

**Supplementary Planning Documents: Parking  
Affordable Housing  
Open Space**

**Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental  
Assessment - Scoping Report**

**November 2006**

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# 1. Introduction

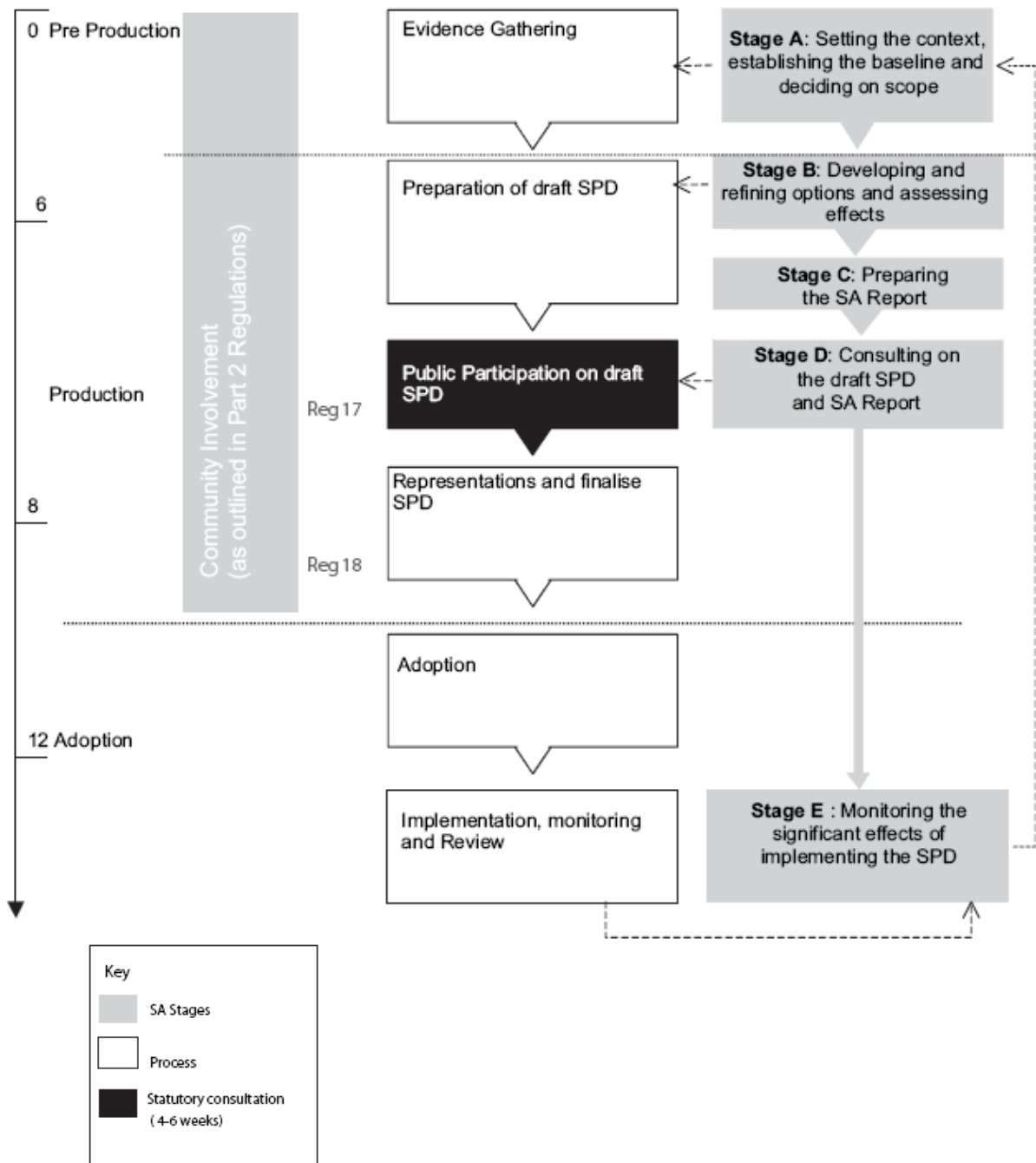
- 1.1 Warwick District Council is committed in its Local Development Scheme to prepare Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) on three important issues within Warwick District. These issues are **parking, affordable housing and open space**. These three SPDs are not being prepared simultaneously, however all will be prepared (at least in draft form) over the next 12 months.
- 1.2 As part of the preparation of all these SPDs, the Council is required by the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal. The Council will prepare a separate Sustainability Appraisal to support each of the SPDs. The first stage of each Sustainability Appraisal is the preparation of a **scoping report**. The Council has chosen to prepare a single scoping report to cover all three SPDs. This is because many of the issues that the scoping report needs to cover (for example the Sustainability Appraisal Framework and the baseline information) are common to all three SPDs. Since the Council is required to consult on the scoping report, it seemed appropriate to carry out a single consultation rather than three separate consultations on what would be very similar documents.
- 1.3 This document is the Scoping Report of the three Sustainability Appraisals for the SPDs. These Sustainability Appraisals are being prepared in compliance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.

## Applying Sustainability Appraisal to Supplementary Planning Documents

- 1.4 Before looking at this scoping report, 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.”*<sup>1</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Creating Local Development Frameworks: A Companion Guide to PPS12, ODPM 2004, glossary, page 143.



- 1.7 As can be seen, 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. This document fulfils the role of a scoping report for the three SPDs which are shortly to be prepared by Warwick District Council; on parking, affordable housing and open space.
- 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 process**

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

## Structure of this Scoping Report

1.9 In accordance with the stages to be followed in the preparation of a Scoping Report for a Sustainability Appraisal, the remainder of this Scoping Report is set out as follows. The reference to tasks relates back to table 1 above.

- **Task A4 - Sustainability Appraisal Framework (section 2)**  
This sets out the framework by which the Sustainability Appraisal will be carried out. It contains a number of *appraisal objectives, key questions and indicators*.
- **Task A2 - Baseline data (section 3)**  
This sets out the baseline information against which the Sustainability Appraisal objectives will be assessed.
- **Task A1 - Review of plans, policies and programmes.**  
For each of the three SPDs, a review of the main relevant plans, policies and programmes relating to the SPD has been undertaken. This seeks to summarise the main aims, objectives and targets/indicators contained within each plan, policy or programme and consider the implications of these for both the SPD itself and the Sustainability Appraisal of the SPD.
- **Task A3 - Sustainability Issues and Problems.**  
For each of the three SPDs, the review of relevant plans and programmes and the collection of baseline data have brought certain key sustainability issues into focus. This section sets these out.

*The “review of plans, policies and programmes” and the “Sustainability Issues and Problems” have been grouped together for each of the three SPDs in sections 4 (parking), 5 (affordable housing) and 6 (open space).*

## The Next Steps

1.10 This scoping report has set out the results of the preliminary stages of the Sustainability Appraisal of the three Supplementary Planning Documents. An initial baseline has been established. This report also identifies some of the main sustainability issues the District is facing that the three SPDs will need to consider.

1.11 At this stage we would welcome your views on the context of this scoping report. The questions below provide a guide as to the type of information sought during the consultation process:

1. *Do you think that the SA Framework set out in section 2 provides a useful framework for assessment?*
2. *Do the objectives cover all the areas of interest, without repeating each other? Are the key questions and indicators appropriate?*
3. *Do you or your organisation have information that you feel would provide better baseline information as set out in **section 3**?*
4. *Are there additional plans and policies beyond those included in **sections 4, 5 and 6** that you think are relevant to this appraisal?*
5. *Do you think that the summaries of sustainability issues and problems cover the main issues for the three SPDs to address?*

1.12 The feedback received will be incorporated into the appraisal framework set out in section 3 above. The Council will use the framework to complete an assessment of the each of the SPDs.

- 1.13 The results from the appraisal process will be set out in an Draft Sustainability Appraisal which will be published for public consultation alongside the draft copy of each of the respective Supplementary Planning Documents.
- 1.14 The consultation period for this Scoping Report runs from 10<sup>th</sup> November to 15<sup>th</sup> December 2006. If you wish to make any comments during this time, please make address them to:-

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## 2. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

2.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework which follows sets out the *appraisal objectives, key questions and indicators* that are relevant to the three SPDs. It was developed in the following way:-

- 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, however other documents such as the 2006 Local Transport Plan which were not available when the 2005 SA Framework was prepared have been assessed.
- The Framework was developed and refined at a series of workshops involving members of the Planning Policy Team at Warwick District Council.

2.2 The SA Framework is set out in **table 2** overleaf.

2.3 The key questions are included to help the assessor (or assessment team) consider the impact of a particular policy on the SA objective. The intention is not that the responses to each of the questions are presented in the draft SA but rather that the assessor will select from the questions those which are relevant to the policy in formulating a response (or assessment). A practical approach has been taken to the inclusion of indicators. Information relating directly to the questions is not always available at district level. We consider that the selected indicators are the best available given resource constraints on monitoring. More information on the baseline data is provided in section 3.



**Table 2: Sustainability Appraisal Framework: Objectives, Key Questions and Indicators**

Objective	Key Questions	Indicators
<b>Sustainable Consumption and Production</b>		
<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&amp;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
2. To promote the use of sustainable transport options (i.e. walking, cycling, public transport)	<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 &amp; Kenilworth (WCC LTP Annual Progress Report, 2 yearly survey)</p> <p>Proportion of total trips undertaken by cycle in Warwick, Leamington &amp; Kenilworth (WCC LTP Annual Progress Report, 2 yearly survey)</p>
3. To reduce the need to travel	<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 &amp; Kenilworth (WCC LTP Annual Progress Report, 2 yearly survey [targets set])</p> <p><i>See also objective 10 which includes air quality</i></p>
4. To reduce the generation and disposal of waste and encourage the use of recycled materials where possible	<p>Will it encourage the management of wastes consistent with the waste management hierarchy ie.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce the amount of waste generated?</li> <li>• Will it promote the re-use of resources?</li> <li>• Will it encourage recycling?</li> <li>• Will any residual disposal be undertaken in the least environmentally detrimental manner?</li> </ul>	<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>

Objective	Key Questions	Indicators
<b>Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement</b>		
<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 &amp; 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 (ie 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 (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare; (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare (AMR Indicator 12)</p> <p>Percentage of housing (ie 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: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type) (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>

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Key Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
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 building / conservation area applications approved / refused (AMR Indicator 44)</p> <p>No. of listed buildings and archaeological sites on English Heritage's register of buildings/sites 'at risk'</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>
<b>Climate Change and Energy</b>		
11. To minimise the district's contribution to the causes of climate change by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reducing emissions of greenhouse gases; and</li> <li>increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources</li> </ul>	<p>Will it reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency?</p> <p>Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources?</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 &amp; 19))</i></p>
12. To ensure planning and development takes account of predicted climate change including flood risk	<p>Will it reduce or minimise the risk of flooding?</p> <p>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>

Objective	Key Questions	Indicators
<b>Sustainable Communities</b>		
<p>13. 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?</p> <p>Does it provide for the development of balanced communities by encouraging an appropriate mix of housing (in terms of type, size and tenure)?</p> <p>Will it reduce homelessness and housing need?</p> <p>Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?</p>	<p>Net additional dwellings for the current year (AMR Indicator 11)</p> <p>The annual net additional dwelling requirement (AMR Indicator 13)</p> <p>Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years performance (AMR Indicator 14)</p> <p>Affordable housing completions (AMR Indicator 16)</p> <p>% housing completions that are affordable (HMR)</p> <p>Homeless households in priority need in temporary accommodation (HSSA)</p> <p>% private homes unfit for use (HSSA)</p> <p>no. of private dwellings empty for more than 6 months per 1000 dwellings (HSSA)</p> <p>House price (semi-detached) to earnings ratio (WCC / QoLR)</p>

Objective	Key Questions	Indicators
14. To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities	<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 43)</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>
15. To improve health and well being	<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>
16. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	<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
17. 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



### 3. Baseline Information

- 3.1 The Council is taking a systematic approach to collecting its baseline information. This is being done in two ways.
- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 Secondly, the Council will report and publish 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.
- 3.4 The baseline data that has been gathered for this scoping report appears in **table 3** overleaf. It includes information for the monitoring year 2005/06.
- 3.5 The indicators for which baseline data has been collected have been divided into three types.

#### **Planning Indicators**

These are indicators that can be measured directly through land-use planning information. For example, under objective 1 "*To promote a strong and stable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the District's inhabitants*", the indicators "*employment land available by type*" and "*permissions granted for rural diversification schemes*" are both planning indicators. Both of these can be directly measured by information on what land has been granted planning permission by the Council.

#### **Indicators reflecting planning policy to some degree**

These are indicators which help measure the objective, but which land-use planning policies will only have a limited opportunity to influence. For example, under objective 1 "*To promote a strong and stable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the District's inhabitants*", the indicators "*no. of business start ups, net of closures*" and "*new VAT registrations as a % of existing VAT registered businesses*" are both indicators which reflect planning policy but only to a lesser degree. Both are clearly indicators of a strong and stable economy, however they are ones over which land-use planning policy only has an indirect influence. The Council can give permissions for new business units and in other ways create an

conditions where new businesses may be able to flourish, but it cannot directly, through planning policy, start up new businesses.

**Contextual Indicators**

These are indicators which provide a wider context to help understand the objective, but over which land-use planning policies have a minor influence. Such indicators are much more likely to be influenced by other non-planning factors than by planning factors alone. For example, under objective 1 *“To promote a strong and stable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the District’s inhabitants”*, the indicators *“unemployment in Warwick District”* and *“unemployment as a % of national unemployment rates”* are both contextual indicators. Both are clearly indicators of a strong and stable economy, however both are likely to be influenced much more by wider economic and other pressures than by planning policy. That is not to say that planning policies would be of no relevance to such a contextual indicator, only that any influence is likely to be constrained by wider factors, outside of the control of the Council as a local planning authority.

- 3.6 Clearly, there is some overlap between these definitions, particularly between Indicators reflecting planning policy to some degree and contextual indicators. Nevertheless, the distinction is considered to be helpful to help make clear that planning policies alone cannot always address the objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal. The Government Office for the West Midlands in particular has asked local planning authorities to include contextual indicators in our Annual Monitoring Reports.
- 3.7 In table 3, the three types of indicators are clearly identified as follows:-

Planning indicators
Indicators reflecting planning policy to some degree
Contextual indicators

**Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Framework: Objectives, Key Questions and Indicators – Baseline data**

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
Employment land available by type (B1, B2, B8) (AMR 1)	<p><u>2005/06</u>                      Available with planning permission: 52.04 ha                      B1, B2 and B8 - 43.96 ha                      B1: 2.52 ha                      B2: 3.41 ha                      B8: 2.15 ha                      Under construction: 5.81 ha                      Cumulative completions: 67.12 ha  <b>Total: 124.36 ha</b></p> <p><u>2004/05</u>                      Available with planning permission: 62.9 ha                      B1, B2, B8: 58.68 ha                      B1: 1.92 ha                      B2: 1.7 ha                      B8: 0.6 ha                      Under construction: 3.7 ha                      Cumulative completions: 55 ha  <b>Total: 121.6 ha*</b> (note recalculation from previous year)</p> <p><u>2003/04</u>                      Available: 71.9 ha                      Under Construction: 1.6 ha                      Cumulative completions: 51.2 ha  <b>Total: 124.7 ha</b></p>	To meet the Warwickshire Structure plan target of providing 132 hectares of industrial land within the district between 1996 and 2011	The reduction in total employment land during 04/05 from the previous year is due to the use of a more accurate monitoring methodology.

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments																
Amount of floor space developed for employment by type (B1, B2 B8) (AMR 2)	<p><b>2005/06</b> Completed: 54,846sqm (12.66ha) B1: 19,291sqm B2: 1140sqm B8: 34,415sqm</p> <p><b>2004/05</b> Completed: 22,130 sqm (3.45ha) B1: 19,370 B2: 1,500 B8: 1,260</p> <p><u>Annual Employment Completions</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="779 683 1146 919"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Amount (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000/01</td> <td>2.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001/2002</td> <td>9.24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002/2003</td> <td>0.66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003/2004</td> <td>7.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004/2005</td> <td>3.45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005/2006</td> <td>12.66</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Average</b></td> <td><b>6.08</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Amount (ha)	2000/01	2.6	2001/2002	9.24	2002/2003	0.66	2003/2004	7.92	2004/2005	3.45	2005/2006	12.66	<b>Average</b>	<b>6.08</b>	To meet the Warwickshire Structure plan target of providing 132 hectares of industrial land within the district between 1996 and 2011	Between 2000 and 2006 the average annual employment completion was 6.08 ha. During 05/06 12.66 ha of employment land was completed which was the highest annual employment completion since 2000.
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<b>Average</b>	<b>6.08</b>																		
Amount of floor space developed for employment by type in employment or regeneration areas (AMR 3)	<p>2005/06: 1.2ha Employment Allocation E (Saltisford Depot) – Currently under construction</p> <p>2004/05: 0ha</p>		Permission was granted during 05/06 for the development of employment allocation E (Saltisford Depot).																

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
Unemployment in Warwick District (AMR 5) (% of population)	<u>Warwick District:</u> July 2006: 1,340 (1.5%) Jan 2006: 1,279 (1.4%) Jan 2005: 1,066 (1.2%) Jan 2004: 1,257 (1.4%) Jan 2003: 1,332 (1.6%) Jan 2002: 1,272 (1.5%) Jan 2001: 1,386 (1.7%) Jan 2000: 1,514 (2.0%) (See graph 1)	<u>Warwickshire</u> July 2006: 5,935 (1.8%) Jan 2006: 5,998 (1.8%) Jan 2005: 4,699 (1.4%) Jan 2004: 5,280 (1.6%) Jan 2003: 5,258 (1.6%) Jan 2002: 4,978 (1.6%) Jan 2001: 5,485 (1.8%) Jan 2000: 6,175 (2.0%)  <u>National</u> July 2006: 840,500 (2.6%) Jan 2006: 792,800 (2.4%) Jan 2005: 703,700 (2.1%) Jan 2004: 767,000 (2.3%) Jan 2003: 804,100 (2.5%) Jan 2002: 815,900 (2.5%) Jan 2001: 859,000 (2.7%) Jan 2000: 995,700 (3.1%)	Since 2000 the annual unemployment rate has steadily declined however the figure increased in 2005/06 compared with previous years. The figure is consistently lower than County and National figures.
Unemployment rate as a % of national unemployment rate.	2006/07: 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter (Apr to Jun): 58% 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter (Jul to Sept): 64% 2005/06: 64% 2004/05: 52%	Corporate Target: To ensure that unemployment in the district remains at or below 66% of the national average	The figure has remained consistently below the ceiling set in the Corporate target.

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
<p>Permissions granted for rural diversification schemes (AMR 7)</p>	<p><b><u>2005/06:</u></b>  12 rural diversification schemes were granted permission.  8 of these involved the redevelopment or conversion of agricultural buildings for uses within Class B1, B2 and B8. Other proposals involved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the part change of use of a farm dwelling for use as a bed and breakfast</li> <li>• a barn conversion for a live / work unit</li> <li>• conversion of outbuildings for two holiday let dwellings</li> <li>• the erection of 10 stables</li> </ul> <p><b><u>2004/05:</u></b>  9 rural diversification proposals. 7 of these involved the change of use of agricultural buildings for employment floor space within Use Classes B1, B2 and B8. Other proposals involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the change of use of agricultural land for a golf course extension at New Kingswood Farm</li> <li>• Live / work units at Lower Fosse Farm.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>2003/04:</u></b>  8 rural diversification proposals across the rural area. Five of these involved the change of use of agricultural buildings for industrial / employment floor space within use classes B1, B2 and B8.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The number of rural diversification proposals granted permission has been generally consistent since monitoring was commenced.</p>



Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
	Other proposals involved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the change of use of a barn for a visitor centre at Saltisford Canal Centre,</li> <li>• the conversion of outbuildings for holiday let,</li> <li>• the erection of a farm shop building.</li> </ul>		
Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres (AMR 36)  Over the following thresholds: Retail (over 1000 sqm) Leisure (over 500 sqm) Office (over 500 sq m)	<u><b>2005/06:</b></u> Retail: 7,810 sq m (Regent Hotel development and upper floor of Boots the Chemist) Leisure: 0 Office: 0  <u><b>2004/05:</b></u> Retail: 0 Leisure: 2,500 sq m (Extension to the Apollo cinema to provide 2 additional 238 seat auditoria) Office: 0 (However 751 sqm of office floor space was granted permission)	N/A	
Applications approved for changes of use to Use Class A3, A4 or A5 approved within café quarter (AMR 40)	2005/06: 0* 2004/05: 0* * No applications were submitted	N/A	

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
No. of business start ups, net of closures, from VAT registrations (WCC QLR/ National Statistics)	<p><b>Closures</b>  <b>2005: Awaiting data</b>  2004: 515  2003: 505  2002: 455</p> <p><b>Start Ups</b>  <b>2005: Awaiting data</b>  2004: 535  2003: 535  2002: 560</p>	<p><u>Warwickshire (Closures)</u>  <b>2005: Awaiting data</b>  2004: 1,725  2003: 1,695  2002: 1,440</p> <p><u>Warwickshire (Start ups)</u>  <b>2005: Awaiting data</b>  2004: 1,875  2003: 2,010  2002: 1,865</p>	<p>The number of business closures has steadily increased since 2002.</p> <p>Start ups have remained constant since 2003 after decreasing from the 2002 figure.</p>
New VAT registrations as a % of existing VAT registered businesses (WCC QLR/ National Statistics)	<p><b>2005: Awaiting data</b>  2004: 10.4%  2003: 10.4%  2002: 11%</p>	<p><u>Warwickshire Figure</u>  <b>2005: Awaiting data (Oct 06)</b>  2004: 9.7%  2003: 10.5%  2002: 9.9%</p> <p><u>England and Wales Figure</u>  <b>2005: Awaiting data (Oct 06)</b>  2004: 10.1%  2003: 10.6%  2002: 10%</p>	<p>The number of new VAT registrations as a % of existing VAT registered businesses has remained fairly constant since 2002. This figure is slightly higher than County and National figures.</p>

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments																																																					
<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 18)</p> <p>(NB. This indicator to be expanded to include residential development once we have a set of standards)</p>	<p><b>2005/06:</b> Two office developments completed during this monitoring year were over the threshold at which the parking standards set out for Use Class B1 development apply (2500 sq m). Both of these were compliant with this parking standard. PPG13 does not set any standard for other B Class Uses.</p> <p><u>Residential Parking Provision 2005/06</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="779 571 1346 914"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Size</th> <th colspan="5">Number of spaces <sup>(1)</sup></th> <th rowspan="2">Mean</th> <th rowspan="2">Mode</th> </tr> <tr> <th>0</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 bed</td> <td>33</td> <td>212</td> <td>8</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 bed</td> <td>51<sup>(2)</sup></td> <td>493</td> <td>164</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 bed</td> <td>3</td> <td>28</td> <td>56</td> <td>17</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 bed</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>33</td> <td>64</td> <td>4</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 bed</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(1) Garages counted as one space (2) Includes 20 units at former Woodward's Store where season tickets for off-street parking will be made available to occupiers.</p> <p><b>2004/05:</b> No systems were in place to monitor this indicator</p>	Size	Number of spaces <sup>(1)</sup>					Mean	Mode	0	1	2	3	4	1 bed	33	212	8	1	0	0.9	1	2 bed	51 <sup>(2)</sup>	493	164	1	0	1.2	1	3 bed	3	28	56	17	0	1.8	2	4 bed	7	8	33	64	4	2.4	3	5 bed	0	0	0	1	0	3	3		
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Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
Proportion of total trips undertaken on foot (WCC LTP Annual Progress Report, 2 yearly survey)	<p><u>Warwick</u> 2004/05: 5.4% 2002/03: 6.2% 2000: 6.4% (baseline)</p> <p><u>Leamington</u> 2005/06: 11.5% 2003/04: 10.6% 2001: 9.9% (baseline)</p> <p><u>Kenilworth</u> 2004/05: 3.2% 2002/03: 3.3% 2000: 3.9% (baseline)</p>	<p>To achieve the same proportion of journeys undertaken by walking in 2006 as in 1999</p> <p>Target ranges:</p> <p>Warwick: target range 6.1 to 6.7 Kenilworth: target range 3.7 to 4.1 Leamington: target range 9.4 to 10.4</p>	<p>The proportion of total trips undertaken by foot has decreased in Kenilworth and Warwick since 2000 in both cases failing to meet the target range set by the Local Transport Plan.</p> <p>In Leamington the proportion of total trips undertaken by foot has increased since 2000 and is within the target range.</p>
Proportion of total trips undertaken by cycle in Warwick, Leamington & Kenilworth (WCC LTP Annual Progress Report, 2 yearly survey)	<p><u>Warwick</u> 2004/05: 0.5% 2002/03: 0.4% 2000: 0.6% (baseline)</p> <p><u>Kenilworth</u> 2004/05: 0.7% 2002/03: 0.6% 2000: 0.7% (baseline)</p> <p><u>Leamington</u> 2005/06: 1.2% 2003/04: 1.0% 2001: 1.1% (baseline)</p>	<p>To double cycle use in the urban areas by 2006 and double it again by 2011</p> <p>Target ranges:</p> <p>Warwick: 04/05: &gt; 1.1% 02/03: &gt; 0.8% 2000: (baseline)</p> <p>Kenilworth: 04/05: &gt; 1.3% 02/03: &gt; 1.0% 2000: (baseline)</p> <p>Leamington: 05/06: &gt;2.2 03/04: &gt; 1.8% 2001: (baseline)</p>	<p>The proportion of total trips undertaken by cycle in Warwick, Leamington and Kenilworth is failing to achieve the target range set out in the Local Transport Plan.</p>

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
<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 19)</p>	<p>2005/06:  <u>Warwick District</u>  <b>Hospital access:</b> 656 (83.9%)  <b>GP access:</b> 760 (97.2%)  <b>Areas of employment:</b> 714 (91.3)  <b>Primary School:</b> 758 (96.9%)  <b>Secondary School:</b> 759 (97.1)  <b>Major retail centre:</b> 761 (97.3)</p> <p>2004/05:            No systems were in place to monitor this indicator.</p>	<p>2005/06:  <u>Warwickshire</u>  <b>Hospital access:</b> 2432 (84.9)  <b>GP access:</b> 2644 (92.3)  <b>Areas of employment:</b> 2679 (93.5)  <b>Primary school:</b> 2777 (96.9)  <b>Secondary school:</b> 2674 (93.3%)  <b>Major retail centre:</b> 2646 (92.3)</p>	<p>Within Warwick District, a greater proportion of new dwellings are within 30 minutes public transport time to GPs, secondary schools and major retail centres compared with Warwickshire County as a whole.</p>
<p>Traffic volumes in town centres and residential areas – Leamington, Warwick &amp; Kenilworth (WCC LTP Annual Progress Report, 2 yearly survey)</p>	<p><u>Warwick</u>            2004/05: 42353            2002/03: 39013            2000: 38411 (baseline)</p> <p><u>Kenilworth</u>            2004/05: 21261            2002/03: 20227            2000: 20196 (baseline)</p> <p><u>Leamington</u>            2003/04: 52961            2001: 50884 (baseline)</p>	<p>To reduce traffic flows in town centres and residential areas</p> <p><u>Warwick</u>            2004/05: &lt;36490            2002/03: &lt;36490            2000 (baseline)</p> <p><u>Kenilworth</u>            2004/05: &lt;19186            2002/03: &lt;19186            2000 (baseline)</p> <p><u>Leamington</u>            2003/04: 48340            2001 (baseline)</p>	<p>The traffic volume in Kenilworth, Leamington and Warwick has increased since 2000 exceeding the target set in all three cases.</p>

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
Amount of waste produced across the district per head of population (WCC QoLR)	2006/07: n/a 2005/06: 509 kg 2003/04: 362 kg 2001/02: 330 kg 1999/00: 310 kg	Warwickshire targets: 2006/07: 550kg 2005/06: 550kg 2004/05: 556kg 2003/04: 525kg 2002/03: 539kg 2001/02: 525kg 2000/01: 504kg  National targets (source DEFRA website) 2004/05: 517kg 2003/04: 512kg 2002/03: 521kg 2001/02: 516kg 2000/01: 507kg	The amount of waste produced across the district per head of population has increased since 1999/00 but remains lower than the County and National averages.
% of waste recycled and composted per head across the district (WCC QoLR)	05/06: 34% 04/05: 33% 03/04: 32% 02/03: 23%	Corporate target to recycle 27% of household waste (2003-2007)  Warwickshire indicators: Target 06/07: 31.9% 05/06: 29.9% 04/05: 27.6% 03/04: 21.5% 02/03: 14.9% 01/02: 13.4% 00/01: 11.8%  National (source DEFRA website) 04/05: 21.9% 03/04: 17% 02/03: 13.6% 01/02: 11.6% 00/01: 10.3%	The % of waste recycled and composted per head across the district has increased since 02/03 but has still met the Corporate target. The District is performing better than the County and National average in terms of the % of waste recycled and composted.

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments																																				
Percentage of new dwellings completed at (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare; (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare (AMR 12)	<p><u>2005/06:</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 379 1339 523"> <thead> <tr> <th>Density (Dwellings per Ha)</th> <th>Dwellings</th> <th>% Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>&lt;30</td> <td>98</td> <td>12.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-50</td> <td>152</td> <td>19.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;50</td> <td>532</td> <td>68.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>2004/05</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 608 1339 751"> <thead> <tr> <th>Density (Dwellings per Ha)</th> <th>Dwellings</th> <th>% Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>&lt;30</td> <td>174</td> <td>23.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-50</td> <td>105</td> <td>14.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;50</td> <td>467</td> <td>62.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>2003/04</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="884 836 1243 1011"> <thead> <tr> <th>Density (Dwellings per ha)</th> <th>Dwellings</th> <th>% Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>&lt;30</td> <td>210</td> <td>28.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-50</td> <td>376</td> <td>51.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 50</td> <td>147</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>2002/03:</u> N/A (Data was not collected)</p>	Density (Dwellings per Ha)	Dwellings	% Total	<30	98	12.5	30-50	152	19.5	>50	532	68.0	Density (Dwellings per Ha)	Dwellings	% Total	<30	174	23.3	30-50	105	14.1	>50	467	62.6	Density (Dwellings per ha)	Dwellings	% Total	<30	210	28.6	30-50	376	51.3	Over 50	147	20		The proportion of new residential development completed at 50 dwellings per hectare or above has increased since 2003/04.
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Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
Percentage of housing (i.e. new and converted buildings) on previously developed land (AMR 25)	<p><u>2005/06</u>  Completions on PDL: 694 (88.7%)  Urban PDL: 623 (79.7%)</p> <p><u>2004/05</u>  Completions on PDL: 627 (84%)  Urban PDL: 547 (73.3%)</p> <p><u>2003/04</u>  Completions on PDL: 377 (51.4%)  Urban PDL: 305 (41.6%)</p> <p><u>2002/03</u>  Completions on PDL: 385 (39.6%)  Urban PDL: 292 (30%)</p> <p><u>2001/02</u>  Completions on PDL: 477 (54.7%)  Urban PDL: 392 (45%)</p> <p><u>2000/01</u>  Completions on PDL: 452 (45.2%)  Urban PDL: 335 (33.5%)</p>	<p>Corporate target to build 60% of all new houses on previously developed land (2003-07)</p> <p>Warwickshire Structure Plan target that 45% of new housing should be on previously developed urban land and buildings.</p>	<p>Overall the % of completed residential development on previously developed land has increased since 2000 meeting the corporate target of 60% since 2004/05.</p> <p>The % of completed residential development on Urban PDL has increased meeting the Warwickshire Structure Plan target since 2004/05.</p>



Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
Amount of developed employment land by type which is on previously developed land (AMR 26)	<p><b>% of annual employment completions on PDL:</b>            2005/06: 89% (48,896 sqm)            2004/05: 98% (21,740 sqm)            2003/04: N/A            2002/03: 76% (N/A)</p> <p><b>Percentage of total employment completions:</b>            2005/06: 40.83 (33%)            2004/05: 40.73ha (33%)            2003/04: 26.79ha (21.5%)</p>	Warwickshire Structure Plan target: 10% (13.5ha) of new industrial land in Warwick District should be located on previously developed land.	The overall % of employment completions on Previously Developed Land significantly exceeds the Structure Plan target.
Amount of open space lost (AMR 30) (This indicator only monitors significant losses)	<p>2005/06: 0</p> <p>2004/05: 0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four applications were approved for the change of use of agricultural land for use as residential gardens.</li> <li>• Conversion of agricultural land for B2 use at Farm Barns, Case Lane.</li> <li>• Golf course extension at New Kingswood Farm, Dalehouse Lane.</li> </ul> <p>2003/04: 0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retrospective permission was granted for the change of use of public open space for use as a domestic garden at Crane Close <b>03/0166</b>)</li> </ul> <p>2002/03: N/A</p>	N/A	

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including: (iii) change in priority habitats and species (by type) (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub regional significance (AMR 28)	2005/06: * <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 further sites of national or international importance designated.</li> <li>• 7 pSINCs surveyed 20% of the Stage 1 HBA survey reviewed</li> </ul> 2004/05: * <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 further sites of national or international importance designated.</li> <li>20% of the Stage 1 HBA survey reviewed</li> </ul> * Minimal monitoring available		
Biological Water Quality - % of water network graded "good" (Environment Agency from WCC QoLR)	2005: 51% 2004: 47% 2003: 36% 2002: 36%	<u>Warwickshire average</u> 2005: N/A (website will be updated) 2004: 44% 2003: 39% 2002: 44%  <u>England average</u> 2005: 71% 2004: 70% 2003: 69% 2002: 68%	The % of water graded good has increased since 2002 and is slightly better than the County average. However the District is performing worse compared with the national average.
Percentage of residents that are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (WDC Citizens' Panel)	Dec 2005: 86% Dec 2004: 90.3% July 2004: 85.8% Dec 2003: 96.0% April 2002: 93.7%	No County comparison	

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
Number of listed building / conservation area applications approved / refused (AMR 44)	<p><b>2005/06:</b>  <b>224</b> listed buildings applications submitted during this monitoring year. Of these <b>165</b> were granted, <b>32</b> refused, <b>25</b> withdrawn and <b>2</b> considered to be permitted development.  <b>26</b> conservation area applications submitted of which <b>15</b> were granted, <b>2</b> withdrawn, and <b>9</b> refused.</p> <p><b>2004/05:</b>  <b>258</b> listed buildings applications submitted during this monitoring year. Of these <b>187</b> were granted, <b>36</b> refused and <b>35</b> withdrawn. There were <b>15</b> conservation area applications submitted of which <b>10</b> were granted and <b>5</b> withdrawn.</p>	N/A	
No. of listed buildings and archaeological sites on English Heritage's register of buildings/sites 'at risk' (It should be noted that this register only includes buildings listed Grade I or II* and structural scheduled ancient monuments).	<p><b>2006:</b> 4 properties (as below and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bridge, Goodrest Lodge (II*)</li> </ul> <p><b>2005:</b> 3 properties (as below)</p> <p><b>2004:</b> 3 properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baginton Castle remains (II),</li> <li>• Remains of Old Castle bridge (II*).</li> <li>• Masters House, 4, 5 and 5 St Michael's Court, Saltisford, Warwick (II*).</li> </ul>		
No. of days per year when air pollution is moderate or high	<p>2005: 10  2004: 12 days  2003: 37 days</p>	<p>National figures:  2005: 22 days  2004: 23 days  2003: 50 days</p>	<p>The number of days per year when air pollution is moderate or high has reduced since 2003 and is significantly lower than the national average.</p>

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
Extent of Air Quality Management Areas (where nitrogen dioxide concentrations exceed recommended limits)	Maps showing the extent of the 3 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are attached as <b>Appendix 1</b> to this report. Extent of Warwick AQMA being reviewed in 2006/07. Barford and Leamington to remain the same.	Local Transport Plan target:  To reduce exceedence of the national air quality standards in Warwickshire between 2005 and 2010 by retaining traffic volumes in areas of poor air quality at 2004 levels by 2011.	
Chemical Water Quality - % of water network graded "good" (Environment Agency from WCC QoLR)	2005: 68% 2004: 59% 2003: 51% 2002: 73%	<u>Warwickshire average</u> 2005: N/A 2004: 44% 2003: 45% 2002: 58%  <u>England average</u> 2005: 64% 2004: 62% 2003: 62% 2002: 65%	The % of the water network graded 'good' reduced in 2003 from the 2002 figure however it has been steadily increasing since.
Renewable energy installed by type (AMR 24)	<u>2005/06</u> Renewable energy schemes granted permission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of solar water heating collectors at The Mill, Rowington <b>(05/1804)</b>.</li> <li>• Woseley Sustainable Building Centre, Spa Park <b>(05/2039)</b>.</li> </ul> <u>2004/05</u> : 0*  * There were no monitoring systems in place to accurately monitor this indicator.	Following adoption of the Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011 in Autumn 2007, the DP12a Local Plan target is likely to apply:  <i>For appropriate residential and non-residential developments 10% of the predicted energy requirements to be produced on site from renewable energy resources.</i>	Though the policy has not yet been adopted, the development industry is starting to come forward schemes utilising renewable energy sources.  A monitoring system needs to be put in place to capture the data for this indicator.

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments																					
Total domestic efficiency improvement 1996-present (WEEAC / WCC QoLR)	<table> <thead> <tr> <th>Annual %</th> <th>(Cumulative total)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2005/06: 1.78%</td> <td>(26.4%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004/05: 2.10%</td> <td>(24.6%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003/04: 4.29%</td> <td>(22.5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002/03: 5.03%</td> <td>(18.2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001/02: 2.08%</td> <td>(13.2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000/01: 2.22%</td> <td>(11.1%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Annual %	(Cumulative total)	2005/06: 1.78%	(26.4%)	2004/05: 2.10%	(24.6%)	2003/04: 4.29%	(22.5%)	2002/03: 5.03%	(18.2%)	2001/02: 2.08%	(13.2%)	2000/01: 2.22%	(11.1%)	Warwickshire average:								
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Number of planning permissions contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality (AMR 27)	2005/06: 0 * 2004/05: 0 * * Please note this is based on officer knowledge	N/A																						
Net additional dwellings for the current year (AMR 11)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Net</th> <th>Gross</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001/02</td> <td>844</td> <td>872</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002/03</td> <td>946</td> <td>973</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003/04</td> <td>709</td> <td>733</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004/05</td> <td>702</td> <td>746</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005/06</td> <td>733</td> <td>782</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001 - 2006</td> <td>3,934</td> <td>4,106</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Net	Gross	2001/02	844	872	2002/03	946	973	2003/04	709	733	2004/05	702	746	2005/06	733	782	2001 - 2006	3,934	4,106	N/A	
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Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments																		
The annual net additional dwelling requirement (AMR 13)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="779 347 994 400"></th> <th data-bbox="994 347 1144 400">Dwellings (Gross)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="779 400 994 488">RSS Requirement 2001-2007</td> <td data-bbox="994 400 1144 488">3,084</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="779 488 994 544">Completions 2001-2006</td> <td data-bbox="994 488 1144 544">4,106</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="779 544 994 632">Balance to be provided 2006-2007</td> <td data-bbox="994 544 1144 632">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="779 632 994 655"></td> <td data-bbox="994 632 1144 655"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="779 655 994 743">RSS Requirement 2001-2011</td> <td data-bbox="994 655 1144 743">4,624</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="779 743 994 799">Completions 2001-2006</td> <td data-bbox="994 743 1144 799">4,106</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="779 799 994 887">Balance to be provided 2006-2011</td> <td data-bbox="994 799 1144 887">518</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="779 887 994 967">Annual requirement 2006-2011</td> <td data-bbox="994 887 1144 967">104</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Dwellings (Gross)	RSS Requirement 2001-2007	3,084	Completions 2001-2006	4,106	Balance to be provided 2006-2007	0			RSS Requirement 2001-2011	4,624	Completions 2001-2006	4,106	Balance to be provided 2006-2011	518	Annual requirement 2006-2011	104		The strategic housing target has been exceeded.
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Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years performance (AMR 14)	See above table	N/A																			

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
Affordable housing completions (AMR 16)	2005/06: 30 dwellings 2004/05: 70 dwellings 2003/04: 87 dwellings 2002/03: 161 dwellings 2001/02: 52 dwellings 2000/01: 177 dwellings	Corporate target of providing 100 affordable houses per year (2003-07).	Completions have decreased since 2002/03. This does not necessarily indicate a downward trend in affordable housing completions but to some extent reflects the temporary break in development at South West Warwick whilst further planning permissions were being sought. However the Managing Housing Supply SPD will restrict the amount of affordable housing brought forward on urban windfall sites in the next few years.
% housing completions that are affordable (HMR)	2005/06: 3.8% 2004/05: 9.4% 2003/04: 11.9%% 2002/03: 16.5% 2001/02: 6%	N/A	See above comment
Homeless households in <b>priority</b> need in temporary accommodation (Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix [HSSA <b>Section E Q2</b> ])	2005/06: 19 2004/05: 48 2003/04: 46 2002/03: 28 2001/02: 31	No targets stated	Overall the number of households in priority need in temporary accommodation has declined since 01/02 despite experiencing growth during 03/04 and 04/05.

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
% private homes unfit for use (HSSA Section A Q 4)	2006: 1.9% 2005: 1.9% 2004: 1.6%	Corporate target that the % made fit or demolished should reduce by 4% per annum.	
no. of private dwellings empty for more than 6 months per 1000 dwellings [HSSA Section A Q 7 (2)]	<u>Absolute number</u> 2005/06: 25.3‰ (1,250 of 49,472) 2004/05: 25.5‰ (1,250 of 48,929) 2003/04: 27.7‰	Corporate target to achieve an annual reduction of: 2006/07: 2 2005/06: 1 2004/05: 1	The number of private dwellings which are empty for more than six months has remained the same since 2004/05.
House price (semi-detached) to earnings ratio (WCC / QoLR)	2005: 8.9 2004: 8.2 2003: 8.2 2002: 7.3 2001: 6.2	<u>Warwickshire</u> 2005: 7.5 2004: 7.1 2003: 6.8 2002: 6.0 2001: 4.9  <u>England and Wales</u> 2005: 7.5 2004: 7.3 2003: 6.5 2002: 5.8 2001: 5.1	The house price to earning ratio has steadily increased since 2001 above the County average.
New community facilities (AMR 43) (This indicator is based on officer knowledge and relates to significant development only).	<b>2005/06:</b> Erection of new single storey church hall – St Mary's Church, Cubbington <b>(05/1301)</b>  <b>2004/05:</b> Approval of reserved matters for the erection of a Sikh temple <b>(04/0194)</b>	N/A	N/A
Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag (GF) award standard (AMR 29)  (It is not possible to provide a % therefore absolute figures are given).	2005/06: 1 park (Jephson and Mill Gardens) 2004/05: 0 2003/04: 0	Corporate target to achieve GF accreditation for 2 green spaces (2003-07)	



Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
Percentage of residents that are satisfied with sports/leisure facilities and events (WDC Citizens' Panel)	2005: 72 2004: 70	Corporate target of 67% by April 2006	The % of residents that are satisfied with sports/leisure facilities and events has slightly improved since the initial survey and exceeds the Corporate target.
Percentage of residents that are satisfied with parks and open spaces (WDC Citizens' Panel)	2005: 90%	Corporate target of 86% by April 2006 (defined as green spaces)	
% of district owned public buildings with access and facilities to people with disabilities (WDC Building Control records) <b>(BVPI 156)</b>	2005/06: 80% 2004/05: 77.3% 2003/04: 77.3%	Top quartile of Local Authorities in the country 67%	The figure has consistently been over 67% and therefore within the top quartile of local authorities in the country.
No. of rural facilities and services (excl. transport) opened and closed  (New annual monitoring indicator this year)	<u>Losses</u> <b>2005/06:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of Doctors surgery to dwelling: <b>1 Hatherall Road, Radford Semele</b> (05/1203).</li> <li>• Loss of Post Office to dwelling: <b>5 Mallory Road, Bishops Tachbrook</b> (05/0808)</li> </ul> <u>Gains</u> 2005/06: 0		
Male/female life expectancy (WCC QoLR)	Average between 2002 – 2004 (no more recent data)  Males: 77.8 yrs Females: 82.6 yrs	England average between 2002 - 2004:  Males: 76.5 Females: 80.9	
% of residents taking 30 minutes or more moderate exercise 0, 2+ and 4+ times per week (WCC Public Satisfaction Surveys/QoLR)	<u>2005/06</u> 0 times: 8.2% 2 times: 80.2% 4 times: 41.6  <u>2004/05</u> No previous data	Warwickshire <u>2005/06</u> 0 times: 10.3% 2+ times: 79.2% 4+ times: 45.6%	

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
Proportion of working age population claiming key benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Disability Living Allowance and Income Support) (WCC QoLR)	2006: 8.3 % 2005: 8.3 % 2004: 8.4 % 2003: 8.9 %	Warwickshire 2006: 10.5% 2005: 10.4% 2004: 10.8% 2003: 11.0%  National (UK) 2006: 14.9% 2005: 14.8% 2004: 15.2% 2003: 15.5%	The proportion of working age population claiming key benefits has steadily declined since 2003 and is below the County and National average.

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
<p>% of those very or fairly worried about ....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• having their home broken into and something stolen</li> <li>• being attacked</li> <li>• having their car stolen</li> </ul> <p>(WDC Best Value Performance Plan)</p>	<p><u>Home burglary</u>  2005: 55%  2004: 56%  2003: 54%  2000: 64%</p> <p><u>Being attacked</u>  2005: 52%  2004: 43%  2003: 37%  2000: 43%</p> <p><u>Car crime</u>  2005: 44%  2004: 45%  2003: 46%  2000: 57%</p>	<p><u>Corporate target: home burglary:</u>  2006/07: 54%  2005/06: 55%  2004/05: 53%</p> <p><u>Corporate target: violence</u>  2006/07: 41%  2005/06: 42%  2004/05: 40%</p> <p><u>Corporate target: car crime:</u>  2006/07: 42%  2005/06: 44%  2004/05: 48%</p> <p><b>Warwickshire figures</b></p> <p><u>Home burglary</u>  2005: 61%  2004: 62%  2003: 66%  2000: 68%</p> <p><u>Being attacked</u>  2005: 50%  2004: 45%  2003: 44%  2000: 48%</p> <p><u>Car crime</u>  2005: 50%  2004: 52%  2003: 54%  2000: 60%</p>	<p><u>Home burglary</u>  The % has declined since 2000 and is lower than the County average.</p> <p><u>Being attacked</u>  The % has increased since 2000.</p> <p><u>Car crime</u>  The % has reduced since 2000 and is lower than the County average.</p>

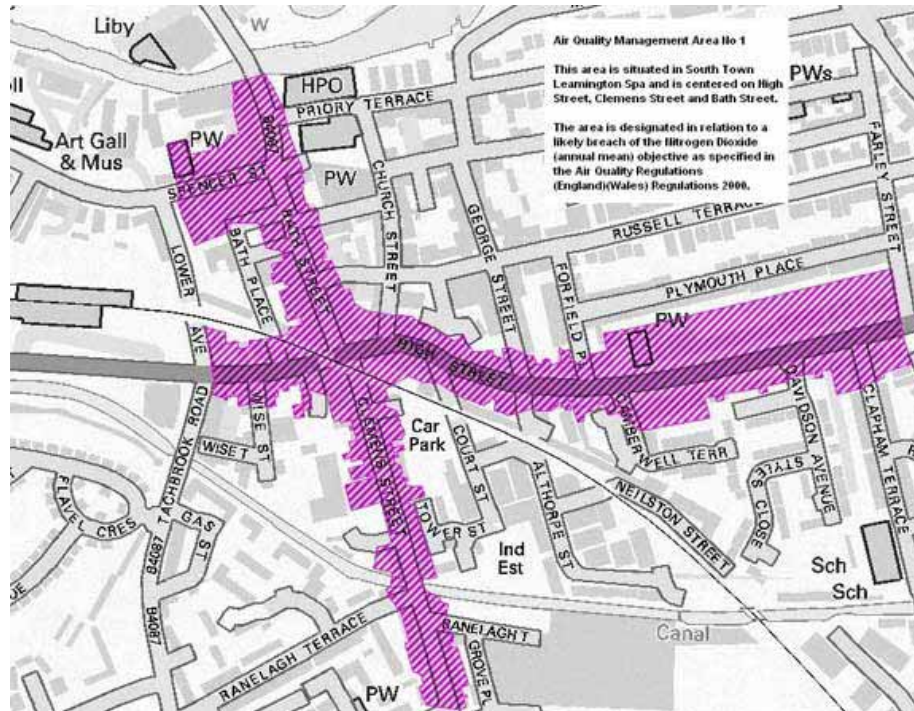
Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
No. of crimes by type recorded per 1000 population/households <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic burglaries</li> <li>• Violent Crime</li> <li>• Robberies</li> <li>• Vehicle Crime</li> </ul> (WDC Best Value Performance Plan)	<u>Domestic burglaries</u> 2005/06: 9.2 2004/05: 11.05 2003/04: 14.22	Corporate target: domestic burglaries 07/08: 11.37 06/07: 11.93	<u>Domestic burglaries</u> The number has reduced since 2003/04.
	<u>Violent Crime</u> 2005/06: 14.2 2004/05: 14.6 2003/04: 14.9	Corporate target: violent crime 07/08: 13.51 06/07: 13.86	<u>Violent Crime</u> The figure has remained at approximately the same level since 2003/04
	<u>Robberies</u> 2005/06: 0.60 2004/05: 0.61 2003/04: 0.71	Corporate target: robberies 07/08: 0.66 06/07: 0.68	<u>Robberies</u> The number has reduced slightly since 2003/04.
	<u>Vehicle Crimes</u> 2005/06: 9.5 2004/05: 10.2 2003/04: 11.6	Corporate target: vehicle crime 07/08: 9.27 06/07: 9.57	<u>Vehicle Crimes</u> The number has reduced since 2003/04

## Key

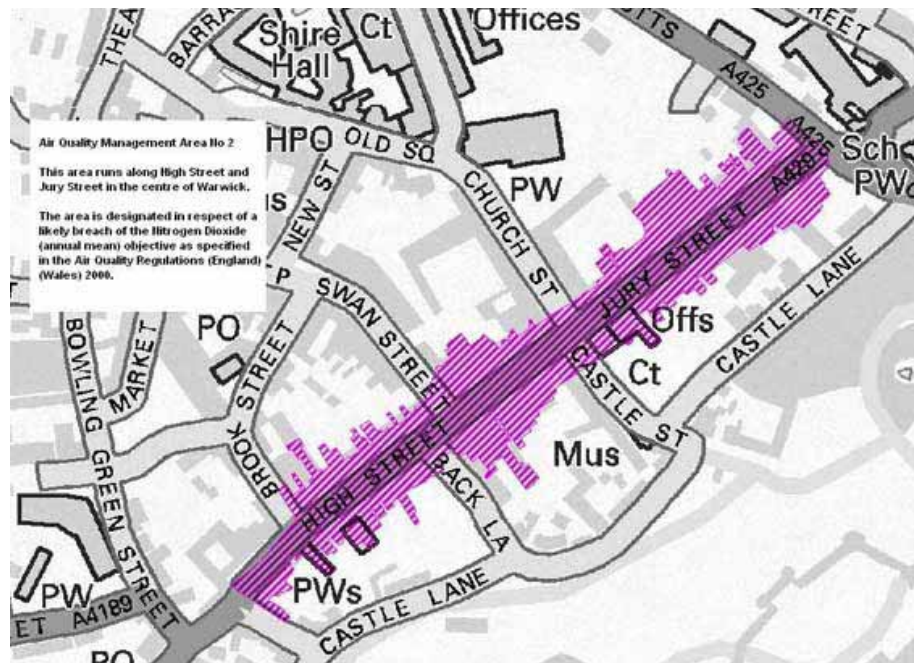
Planning indicators
Indicators reflecting planning policy to some degree
Contextual indicators

## Appendix 1: Extent of Air Quality Management Areas

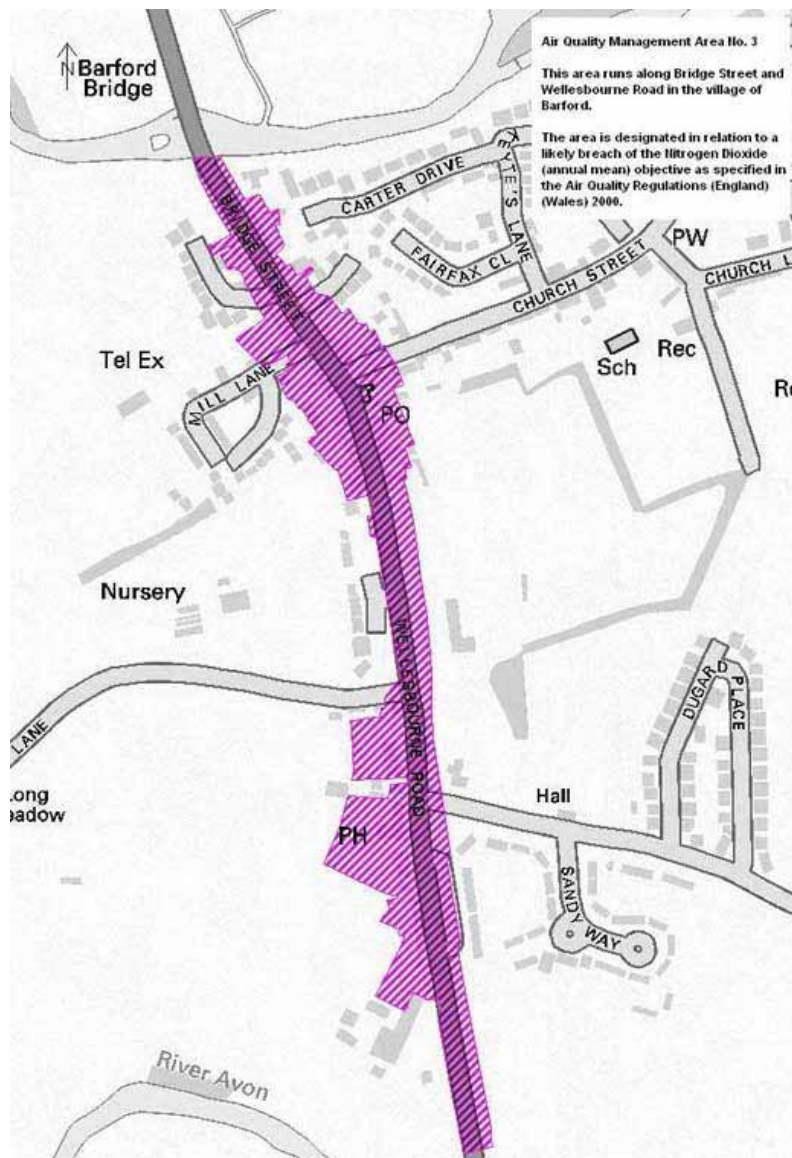
### Air Quality Management Area 1: Leamington Spa



### Air Quality Management Area 2: Warwick



### Air Quality Management Area 3: Barford



## 4. Parking SPD

- 4.1 Although this Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report has identified a common Sustainability Appraisal Framework and set of baseline information for all three Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), it is important that for each SPD this is underpinned by two elements that are unique to that SPD. These elements are:-
- A Review of the relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes relevant to each SPD (see **task A1** in the table 1 on page 5).
  - An identification of sustainability issues and problems relevant to each SPD (see **task A3** in the table 1 on page 5).
- 4.2 This section considers both of these matters as they relate to the parking SPD. Similar sections for the affordable housing SPD can be found in section 5 and for open space in section 6.

### Review of relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

- 4.3 Task A1 in the preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal is to identify other relevant plans, policies and programmes and sustainability objectives.
- 4.4 Government advice is that the local planning authority must take account of relationships between the SPD and other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. The SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives established at international, European Community or national levels to be taken into account. Other relevant documents include the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, PPGs and PPSs, and a range of other plans and strategies at regional and local levels, all of which influence the options to be considered in preparation of the SPD. Information on these relationships will enable potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed.
- 4.5 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 Regional Spatial Strategy, the Warwickshire Structure Plan and the Warwick District Local Plan 1996 – 2011. Although the Local Plan is not adopted at the time of writing this scoping report, it is at an advanced stage, and it is expected that it will be adopted by the summer of 2007. Furthermore, it is the document that would provide the “parent policies” for all of the SPDs when these are finally adopted.
- 4.6 The review of relevant plans, policies and programmes for the Parking SPD is contained in **table 4**.

### Sustainability Issues and Problems

- 4.7 Task A3 in the preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal is to identify sustainability issues and problems.
- 4.8 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.

4.9 The identification of sustainability issues and problems for the Parking SPD is contained on pages 61 to 65 which follows table 4.



**Table 4: Parking SPD: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPPs)**

**a) European and Global**

EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (6EAP)		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The 6EAP sets objectives and priorities for environmental policy over the next five to ten years and underpins the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. It identifies four priority areas for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• climate change;</li> <li>• nature and biodiversity;</li> <li>• environment and health; and</li> <li>• sustainable use of natural resources and management of waste.</li> </ul>	<p>This sets the context for the EU Sustainable Development Strategy which in turn 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>
European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS), May 2001		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The ESDS focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy;</li> <li>• Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety);</li> <li>• Combat poverty and social exclusion;</li> <li>• Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society;</li> <li>• Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation); and</li> <li>• Improve the transport system and land use management.</li> </ul> <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)		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit the emissions of six greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride);</li> <li>• The UK has a Kyoto target to reduce emissions by 12.5% below base year levels (1990 for the 3 major gases: CO<sub>2</sub>, methane and nitrous oxide) by 2008-12.</li> </ul>	<p>Indicators and proxy measures to monitor progress towards these goals have been established under the UK Government Sustainable Development Framework and</p>	<p>The SPD should aim to reduce the contribution to climate change from the transport sector by encouraging the use of sustainable means of</p>

	Regional Sustainable Development Framework and will be adapted for application at the local level.	transport.
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## b) National

UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future – Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (UK SDS), March 2005		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The UK SDS aims for measures to embed sustainable development at all levels of decision-making and across all policy sectors. There are five shared priorities agreed across the UK (i.e. including the Devolved Administrations). These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>• Promoting good governance; and</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul> <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. These include emissions of a basket of greenhouse gases (p26), CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from private cars, (p 32), number of trips per person by mode (p88) and accessibility to key services, with and without a car (p 91).</p>	<p>The shared priorities (especially 1, 2, 3 &amp; 5) should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p> <p>The SA should draw upon those UK indicators where there is data available at the local level.</p>	<p>The shared priorities (especially 1, 2, 3 &amp; 5) should be reflected in the parking standards set out in the SPD.</p>
UK Climate Change Programme, 2006		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<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: CO<sub>2</sub>, methane and nitrous oxide) by 2008-12 and move towards the national 2010 goal of a 20% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions below 1990 levels by 2010. (The Government also committed to the long-term goal of a 60% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050 with real progress by 2020).</p> <p>Measures to reduce emissions include transport policies which embrace a reduction in the fossil carbon element of transport fuels, improved fuel efficiency and a move towards more sustainable forms of travel.</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 the transport sector by encouraging the use of sustainable means of transport.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The objectives of PPG13 are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and freight;</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives of PPG13 should be reflected in the SA</p>	<p>The SPD should develop a set of standards up to the</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling; and</li> <li>Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. (Para 4).</li> </ul> <p>To deliver these objectives, local authorities should, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys; and</li> <li>give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses. (Para 6).</li> </ul> <p>In developing and implementing policies on parking, local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that, as part of a package of measures, levels of parking provided in association with development will promote sustainable transport choices;</li> <li>Not require developers to provide more spaces than they themselves wish, other than in exceptional circumstances e.g. where there are implications for road safety;</li> <li>Encourage shared use of parking, particularly in town centres, between uses where peak levels of use do not coincide;</li> <li>Take care not to create perverse incentives for development to locate away from town centres;</li> <li>Require developers to provide designated parking for disabled users;</li> <li>Where appropriate, introduce on-street parking controls;</li> <li>Require convenient safe and secure cycle parking at least at levels consistent with the cycle strategy in the local transport plan; and</li> <li>Consider appropriate provision for motorcycle parking. (Para 51).</li> </ul> <p>Policies in development plans should set maximum levels of parking for broad classes of development. Minimum standards should relate only to parking for disabled people (para 52). Annex D of PPG13 sets out maximum standards for certain broad classes of development which may be replaced with more rigorous standards where appropriate (para 53).</p> <p>Applicants for development with significant transport implications should show (where appropriate in the Transport Assessment) the measures they are taking to minimise the need for parking (para 55).</p> <p>In preparing development plans and determining planning applications, local authorities should (inter alia):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seek the provision of convenient, safe and secure cycle parking and changing facilities in developments and the provision of cycle storage facilities at transport interchanges, including park and ride sites; and</li> <li>Seek the provision of convenient, safe and secure cycle parking in town centres (para 79).</li> </ul> <p>Where clearly justified and in accordance with the usual statutory and policy tests, conditions may</p>	<p>objectives.</p> <p>Annex D sets out maximum levels of parking for broad classes of development.</p> <p>No cycle parking standards are given.</p>	<p>maximum levels set out in Annex D in order to meet the objectives of the guidance.</p>
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<p>legitimately be used to require on-site transport measures and facilities including specifying the number of parking spaces, and their size, including those for disabled people (para 82).</p> <p>Under 'planning obligations' a contribution from the developer to the local authority would be appropriate where development can only take place with improvements to public transport. Given that there should be no minimum standards, it is inappropriate for a local authority to seek commuted payments based purely around the lack of parking on the site. However, it may be appropriate to negotiate for contributions towards the provision of a park and ride scheme, where this will improve accessibility to the site by public transport, or towards the costs of introducing on-street parking controls in the vicinity of the site (para.s 85 and 86).</p>		
<b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>PPG3 requires local authorities to 'seek to reduce car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling, by improving linkages by public transport between housing, jobs, local services and local amenity, and by planning for mixed use' (para 2). To avoid the inefficient use of land they should 'examine critically the standards they apply to new development, particularly with regard to roads, layouts and car parking, to avoid the profligate use of land' (para 57).</p> <p>Local authorities should 'revise their parking standards to allow for significantly lower levels of off-street parking provision for developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in locations, such as town centres, where services are readily accessible by walking, cycling or public transport;</li> <li>• which provide housing for elderly people, students and single people where the demand for car parking is likely to be less than for family housing; and</li> <li>• involving the conversion of housing or non-residential buildings where off-street parking is less likely to be successfully designed into the scheme (para 61).</li> </ul> <p>Car parking standards that result, on average, in development with more than 1.5 off-street car parking spaces per dwelling are unlikely to reflect the Government's emphasis on securing sustainable residential environments. Policies which result in higher levels of off-street parking, especially in urban areas, should not be adopted (para 62).</p>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The principles behind PPG3 should be reflected in the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p> <p>It is suggested that more than 1.5 off-street parking spaces per dwelling is unlikely to create sustainable residential environments (but see also Draft PPS3 which suggests a different approach).</p>
<b>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>This sets out the Government's objectives for the planning system which are underpinned by the core principle of sustainable development as defined in the UK strategy.</p> <p>It establishes key principles to be applied to ensure that development plans and planning decisions contribute to sustainable development. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting environmental, economic and social objectives in an integrated manner;</li> <li>• Addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change;</li> </ul>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives but no specific indicators or targets given.</p>	<p>The core sustainable development principles should be reflected in the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taking a spatial planning approach;</li> <li>• Promoting high quality design that will improve the character and quality of an area;</li> <li>• Development plans to contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies that consider people's diverse needs; and</li> <li>• Effective community involvement.</li> </ul>		
<b>Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>PPS6 lays emphasis on the continued development of town centres where jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and a wide range of services can take full advantage of accessibility by public transport. Developments in town centres should be accessible by a choice of means of transport including public transport, walking, cycling and the car. Developers should tailor their approach to meet the objectives of PPG13, e.g. 'through the preparation of accessibility analyses, transport assessments, travel plans and the promotion of opportunities to reduce car journeys through home delivery services, and contributions to improve access, traffic management and parking' (para 3.26).</p>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The principles behind PPS6 should be reflected in the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p> <p>Need to consider whether the town centres should have different standards than the rest of the district.</p>
<b>Draft Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>Para 20 states that: 'Local planning authorities should develop parking policies ... having regard to expected car ownership for planned housing in different locations, the efficient use of land and the importance of promoting good design'.</p> <p>Under 'Designing for Quality' (para.s 34 and 37) it adds:  'Local planning authorities should develop a shared vision with their local communities of the type of residential environments they wish to see and develop plans and policies aimed at:</p> <p>(a) creating places, streets and spaces which meet the needs of people, which are attractive, have their own distinctive identity, and positive improve local character; and</p> <p>(b) which promote designs and layouts that are inclusive, safe, take account of public health, crime prevention and community safety, ensure adequate natural surveillance and make space for water where there is flood risk.</p> <p>New development should be of high quality design and be informed by its wider context, including the townscape and landscape of the wider locality. The key consideration should be whether a development positively improves the character and environmental quality of an area and the way it functions.'</p>	<p>Emerging policy document which should be considered in developing the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The principles behind PPS3 should be considered in establishing the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p> <p>Need to consider car ownership levels to comply with PPS3.</p>

### c) Regional and Sub-Regional

A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands: Regional Sustainable Development Framework (Version 2), July 2006		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>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.</p> <p>The 33 objectives are grouped under four headings priority areas. Those most relevant to this SA and SPD are:</p> <p><u>Sustainable consumption and production</u></p> <p>1.4 Increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents...</p> <p>1.5 Ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, and makes use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car.</p> <p><u>Climate change and energy</u></p> <p>2.3 Minimise the Region's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.</p> <p><u>Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement</u></p> <p>3.1 Value, protect, enhance and restore the Region's environmental assets, including the natural, built and historic environment and landscape.</p> <p>3.4 Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p><u>Sustainable communities</u></p> <p>4.5 Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments.</p>	<p>Use this document to help shape objectives and scope the sustainability issues.</p> <p>It is intended that a suite of regional sustainable development indicators will be developed to support the Framework but these are not currently available.</p>	<p>The sustainable development principles outlined in the regional framework should be reflected in the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p>
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (Incorporating West Midlands Transport Strategy)		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The West Midlands RSS aims to guide development in the region to create balanced communities with appropriate levels of housing, jobs and services in a way that respects built, historic and natural environments and is supported by sustainable approaches to renewable energy, waste and transport.</p> <p>The Regional Transport Strategy comprises chapter 9 of the RSS. Policy T1 sets out the broad principles of the RTS and states that: 'Access within and across the Region will be improved in a way that supports the RPG's Spatial Strategy, reduces the need for travel, expands travel choice, tackles congestion, improves safety and protects the environment.'</p> <p>Policy T2 aims more specifically at reducing the need to travel and presents a set of measures to achieve this.</p>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The SPD should support the strategy by contributing to measures to reduce the need for travel, expand travel choice, tackle congestion, improve safety and protect the environment.</p> <p>Consider establishing areas where more restrictive standards should apply (e.g. town centres) but remain</p>

<p>Policy T7 sets out the approach to car parking standards as follows:</p> <p>A. Local authorities should work within maximum standards for parking associated with new development in line with those given in PPG13 and reflecting the approach in PPG3. All local authorities should work together to identify, before the next review of the RPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) those town centres and heritage areas to which more restrictive standards should be applied, because of their public transport accessibility, higher densities and/or sensitive character; and</li> <li>(ii) a broad indication of more restrictive maximum standards for relevant land use categories.</li> </ul> <p>B. These areas and standards should then be incorporated into development plans. Care should be taken to avoid deterring investment in town centres, particularly those judged to be vulnerable (PA11).</p> <p>Policy T8 recognises the influence that the cost, location and availability of parking can have on demand for travel and therefore urges local authorities to consider the restriction of spaces together with a range of management approaches.</p>		<p>aware of need to avoid deterring investment in town centres.</p>
<p>Warwickshire Structure Plan, (1996-2011)</p>		
<p>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</p>	<p>Implications for SA</p>	<p>Implications for SPD</p>
<p>Policy T.2 sets out a range of transport targets and measures aimed at reducing growth in vehicular traffic but these have been refined through the LTP process (see below).</p> <p>Policy T.5 Influencing Transport Choice states that:  'Choice of transport will be influenced through the following measures:  <b>Green Transport Plans</b> – these will be encouraged and promoted for all major traffic generators including educational establishments, district councils, major employers, hospitals, large retail developments and leisure facilities.</p> <p><b>Parking Standards</b> – Local plans will set maximum parking standards for different types of development in different locations. Using the maximum standards set out in Appendix A as a starting point, local parking standards will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) support the general locational policies of the plan, particularly those focusing development on town centres;</li> <li>(b) account for the different circumstances in rural and urban areas;</li> <li>(c) take into account the accessibility of the location by other modes of transport;</li> <li>(d) encourage non-car based modes of transport; and</li> <li>(e) not be used to compete with other authorities for development.</li> </ul> <p>Local plans should also set minimum standards for the provision of cycle parking.</p> <p><b>Town Centre Parking</b> – in town centres new off-street parking will only be acceptable in association with major new developments such as retailing and leisure facilities, where:</p>	<p>Where associated indicators are used in the SA, the following targets should also be taken into account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Restrict predicted growth in peak period vehicular traffic to a maximum 20% of 1999 levels by 2011 in Warwick/Leamington major urban areas (MUAs);</li> <li>b) Halve proportion of journeys by car to schools and colleges in MUAs;</li> <li>c) Double cycle trips in MUAs between 1999-2011;</li> <li>d) Increase public transport patronage in MUAs;</li> <li>e) Reduce private car traffic in main town centres.</li> </ul> <p>Appendix A gives same maximum parking standards as</p>	<p>The SPD should reflect the approach to parking standards set out in WASP.</p> <p>Difficult for SPD to impact directly on the WASP targets but provision of sufficient secure cycle parking and maximum car parking standards at new developments and production of Green Transport Plans should help reduce car dependence.</p>

<p>(a) it is consistent with the targets and parking standards in this Plan;  (b) there is a demonstrable shortage of parking in that town centre; and  (c) the parking will serve the centre as a whole.</p> <p>In town centres the proportion of long stay parking should be reduced or replaced with short stay parking.</p>	PPG13.	
Warwickshire Local Transport Plan (LTP), 2006		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The LTP has five objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To improve accessibility to the transport system in order to promote a fairer, more inclusive society.</li> <li>2. To seek a transport system which promotes full employment and a strong, sustainable, local and sub-regional economy.</li> <li>3. To reduce the impact of transport on the environment.</li> <li>4. To improve the environment and safety of people when they are using the transport system.</li> <li>5. To encourage the integration of transport, both in terms of planning policy and the physical interchange of modes.</li> </ol> <p>The Parking Strategy aims to contribute to the LTP objectives by setting out an approach to parking that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow good access to employment, education, shopping, recreation and community facilities;</li> <li>• Help support economic vitality in town centres;</li> <li>• Support strategies for the management of congestion;</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of the car on the environment (especially in town centres and residential areas);</li> <li>• Improve the environment and safety for those accessing parking; and</li> <li>• Encourage the development of Park &amp; Ride.</li> </ul> <p>The Cycling Strategy aims primarily to increase the use of cycles for utility journeys, though it accepts that leisure cycling also has benefits and should be encouraged. Policy CY8 states the county's intention to provide secure cycle parking facilities in key public places and work with others to improve parking at workplaces, schools, public transport interchanges and other key trip generators.</p>	<p>The overall LTP objectives and the Parking Strategy objectives should be used to inform questions or sub-objectives in the SA Framework.</p> <p>The two performance indicators used to assess progress with the Parking Strategy are not relevant to the SA (simply the introduction of decriminalised parking enforcement across the County by 2009 and the implementation of three Park and Ride services by 2011).</p> <p>The performance indicators used to assess the cycling strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The no. of people cycling into town centres;</li> <li>• The no. of children cycling to school;</li> <li>• Journeys to work by cycle; and</li> <li>• No. of cycles parked at key locations.</li> </ul> <p>These should be considered in establishing indicators for monitoring against the overall transport objectives of the SA.</p>	<p>The SPD should reflect the five main objectives of the LTP and should contribute towards the aims and objectives of the LTP's parking and cycling strategies.</p>



Quality of Life in Warwickshire, November 2005		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<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 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>Useful to include relevant indicators in the SA framework where the situation is either deteriorating or compares poorly to wider scale averages (eg. County, regional or national averages), where district level data is available on an annual or 2-yearly basis.</p>	<p>The SPD should aim to contribute towards reducing the impact of 'significant effect indicators' identified at county as well as district level.</p>
Introduction of Decriminalised Parking Enforcement (Warwick District, November 2007)		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The Decriminalisation of On-Street Parking Enforcement (DPE) is a Central Government promoted process being implemented across Warwickshire. It will be introduced in Warwick District in November 2007. The result of this process is that parking enforcement becomes a civil rather than a criminal matter and the Local Authority takes over enforcement responsibility from the police. Warwickshire County Council will implement the scheme whilst Warwick District Council will manage the day-to-day running of it. Parking violations will be curbed, and resident parking zones and on-street charges will be introduced to help manage parking demand in areas of high pressure.</p> <p>The benefits of DPE include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved traffic flows through lack of obstructions;</li> <li>• Parking spaces easier to find due to a higher turnover in parked vehicles as a result of no illegal all-day parkers;</li> <li>• Pollution reduced due to fewer cars circulating to find spaces and fewer queues caused by illegal parking obstructions;</li> <li>• Safer streets for pedestrians, cyclists and drivers due to fewer circulating cars and fewer agitated drivers; and</li> <li>• Improved access for emergency vehicles and public transport due to a lack of illegal parking obstruction.</li> </ul> <p>Residents' Parking Schemes will be introduced in areas of high parking demand to enable residents to park close to their homes with the use of a permit. Once purchased, this allows parking free of charge at all times within any of the parking places on any of the streets in the relevant zone. Each residence within a Residents' Parking Scheme is eligible for up to 3 residents' permits and one visitor's permit. They can be used on cars, light goods vehicles and motorcycles.</p>	<p>In assessing the impact of the SPD care will be needed to distinguish, where possible, between changes as a result of the introduction of DPE and those relating directly to the SPD.</p>	<p>The SPD will address whether the full permit eligibility will be allowed for redevelopments and conversions within the Resident Parking Zones. Any decisions will be taken jointly with Warwickshire County Council.</p>

**d) Local**

Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011 (Revised Deposit version, post Inquiry) establishes the following aims and objectives:</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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;            3D: to reduce the generation and disposal of waste.</p> <p><u>Aim 4: Social Progress which recognises the needs of everyone</u>            4A: To make housing affordable 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 the amenity of the local community;            4E: To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities.</p> <p>The various policies set out how these aims are to be achieved, e.g. DP6 Access, DP7 Traffic Generation and DP8 Parking all seek to promote the use of more sustainable travel options; DP10 and DP11 deal with flooding and drainage.</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>Policy DP8 Parking is the 'parent policy' of the SPD.</p> <p>The SPD should contribute to the wider aims and objectives of the plan where possible.</p>
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>In the AMR the Council uses a combination of core indicators, set by Government (LDF Core Output Indicators, Update 1/2005, ODPM), and local indicators.</p>	<p>Many of the AMR Indicators are suggested for inclusion in</p>	<p>The AMR's produced in 2004, 2005 and 2006 have</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>Two of the AMR Indicators are directly relevant to the SPD and its parent policy DP8, (though not about monitoring the effects of the policy, rather the extent of its application). These are:</p> <p>18) Amount of completed non residential development within Use Classes A, B and D complying with car parking standards set out in the Local Development Framework; and</p> <p>19) 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(s).</p>	<p>the SA Framework.</p>	<p>relied on the parking standards set out in PPG13 for monitoring indicator (18).</p> <p>The introduction of a more comprehensive and detailed set of parking standards in the SPD will enable proper monitoring of this indicator.</p>
<p>The Warwick District Community Plan, 'Warwick 2020'</p>		
<p><b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for SA</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for SPD</b></p>
<p>This was produced by the Warwick Partnership in 2005. Its six strategic objectives relate to a community that is safe, prosperous, healthy, cohesive, fair and sustainable. Key priorities and actions to achieve these objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase walking opportunities across the district;</li> <li>• Improve transport links to health clinics, hospitals and surgeries;</li> <li>• Promote greener travel and use of public transport;</li> <li>• Protect and enhance the built and natural environment; and</li> <li>• Establish Park and Ride schemes for Warwick and Leamington by 2008.</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives and priorities of the Community Plan (CP) should inform the development of SA objectives.</p> <p>The CP also provides a useful point or reference in developing the SA indicators.</p>	<p>The SPD should help contribute to the CP objectives and priorities where possible.</p>

Warwick District Council Corporate Strategy 2003-2007		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The Corporate Strategy comprises seven objectives beneath each of which lie three priorities for action and associated targets for improvement. The objectives and associated priorities which have some relevance to this SPD and associated actions are:</p> <p><u>To improve our services to provide a cleaner and greener environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To regulate and influence land use to achieve sustainable development</li> </ul> <p><u>To promote and contribute to a safer and healthier community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create a safer environment;</li> <li>To promote healthier lifestyles.</li> </ul> <p><u>To Support a prosperous mixed economy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote accessibility to and the vitality of the town centres</li> </ul>	<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 (e.g. 60% of new homes to be built on brownfield sites by 2007) should be given in the SA framework.</p>	<p>The SPD should help contribute to these objectives and priorities where possible.</p>
Air Quality Strategy		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The Air Quality Strategy aims to ensure that the air quality objectives set out in the Air Quality Regulations 2000 are complied with.</p> <p>In a limited number of areas Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have had to be declared due to levels of nitrogen dioxide being predicted at levels which exceed the UK nitrogen dioxide objective. In each case road transport is the foremost contributor to elevated air pollution levels. Three AQMAs were declared in Warwick District in December 2004 over the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leamington Spa around Bath Street, High Street and Clemens Street;</li> <li>Warwick town centre around High Street, Jury Street, Church Street and Castle Street; and</li> <li>Barford, around Church Street and Bridge Street.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should reflect the need to maintain good air quality and improve air quality in the AQMAs.</p>	<p>The County and District's measures to improve parking (the SPD being one such measure) should, collectively, aim to have a positive impact on air quality in the district by a) restricting unnecessary car usage and b) reducing circulation in AQMAs.</p>

## Sustainability Issues and Problems (Parking SPD)

### 1 Introduction

- 1.1 The review of relevant plans and programmes and the collection of baseline data have brought the key sustainability issues into focus.
- 1.2 The availability (and cost) of parking is one of a series of measures aimed at managing the demand for car travel and encouraging the use of more sustainable forms of travel, particularly public transport, walking and cycling. This approach seeks to reduce the contribution to climate change from the transport sector; reduce the impact of traffic on the environment, for example through its effect on air quality, and encourage more active and therefore healthier lifestyles.
- 1.3 The impact of parking on car traffic volumes is a complex one, however, as parking restrictions can both discourage car trips but also lead to greater traffic circulation as drivers look for parking spaces. The changes to be introduced by Warwickshire County Council in November 2007 with Decriminalised Parking Enforcement (DPE) aim to manage these conflicting pressures.
- 1.4 The need to manage car parking such that it does not encourage unnecessary car usage, or lead to an efficient use of land, must, in turn, be balanced with the need to ensure road safety and to ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and employment and thereby promote a strong and stable economy.

### 2 Identification of issues

#### Managing the Demand for Car Travel and Promoting Sustainable Alternatives

- 2.1 National planning guidance and statements, the Regional Spatial Strategy, Warwickshire Structure Plan and Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011 place considerable emphasis on locational policies that facilitate sustainable transport movements. Similarly local transport and development policies (such as those encouraging the efficient use of land and the re-use of brownfield sites) enable the development of a range of sustainable transport choices and so tend to support sustainable travel patterns.
- 2.2 In addition, at an operational level, Warwickshire County Council are working with Warwick District Council and other agencies on improvements to public transport, pedestrian and cycle networks to facilitate this shift away from car dependency. The availability and management of car parking is clearly, therefore, part of a wider approach to reducing car dependency.

#### Climate Change

- 2.3 The Regional Sustainable Development Framework, July 2006 reports that:

*'the scientific consensus is that the relatively rapid climate change that is currently taking place is due to manmade greenhouse gas emissions, the primary source of which is the use of energy, either in the home, by industry, or in transport. The West Midlands emits slightly less carbon dioxide (the most significant greenhouse gas) per person than the UK average, although the impacts of transport in the region are higher because of higher than average car use<sup>2</sup>.*

- 2.4 There is therefore a strong policy focus on reducing transport impacts across the West Midlands. Notwithstanding this, the baseline data collected for this sustainability appraisal shows that the levels of traffic in Leamington, Warwick and Kenilworth town centres have increased significantly between 2000 and 2004.

#### Air Quality

- 2.5 Warwick District declared three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in December 2004, in Leamington Spa Old Town, central Warwick and Barford. Here levels of nitrogen dioxide exceed the air quality thresholds set by the UK Government in the Air Quality Regulations 2000. Road traffic is considered to be the foremost contributor to these elevated pollution levels.
- 2.6 In Barford, air quality is expected to improve significantly with the building of the Barford Bypass, now under construction. The central Warwick AQMA, on the otherhand, is expected to increase in 2006/07 to reflect a worsening of air quality over the previous 12 months. In this and the Leamington Old Town AQMA measures to reduce volumes of car traffic on existing routes are fundamental to achieving better air quality.

#### Safety and Access to Existing Properties

- 2.7 The overspill of parking onto streets can pose a threat to road (including pedestrian) safety and can make emergency vehicle access difficult. This is particularly an issue in some of Leamington's narrow streets of Victorian terraced housing. The County Council is currently addressing the parking regime in these and other streets in conjunction with its work on the introduction of DPE in the town centres. Illegal parking will be curtailed and residential parking zones introduced to help manage the conflicting needs of residents, commuters and other visitors. The parking standards in the SPD will aim to ensure that new developments in areas of high on-street parking demand do not contribute further to these pressures.
- 2.8 Besides safety considerations, demand for on-street parking from new developments should not reach a point where access to existing properties, including garages, is compromised.
- 2.9 The demand for off-street parking requires careful handling in the context of the national policy assertion (in PPG3) that residential developments that

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<sup>2</sup> From: 'Counting Consumption in the West Midlands', Ecological Budget UK, West Midlands Regional Report, WWF 2006

provide more than an average of 1.5 spaces per unit are unlikely to meet the government's agenda. It is noted, however, that the draft statement to replace this guidance, (Draft PPS3), does not retain this ratio and refers expressly to the need to reflect levels of car ownership.

#### Convenient Access to Facilities, Services and Employment and the Maintenance of a Strong and Stable Economy

- 2.10 The need for easy and equitable access to facilities, services and employment mitigates against too draconian parking standards, both because of the impact on individuals as customers, facility users and employees and in order to support traders and encourage inward investment. In particular, the sub-regional shopping function of Leamington Spa and inward investment in the new business parks at Warwick Gates and South West Warwick would be threatened by too little parking.
- 2.11 Changes to the parking management regime, with the introduction of DPE, are designed to free-up the provision of short stay spaces for shoppers and other town centre visitors and therefore to reduce traffic circulation. Town centre commuters and other long stay visitors, on the other hand, will be encouraged to find alternative means of travel or to park in off-street car parks and other areas with parking capacity during the day-time. In addition, those accessing Leamington and Warwick will have the option of a Park & Ride facility in the future.
- 2.12 Thus in implementing the new regime the County and District aim to ensure that there is adequate parking to support the centres and reduce traffic circulation, but at the same time to encourage sustainable forms of travel, particularly for journeys to work and other long stay visitors to the town centres. These aims will be reflected in the Parking SPD.

#### Equitable Access and the Efficient Use of Land

- 2.13 At the same time, however, too generous parking encourages a pattern of land use that is inefficient and prejudices those without access to a car. Concentrated settlements that are well served by public transport and are convenient for cyclists and pedestrians help reduce this disadvantage.
- 2.14 Developments are required to meet the minimum standards for disabled parking set out in Traffic Advisory Leaflet 5/95.
- 2.15 The new standards should reflect the tendency for greater car dependence in sub-urban and rural areas.

#### Sustainable Urban Drainage

- 2.16 A further sustainability issue associated with car parking is that of surface run-off and the potential this creates for both washing pollutants into watercourses and for increasing flood risk.

2.17 The Warwick District Local Plan (Policy DP11) requires new developments to use sustainable drainable systems to control surface water run-off and protect against flooding and pollution of water courses. More information on the use of sustainable drainage systems could be provided in the SPD. Environment Agency data shows that the district has relatively good quality watercourses and the use of such systems should help ensure that this continues into the future.

### Monitoring

2.18 Like many local authorities, Warwick District Council does not currently monitor parking provision in new residential developments. At present residential planning applications do not have to specify the number of spaces and it is often unclear from plan drawings. There is also a debate about whether garages should be counted as parking spaces or whether they are most commonly used for general storage and so should be discounted.

2.19 This situation has been allowed to persist given the ethos of maximum parking standards (and therefore no minimum requirements) and the statement in PPG13 that developers should not 'require developers to provide more spaces than they themselves wish, other than in exceptional circumstances e.g. where there are implications for road safety'.

2.20 However, to strengthen the evidence base for this SPD, the Council has monitored off-street parking provision in residential developments granted planning permission between April 2005 and March 2006. Table 1 below includes all those schemes where the number of parking spaces were either stated or could reasonably be inferred from the planning application drawings.

Table 1: Parking Provision for Residential Units Granted Permission between April 2005 and March 2006

Size of dwelling	Number of off-street car parking spaces per unit <sup>(1)</sup>					Mean	Mode
	0	1	2	3	4		
1 bed	33	212	8	1	0	0.9	1
2 bed	51 <sup>(2)</sup>	493	164	1	0	1.2	1
3 bed	3	28	56	17	0	1.8	2
4 bed	7	8	33	64	4	2.4	3
5 bed	0	0	0	1	0	3	3

(1) in this analysis all garages have been included as one space and any unallocated visitor spaces have been distributed between the units

(2) This includes 20 units at the former Woodward's Store where an arrangement has been made to sell season tickets for long stay parking in one of the Council's underutilised off-street car parks

2.21 This analysis of the 'mode' shows that most one and two bed schemes had one car parking space, the most common provision for three bed units was two spaces and most four bedroomed and larger properties had three spaces. However it is also clear from the table how many units have been granted permission with more or less spaces than this. In particular, a large number of two bed units had two parking spaces but a significant number of both one and two bed units had no off-street parking spaces.



2.22 This monitoring process will be considerably easier when the Council has a residential parking standard and therefore requires the number of parking spaces to be provided on planning applications. The standard national planning application form to be introduced in 2007 also requires the number of existing and proposed spaces on all planning applications.



## 5. Affordable Housing SPD

- 5.1 As stated in section 4 above, although this Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report has identified a common Sustainability Appraisal Framework and set of baseline information for all three Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), it is important that for each SPD this is underpinned by two elements that are unique to that SPD. These elements are:-
- A Review of the relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes relevant to each SPD (see **task A1** in the table 1 on page 5).
  - An identification of sustainability issues and problems relevant to each SPD (see **task A3** in the table 1 on page 5).
- 5.2 This section considers both of these matters as they relate to the affordable housing SPD. Similar sections for the parking SPD can be found in section 4 and for open space in section 6.

### Review of relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

- 5.3 Paragraphs 4.3 to 4.6 give background information on the process of identifying other relevant plans, policies and programmes and sustainability objectives.
- 5.4 The review of relevant plans, policies and programmes for the Affordable Housing SPD is contained in **table 5**.

### Sustainability Issues and Problems

- 5.5 Task A3 in the preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal is to identify sustainability issues and problems.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 The identification of sustainability issues and problems for the Affordable Housing SPD is contained on pages 83 to 86 which follows table 5.



**Table 5: Affordable Housing SPD: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPPs)**

**a) European and Global**

EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (6EAP)		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The 6EAP sets objectives and priorities for environmental policy over the next five to ten years and underpins the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. It identifies four priority areas for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• climate change;</li> <li>• nature and biodiversity;</li> <li>• environment and health; and</li> <li>• sustainable use of natural resources and management of waste.</li> </ul>	<p>This sets the context for the EU Sustainable Development Strategy which in turn 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>
European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS), May 2001		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The ESDS focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy;</li> <li>• Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety);</li> <li>• Combat poverty and social exclusion;</li> <li>• Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society;</li> <li>• Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation); and</li> <li>• Improve the transport system and land use management.</li> </ul> <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>

**b) National**

UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future – Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (UK SDS), March 2005		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The UK SDS aims for measures to embed sustainable development at all levels of decision-making and across all policy sectors. There are five shared priorities agreed across the UK (i.e. including the Devolved Administrations). These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits;</li> </ul>	<p>The shared priorities (especially 2 and 3) and the priority for sustainable communities should be</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>• Promoting good governance; and</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul> <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>Sustainable communities are “places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all.”</p> <p>A decent, affordable home is a key requirement of a sustainable community. The Government’s goals are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• help 80,000 into low cost home ownership by 2010, and</li> <li>• focus on halving numbers living in temporary accommodation by 2010</li> </ul> <p>The Audit Commission has published a set of Local Quality of Life Indicators to complement the indicators in the UK SDS (Local Quality of Life Indicators – supporting local communities to become sustainable. August 2005) The Housing Indicators include two local indicators which have relevance to affordable housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable housing completed as a percentage of all new housing completions (No 37)</li> <li>• House price to income ratio (No 41)</li> </ul>	<p>reflected in the SA objectives.</p> <p>The SA should draw upon those UK indicators where there is data available at the local level.</p>	<p>The priorities for sustainable communities should be reflected in the SPD. Of particular significance will be the need to ensure affordable homes meet the needs in terms of type, tenure and location</p> <p>The SPD should aim to assist affordable housing providers and developers in bringing forward affordable housing. The house price to income ratio should be taken into account in assessing affordability.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (ODPM January 2005)</b></p>		
<p><b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for SA</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for SPD</b></p>
<p>Homes for All is the Government’s five year plan to deliver sustainable communities. It includes a number of proposals which will be delivered by 2010 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet the needs of people in rural areas with more affordable housing</li> <li>• Deliver an extra 10,000 social rented homes per year by 2008</li> <li>• Raise minimum standards to help ensure that new homes meet people’s needs at all stages of their lives</li> <li>• Raise design standards, with the aim that a hundred more developments gain a Building for Life Award for Excellence</li> <li>• Improve minimum energy standards for all new homes, reducing carbon emissions by around a further 25%</li> </ul>	<p>These priorities should be reflected in the SA.</p>	<p>The priorities for more rented homes, for better standards for lifetime homes and greater energy efficiency in homes should be reflected in the SPD.</p>
<p><b>UK Climate Change Programme, 2006</b></p>		

<p><b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b></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: CO<sub>2</sub>, methane and nitrous oxide) by 2008-12 and move towards the national 2010 goal of a 20% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions below 1990 levels by 2010. (The Government also committed to the long-term goal of a 60% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050 with real progress by 2020).</p> <p>Measures to reduce emissions include the introduction of the Code for Sustainable Homes which will have minimum standards for energy and water efficiency at every level of the code, with the lowest levels raised above the level of mandatory building regulations.</p>	<p><b>Implications for SA</b></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><b>Implications for SPD</b></p> <p>The SPD should ensure that affordable housing developments are directed towards sustainable locations. The SPD should draw attention to domestic energy and water efficiency measures and consider the need for standards for such measures..</p>
<p><b>Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methods (BREEAM): EcoHomes Standards</b></p>		
<p><b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b></p> <p>BREEAM assesses the performance of buildings in relation to: site management, energy use, health and well-being, pollution, transport, land use, ecology, materials and water. Buildings are rated on a scale of Pass, Good, Very Good or Excellent EcoHomes is the homes version of BREEAM.</p>	<p><b>Implications for SA</b></p> <p>SA should include indicators of domestic energy efficiency</p>	<p><b>Implications for SPD</b></p> <p>The SPD should consider whether to include standards for the energy efficiency of affordable homes</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development</b></p>		
<p><b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b></p> <p>This sets out the Government's objectives for the planning system which are underpinned by the core principle of sustainable development as defined in the UK strategy.</p> <p>It establishes key principles to be applied to ensure that development plans and planning decisions contribute to sustainable development. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting environmental, economic and social objectives in an integrated manner;</li> <li>• Addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change;</li> <li>• Taking a spatial planning approach;</li> <li>• Promoting high quality design that will improve the character and quality of an area;</li> <li>• Development plans to contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies that consider people's diverse needs; and</li> <li>• Effective community involvement.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Implications for SA</b></p> <p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives but no specific indicators or targets given.</p>	<p><b>Implications for SPD</b></p> <p>The core sustainable development principles should be reflected in the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing (PPG3)</b></p>		
<p><b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for SA</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for SPD</b></p>

<p>The Government's objectives in PPG3 are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>everyone should have the opportunity of a decent home;</li> <li>there should be greater choice of housing;</li> <li>housing should not reinforce local distinctions;</li> <li>the housing needs of all in the community should be recognised, including those in need of affordable or special housing in both urban and rural areas;</li> <li>the focus for additional housing should be existing towns and cities in order to promote sustainable patterns of development and make better use of previously-developed land; and</li> <li>new housing should be well designed and should make a significant contribution to promoting urban renaissance and improving the quality of life.</li> </ul> <p>With regard to affordable housing specifically, PPG3 states that local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>undertake assessments of local housing needs;</li> <li>include in local plans a policy for seeking affordable housing on suitable sites (where there is an identified need);</li> <li>support affordable housing provision in rural areas by a rural exception site policy; and</li> <li>monitor the outputs of local plan affordable housing policies.</li> </ul> <p>There are no specific targets in PPG3 for the delivery of affordable housing. PPG3 will be replaced by PPS3 when it is published in its final form.</p>	<p>The objectives should be reflected in the SA</p>	<p>The Government's objectives should be reflected in the SPD, in particular, the aim of meeting the housing needs of the whole community and ensuring good design.</p> <p>Arrangements for monitoring outputs should be outlined in the SPD.</p>
<b>Draft Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (Draft PPS3)</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>The Government's key objective for planning for housing in Draft PPS3 is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in the community where they want to live.</p> <p>To achieve this objective, the Government is seeking to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure that a wider choice of housing types is available, for both affordable and market housing, to meet the needs of all members of the community;</li> <li>deliver a better balance between housing demand and supply in every housing market and to improve affordability where necessary; and</li> <li>create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas.</li> </ul> <p>With regard to affordable housing specifically, Draft PPS3 states that local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>have regard to sub-regional housing market assessments in determining the level, size, type and location of affordable housing provision;</li> <li>have regard to the relevant assessments, strategies and anticipated levels of finance available in determining the overall target for affordable housing provision;</li> </ul>	<p>Emerging policy document which should be considered in developing the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The principles behind PPS3 should be considered in establishing the policies and standards set out in the SPD. In particular, the SPD will need to ensure that a wide choice of housing is provided, to meet needs, in a way which contributes towards the creation of sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities.</p> <p>The needs for different types of housing (social and intermediate) will need to be taken into account as well as</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• set separate targets for social rented and intermediate housing;</li> <li>• set a minimum site size threshold, above which affordable housing will be sought; taking into account site viability, the impact on the delivery of housing and the objective of creating mixed and sustainable communities; and</li> <li>• include a rural exception site policy in their plan documents</li> </ul> <p>There are no specific targets in Draft PPS3 for the delivery of affordable housing</p>		potential sources of funding.
<b>Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (PPS7)</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>The Government's planning objectives for rural areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to raise the quality of life and the environment</li> <li>• to promote more sustainable patterns of development</li> <li>• to promote the economic performance of the English regions; and</li> <li>• to promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors</li> </ul> <p>In order to achieve improvements in the quality of life, the Government will "promote thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities, ensuring people have decent places to live by improving the quality and sustainability of local environments and neighbourhoods."</p> <p>There are no specific targets in PPS7 for the delivery of affordable housing</p>	<p>The objectives should be reflected in the SA indicators, in particular, the quality of environments and the sustainability of rural communities</p>	<p>The rural exception site policy will need to be implemented in a way which takes account of the rural environment and the sustainability of rural communities</p>
<b>Circular 6/98: Planning and Affordable Housing</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>This Circular complements PPG3 by amplifying the Government's preferred approach to planning and affordable housing. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• help local planning authorities adopt a realistic and consistent approach to preparing plan policies and handling planning applications involving affordable housing</li> <li>• encourage a co-operative approach to preparing policies</li> <li>• clarify that affordable housing policies are based on a clear and up to date assessment of local need</li> <li>• provide guidance on securing and controlling occupancy, and</li> <li>• ensure that affordable housing delivered through the planning system is likely to be attractive to lenders of private finance.</li> </ul> <p>There are no indicators or targets Circular 6/98 will be superseded by PPS3 when it is published in its final form.</p>	<p>The Circular largely relates to procedures but are important for the implications for sustainable communities.</p>	<p>The procedures set out in the Circular will need to be taken into account in the SPD unless superseded by PPS3.</p>

### c) Regional and Sub-Regional

A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands: Regional Sustainable Development Framework (Version 2), July 2006		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>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.</p> <p>The 33 objectives are grouped under four priority areas. The objectives which are of relevance to this SA and SPD are listed under the priority areas:</p> <p><u>Sustainable consumption and production</u></p> <p>1.6 Ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, and makes use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car.</p> <p><u>Climate change and energy</u></p> <p>2.1 Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency</p> <p>2.4 Minimise the Region's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.</p> <p><u>Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement</u></p> <p>3.4 Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p>3.5 Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p><u>Sustainable communities</u></p> <p>4.3 Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage</p> <p>4.5 Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments.</p> <p>4.8 Encourage physical development with a better balance of jobs, housing, social and cultural services in order to meet local needs locally and encourage stable and sustainable communities.</p>	<p>Use this document to help shape objectives and scope the sustainability issues.</p> <p>It is intended that a suite of regional sustainable development indicators will be developed to support the Framework but these are not currently available.</p>	<p>The sustainable development principles outlined in the regional framework should be reflected in SPD.</p> <p>The SPD will need to ensure that the homes provided will be of the right type, quantity, tenure and affordability to meet needs.</p> <p>The SPD will need to consider how to ensure that the homes provided are energy efficient and of good quality design.</p> <p>The SPD will need to aim to provide sustainable communities in quality environments</p>
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The West Midlands RSS aims to guide development in the region to create balanced communities with appropriate levels of housing, jobs and services in a way that respects built, historic and natural environments and is supported by sustainable approaches to renewable energy, waste and transport.</p> <p>Relevant sections of housing policies are set out below.</p> <p>Policy RR1: Rural Renaissance In rural areas which are generally prosperous with good access to services, the main priority will be to</p>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The SPD will need to reflect RSS policies, in particular with regard to the location of housing, meeting rural housing needs and the need for a range of housing tenures</p>

<p>manage the rate and nature of further development to meet local needs, whilst ensuring that local character is protected and enhanced.</p> <p>Policy CF2: Housing beyond the Major Urban Areas The function of “other large settlements” should not generally be to accommodate migration from the MUA’s. In rural areas the provision of new housing should generally be restricted to meeting local housing needs and/or to support local services. “Local housing needs” constitutes needs arising from the immediate area, excluding migration from elsewhere.</p> <p>Policy CF4: The Re-use of Land and Buildings for Housing Local planning authorities should optimise the opportunities for recycling land and buildings for new housing development.</p> <p>Policy CF5: Delivering Affordable Housing and Mixed Communities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Local authorities, developers and social housing providers should co-operate to create more mixed and balanced communities through the provision of a range of housing types and tenures within new housing developments.</li> <li>B. Local authorities should keep under review local housing needs assessments. Both social and low cost housing should contribute towards meeting the need for affordable housing and opportunities should be sought within the existing housing stock as well as through new build.</li> <li>C. Local planning authorities in their development plans should <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indicate how many affordable homes need to be provided through the plan area, and</li> <li>• consider the need to protect the unjustified use of affordable housing provision for general market housing purposes</li> </ul> </li> <li>D. Local authorities should consider whether there is a need for affordable housing to be sought on sites below the thresholds set out in national guidance. This applies particularly to the south of the region and to settlements with populations of 3,000 or less.</li> </ol>		
<b>West Midlands Regional Housing Strategy June 2005 (WMRHS)</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>The relevant core aims of the WMRHS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to create mixed, balanced and inclusive communities</li> <li>• to assist in the delivery of West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy policies of urban and rural renaissance</li> <li>• to influence the future development of new housing provision to facilitate and enhance the economic development of the region</li> <li>• to address the variety of needs across a range of specific sectors of housing circumstances</li> <li>• to achieve social and other affordable housing</li> </ul>	<p>The RHS is not a policy document and its aims are taken from other policy documents such as the RSS.</p>	<p>The recognition of high levels of need in Warwick District may improve the possibilities of external funding in the short term.</p> <p>The SPD should consider the links between housing and the economy.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to achieve sustainable access to minimise environmental resource consumption and traffic and improve the quality of the environment</li> </ul> <p>Warwick District is included within the South Housing Market Area along with Stratford on Avon and the Worcestershire Districts. The RHS states that intra-regional migration from the conurbation, coupled with migration from the south east, has created a high demand, highly unaffordable housing market in the South HMA. The area is attractive to commuters and economically active households and has high rates of owner occupation. A very low proportion of the area's housing stock is affordable housing and as a consequence the South HMA has high levels of homelessness and affordable housing needs. Within the HMA, Warwick District and Stratford Town have the highest affordable housing needs. As a consequence, the RHS states that in the South Housing market Area, Worcester, Warwick and Stratford "should be the focus for social housing investment in the short term"</p>		
<p>Warwickshire Structure Plan (1996-2011) August 2002</p>		
<p>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</p>	<p>Implications for SA</p>	<p>Implications for SPD</p>
<p>The objectives of the Structure Plan which are relevant to this SPD are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to provide homes to meet the needs of the community including households moving into the county from Coventry and Birmingham</li> <li>concentrate development in towns preferably on previously-developed land</li> <li>use development to strengthen all communities and encourage a sense of community</li> <li>make towns attractive, convenient and safe places to live in, work in and use, and establish them as the collective centres for a variety of uses</li> <li>encourage the use of renewable natural resources and conserve non-renewable resources.</li> </ul> <p>Relevant sections of housing policies are set out below.</p> <p>Policy H.1 Provision of Housing Land  <i>The housing requirement figures in this policy have been superseded by the Regional Spatial Strategy. However the policy also sets indicative targets for the proportion of new housing on previously-developed land and buildings. For Warwick District, this proportion is 45% and for the County as a whole the proportion is 50%.</i></p> <p>Policy GD.3 Overall Development Strategy  Most new development will be directed towards towns of over 8,000 people because they offer the best prospect of expanding public transport and job opportunities across the community. So living in towns should be made more attractive, new housing and industry should be located within easy reach of public</p>	<p>The relevant objectives of the Structure Plan should be assessed in the SA, in particular, the levels of affordable housing provision and development on previously-developed urban land and buildings</p>	<p>The SPD will need to reflect Structure Plan policy for the location of housing and the levels of affordable housing.</p> <p>It will need to consider social and environmental issues and the need for energy efficient homes.</p> <p>In rural areas, consideration of local needs and the availability of, or support for, local services will be important</p>

transport serving the main town centres in the County, and Coventry and Birmingham.

- a) This urban development should be planned in a compact and disciplined form as far as possible avoiding the Green Belt, and controlled to use previously-developed land and buildings and greenfield land in the proportions indicated in this plan.
- b) New housing and industry should be developed in tandem with supporting integrated transport, education, leisure, sport and other necessary facilities in the same broad location.
- c) Developments should be planned so that provision for all the necessary supporting infrastructure and services can be secured.

**Policy RA.1 Development in Rural Areas**

In rural areas development should be provided for in local plans specifically to meet the needs of the local population and to support rural communities. Development should be aimed at achieving a balance between enhancing and protecting rural life.

**Policy RA.3 Housing and Industrial Development in Rural Areas**

Housing and industrial development in rural areas should:

- a) be planned in or adjacent to towns and villages
- b) be related to a hierarchy of settlements as determined by local plans on a scale proportionate to job opportunities and the availability of public transport and basic social facilities i.e. at least a school, shop and bus service;
- c) meet local needs as identified by the community in an appraisal or assessment set in the context of the local plan process; and
- d) be planned so that provision for all of the necessary supporting infrastructure and services are secured.

For settlements outside the hierarchy of settlements, growth levels should be determined by the community in an appraisal or assessment, set within the context of the local plan process.

**Policy H.2 Affordable Housing**

Local Plans will provide for affordable housing development to meet local needs however these have arisen. The provision should be based on the District Council's assessment of the needs for affordable housing and should not be released for general market housing purposes unless justified by a change in that assessment based on up-to-date surveys and other information. In carrying out the assessment of affordable housing need, district councils should take into account the indicative figures set out below:

District Area	Indicative Figure (1996-2011) <i>Dwellings</i>
North Warwickshire	1,300
Nuneaton & Bedworth	2,500
Rugby	2,700
Stratford-on-Avon	3,700

Warwick	3,600		
Total County Area	13,800		
<b>Quality of Life in Warwickshire, November 2005</b>			
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>		<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<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 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>		Useful to include relevant indicators in the SA framework where the situation is either deteriorating or compares poorly to wider scale averages (eg. County, regional or national averages), where district level data is available on an annual or 2-yearly basis.	The SPD should aim to contribute towards reducing the impact of 'significant effect indicators' identified at county as well as district level.

#### d) Local

<b>Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011</b>			
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>		<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>The Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011 (Revised Deposit version, post Inquiry) establishes the following aims and objectives:</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><u>Aim 3: Prudent use of natural resources</u>  3A: To reduce the need to travel;</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>Policies SC9 and RAP5 are the 'parent policies' of the SPD.</p> <p>The SPD should contribute to the wider aims and objectives of the plan.</p> <p>The SPD will not need to repeat Local Plan policies since these will automatically be applied to all developments in each case.</p>

<p>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;  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 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 the amenity of the local community;  4E: To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities.</p> <p>A number of policies set out how these aims are to be achieved. The policies with most relevance to affordable housing provision include: DP1 (Layout and Design), DP2 (Amenity), DP3(Natural and Historic Environment and Landscape), DP4 (Archaeology), DP5 (Density), DP6 (Access), DP7 (Traffic Generation), DP8 (Parking), DP9 (Pollution Control), DP10 (Flooding), DP11 (Drainage), DP12 (Energy Efficiency), DP12a (Renewable Energy Developments), DP13 (Crime Prevention), DP14 (Accessibility and Inclusion), SC1 (Securing a Greater Choice of Housing), SC2 (Protecting Employment Land and Buildings), SC8a (Managing Housing Supply), SC9 (Affordable Housing),SC11 (Open Space and Recreation Improvements), SC12 (Community Facilities), UAP1 and RAP2 (Directing New Housing), RAP5 (Providing Rural Affordable Housing), TCP7 (Opportunity Sites in Old Town),TCP10 (Protecting the Residential Role of Town Centres), TCP11(Protecting Residential uses on Upper Floors), TCP12 (Upper Floors within Town Centres) and DAP1 (Green Belt)</p>		
<p><b>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</b></p>		
<p><b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for SA</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for SPD</b></p>
<p>In the AMR the Council uses a combination of core indicators, set by Government (LDF Core Output Indicators, Update 1/2005, ODPM), 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>Two of the AMR Indicators are directly relevant to the SPD and its parent policies SC9 and RAP5. These are:  16) The number of affordable housing completions, and  17) Progress on the Housing Needs Study</p> <p>In addition, the AMR monitors progress related to the Community Plan Key Action to identify public land for affordable housing provision; the number of households accepted as homeless in the year; and the number of households on the Housing Waiting List.</p>	<p>Many of the AMR Indicators are suggested for inclusion in the SA Framework.</p>	<p>The AMR will assist in monitoring the success of the SPD in terms of delivering affordable housing.</p>
<p>Warwick District Residential Design Guide (Draft) 2006</p>		

Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The aims of this Guide are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• help provide effective solutions to Local Policies and government guidance in respect of acceptable housing provision in the area</li> <li>• set out an analytical approach to the design of properties and house extensions</li> <li>• maintain local distinctiveness and encourage sympathetic but innovative new designs</li> <li>• provide clear guidance and the way forward with residential planning applications and improve understanding between the public, the Council and developers</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should include objectives related to the quality of environments and the protection of Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings.</p>	<p>Cross reference should be made to the Design Guide.</p> <p>The SPD may need to consider ways in which local distinctiveness and quality of design in affordable housing can be maintained e.g by integrating affordable homes into the whole development.</p>
<b>The Warwick District Community Plan, 'Warwick 2020'</b>		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>This was produced by the Warwick Partnership in 2005. Its six strategic objectives relate to a community that is safe, prosperous, healthy, cohesive, fair and sustainable. Key targets of the objective for a "fair community" include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the implementation of the Black and Minority Ethnic Groups Housing Needs Study, and</li> <li>• the implementation of a joint mapping exercise to establish a database of land available for affordable housing</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives and priorities of the Community Plan (CP) should inform the development of SA objectives.</p> <p>The amount of affordable housing developed will be a key indicator..</p>	<p>The SPD should consider the housing needs of black and ethnic minority groups.</p> <p>The SPD should consider ways in which developments of 100% affordable housing (on publicly owned land) can be delivered in a sustainable manner.</p>
<b>A Strategy to Reduce Crime, Disorder and Drugs Misuse in South Warwickshire 2005-2008</b>		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The priorities of this strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• anti-social behaviour</li> <li>• alcohol- related violence in town centres at night</li> <li>• crime against businesses</li> <li>• the disproportionate fear of becoming a victim of crime compared with the actual risk of being a victim</li> </ul> <p>The targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase the number of residents who do not think that anti-social behaviour is a problem in their area by 6%</li> <li>• reduce violent crime by 6%</li> <li>• reduce business crime by 6%</li> <li>• increase residents' feelings of safety so that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the % of people who are worried about having their home broken into is reduced by 1% by 2008;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The reduction of crime and fear of crime should be reflected in the SA objectives</p>	<p>The SPD should consider the issue of creating safer living environments or environments in which people feel safer.</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- the % of people worried about being physically attacked by strangers is reduced by 3% by 2008; and</li><li>- the % of people worried about having their car stolen is reduced by 6% by 2008</li></ul>		

Warwick District Council Corporate Strategy 2003-2007		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The Corporate Strategy comprises seven objectives beneath each of which lie three priorities for action and associated targets for improvement. The relevant objective is "To meet the housing need" and under this heading are two priority actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase the number of affordable homes within the District, and</li> <li>• To improve the quality of housing.</li> </ul>	<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 (e.g. 60% of new homes to be built on brownfield sites by 2007) should be given in the SA framework.</p>	<p>The SPD should help contribute to these objectives and priorities where possible.</p>
Warwick District Housing Strategy 2003		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The Housing Strategy takes forward the objectives from the Community Plan and the Corporate Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase the number of affordable homes within the District, and</li> <li>• To improve the quality of housinh</li> </ul>	<p>As Community Plan and Corporate Strategy above</p>	<p>As Community Plan and Corporate Strategy above</p>
Warwick District Homelessness Strategy 2005		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The Homelessness Strategy is principally a working document which implements some of the objectives of the Corporate Strategy as reflected in the Housing Strategy.</p> <p>The principle aim of the Homelessness Strategy is: "To help people to find the right accommodation for their needs at the right time of their lives"</p>	<p>The SA monitors homelessness as an indicator of the extent to which the Council is meeting housing needs.</p>	<p>The SPD will not deal with homelessness directly but should contribute towards the principle aim of the Homelessness Strategy</p>

## **Sustainability Issues and Problems (Affordable Housing SPD)**

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The Affordable Housing SPD aims to expand upon policies in the Warwick District Local Plan, in particular Policy SC9 (Affordable Housing) and Policy RAP5 (Providing Rural Affordable Housing). The Revised Deposit Version of the Local Plan was agreed by the Council in May 2005 and the Local Plan Inquiry took place between April and September 2006. The Inspector's Report is expected by May 2007.
- 1.2 Both Policy SC9 and RAP5 were subject to objections which are under consideration by the Inspector. Since the Revised Deposit Version was published, the Council has put forward minor changes to the policies to address changing Government policy or issues raised in objections.
- 1.3 Policy SC9 sets out the way in which the Council will seek to ensure that an element of affordable housing is delivered as part of private housing developments. It sets out minimum site size thresholds in the urban and rural areas, the proportion of affordable housing which will be sought on these sites and the requirements in relation to dwelling types, delivery on site, affordability, availability in perpetuity and timescale for delivery.
- 1.4 Policy RAP5 sets out the Council's policy for the development of affordable housing in the rural area, to meet an identified local need, in circumstances where permission would not normally be granted for housing. The policy outlines the location criteria for such developments; the requirement for evidence of local need; affordability and availability in perpetuity.
- 1.5 Both policies have been subject to sustainability appraisal as part of the local plan process. The sustainability appraisal of this SPD, therefore, will concentrate on more detailed issues of the delivery of affordable housing rather than those issues already outlined in the local plan policies such as site size thresholds.

### **2.0 Identification of Issues**

- 2.1 The relevant plans, policies and programmes highlight the following main issues which need to be addressed by the SPD. At the forefront of aims and priorities at international, national, regional and local levels is the need for sustainable communities. These are defined as:
  - places where people want to live and work now and in the future
  - places that meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents
  - places that are sensitive to the environment and contribute towards a high quality of life
  - places that are safe and inclusive, well built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all

- 2.2 This definition of sustainable communities includes 6 main issues in so far as the provision of affordable housing is concerned. These are discussed below.

### **Homes in the Right Places**

- 2.3 It is essential that homes are built in places where there is a need and where people want to live. The spatial policies in the Local Plan will largely determine this but the SPD should ensure that where opportunities arise for affordable houses to be built, the right types of homes are provided in terms of size, type and affordability. Homes should be provided close to services, public transport and also close to jobs in order to support economic growth.
- 2.4 The SPD should set out ways in which the housing needs of the rural areas can be met in line with national, regional and local plan policy.

### **Homes to Meet Current and Future Needs**

- 2.5 The Housing Assessment 2006 identifies a need for affordable housing which is well in excess of even the total housing requirement. The Council's aim is more realistic - to provide 100 affordable homes a year. The SPD should aim to maximise the number of new affordable homes in order to meet as much of this predicted need as possible.
- 2.6 The SPD should ensure the provision of a range of accommodation of different types taking into account the needs identified in the Housing Needs Assessment and the report into the Housing Needs of Black and Minority Ethnic Groups. Likely future needs should also be considered and communities should be consulted on all developments. This will help meet the aims of mixed and balanced communities and reduce social exclusion.
- 2.7 There will be a need to ensure that the affordable homes provided are of sufficient size to support young couples/ families as their requirements for living space increases, so maintaining stable communities. The provision of homes to lifetime standards will also enable people to stay in their homes longer.
- 2.8 The need to ensure affordable homes are available in perpetuity will be an important issue for the SPD.

### **Homes of High Quality Design in Attractive Environments**

- 2.9 The ways in which affordable homes are provided may affect the overall design. For example, it may be preferable for the homes to be provided by the developer using the same design and materials as the larger development. The SPD should consider the extent to which it is preferable to "pepper pot" the homes around the development, particularly in larger developments.
- 2.10 Open space provision, as well as layout and design, can contribute towards attractive environments.

### **Homes Built to a High EcoHomes and Space Standards**

- 2.11 Homes which are sensitive to the environment in a wide variety of ways are an essential component of a sustainable community. The BREEAM EcoHomes ratings assess aspects such as management, energy use, health and well-being, pollution, transport, land use, ecology, materials and water use. A rating of “Very Good” in respect of these standards is a requirement of the Housing Corporation (HC) for developments which obtain HC funding. Other schemes normally require a rating of “Pass” in respect of rented accommodation only.
- 2.12 The Housing Corporation’s space standards for affordable homes (SDS) are a normal requirement for affordable housing developments which attract grant funding. However, as with EcoHomes standards, there are cost implications.

### **Safe and Inclusive Living Environments**

- 2.13 Homes which receive Housing Corporation Grant need conform to “Secure by Design” standards. In other schemes, only rented accommodation will be required to meet the standards. Whilst it is recommended that all homes meet “Lifetime Homes” standards, this is not a requirement of all schemes.

### **Well Planned, Delivered and Managed Affordable Homes**

- 2.14 The effective planning, delivery and management of homes is essential to the creation of sustainable communities.

## **3.0 Identification of Problems/ Conflicts**

### **Homes in the Right Places**

- 3.1 Affordable housing provided through the planning system is largely provided within private housing developments. It is not always possible, therefore, to provide affordable housing in the places where it is most needed. This applies particularly in the rural areas where the availability of sites for rural exception housing is extremely limited.
- 3.2 Fortunately, most locations in the District are “sustainable” in terms of proximity to services, transport and jobs so that the suitability of sites in terms of proximity to services will not be an issue.

### **Homes to Meet Current and Future Needs**

- 3.3 The South Warwickshire Housing Assessment (Warwick Report) 2006 sets out the current need for affordable housing and analyses projections of future household sizes. Need is generally widespread across the District and is proportionate to population. The number of affordable homes which can be provided under local plan policies will, however, largely be determined by the number and sizes of private development sites which come forward.
- 3.4 The Housing Assessment provides details of the types and tenure of homes which are required but in practice the nature of the site will determine the types of homes which are provided. Since rented homes require more

subsidy, cost will play a large part in determining the types of homes which are provided.

- 3.5 In the rural area, the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs will largely depend upon the will of the community to support an affordable housing development and the availability of a suitable site. Outside of the Limited Growth Villages, exception site schemes will need to be backed up by evidence of need and this will require the co-operation of the community in carrying out a Housing Needs Survey.

### **Homes of High Quality Design in Attractive Environments**

- 3.5 The provision of high quality design in attractive environments will be achieved through the implementation of other local plan policies. Further, the Council works closely with partner Registered Social Landlords who share the aim of providing good quality developments.
- 3.6 There may be conflict between the aim of meeting needs in terms of numbers of affordable homes and the need for public open space within the developments to be provided through Section 106 Agreements.

### **Homes Built to High EcoHomes and Space Standards**

- 3.7 The Government's aim to improve minimum energy standards for all new homes, in order to reduce carbon emissions, may conflict with the aim of maximising the number of affordable homes. Higher standards inevitably lead to higher unit costs. The ability of the SPD to set minimum standards for design and energy efficiency is also questionable.

### **Safe and Inclusive Living Environments**

- 3.8 Safe and inclusive environments will be obtained through the implementation of other policies in the local plan. A requirement for schemes to meet "Secure by Design" and "Lifetime Home" standards may be inappropriate in an SPD and may conflict with the need to keep unit costs at a level at which a reasonable number of homes can be provided.

### **Well Planned, Delivered and Managed Developments**

- 3.9 The Council's Joint Commissioning Partnership will help ensure that many of the above aims are delivered in affordable housing developments. The Partnership ensures that best use is made of the available resources and that homes are well managed in the future. Local communities are consulted on proposals for affordable homes to ensure that they meet their needs. The SPD should aim to ensure that current working arrangements continue to deliver sustainable communities. The Council is committed to reviewing the "Developers' Guidance" to ensure that developers are aware of the Council's requirements in respect of affordable housing.

## 6. Open Space SPD

- 6.1 As stated in section 4 above, although this Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report has identified a common Sustainability Appraisal Framework and set of baseline information for all three Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), it is important that for each SPD this is underpinned by two elements that are unique to that SPD. These elements are:-
- A Review of the relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes relevant to each SPD (see **task A1** in the table 1 on page 5).
  - An identification of sustainability issues and problems relevant to each SPD (see **task A3** in the table 1 on page 5).
- 6.2 This section considers both of these matters as they relate to the affordable housing SPD. Similar sections for the parking SPD can be found in section 4 and for open space in section 6.

### Review of relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

- 6.3 Paragraphs 4.3 to 4.6 give background information on the process of identifying other relevant plans, policies and programmes and sustainability objectives.
- 6.4 The review of relevant plans, policies and programmes for the Open Space SPD is contained in **table 6**.

### Sustainability Issues and Problems

- 6.5 Task A3 in the preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal is to identify sustainability issues and problems.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 The identification of sustainability issues and problems for the Open Space SPD is contained on pages 101 to 104 which follows table 6.





**Table 6: Open Space SPD: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPPs)**

**a) European and Global**

EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (6EAP)		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The 6EAP sets objectives and priorities for environmental policy over the next five to ten years and underpins the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. It identifies four priority areas for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• climate change;</li> <li>• nature and biodiversity;</li> <li>• environment and health; and</li> <li>• sustainable use of natural resources and management of waste.</li> </ul>	<p>This sets the context for the EU Sustainable Development Strategy which in turn 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>
European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS), May 2001		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The ESDS focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy;</li> <li>• Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety);</li> <li>• Combat poverty and social exclusion;</li> <li>• Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society;</li> <li>• Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation); and</li> <li>• Improve the transport system and land use management.</li> </ul> <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)		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit the emissions of six greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride);</li> <li>• The UK has a Kyoto target to reduce emissions by 12.5% below base year levels (1990 for the 3 major gases: CO<sub>2</sub>, methane and nitrous oxide) by 2008-12.</li> </ul>	<p>Indicators and proxy measures to monitor progress towards these goals have been established under the UK Government Sustainable Development Framework and</p>	<p>The SPD should aim to reduce the contribution to climate change from the transport sector by promoting more sustainable development. Of particular</p>

	Regional Sustainable Development Framework and will be adapted for application at the local level.	relevance to this SPD will be the ability for it to provide for good local levels of local opportunities to enjoy open space, sport and recreation
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## b) National

UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future – Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (UK SDS), March 2005		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The UK SDS aims for measures to embed sustainable development at all levels of decision-making and across all policy sectors. There are five shared priorities agreed across the UK (i.e. including the Devolved Administrations). These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>• Promoting good governance; and</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul> <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. These include emissions of a basket of greenhouse gases (p26), CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from private cars, (p 32), number of trips per person by mode (p88) and accessibility to key services, with and without a car (p 91).</p>	<p>The shared priorities (especially 2,&amp; 3) should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p> <p>The SA should draw upon those UK indicators where there is data available at the local level.</p>	<p>The priorities for sustainable communities should be reflected in the SPD.</p> <p>The SPD should seek to ensure good accessibility for communities to opportunities for them to enjoy open space,sport and recreation.</p> <p>The SPD should ensure the protection of existing facilities and ensure that ( where appropriate )new development should provide necessary contributions.</p>
UK Climate Change Programme, 2006		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<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: CO<sub>2</sub>, methane and nitrous oxide) by 2008-12 and move towards the national 2010 goal of a 20% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions below 1990 levels by 2010. (The Government also committed to the long-term goal of a 60% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050 with real progress by 2020).</p> <p>Measures to reduce emissions include transport policies which embrace a reduction in the fossil carbon element of transport fuels, improved fuel efficiency and a move towards more sustainable forms of travel.</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 the transport sector by reducing the need to travel (by ensuring good levels of access to local opportunities to enjoy open space, sport and recreation).</p>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for open Space, Sport and Recreation		

Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The objectives of PPG17 are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Support an Urban Renaissance by</u> : enabling the provision of local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. Green spaces in urban areas perform vital functions as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity and by acting as 'green lungs' can assist in meeting objectives to improve air quality.</li> <li>• <u>Support a rural renewal by</u> : ensuring the countryside can provide opportunities for recreation and visitors can play an important part in the regeneration of the economies of rural areas. Open spaces within rural settlements and accessibility to local sports and recreational facilities contribute to the quality of life and well being of people who live in rural areas.</li> <li>• <u>Promote social inclusion and community cohesion by</u> : providing for well planned and maintained open spaces and good quality sports and recreational facilities as these can play a major part in improving people's sense of well being in the place they live. Adds a focal point for community activities, they can bring together members of deprived communities and provide opportunities for social interaction.</li> <li>• <u>Contribute to health and well being by</u> : promoting healthy living and preventing illness, and in the social development of children of all ages through play, sporting activities and interaction with others.</li> <li>• <u>Promote more sustainable development by</u> : ensuring that open space, sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling and that more heavily used or intensive sports and recreational facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport.</li> </ul> <p>To deliver these objectives local authorities should :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities</li> <li>• Resist development on existing open space, sports and recreational facilities unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown that such facilities are surplus to requirements.</li> <li>• Identify and set standards for the provision of new open space, sports and recreational facilities.</li> </ul> <p>In developing and implementing policies on open space, sports and recreational facilities, local authorities should:-</p>	<p>The objectives of PPG17 should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The SPD should be determined following a thorough assessment of existing provision for open space ,sports and recreational facilities .The SPD should develop and identify a set of local standards for the provision of open space, in order to meet the objectives of the guidance.</p> <p>The Annex to PPS17 sets out the broad range of of open spaces that may be considered to be of public value.</p> <p>Sport and recreation is not formally defined for the purposes of this PPG. With the exception of limited cases where policies are specific to sporting activities (eg those for location of stadia), policies are generic and should be applied to all forms of sport and recreational activities.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure effective planning for open space, sport and recreation</li> <li>• Undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities.</li> <li>• Produce audits that should consider both the quantitative and qualitative elements of provision for open space sports and recreational facilities.</li> <li>• Set Local Standards for new provision that cater for local circumstances, such as differing demographic profiles and the extent of existing built development in an area.</li> <li>• In directing new facilities preference should be given to the most sustainable locations.</li> </ul> <p>Under 'planning obligations' contributions will be sought from developers where appropriate for the provision of new open space, sports and recreational; facilities.</p>		
<b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>PPG3 requires local authorities to promote good design in new housing developments in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments in which people will choose to live.</p> <p>The Government attaches particular importance to the 'greening' of residential environments to enhance quality, assist the permeability of land for storm drainage and contribute to biodiversity. In considering development for new housing Local planning authorities should :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have clear policies for the protection and creation of open space and playing fields</li> <li>• New housing developments should incorporate sufficient provision where such spaces are not already adequately provided within easy access of the new housing ( Para 53).</li> <li>• Developing more housing within urban areas should not mean building on urban green spaces.</li> </ul>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The principles behind PPG3 should be reflected in the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p>
<b>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>This sets out the Government's objectives for the planning system which are underpinned by the core principle of sustainable development as defined in the UK strategy.</p> <p>It establishes key principles to be applied to ensure that development plans and planning decisions contribute to sustainable development. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting environmental, economic and social objectives in an integrated manner;</li> <li>• Addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change;</li> <li>• Taking a spatial planning approach;</li> <li>• Promoting high quality design that will improve the character and quality of an area;</li> </ul>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives but no specific indicators or targets given.</p>	<p>The core sustainable development principles should be reflected in the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development plans to contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies that consider people's diverse needs; and</li> <li>• Effective community involvement.</li> </ul>		
<b>Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>PPS6 lays emphasis on the continued development of existing town centres where jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and a wide range of services can take full advantage of accessibility by public transport. It is intended therefore to focus development in these centres to deliver sustainable patterns of development in a good environment accessible to all.</p> <p>In meeting this objective it is anticipated that policies will contribute to the following wider policy objectives:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote social inclusion</li> <li>• To encourage investment to regenerate deprived areas</li> <li>• To promote economic growth of regional, sub regional and local economies</li> <li>• To deliver more sustainable patterns of development</li> </ul> <p>PPS6 directs uses to the most sustainable locations for development through the use of a 'sequential approach' ensuring that all town centre options are thoroughly assessed before less central sites are considered.</p>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The principles behind PPS6 should be reflected in the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p>
<b>Draft Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>Draft PPS3 requires local authorities to promote good design in new housing developments in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments in which people will choose to live.</p> <p>Para 20 states that: 'The residents of new dwellings should have easy access to sufficient open space (including play space) of good quality, either through additions to or improvements of the local open space network.</p> <p>Under 'Greening the Residential Environment' (para 38) there is an emphasis on greening the residential environment and ensuring that good design will create places where people will want to live.</p>	<p>Emerging policy document which should be considered in developing the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The principles behind PPS3 should be considered in establishing the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p>

Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>This guidance sets out the Government's objectives for rural areas. In terms of community facilities planning authorities should support the retention of local facilities and adopt a positive approach towards proposals to improve existing facilities in rural locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies should be supportive towards leisure/ recreation developments that benefit rural businesses and communities but do not harm the character of the countryside / natural resources.</li> <li>• Where large scale leisure / recreation developments are proposed they should be carefully assessed to weigh up the advantages and disadvantages in terms of the objectives for sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The principles behind PPS7 should be reflected in the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p> <p>The SPD should understand the need for open space in rural areas.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>This Guidance requires local authorities to adhere to the key uses of land that are deemed to be appropriate within Green Belt locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the key uses of land within green belt is 'to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas' ( para 1.6).</li> <li>• Accordingly the provision of 'essential facilities for outdoor sport and recreation' is one of a limited number of uses where the construction of new buildings may be appropriate development in the green belt.</li> <li>• In assessing such proposals it is important to balance the need for essential facilities for sport and recreation against preserving the openness of the green belt.</li> </ul>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The principles behind PPG2 should be reflected in the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p> <p>The SPD should protect open space that is also Green Belt.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 : Transport		

Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The objectives of PPG13 are to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and freight</li> <li>• Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping , leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling; and</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel</li> </ul> <p>A key objective is to therefore to focus land uses which are major generators of travel demand in town and city centres to make the fullest use of public transport. In addition day to day facilities should be located near to those that they serve.</p> <p>Where developments are proposed which will not be well served by public transport, the local planning authority should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider the extent to which the proposal needs to be in the proposed location</li> <li>• Pay particular attention to the scale, layout, parking and access arrangements; and</li> <li>• Seek measures to increase access to the site by sustainable transport modes.</li> </ul>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The principles behind PPG13 should be reflected in the objectives /outcomes of the SPD.</p>

Planning Policy Statement 9 : Biodiversity and Geological Conservation.		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>PPS9 sets out the Government policy for the conservation of our natural heritage. The key objectives of PPS9 are to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development.</li> <li>• To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites: the natural and physical processes on which they depend: and the population of naturally occurring species which they support.</li> <li>• Contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments</li> <li>- ensuring that development takes account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The principles behind PPS9 should be reflected in the objectives /outcomes of the SPD.</p> <p>The SPD will provide opportunities to ensure that habitat and biodiversity considerations are catered for in the provision of open space requirements for the District.</p>

ODPM Circular 05/2005 Planning Obligations		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/ indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>Circular 05/2005 clarifies the basis on which planning obligations should be assessed for their acceptability in policy terms and gives further guidance on the process of securing obligations.</p> <p>The Circular comprises of :</p> <p>Annexe A that sets out the statutory framework for planning obligations, including the arrangements for the discharge or modification of planning obligations</p> <p>Annexe B that explains the policies of The Secretary of State and provides guidance on the use of planning obligations.</p>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The principles behind Circular 05/2005 will provide the legislative framework necessary to secure developer contributions with regard to open space provision.</p> <p>The SPD will have regard to the circular as the vehicle for securing developer contributions towards open space requirements within Warwick District.</p>

### c) Regional and Sub-Regional

A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands: Regional Sustainable Development Framework (Version 2), July 2006		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>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.</p> <p>The 33 objectives are grouped under four headings priority areas. Those most relevant to this SA and SPD are:</p> <p><b><u>Sustainable consumption and production</u></b></p> <p>1.7 Increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents...</p> <p>1.8 Ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, and makes use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car.</p> <p><b><u>Climate change and energy</u></b></p> <p>2.5 Minimise the Region's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.</p> <p><b><u>Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement</u></b></p>	<p>Use this document to help shape objectives and scope the sustainability issues.</p> <p>It is intended that a suite of regional sustainable development indicators will be developed to support the Framework but these are not currently available.</p>	<p>The sustainable development principles outlined in the regional framework should be reflected in the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p> <p>The SPD will have to ensure that good access is provided for communities to enjoy an appropriate range of opportunities to open space, leisure and recreation.</p>



<p>3.1 Value, protect, enhance and restore the Region's environmental assets, including the natural, built and historic environment and landscape.</p> <p>3.2 Value, maintain, restore and re-create regional biodiversity, where possible using approaches that improve the resilience of natural systems such as linking fragmented habitats.</p> <p>3.5 Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.</p> <p><b>Sustainable communities</b></p> <p>4.4 Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services.</p> <p>4.7 Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the West Midlands can offer locally and in the wider region.</p>		<p>The SPD will be contributing to the provision of sustainable communities in quality environments.</p>
<p><b>West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (Incorporating West Midlands Transport Strategy)</b></p>		
<p><b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for SA</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for SPD</b></p>
<p>The West Midlands RSS aims to guide development in the region to create balanced communities with appropriate levels of housing, jobs and services in a way that respects built, historic and natural environments and is supported by sustainable approaches to renewable energy, waste and transport. The Spatial Strategy also recognises that recreational resources are an important component in the overall quality of life of the Region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy QE4 (<i>Greenery, Urban Greenspaces and Public Spaces</i>) recognises that access to quality greenspace can contribute to the Region's urban renaissance, improving the quality of life in urban areas by providing opportunities for sport and recreation and supporting biodiversity.</li> <li>• Maintaining, enhancing and, where appropriate, increasing the amount of greenspace is, therefore, an important factor in considering the most efficient use of land.</li> </ul> <p>Local authorities are therefore expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake assessments of local need and audits of provision, and develop appropriate strategies for greenspace to ensure there is adequate provision of accessible high quality urban greenspace.</li> <li>• Maintain and enhance sports, playing fields and recreation grounds.</li> </ul>	<p>Key policy document which should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>	<p>The principles behind the Spatial Strategy should be reflected in the policies and standards set out in the SPD.</p>
<p><b>Warwickshire Structure Plan, (1996-2011)</b></p>		
<p><b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for SA</b></p>	<p><b>Implications for SPD</b></p>
<p>One of the overriding purposes of the Structure Plan set out in policy GD.1 (<i>General Development Strategy</i>) is to provide patterns of development which will '<i>nurture Warwickshire's legacy of distinctive towns and villages, countryside, environmental wealth and heritage which continue to make it an attractive place in which to live, work and visit</i>'.</p>	<p>The relevant objectives of the Structure Plan should be assessed in the SA.</p>	<p>The SPD should reflect the approach to the provision of open space requirements set out in WASP.</p>

<p>The Structure Plan also requires development to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be provided in 'tandem with supporting integrated transport, education, leisure, sport and other necessary facilities'. ( Policy GD3 <i>Overall Development Strategy</i>)and;</li> <li>Local Plans should include policies to protect open space and informal recreational facilities - policies ER.6 (<i>Protection of Open Space</i>) and ER.7 (<i>Informal Recreational Facilities</i>).</li> <li>The Structure Plan also directs major leisure facilities to town centre locations in policies TC.1 (<i>Town Centre Uses</i>) and TC.2 (<i>Hierarchy of Town Centres</i>).</li> </ul>		
<b>Warwickshire Local Transport Plan (LTP), 2006</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<p>The LTP is the transport strategy for Warwickshire. It describes how an integrated transport system is to be delivered at the local level. It has has five objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve accessibility to the transport system in order to promote a fairer, more inclusive society.</li> <li>To seek a transport system which promotes full employment and a strong, sustainable, local and sub-regional economy.</li> <li>To reduce the impact of transport on the environment.</li> <li>To improve the environment and safety of people when they are using the transport system.</li> <li>To encourage the integration of transport, both in terms of planning policy and the physical interchange of modes.</li> </ol>	<p>The overall LTP objectives should be used to inform questions or sub-objectives in the SA Framework.</p>	<p>The SPD should reflect the five main objectives of the LTP and should contribute towards providing sustainable communities that support the aims and objectives of the LTP's overall transport strategy.</p>
<b>Quality of Life in Warwickshire, November 2005</b>		
<b>Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>	<b>Implications for SPD</b>
<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 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>Useful to include relevant indicators in the SA framework where the situation is either deteriorating or compares poorly to wider scale averages (eg. County, regional or national averages), where district level data is available on an annual or 2-yearly basis.</p>	<p>The SPD should aim to contribute towards reducing the impact of 'significant effect indicators' identified at county as well as district level.</p>

**d) Local**

Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011 (Revised Deposit version, post Inquiry) establishes the following aims and objectives:</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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;            3D: to reduce the generation and disposal of waste.</p> <p><u>Aim 4: Social Progress which recognises the needs of everyone</u>            4A: To make housing affordable 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 the amenity of the local community;            4E: To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities.</p> <p>The various policies of the plan set out how these aims are to be achieved, of particular relevance to the Open Space SPD will be policy SC5 9 Protecting Open Spaces SC6 Protecting Sport and Recreation Facilities, RAP13 Directing New Outdoor Sport and Recreation Development and RAP14 Golf Facilities.</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>Policy SC5 Protecting Open Space and SC6 Protecting Sport and Recreation Facilities are the 'parent policies' of the SPD, however policy UAP9 directing new leisure development will also be relevant in the urban areas, and policies RAP 13( Directing new outdoor sport and recreation) as well as RAP 14 (Golf facilities) will be relevant in rural areas.</p> <p>The SPD should contribute to the wider aims and objectives of the plan where possible.</p> <p>The SPD will not need to repeat Local Plan Policies since these will be applied to all developments in each case.</p>
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>In the AMR the Council uses a combination of core indicators, set by Government (LDF Core Output Indicators, Update 1/2005, ODPM), and local indicators.</p> <p>Many of the AMR indicators are also useful in Sustainability Appraisal monitoring, either because they monitor</p>	<p>Many of the AMR Indicators are suggested for inclusion in the SA Framework.</p>	<p>The introduction of local standards for the provision of open space in the SPD may improve the ability to</p>

<p>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>Five of the AMR Indicators are directly relevant to the SPD and its parent policy SC5, these are:  29) Percentage of eligible open space managed to green flag award standard.  30) Amount of open space lost.  31) Applications providing open space contributions  34) Amount of completed retail and leisure development  36) Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.</p>		<p>monitor this indicator in the future.</p>
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The Warwick District Community Plan, 'Warwick 2020'		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>This was produced by the Warwick Partnership in 2005. Its six strategic objectives relate to a community that is safe, prosperous, healthy, cohesive, fair and sustainable. Key priorities and actions to achieve these objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase walking opportunities across the district;</li> <li>• Improve the safety of parks and open spaces;</li> <li>• Protect and enhance the natural environment</li> <li>• Establish Park and Ride schemes for Warwick and Leamington by 2008.</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives and priorities of the Community Plan (CP) should inform the development of SA objectives.</p> <p>The CP also provides a useful point of reference in developing the SA indicators.</p>	<p>The SPD should help contribute to the CP objectives and priorities where possible.</p>

Warwick District Council Corporate Strategy 2003-2007		
Relevant aims, objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Implications for SPD
<p>The Corporate Strategy comprises seven objectives beneath each of which lie three priorities for action and associated targets for improvement. The objectives and associated priorities which have some relevance to this SPD and associated actions are:</p> <p><u>To improve our services to provide a cleaner and greener environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To regulate and influence land use to achieve sustainable development</li> </ul> <p><u>To promote and contribute to a safer and healthier community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create a safer environment;</li> <li>• To promote healthier lifestyles.</li> </ul> <p><u>To Support a prosperous mixed economy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote accessibility to and the vitality of the town centres</li> <li>• To Improve the quality and accessibility of open spaces.</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives and priorities of the Corporate Strategy should inform the development of SA objectives.</p>	<p>The SPD should help contribute to these objectives and priorities where possible.</p>

## **Sustainability Issues and Problems (Open Space SPD)**

### **1 Introduction**

1.1 The provision of opportunities for people to enjoy access to open space, leisure and recreation underpins people's quality of life, therefore the provision of these facilities is important in delivering wider government objectives by:

- Supporting an urban and rural renaissance
- Supporting urban renewal
- Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion
- Contributing to health and well being
- Promoting more sustainable development

1.2 The open space, leisure and recreation SPD aims to expand upon policies in the Warwick District Local Plan, in particular Policy SC5( Protecting Open Spaces) and Policy SC6 Protecting Sport and Recreation Facilities. The Revised Deposit Version of the Local Plan was agreed by the Council in May 2005 and the Local Plan Inquiry took place between April and September 2006. The Inspector's Report is expected by May 2007.

1.3 Policy SC5 sets out the way in which the Council intends to protect existing open spaces from development to non-sport and recreation uses. It also sets out the Council's commitment to undertake a full audit of all open spaces to inform future decisions relating to decisions that may effect the Council's ability to maintain an adequate supply of open space for the well being and quality of life of the local community.

1.4 Similarly, Policy SC6 sets out the way in which the Council intends to resist the loss of existing built sport and recreational facilities to ensure an appropriate supply of and access to such uses within the District.

1.5 Both policies have been subject to sustainability appraisals as part of the local plan process. The sustainability appraisal of the SPD will concentrate on more detailed issues relating to the delivery mechanisms (application of local standards / thresholds) that will be necessary to ensure that future provision is properly catered for within Warwick District in order to be in compliance with Government Guidance.

### **2 Identification of Issues / Problems**

2.1 The review of relevant plans, policies and programmes highlights the main issues which need to be addressed by the SPD. With relation to the provision of opportunities for the local community to enjoy open space, leisure and recreation the fundamental issue identified at the international, national, regional and local levels is the need for the planning system to assist in the production of sustainable communities. These are defined as:

- places where people want to live and work now and in the future
- places that meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents
- places that are sensitive to the environment and contribute towards a high quality of life

- places that are safe and inclusive, well built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all.
- 2.2 The definition of sustainable communities includes several key issues in so far as the provision of opportunities for open space, leisure and recreation are concerned. These are discussed below.

### **Protecting existing open spaces**

#### **Identifying the most important open spaces in Warwick District**

- 2.3 The production of the SPD will require putting mechanisms in place for the identification / categorisation of existing open space resources as well as providing a framework for the provision of developer contributions to support further open space and recreational facilities. Central to this will be a survey to identify the most important open spaces so as to ensure that they are afforded appropriate protection to secure their futures. Current planning policies SC5 and SC6 do much to protect existing open space, however the audit of open space that will underpin the production of the SPD will be of critical importance in assessing current stock and informing future choices as it will enable an accurate insight into both the quantity and quality of provision across the district.

#### **Maintaining and protecting these open spaces**

- 2.4 Maintaining and protecting the District's most valuable open spaces will be necessary to ensure that the public have the opportunity to enjoy a varied range of quality open spaces. This will enhance the quality of their lives by contributing towards the creation of high quality urban and rural environments in Warwick District. Maintaining existing open spaces will also be necessary to secure a range of habitat types and to enhance the diversity of biodiversity across the district. The provision of such 'green lungs' (particularly in the urban context) will also contribute to air quality considerations.

#### **Ensuring that there is good accessibility to open spaces.**

- 2.5 In contributing to the overall goal of providing sustainable development the SPD will have to assist the ability of the Council to provide an appropriately located network of easily accessible, high quality and well managed open spaces and sports and recreational facilities. In order to facilitate successful negotiations with developers regarding the type and location of future provision or other contributions that are mutually acceptable, the outputs of the baseline information contained within the required open space survey/audit will be vitally important. It will be essential that this base audit / information is continuously updated so as to ensure its validity over time.

#### **Improving the safety of the design and layout of open spaces, as well as the access to them**

- 2.6 In order to provide high quality environments including the provision of open space that is well used by both the local population and visitors to the district, it is essential to ensure that the layout and design of such facilities meets Government health and safety standards. Of particular importance will be the ability to provide open space that considers security and personal safety, especially for children. The SPD will have to address such issues and future developer contributions may be required to be in the form of finance to enable qualitative improvements to the design and safety of existing facilities.

**Ensuring there is adequate open space in Warwick District to meet the needs of those living and working there.**

Carrying out a proper audit of provision and assessment of need

- 2.7 The provision of advances to the supply of open space in Warwick District will hinge on the production of a thorough assessment of needs and opportunities. To deliver effective planning for open space, leisure and recreation it is essential that the needs of local communities are known. Local authorities are obliged to undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities, covering the differing and distinctive needs of the population for open space and built sports and recreational facilities. The needs of those working in and visiting areas, as well as residents should also be included. The extent of use made of existing facilities, as well as quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of provision will all form a starting point for establishing an effective strategy for open space (tied into the Community Strategy), and for the effective planning through the development of appropriate policies in the SPD.

Ensuring that people have access to open spaces close to where they live

- 2.8 A particular challenge for the SPD will be to ensure that opportunities for open space are provided at locations that are close to where people live. In doing so environmental benefits will be secured from reducing car journeys as well as the health benefits to the community that will accrue as a result of encouraging more active lifestyles. To achieve good levels of access, future choices for open space provision will require the application of locally derived standards that will include the consideration of distance thresholds in relation to ensuring access to particular facilities.

Identifying poor quality open spaces that should be improved

- 2.9 In securing qualitative improvements to the District's open space provision it is very important for the audit/ survey of existing provision to take stock of the range and quality of existing open spaces. Where deficiencies in certain types of provision are identified, or open spaces/facilities are deemed to be below acceptable standards of quality (by either design or safety) the SPD should enable such matters to be addressed. This may require a flexible approach to the use of developer contributions utilising planning obligations to secure necessary improvements.

Setting appropriate standards ( including new thresholds ) for new open space contributions in association with new developments.

- 2.10 Government Guidance has moved away from the approach taken in the previous version of PPG17 which set a broad standard (the six acre standard) for the provision of open space. Amended PPG17 requires that open space standards are set according to local needs. To inform these standards ' local authorities should carry out robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sports and recreational facilities ( PPG17 paragraph1). The audit should identify the specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits of open space, sports and recreational facilities in their areas. Standards should be applied and used to determine the level of provision which will be required from development proposals as well as to inform the development of proposals to protect existing facilities.

- 2.11 A most critical factor will be how the SPD sets the local threshold (ie) the point at which developers are obliged to make a contribution to local open space requirements. This will involve the consideration of a formula relating to either the number of dwellings a development is going to realise or the overall area of a development (or both). It may well be that a different set of standards is considered for development within and outside of the urban context. The Council will have to give this matter further thought and consult widely to establish a consensus of opinion in the setting of such development thresholds.
- 2.12 Ultimately it will be the intention of the SPD to give developers appropriate guidance as to what level of development will trigger their requirement to contribute to the provision of open space, leisure and recreation within the District. The assessment of existing and future need will consider the differing and distinctive needs of the population, however the SPD will also have to have sufficient flexibility so as to be able to react to local circumstances/priorities. This may involve the acceptance of a 'fluid' approach to the determination of local priorities in order that cash contributions (in lieu of physical additions to amounts of open space) can be utilised where deemed more relevant.

### **Making best use of land and buildings**

#### **Considering whether some poor quality open spaces, land or buildings could be released for other uses**

- 2.13 The survey that will underpin the identification of priorities and the policy approach to be set out in the SPD in relation to open space and recreational facilities may also identify instances where consideration could be given to allowing poor quality open space or recreational facilities to be used for other uses. Such instances may be beneficial to meet other identified local needs and could be procure developer contributions to upgrade alternative open space or recreational assets.

## **3 Conclusion**

- 3.1 To summarise, the delivery of improvements to open space and recreational facilities within the district is an important element in the ability to meet the key objective of providing sustainable development. The SPD will have to be well informed by an appraisal of current and future needs. The final format of the SPD should be carefully assessed in order to ensure that it satisfies the sustainability issues identified in the Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes and the Issues and Problems summary above.