a 60% reduction by 2050 (against 1990 levels).</p> <p>The objective relevant to this SPD is: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions through improving energy efficiency, minimising waste and increasing the use of renewable sources of energy.</p>	SA should take account of the local targets for climate change set out in the strategy where data is available.	The SPD should reflect where appropriate the key areas
Quality of Life in Warwickshire Report,	<p>This sets out a range of economic, social, environmental and natural resource indicators and trends for the county and compares these to national averages. Where readily available, data is also presented for the various districts across the county.</p> <p>Many of the Audit Commission's Quality of Life indicators</p>	Useful to include relevant indicators in the SA framework where the situation is either deteriorating or compares poorly to wider scale averages (eg. County,	The SPD should aim to contribute towards reducing the impact of 'significant effect indicators' identified at county as well as district level.

	<p>are included in the report. The County is exploring how some of the additional suggested indicators could start to be monitored in the future.</p>	<p>regional or national averages), where district level data is available on an annual or 2-yearly basis</p> <p>Data from this report is used in the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>	
<p>West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy (November 2004)</p>	<p>The main objectives of this strategy are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) improve energy efficiency 2) increase the use of renewable energy resources 3) maximise uptake of business opportunities 4) ensure focused and integrated delivery and implementation <p>The following targets are set by the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry: Reduce CO₂ emissions by 2.4 Mt (18%) by 2010 and an additional 4.3 Mt (32%) by 2020. • Commercial and public sector: Reduce emissions by 2.0 Mt (36%) by 2010 and an additional 1.5Mt (26%) by 2020 • Domestic: Reduce emissions by 2.4 Mt (19%) by 2010, and an additional 3.7 Mt (29%) by 2020 • Transport: Stabilise emissions by 2010 and reduce by 0.7 Mt (7%) by 2020 <p>Renewable Energy generation should be equivalent to 5% of electricity consumption by 2010 and 10% by 2020.</p> <p>Heat from renewable sources should provide 250 GWh (0.3% of consumption) by 2010 and 650 GWh (1% of consumption) by 2020.</p>	<p>The SA should take account of the targets set in the strategy.</p>	<p>The SPD will contribute towards the aims of this strategy.</p>

Local			
<p>Warwick District Local Plan 1996 – 2011</p>	<p>The Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011 establishes the following aims and objectives: <u>Aim 1: To maintain high and stable levels of economic growth</u> 1A: To maintain high levels of economic growth 1B: To promote and enhance vibrant rural communities; 1C: To meet the housing needs of the whole community to 2011; 1D: To enhance the vitality of town centres; 1E: To promote the regeneration of deprived areas; 1F: To promote sustainable tourism. <u>Aim 2: Effective protection of the environment</u> 2A: To protect and improve land quality; 2B: To protect and enhance the natural environment; 2C: To protect and enhance the historic environment; 2D: To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes; 2E: To promote excellence in sustainable design and enhance the built environment; 2F: To protect and improve air quality. <u>Aim 3: Prudent use of natural resources</u> 3A: To reduce the need to travel; 3B: To promote the use of more sustainable travel options; 3C: To ensure the prudent use of scarce resources and limit and reduce the impact of climate change;</p>	<p>The objectives of the WDLP should be reflected in the SA objectives. The WDLP is monitored using the indicators set out in the Annual Monitoring Report (see below).</p>	<p>The SPD should contribute to the wider aims and objectives of the plan where possible. The SPD will expand upon policies DP11, DP12 and DP13 of the WDLP.</p>

	<p>3D: to reduce the generation and disposal of waste. <u>Aim 4: Social Progress which recognises the needs of everyone</u> 4A: To make housing affordable and available to everyone; 4B: To reduce poverty, social exclusion, crime and anti-social behaviour; 4C: To improve the health and wellbeing of communities; 4D: To protect and improve the amenity of the local community; 4E: To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities.</p> <p>The following local plan policies are particularly relevant to the SPD: DP11 Drainage, DP12 Energy Efficiency, DP13 Renewable Energy Developments</p>		
<p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2007</p>	<p>In the AMR the Council uses a combination of core indicators, set by the Government (LDF Core Output Indicators update 1/2005) and local indicators.</p> <p>Many of the AMR indicators are also useful in Sustainability Appraisal monitoring, either because they monitor the underlying economic, environmental or social context against which the effects of policies can be assessed , (such as unemployment) or because they monitor the extent to which policies are being implemented (the first requirement in assessing their effects)</p> <p>One of the AMR indicators is directly relevant to the SPD and one of its parent local plan policies DP13 (Renewable Energy Developments). This is: 9) Renewable energy capacity installed by type</p>	<p>Many of the AMR Indicators are suggested for inclusion in the SA framework.</p>	<p>The AMR's produced in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 have relied on officer knowledge to record Renewable Energy Installed</p> <p>In conjunction with policy DP13 the SPD has the potential to increase the amount of renewable energy installed and allow for more detailed monitoring of this indicator.</p>
<p>Warwick District</p>	<p>This was produced by the Warwick Partnership in 2005.</p>	<p>The objectives and</p>	<p>The SPD will contribute to</p>

Community Plan 'Warwick 2020'	<p>Its six strategic objectives relate to a community that is safe, prosperous, healthy, cohesive, fair and sustainable.</p> <p>A key topic of the sustainable community section is to: Increase energy efficiency and increase the use of sustainable energy.</p>	priorities of the Community Plan (CP) should inform the development of SA objectives	the objective by promoting energy efficiency and the installation of renewable energy technologies.
Warwick District Corporate Strategy 2003 – 2007	<p>The Corporate Strategy comprises seven objectives beneath each of which lie three priorities for action and associated targets for improvement</p> <p>The objective to 'improve our services to provide a cleaner and greener environment to conserve is relevant to this SPD' and in particular the priority <i>to recycle and encourage others to conserve and recycle resources</i>.</p>	<p>The objectives and priorities of the Corporate Strategy should inform the development of SA objectives</p> <p>Some of the targets quoted to measure performance against these objectives should be given in the SA framework.</p>	The SPD should help contribute to these objectives and priorities where possible.
Warwickshire Local Area Agreement	<p>This is a collaborative agreement between the authorities in Warwickshire and central government which sets out the priorities which will be focused on over the next three years.</p> <p>The following indicators in the Climate Change and Environment section are the most relevant to this SPD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (target of 60% by 2050). Baseline: 2003 - Warwickshire produced 4.6 million tonnes of carbon. • To improve domestic energy efficiency (30% national target by 2010/11 based on 1996 figures) • To increase the number of households benefitting from relevant grants which are aimed at reducing 	These indicators should inform the objectives of the SA.	These aims and indicators should be taken into account in the SPD.

	<p>fuel poverty and maximising energy efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the Merton Rule where developers install on site renewables for generation of 15% of the sites energy requirements (major developments) • To improve commercial efficiency working with the Carbon Trust or Warwickshire Climate Change Partnership or similar organisations on carbon management programmes. 		
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Appendix C: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Objective	Key Questions	Indicators
Sustainable Consumption and Production		
<p>1. To promote a strong and stable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the district's inhabitants</p>	<p>Will it help meet the employment needs of the local community?</p> <p>Will it help diversify the economy in general or the rural economy?</p> <p>Will it enhance the vitality and viability of town centres?</p> <p>Will it encourage or enable inward investment?</p> <p>Will it promote investment in future prosperity (for example by supporting R&D, small businesses and/or encouraging skills development)?</p>	<p>Employment land available by type (B1, B2, B8) (AMR Indicator 1)</p> <p>Amount of floor space developed for employment by type (B1, B2 B8) (AMR Indicator 2)</p> <p>Amount of floor space developed for employment by type in employment or regeneration areas (AMR Indicator 3)</p> <p>Unemployment in Warwick District (AMR Indicator 5)</p> <p>Unemployment rate as % of national unemployment rate</p> <p>Permissions granted for rural diversification schemes (AMR Indicator 7)</p> <p>Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres (AMR Indicator 36)</p> <p>Applications approved for changes of use to Use Class A3, A4 or A5 approved within café quarter (AMR Indicator 40)</p> <p>No. of business start ups, net of closures (WCC QoLR/National Statistics)</p> <p>New VAT registrations as % of existing VAT registered businesses (WCC QoLR/National Statistics)</p>

Objective	Key Questions	Indicators
<p>2. To promote the use of sustainable transport options (i.e. walking, cycling, public transport)</p>	<p>Will it encourage the use of public transport, walking or cycling?</p> <p>Will it help reduce traffic congestion and/or improve road safety?</p>	<p>Amount of completed non residential development within Use Classes A, B and D complying with car parking standards set out in the LDF (AMR Indicator 18)</p> <p><i>(This indicator to be expanded to include residential development once we have a set of standards)</i></p> <p>Proportion of total trips undertaken on foot in Warwick, Leamington & Kenilworth (WCC LTP Annual Progress Report, 2 yearly survey)</p> <p>Proportion of total trips undertaken by cycle in Warwick, Leamington & Kenilworth (WCC LTP Annual Progress Report, 2 yearly survey)</p>
<p>3. To reduce the need to travel</p>	<p>Will it reduce the overall need to travel?</p> <p>Will it help reduce the movement of goods and people by car / lorry?</p> <p>Does it help concentrate development in the urban areas or support rural communities?</p>	<p>Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, areas of employment and a major retail centre (AMR Indicator 19)</p> <p>Level of traffic in town centres and residential areas – Leamington, Warwick & Kenilworth (WCC LTP Annual Progress Report, 2 yearly survey [targets set])</p> <p><i>See also objective 10 which includes air quality</i></p>
<p>4. To reduce the generation and disposal of waste and encourage the use of recycled materials where possible</p>	<p>Will it encourage the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce the amount of waste generated? • Will it promote the re-use of resources? • Will any residual disposal be undertaken in the least environmentally detrimental manner? • Will it encourage recycling? • Will it promote the re-use of resources? 	<p>Amount of waste produced across the district per head of population (WCC QoLR)</p> <p>% of waste recycled and composted per head across the district (WCC QoLR)</p> <p>% of waste recycled per head across the district (WCC QoLR)</p>

Objective	Key Questions	Indicators
Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement		
<p>5. To encourage the prudent use of land and natural resources</p> <p><i>(nb energy sources are covered separately – see climate change section, objectives 11 & 12)</i></p>	<p>Does it encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings?</p> <p>Will it minimise development on greenfield land?</p> <p>Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded or underused land?</p> <p>Does it make efficient use of existing physical infrastructure (i.e. instead of requiring new infrastructure to be built?)</p> <p>Does it encourage resource-efficient design and/or construction (in terms of water and/or raw materials)?</p> <p>Does it encourage the use of materials from alternative and renewable sources?</p>	<p>Percentage of new dwellings completed at</p> <p>(i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare;</p> <p>(ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare;</p> <p>(iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare (AMR Indicator 12)</p> <p>Percentage of housing (i.e. new and converted buildings) on previously developed land (AMR Indicator 25)</p> <p>Amount of developed employment land by type which is on previously developed land (AMR Indicator 26)</p> <p>Amount of open space lost (AMR Indicator 30)</p>
<p>6. To protect and enhance the natural environment, including habitats, species and inland waters</p>	<p>Will it protect and enhance species, habitats and sites designated for their nature conservation interest?</p> <p>Will it minimise adverse effects on ground and surface water quality?</p> <p>Will it retain the best quality agricultural land?</p>	<p>Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including:</p> <p>(i) change in priority habitats and species (by type)</p> <p>(ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub regional significance (AMR Indicator 28)</p> <p>Biological Water Quality - % of water network graded “good” (Environment Agency from WCC QoLR)</p>
<p>7. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p>	<p>Will it improve the landscape and visual quality of urban and rural environments?</p> <p>Will it help provide a sense of identity and local distinctiveness?</p> <p>Will it protect or enhance the setting of towns and villages?</p>	
<p>8. To encourage safe, well-designed, high quality developments that enhance the built environment</p>	<p>Will it promote design that enhances townscapes and/or landscapes?</p> <p>Will it protect or improve safety in built environments?</p>	<p>Percentage of residents that are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (WDC Citizens’ Panel)</p>

Objective	Key Questions	Indicators
9. To protect and enhance the historic and cultural environment	<p>Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value?</p> <p>Will it encourage appropriate use of and/or access to buildings and landscapes of historical/cultural value?</p>	<p>Number of listed buildings (all grades)</p> <p>Number of listed buildings on English Heritage's register of buildings/sites 'at risk'</p> <p>Number of registered Parks and Gardens</p> <p>Number of conservation areas and percentage of local authority area covered by designation.</p> <p>% of conservation areas in the local authority area with an up to date character appraisal</p>
10. To minimise air, water, soil, light and noise pollution levels and create good quality air, water and soils	<p>Will it maintain and improve local air quality?</p> <p>Will it affect air quality in the AQMAs?</p> <p>Will it minimise pollution of water and soil?</p> <p>Will it minimise light and noise pollution levels?</p>	<p>No. of days per year when air pollution is moderate or high (WDC Environmental Health Records)</p> <p>Extent of AQMAs (WDC Environmental Health Records)</p> <p>Chemical Water Quality - % of water network graded "good" (Environment Agency from WCC QoLR)</p>
Climate Change and Energy		
11. To minimise the district's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.	<p>Will it reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency?</p> <p>Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?</p>	<p>Renewable energy installed by type (AMR Indicator 24)</p> <p>Total domestic efficiency improvement 1996-present (WEEAC / WCC QoLR)</p> <p><i>(See also transport/accessibility indicators (AMR Indicators 18 & 19)</i></p>

<p>12. To minimise the district's contribution to the causes of climate change by increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources.</p>	<p>Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources?</p>	<p>Renewable energy installed by type (AMR Indicator 24) Total domestic efficiency improvement 1996-present (WEEAC / WCC QoLR)</p>
<p>13. To ensure planning and development takes account of predicted climate change including flood risk</p>	<p>Will it reduce or minimise the risk of flooding? Will it minimise sensitive development in medium and high risk flood zones?</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality (AMR Indicator 27)</p>
<p>14. To meet the housing needs of the whole community by enabling the provision of decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, size and tenure</p>	<p>Is it enabling the housing target to be met? Does it provide for the development of balanced communities by encouraging an appropriate mix of housing (in terms of type, size and tenure)? Will it reduce homelessness and housing need? Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?</p>	<p>Net additional dwellings for the current year (AMR Indicator 11) The annual net additional dwelling requirement (AMR Indicator 13) Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years performance (AMR Indicator 14) Affordable housing completions (AMR Indicator 16) % housing completions that are affordable (HMR) Homeless households in priority need in temporary accommodation (HSSA) % private homes unfit for use (HSSA) no. of private dwellings empty for more than 6 months per 1000 dwellings (HSSA) House price (semi-detached) to earnings ratio (WCC / QoLR)</p>

<p>15. To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities</p>	<p>Will it maintain and enhance existing community facilities?</p> <p>Will it put unacceptable pressure on existing services and community facilities?</p> <p>Will it improve access to local services and facilities?</p> <p>Will it help retain/enhance village services?</p> <p>Will it help ensure that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location?</p>	<p>New community facilities (AMR Indicator 45)</p> <p>Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard (AMR Indicator 29)</p> <p>Percentage of residents that are satisfied with sports/leisure facilities and events (WDC Citizens' Panel)</p> <p>Percentage of residents that are satisfied with parks and open spaces (WDC Citizens' Panel)</p> <p>% of district owned public buildings with access and facilities to people with disabilities (WDC Building Control records)</p> <p>No. of rural facilities and services (excl. transport) opened and closed.</p> <p><i>(See also the accessibility indicator (AMR Indicator 19))</i></p>
<p>16. To improve health and well being</p>	<p>Will it promote healthy lifestyles?</p> <p>Will it provide and improve access to health and social care services?</p> <p>Will it help reduce health inequalities among different groups in the community?</p> <p>Will it provide and/or enhance the provision of open space?</p> <p>Will it improve opportunities to participate in the district's cultural, sport and recreational opportunities?</p>	<p>Male/female life expectancy (WCC QoLR)</p> <p>% of residents taking 30 minutes or more moderate exercise 0, 2+ and 4+ times per week (WCC Public Satisfaction Surveys/QoLR)</p> <p><i>(See also the 'key benefit claimants' indicator below)</i></p>
<p>17. To reduce poverty and social exclusion</p>	<p>Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</p>	<p>Proportion of working age population claiming key benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Disability Living Allowance and Income Support) (WCC QoLR)</p> <p><i>(See also the unemployment indicator (AMR Indicator 5))</i></p>

Objective	Key Questions	Indicators
18. To reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Will it reduce the fear of crime? Will it reduce noise levels and/or discourage anti-social behaviour?	% of those very or fairly worried about being a victim of crime (WDC Best Value Performance Plan) No. of crimes by type recorded per 1000 population/households (WDC Best Value Performance Plan)

Abbreviations

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
HMR	Housing Monitoring Report
HSSA	Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix
QoLR	Quality of Life Report
WCC	Warwickshire County Council
WDC	Warwick District Council

Appendix D: Sustainability Appraisal Tables

Table 5: Option 1: Prepare an SPD

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effects of SPD Positive /Negative/Neutral			Commentary including Secondary, Cumulative and Synergistic Effects		
	DP11	DP12	DP13	Policy DP11	Policy DP12	Policy DP13
Sustainable Consumption and Production						
1. To promote a strong and stable economy and prosperity for the benefit	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
2. To promote the use of sustainable transport options (i.e. walking, cycling, public transport)	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
3. To reduce the need to travel	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
4. To reduce the generation and disposal of waste and encourage the use of recycled materials where possible	=	=	+	No effect	No effect	In drawing attention to renewable technologies such as biomass boilers the SPD may encourage the use of recycled materials such as wood pellets as a fuel source.
Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement						
5. To encourage the prudent use of land and natural resources <i>(nb energy sources are</i>	+	=	+	Specific guidance on drainage systems would strengthen the provisions of DP11 which encourages rather than	No effect	Using naturally occurring energy sources will limit the use of land and natural resources associated with

<i>covered separately – see climate change section, objectives 11 & 12)</i>				requires the use of surface water management techniques.		conventional energy supplies. The framework set out in the SPD will maximise the potential for this.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment, including habitats, species and inland waters	++	=	=	Specific guidance on Sustainable Drainage Systems would have the positive effect of reducing flood risk. Encouraging natural drainage may have the secondary effect of maintaining and enhancing inland waters.	No effect	No effect
7. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	=	+	=	No effect	The SPD would set guidelines for sustainable layout and design. Overall this has the potential to encourage well designed, high quality townscapes.	No effect
8. To encourage safe, well-designed, high quality developments that enhance the built environment	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
9. To protect and enhance the historic and cultural environment	=	+	+	No effect	Whilst there is a potential conflict between achieving high levels of energy efficiency and protecting the historic environment the SPD would set out how this can be carefully managed.	The framework for meeting the 10% requirement takes into account the difficulties of implementing renewables into the fabric of listed buildings. Technical guidance on implementing renewables in the

						historic environment would be provided in the SPD.
10. To minimise air, water, soil, light and noise pollution levels and create good quality air, water and soils	=	+	+	No effect	Maximising energy efficiency will reduce overall energy demand and have the secondary effect of minimising pollution.	Ensuring the use of renewable energy sources will create less pollution from energy production.
Climate Change and Energy						
11. To minimise the district's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.	=	++	++	No effect	In bringing together policies on energy efficiency, renewables and water conservation the SPD would encourage an integrated approach to sustainable construction maximising the potential to reduce carbon emissions.	The SPD would provide a detailed framework for meeting the 10% requirement and clarify in what circumstances the requirement will be sought. Guidance on the different renewable technologies will ensure the most suitable technology is used.
12. To minimise the district's contribution to the causes of climate change by increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources.	=	+	++	No effect	Specific guidance on energy efficient layout and design would have a positive effect on maximising the proportion of energy generated from low carbon sources.	The SPD would provide a detailed framework for meeting the 10% requirement and clarify in what circumstances the requirement will be sought. Guidance on the different renewable technologies will ensure the most suitable technology is used

Sustainable Communities						
13. To ensure planning and development takes account of predicted climate change including flood risk	++	=	=	Specific guidance on Sustainable Drainage Systems would have the positive effect of reducing flood risk.	No effect	No effect
14. To meet the housing needs of the whole community by enabling the provision of decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, size and tenure	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
15. To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
16. To improve health and well being	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
17. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
18. To reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect

Table 6: Option 2: Rely on Existing Policies

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Effects of SPD Positive /Negative/Neutral			Commentary including Secondary, Cumulative and Synergistic Effects		
	DP11	DP12	DP13	Policy DP11	Policy DP12	Policy DP13
Sustainable Consumption and Production						
1. To promote a strong and stable economy and prosperity for the benefit	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
2. To promote the use of sustainable transport options (i.e. walking, cycling, public transport)	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
3. To reduce the need to travel	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
4. To reduce the generation and disposal of waste and encourage the use of recycled materials where possible	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement						
5. To encourage the prudent use of land and natural resources <i>(nb energy sources are covered separately – see climate change section, objectives 11 & 12)</i>	+	=	=	DP11 provides a good basis for encouraging the use of sustainable drainage systems which would reduce flood risk. However lack of guidance may mean the policy isn't widely applied	No effect	No effect
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment, including habitats, species and inland waters	+	=	=		No effect	No effect

7. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
8. To encourage safe, well-designed, high quality developments that enhance the built environment	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
9. To protect and enhance the historic and cultural environment	=	-	-	No effect	DP12 provides a good basis to encourage energy efficiency however further guidance is needed to apply this to the historic environment.	Without further clarification there is potential for technologies to be introduced inappropriately on listed buildings or in conservation areas.
10. To minimise air, water, soil, light and noise pollution levels and create good quality air, water and soils	=	+	+	No effect	Maximising energy efficiency will reduce overall energy demand and have the secondary effect of minimising pollution	The use of renewable technologies will create less pollution from energy production however it is uncertain how much impact DP13 will have without further guidance.
Climate Change and Energy						
11. To minimise the district's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.	=	+	+	No effect	The impact of Policy DP12 may be limited as it encourages rather than requires energy efficiency. Without further guidance and a clear framework through which to apply the policy this may not be given full consideration.	The extent to which DP13 would achieve 10% renewables in new developments is uncertain. The lack of a clear definition of 'appropriate circumstances' may mean the policy is not widely applied.
12. To minimise the district's contribution to the causes of	=	+	++	No effect	The impact of Policy DP12 may be limited as it	The extent to which DP13 would achieve

climate change by increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources.					encourages rather than requires energy efficiency. Without further guidance and a clear framework through which to apply the policy this may not be given full consideration.	10% renewables in new developments is uncertain. The lack of a clear definition of 'appropriate circumstances' may mean the policy is not widely applied.
Sustainable Communities						
13. To ensure planning and development takes account of predicted climate change including flood risk	+	=	=	DP11 provides a good basis for encouraging the use of sustainable drainage systems which would reduce flood risk. However lack of guidance may mean the policy isn't widely applied.	No effect	No effect
14. To meet the housing needs of the whole community by enabling the provision of decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, size and tenure	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
15. To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
16. To improve health and well being	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
17. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect
18. To reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	=	=	=	No effect	No effect	No effect

Appendix E: Glossary and Abbreviations

Consultation statement	A statement prepared by a Local Planning Authority for a SPD under regulation 17(1) of the Town and Country planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004
Development Plan Document	These documents require an independent examination and include the Core Strategy, Site Specific Land Allocations and Policies, Area Action Plans and Development Control Policies.
DPD	Development Plan Document
Indicator	a measure of variables over time, often used to measure achievement of objectives
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
Local Development Document	A document that forms part of the Local Development Framework. Can either be a Development Plan Document or a Supplementary Planning Document.
Local Development Framework	The portfolio of local development documents. It consists of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, A Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and the Annual Monitoring Reports. Together these documents provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area.
Mitigation	Measures to avoid, reduce or offset potential adverse effects on the environment
Option	For the purposes of this document, 'option' is synonymous with 'alternative' in the SEA Directive. (This document also uses the word 'approach' to refer to different options).
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	The legislation which introduced the new development planning system based on Local Development Frameworks. The Act Commenced on 28 September 2004.
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
Scoping Report	A report which sets out the methodology and scope of the appraisal work to be conducted in the Sustainability Appraisal and presents information on relevant plans, policies and programs, baseline information and sustainability issues.
SEA Directive	European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
Strategic Environmental Assessment	Required by European and UK law, this is a way of systematically identifying and evaluating the impacts that a plan is likely to have on the environment. The aim is to provide information – in the form of an Environmental Report – that can be used to enable decision

makers to take account of the environment and minimise the risk of the plan causing significant environmental damage. Government guidance advises that where a plan requires both strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal, that the former process should be integrated into the latter one.

Supplementary Plan Documents (SPDs)	These provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the development plan and are not subject to independent examination.
Sustainability Appraisal	Required by UK law, this is a way of systematically identifying and evaluating the contribution that a plan is likely to make to the sustainable development on an area. The aim is to provide information – in the form of an Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report and a Formal Sustainability Appraisal Report – that can be used to enable decision makers to enhance the performance of the plan with respect to its contribution to the sustainable development of the area affected.
Sustainability Appraisal Framework	This is an appraisal tool which enables sustainability effects to be described, analysed and compared.
Sustainability Appraisal Theme	A grouping of sustainability appraisal objectives with a common interest
Sustainability issues	Social, environmental and economic factors, in this case relevant to the SPD