

Appendix I: Statement on Compliance with SEA Directive & Regulations

The EU SEA Directive¹ (Annex 1) requires certain information to be provided in the Environmental Report. This requirement is implemented into UK legislation through the SEA Regulations (2004)². This is Appendix I of the Sustainability Appraisal Report that constitutes the Environmental Report as required by the SEA Directive and the UK SEA Regulations.

This Appendix I sets out how the requirements for SEA have been met and signposts where this information is found in the Sustainability Appraisal Report (April 2014) and in accordance with paragraph 165 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012)³.

The Sustainability Appraisal Report comprises a Scoping Report (2011), an Initial SA Report (2012), an Interim SA Report (2013); this constitutes the Environmental Report for the purposes of the SEA Directive.

SEA Directive & Regulation Requirements	SA Report Section	Summary of Contents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans 	Section 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the vision and main objectives of the Local Plan
	Section 3 & Appendix II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarises the relationship with other plans and references the detailed review provided in Appendix III.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan 	Section 3 & Appendix II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarises the relevant baseline conditions for sustainability (including the state of relevant environmental aspects) in the Local Plan area and the likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan. Detailed baseline information provided in Appendix II.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental characteristics of the area likely to be affected 	Section 3 & Appendix II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarised in Section 3 of Main SA Report; where relevant and available this information is detailed in the SA Scoping Report and Appendix II.

¹ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm>

² <http://www.parliament.uk/documents/post/postpn223.pdf>

³ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

SEA Directive & Regulation Requirements	SA Report Section	Summary of Contents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relation to any areas of a particular environmental importance 	Section 3 & Appendices II & III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key sustainability issues provided (including environmental problems) for the Local Plan area.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation 	Section 2 Section 3 & Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Objectives provided and linked to SEA Directive topics and the NPPF. Refers to the SA Scoping Report (2011) which provides the summary of objectives for sustainability in the Local Plan area (including environmental objectives) and the implications of these objectives for the Local Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The likely significant effects on the environment including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects 	Section 2 SA Methods Table 2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presents the SA Framework of objectives that shows which of the issues listed by the SEA Directive are progressed by which SA objectives. This ensures that all of the issues are considered during the assessment of each element of the Local Plan is assessed against all the SA objectives.
	Sections 4 & 5 Appendices IV, V, VI & VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarises the likely significant effects of implementing the Local Plan (including environmental effects) with details for strategic options and site allocations provided in the appendices. Where possible, an indication is given of whether the effect is likely to be cumulative, short, medium and long term.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan 	Sections 4 & 5 Appendices IV, V, VI & VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where potential significant negative effects are predicted the SA has sought to provide suggestions for mitigation possibilities.

SEA Directive & Regulation Requirements	SA Report Section	Summary of Contents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information 	Section 4 Appendices IV, V & VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternatives have been considered and appraised at various stages through the development of the Local Plan. The findings of the SA and the reasons for selection of alternatives are provided in Section 4.
	Sections 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines how the assessment was undertaken – the appraisal methodology and difficulties encountered in compiling information are noted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring 	Section 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides measures proposed for monitoring the sustainability (and environmental) effects of the implementation of the Local Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings 	Report preface (available separately)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a non-technical summary.

Appendix II: Baseline Information and Indicators

1. Amount of employment land available by type (B1, B2, B8) <i>Sustainability Objective: 1. To have a strong and stable economy</i>										
<i>Figures displayed in hectares</i>	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Available with planning permission:	69.28	60.61	61.63	58.58	59.41	58.93	50.69	53.17	62.9	71.9
B1, B2 and B8	41.74	73.35	78.91	78.91	92.39	42.77	43.1	45.1	58.68	-
B1	32.65	46.66	46.91	44.34	30.61	12.32	2.32	2.5	1.92	-
B2	-	8.85	9.65	9.65	9.91	2.19	3.125	3.43	1.7	-
B8	-	11.175	13	12.64	12.51	1.65	2.145	2.15	0.6	
Under construction:	0	0.47	1	1	1.00	2.32	4.78	3.7	3.7	1.6
Cumulative completions:	0.47	73.05	75.25	75.25	74.42	73.07	69.28	55	55	51.2
Total	74.35	140.03	148.48	145.43	145.43	134.32	124.75	124.35	121.6	124.7
Source	Annual Monitoring Reports									

2. Percentage of enterprises in knowledge intensive services (i.e. creative and digital industries, high value manufacturing, ICT, financial, professional and public services) <i>Sustainability Objective: 1. To have a strong and stable economy</i>				
Percentage	2012	2011	2010	2009
Energy and Water	1.3	1.8	3.0	2.5
Manufacturing	6.6	7.6	7.1	6.9
Construction	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.1
Services	89.6	88.1	87.3	87.4
Comment	The 2012 figures indicate that the District is slightly above national average in terms of percentage share of Energy and Water and Services but below the national and regional percentages of Manufacturing and Construction.			
Source	NOMIS			

3. Amount of floor space developed for employment by type (B1, B2, B8) <i>Sustainability Objective: 1. To have a strong and stable economy</i>										
Sqm (ha)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
B1	-	700	2,391	2,315	1,349	6,898	9,671	14,339	19,370	0.2
B2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140	1,500	
B8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,415	1,260	3.29
B1, B2, B8	-	-	-	-	3,145	985	4,103	-	-	

Completed	(0.47)	700 (0.2)	2,391(0.4)	2,315 (0.3)	4,494 (1.35)	7,883 (1.6)	13,774 (3.31)	49,894 (11.51)	22,130 (3.45)	3.87 (3.49)
Source	Annual Monitoring Reports, Warwick District Council									

4. Level of unemployment in Warwick District (those receiving job seekers allowance) <i>Sustainability Objective: 1. To have a strong and stable economy</i>							
Month/Year	Jan 2014	Jan 2013	Jan 2012	Jan 2011	Jan 2010	Jan 2009	Jan 2008
Actual (% of population)	1225 (1.4%)	1,725 (1.9%)	2,065 (2.2%)	2,116 (2.3%)	2,612 (2.8%)	2,130 (2.5%)	1,286 (1.4%)
Month/Year	Jan 2007	Jan 2006	Jan 2005	Jan 2004	Jan 2003	Jan 2002	Jan 2001
Actual (% of population)	1,540 (1.8%)	1,279 (1.4%)	1,066 (1.2%)	1,257 (1.4%)	1,332 (1.6%)	1,272 (1.5%)	1,386 (1.7%)
Comment	The number of people receiving job seekers allowance has decreased between 2006 and 2014 with the highest number of claimants in 2010.						
Source	Office for National Statistics/NOMIS						

5. POTENTIAL INDICATOR - Working age population in employment - NEW <i>Sustainability Objective: 1. To have a strong and stable economy</i>					
Year	2012	2011	2010	2009	2001
Number	77,900	80,700	81,000	81,100	65236
Percentage	-	-	-	-	70

Comments	Data based on the economically active population only. The number of economically active has increased by approximately 12,000.
Source	Office for National Statistics/NOMIS

6. Number of working age population claiming workless benefits by type <i>Sustainability Objective: 1. To have a strong and stable economy</i>		
Date	Nov 2011	Nov 2010
Jobseekers (claiming on Jobseekers' allowance):	8120 (28%)	8410
ESA and incapacity Benefit	16310 (56%)	16130
Lone Parents (claimants on Income Support with a child under 16 and no partner)	3620 (12%)	3940
Others claiming income- related benefit (income Support claimants not included in one of the 3 groups above)	1320 (4%)	1390
Comments	Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. Receipt of at least one workless benefit in Warwickshire, 500 less than for the same period in 2010 and 3,280 less than 2009. The decrease is predominantly due to a reduction in claims for Jobseekers' Allowance (JSA), where numbers have dropped by 290 over a one year period. Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit claimants form the largest proportion of claimants on out of work benefits and the numbers claiming this benefit have increased since 2010.	
Source	Quality of Life Reports, Warwickshire County Council	

7. New business registrants per annum (Dec to Dec) <i>Sustainability Objective: 1. To have a strong and stable economy</i>
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Year	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Registrants	537	456	625	795	640	520	495
Year	2004	2003	2002				
Registrants	535	535	560				
Comments	PLEASE NOTE: Up to 2008 this was the number of business start ups from VAT registrations (Source WCC QofLR/ONS)						
Source	Office for National Statistics – Revenue Services, Warwick District Council						

8. Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development Sustainability Objective: 1. To have a strong and stable economy										
Sqm	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Retail	0	0	0	0	500	4,737	0	2,073	7,810	0
Leisure	82 bedroom Premier Inn	120 bedroom Premier Inn	122 bedroom Hotel	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500
Office (Town Centre)	-	-	-	2,391	0	-	-	-	-	-
Office (Non Town Centre)	-	-	-	-	3,101	-	-	-	-	-
Office – All (pre 09/10)	0.47	20197	29942	-	-	751	11,425	0	0	0
Comments	Up to 2009/10 it was based on those over the thresholds of the following: Retail: 1000 sqm; Leisure: 500 sqm; Office: 500 sqm									
Source	Annual Monitoring Report, Warwick District Council									

9. Number of Super Output Areas within the top percentiles of skills deprivation nationally - NEW <i>Sustainability Objective: 1. To have a strong and stable economy</i>	
Most skills deprived SOAs nationally	2010
In the top 10%	1
In the top 20%	8
In the top 30%	9
Comments	Information no longer available since 2010.
Source	Quality of Life Report, Warwickshire County Council

10. Young People (16 to 19 year olds) not in Education, employment and training (NEETs) (Warwickshire) Sustainability Objective: 1. To have a strong and stable economy								
%	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2005/06
Aged 16-19 years	≈3.5	≈4.5	≈5	≈5.5	≈5.8	≈5.8	≈7.5	≈6.1
Comments	Over the period the number of NEETs has reduced.							
Young People (16 to 19 year olds) not in Education, employment and training (NEETs) (Warwick District)								
Number and %	2013		2012		2011		2010	
Aged 16-19 years	115 2.8%		152 4.0%		162 4.6%		171 4.6%	
Comments	Since 2010 the number of NEETs has reduced. The 2010 and 2011 figures are calculated by actual age 16 to 19 years where as the 2012 and 2013 figures are calculated by academic age 16 to 19 years.							

Source	Quality of Life Report, Warwickshire County Council
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11. Number of bus and train passenger journeys (Warwickshire) <i>Sustainability Objective: 2. To enable a range of sustainable transport options</i>			
	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10
Bus	15.2 million	15.9 million	14.9 million
Train	7.2 million	6.5 million	5.8 million
Comments	Please note these figures are for Warwickshire. There is currently no data available at the district level. Since 2010/11 there has been a cut in the number of bus services provided which could account for the reduction in passengers.		
Source	Quality of Life Reports, Warwickshire County Council		

12. People aged 16 to 74 who travel to work via Bicycle and foot and Bus and train - NEW <i>Sustainability Objective: 2. To enable a range of sustainable transport options</i>		
<i>Percentage of people</i>	2011	2001
Bicycle	2	1.6
Foot	6.6	6.2
Bus	2.3	2
Train	0.9	1.4

Comments	Over the period there has been a small decrease in the numbers of people travelling to work using trains where all other modes have seen an increase.
Source	Neighbourhood Statistics

13. Traffic speed in main towns <i>Sustainability Objective: 3. To reduce the need to travel</i>						
<i>Mph</i>	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Kenilworth	≈16	20	18.7	11.6	17.6	20.7
Leamington Spa	≈16	14.6	14.1	17.5	14.4	14.5
Warwick	≈8	11.7	10.4	9.3	9	9.7
Comments	Traffic speeds have decreased over the period. This could indicate that congestion is getting worse or that new speed restrictions have been put in place.					
Source	Quality of Life Reports, Warwickshire County Council					

14. Average annual daily traffic flows in main towns <i>Sustainability Objective: 3. To reduce the need to travel</i>						
<i>Number of vehicles</i>	2011	2010	2009	2007	2005	2003
Kenilworth	≈ 50000	53,430	52,625	52,927	56,083	56,949
Leamington Spa	≈ 135000	142,933	139,081	146,557	149,238	146,575
Warwick	≈ 110000	103,948	105,090	107,002	109,292	112,183

Source	Quality of Life Reports, Warwickshire County Council
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15. POTENTIAL INDICATOR - Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of services <i>Sustainability Objective: 3. To reduce the need to travel</i>	
<i>Percentage of total</i>	2008/09
GP	96.4%
Hospital	52.1%
Primary Schools	96.1%
Secondary Schools	95.1%
Employment	95.4%
Comments	
Source	Annual Monitoring Report Warwick District Council

16. POTENTIAL INDICATOR - Distance to the nearest local shopping centre – NEW <i>Sustainability Objective: 3. To reduce the need to travel</i>	
<i>Percentage</i>	2008/09
Major retail centre	95.2%
Comments	

Source	Annual Monitoring Report Warwick District Council
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17. Percentage of households within set distances of key services <i>Sustainability Objective: 3. To reduce the need to travel</i> <i>Sustainability Objective: 13. To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities</i>			
<i>Percentage</i>	Set Distance	2010/11 Rural	2010/11 Urban
Banks/Building Societies	4 km	26%	99%
Cash Points (all)	4 km	95%	100%
All GP Surgeries	4 km	83%	100%
Pharmacy	4 km	39%	100%
Dentists	4 km	39%	100%
Job Centres	8 km	55%	100%
Petrol Stations	4 km	59%	100%
Post Offices	2 km	42%	97%
Convenience Stores	4 km	69%	100%
Supermarkets	4 km	39%	99%
Primary Schools	2km	61%	100%
Secondary Schools	4 km	32%	100%
Public Houses	2 km	66%	100%

Source	Quality of Life Report, Warwickshire County Council	
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18. POTENTIAL INDICATOR - Average distance travelled to fixed place of work - NEW <i>Sustainability Objective: 3. To reduce the need to travel</i>	
Average miles	GAP
Distance Travelled	-
Comments	-
Source	Warwick District Council

19. People aged 16-74 who travel to work by car/ van - NEW <i>Sustainability Objective: 3. To reduce the need to travel</i>		
Percentage work car travel	2011	2001
People aged 16-74 (driving or being a passenger)	47.4%	48.2%
Comments	Over the 10 years period there has been a very slight fall and this can largely be attributed by a rise of people working from home	
Source	Neighbourhood Statics	

20. Amount of waste produced across the district per head of population in Warwickshire <i>Sustainability Objective: 4. To reduce the generation of waste and increase recycling</i>									
Kg	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05

Weight	≈350	472	493	510	522	539	547	550	556
Source	Quality of Life Reports, Warwickshire County Council								

21. Percentage of total waste per head that is recycled <i>Sustainability Objective: 4. To reduce the generation of waste and increase recycling</i>									
<i>Kg</i>	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Weight	≈25.7	24.3	23.4	23.8	21.5	17.5	15.9	14.5	13.8
Source	Quality of Life Reports, Warwickshire County Council								

22. Percentage of total waste per head that is composted <i>Sustainability Objective: 4. To reduce the generation of waste and increase recycling</i>									
<i>%</i>	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Total	≈31.4	24.4	25.7	24.3	21.7	17.9	16.8	15.4	13.8
Source	Quality of Life Report, Warwickshire County Council								

23. Densities of developed dwellings <i>Sustainability Objective: 5. To ensure the prudent use of land and natural resources</i>							
<i>Percentage of total completed dwellings (actual figure)</i>	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	15 (25%)	16 (12.5 %)	5.7% (20)	11.1% (60)	16.8% (119)	12.5% (98)	23.3% (174)

Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	7 (11.7%)	29 (22.7%)	42% (147)	40.3% (218)	62.1% (440)	19.5% (152)	14.1% (105)
Above 50 dwellings per hectare	38 (63.3%)	83 (64.8%)	52.3 (183)	48.6% (263)	21.1% (150)	68% (532)	62.6% (467)
Source	Annual Monitoring Report, Warwick District Council (NB density information stopped being collected in 2011)						

24. Percentage of dwellings developed on previously developed land (new and converted buildings) <i>Sustainability Objective: 5. To ensure the prudent use of land and natural resources</i>											
<i>Percentage of district total completed dwellings (actual figure)</i>	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Completions on PDL	28%	71.6	67%	57.4% (108)	80.3% (343)	71.9% (437)	85.1% (445)	88.7% (694)	84% (627)	51.4% (377)	39.6% (385)
Urban PDL	-	-	66%	55.3% (104)	75.6% (323)	58.3% (355)	79.7% (396)	79.7% (396)	73.3% (547)	41.6% (305)	30% (292)
Comments	There has been a change in the definition of previously development land since 2010/11 brought in by the NPPF 2012.										
Source	Annual Monitoring Report, Warwick District Council										

25. Amount of developed employment land by type which is on previously developed land <i>Sustainability Objective: 5. To ensure the prudent use of land and natural resources</i>										
<i>Percentage (sqm/ha)</i>	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Annual employment completions on PDL	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	91% (7,211sqm)	21% (2,832sqm)	88% (43,944sqm)	98% (21,740sqm)	NA
Total employment supply	0%	700 sqm of floorspace	0%	0%	0%	24% (32.58ha)	31% (40.98ha)	31% (41.7ha)	33% (40.73ha)	21.5% (26.79ha)

Source	Annual Monitoring Report, Warwick District Council There has been a change in the definition of previously development land since 2010/11 brought in by the NPPF 2012.
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26. POTENTIAL INDICATOR - Proportion of homes being built to Codes 4,5 and 6 - NEW <i>Sustainability Objective: 5. To ensure the prudent use of land and natural resources</i> <i>Sustainability Objective: 10. To minimise the causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse emissions and increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources</i>	
Percentage	GAP
Comments	
Source	Warwick District Council

27. 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 <i>Sustainability Objective: 6. To protect and enhance the natural environment</i>									
Number of sites	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Newly designated sites of national or international importance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Potential Local Wildlife Sites surveyed	8	6	7	12	8	8	11	7	7
Sites to be awarded Local Wildlife Site status	3	4	3	4	5	5	6	-	8
Source	Annual Monitoring Report, Warwick District Council / Warwickshire Habitat Biodiversity Audit								

28. NEW <i>POTENTIAL INDICATOR - Planning applications decided within (in part) or adjacent to a Local Wildlife Site or potential Local Wildlife Site -</i> <i>Sustainability Objective: 6. To protect and enhance the natural environment</i>	
Year	2010/11
Planning application decided	102
Comments	No data available since 2010/11.
Source	Annual Monitoring Report

29. % of SSSIs in Favourable or Unfavourable Recovering condition <i>Sustainability Objective: 6. To protect and enhance the natural environment</i>		
Year	2013/14	2010/11
Favourable condition	100%	100%
Unfavourable Recovering	0%	0%
Comments	7 SSSIs in Warwick District	

Source	Natural England: http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/special/sssi/search.cfm
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30. POTENTIAL INDICATOR - Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets <i>Sustainability Objective: 6. To protect and enhance the natural environment</i>	
Year	GAP
Comments	
Source	CSW LBAP Partnership, Warwick District Council

31. POTENTIAL INDICATOR - Area of highly sensitive historic landscape characterisation types(s) which have been altered and their character eroded <i>Sustainability Objective: 6. To protect and enhance the natural environment</i>	
Year	GAP
Comments	
Source	Natural England

32. POTENTIAL INDICATOR - % of planning applications where archaeological mitigation strategies (preservation by design and/or archaeological recording) were developed and implemented <i>Sustainability Objective: 6. To protect and enhance the natural environment</i>	
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Year	GAP
Comments	
Source	Warwick District Council

33. POTENTIAL INDICATOR - % of planning applications for which archaeological investigations were required prior to approval

Sustainability Objective: 6. To protect and enhance the natural environment

Year	GAP
Comments	
Source	
	Warwick District Council

34. Satisfaction with your neighbourhood as a place to live

Sustainability Objective: 7. To create and maintain safe, well-designed, high quality built environments

Percentage	2010	2009	2008	Dec 2007	2006	Dec 2005	Dec 2004	July 2004	Dec 2003	Apr 2002
Percentage	91	90	86	91	83	86	90.3	85.8	96	93.7
Comments	PLEASE NOTE: Up to 2008 the figures represent the percentage of residents that are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live taken from the WDC Citizen's Panel									

Source	2009 (WCC QoFLR); 2008 (WDC Place Survey); Up to 2007 (WDC Citizen's Panel) 2010 taken from 2010 Residents Survey. Not data available since 2010.
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35. POTENTIAL INDICATOR Development complying with Secured By Design guidelines <i>Sustainability Objective: 7. To create and maintain safe, well-designed, high quality built environments</i>	
Year	GAP
Comments	
Source	Warwick District Council

36. Number of Listed Buildings on English Heritage's register of buildings/sites 'at risk' <i>Sustainability Objective: 8. To protect and enhance the historic environment</i>									
<i>Number of properties</i>	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Listed Buildings	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Comments	Properties at Risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remains of Old Castle Bridge (II*) • Masters House, 4, 5 and 6 St Michaels Court, Saltisford, Warwick (II*) • Bridge, Goodrest Lodge (II*) PLEASE NOTE: This register only included buildings listed Grade I or II* and structural scheduled ancient monuments								
Source	Heritage at Risk Register (English Heritage)								

37. Number of scheduled ancient monuments on English Heritage's 'at risk' register <i>Sustainability Objective: 8. To protect and enhance the historic environment</i>		
Year	2012/13	2010/11
Number	11	10
Comments	<p>The Scheduled Monuments at risk are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Roman settlement at Glasshouse Wood, Ashow, Warwick, Warwickshire</u> ▪ <u>Circular ditches enclosures south west of Wiggerland Wood Farm, Bishop's Tachbrook, Warwick, Warwickshire</u> ▪ <u>Pit alignments north of Bubbenhall village, Bubbenhall, Warwick, Warwickshire</u> ▪ <u>Wedgnoek Park pale, dam, two watermill sites, bridge and hollow way 200m north east of Goodrest Farm, Leek Wootton and Guy's Cliffe, Warwick, Warwickshire</u> ▪ <u>Guy's Cave hermitage and other rock cut chambers at Guy's Cliffe, Leek Wootton and Guy's Cliffe, Warwick, Warwickshire</u> ▪ <u>Enclosures 410m north east of Sherbourne parish church, Sherbourne, Warwick, Warwickshire</u> ▪ <u>Cursus, enclosures and other cropmarks 900m NNW of Barford Church, Warwick, Warwick, Warwickshire</u> ▪ <u>Warwick Castle (uninhabited parts), Warwick, Warwick, Warwickshire</u> ▪ <u>Enclosures and drove road 90m south of Manor House Farm, Wasperton, Warwick, Warwickshire</u> ▪ <u>Enclosures 550m, SSW of Manor House Farm, Wasperton, Warwick, Warwickshire</u> ▪ <u>Enclosures and pits north of Hail End Bridge, Wasperton, Warwick, Warwickshire</u> 	
Source	English Heritage	

38. Number of registered Parks and Gardens on English Heritage's 'at risk' register <i>Sustainability Objective: 8. To protect and enhance the historic environment</i>		
Amount	2012/13	2010/11
Registered Parks & Gardens	2	2

Comments	28 Locally Listed Parks and Gardens
Source	English Heritage & Conservation Team, Warwick District Council

39. Investment in listed buildings – value added by grant schemes in respect of workmanship, seed funding, conservation / regeneration objectives, other improvements, and positive reuse <i>Sustainability Objective: 8. To protect and enhance the historic environment</i>	
Year	2011/12
	86%
Comments	No data available since 2011/12.
Source	Warwick District Council

40. Proportion of Conservation Areas protected by article 4 designation <i>Sustainability Objective: 8. To protect and enhance the historic environment</i>	
Year	2010/11
	18%
Comments	No data available since 2010/11.
Source	Warwick District Council

41. Number of conservation areas covered by an up to date conservation area statement (reviewed within the last 5 years) <i>Sustainability Objective: 8. To protect and enhance the historic environment</i>	
Year	2010/11
	29
Comments	No data available since 2010/11.
Source	Warwick District Council

42. Extent of Air Quality Management Areas <i>Sustainability Objective: 9. To create good quality air, water and soils</i>	
<i>Where nitrogen dioxide concentrations exceed recommended limits</i>	Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps showing the extent of the five Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) are attached as Appendix 1b to this report. • Coventry Road Warwick AQMA was declared in March 2011
Source	Environmental Health Records, Warwick District Council

43. Air quality concentration levels <i>Sustainability Objective: 9. To create good quality air, water and soils</i> <i>Sustainability Objective: 10. To minimise the causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse gases and increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources.</i>

<i>All for Hamilton Terrace, Leamington Spa except where shown. Figures in bold show exceedences</i>	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) Mean objective = 40 ugm-3 Annual Mean concentrations ugm-3	-	-	21.1	28.3	27.0	27.1	24.8	20.1
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) Jury Street, Warwick Mean objective = 40 ugm-3 Annual Mean concentrations ugm-3	-	-	58.2	56.5	62.5	58.0	53.0	57.8
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) Mean objective = 40 ugm-3 Annual Mean concentrations ugm-3	-	-	20.0	20.7	19.8	20.7	21.0	24.0
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂) Exceedences of 24 hour mean 3 exceedences allowed	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon Monoxide (CO) Mean objective = 10 mg/m³ Maximum running 8 hour mean mg/m³	-	-	-	1.07	4.7	2.3	2.1	1.7
Ozone Objective = No more than 10 Exceedences of 8 hour mean over 100 ugm-3	-	-	124	11	8	88	3	32
Source	Environmental Health Records, Warwick District Council							

44. Water Quality of rivers <i>Sustainability Objective: 9. To create good quality air, water and soils</i>				
<i>Data for 2009</i>	Chemistry	Biology	Nitrates	Phosphates
River Leam (Hunningham Rd Br. To Willes Rd Br.)	VERY GOOD	GOOD	MODERATE	VERY HIGH

River Leam (Willes Br A425 to Conf. R. Avon)	VERY GOOD	GOOD	MODERATE	VERY HIGH
River Leam (A423 Rd Br Marton to Hunningham Rd Br.)	GOOD	GOOD	MODERATE	VERY HIGH
River Avon (Fb Nr. Ashow Village to River Leam)	GOOD	FAIRLY GOOD	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH
River Avon (Conf. R. Sowe to Fb Ashow Village)	GOOD	FAIRLY GOOD	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH
River Avon (Wolston to Conf. R. Sowe)	VERY GOOD	GOOD	HIGH	VERY HIGH
River Sowe (Finham Bk to Conf. R. Avon)	GOOD	NA	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH
Source	Environment Agency - http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37811.aspx			
Data for 2014	Chemistry	Biology	NITRATES	PHOSPHATES
River Leam (Hunningham Rd Br. To Willes Rd Br.)	Does not require Assessment	MODERATE	-	-
River Leam (Willes Br A425 to Conf. R. Avon)	Does not require Assessment	MODERATE	-	-
River Leam (A423 Rd Br Marton to Hunningham Rd Br.)	Does not require Assessment	POOR	-	-
River Avon (Fb Nr. Ashow Village to River Leam)	Does not require Assessment	POOR	-	-
River Avon (Conf. R. Sowe to Fb Ashow Village)	Does not require Assessment	POOR	-	-
River Avon (Wolston to Conf. R. Sowe)	Does not require Assessment	POOR	-	-
River Sowe (Finham Bk to Conf. R. Avon)	GOOD	POOR	-	-

Comment	Since 2009 the categories used to illustrate chemical and ecological quality have changed.
Source	Environment Agency (2014) Maps - http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/

45. POTENTIAL INDICATOR - Major development (over 1000 sqm or 10 dwellings) located in areas of Grades 1, 2 and 3a agricultural <i>Sustainability Objective: 9. To create good quality air, water and soils</i>	
Year	GAP
Comments	
Source	Warwick District Council

46. Renewable energy installed by type <i>Sustainability Objective: 10. To minimise the causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse emissions and increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources.</i>								
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Solar Panels/ Photovoltaic Cells	6	8	5	9	1	5	1	1
Heat Pumps (ground, water and air sourced)	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1
Wind Turbines	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Biomass Boiler	0	0	1					

Comments	The Council also requires that in appropriate circumstances new development should provide 10% of the predicted energy requirements on site or in the locality through renewable energy sources. N.B. Renewable energy installations of a certain type and size do not require planning permission.
Source	Annual Monitoring Report, Warwick District Council

47. Per capita carbon emissions <i>Sustainability Objective: 10. To minimise the causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse emissions and increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources.</i>								
<i>Amount</i>	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2006	2005
Per capita tCO₂	7.6	8.1	7.9	6.3	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.4
Comments	The most current data shows that carbon emissions per capita within the District reduced between 2005 and 2011 and that transport was the largest contributor. This trend is consistent with the rest of Warwickshire, the West Midlands and England as a whole.							
Source	Department of Energy & Climate Change							

48. POTENTIAL INDICATOR - Proportion of energy produced via renewable resources <i>Sustainability Objective: 10. To minimise the causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse emissions and increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources.</i>	
Year	GAP

Comments	No data available.
Source	Warwick District Council

49.	POTENTIAL INDICATOR - Commercial development built to BREEAM good and excellent <i>Sustainability Objective: 10. To minimise the causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse emissions and increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources.</i>
Year	GAP
Comments	No data available.
Source	Warwick District Council

50.	Estimated number of addresses located on level 2 or 3 flood zones <i>Sustainability Objective: 11. To adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change including flood risk</i>		
<i>Number of homes</i>	2011 All	2010 Domestic	2010 Non Domestic
Flood Zone 3 (highest risk)	1,006	1,034	186
Flood Zone 2 (medium risk)	2,688	2,809	336
Comments			

Source	Environment Agency Flood Data (November 2010) and OS Address Point data (June 2010) and Warwickshire Observatory 2010 / GGP Software – Warwick District Council
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51. Planning applications decided in areas of flood risk (zones 2 and 3) by development type <i>Sustainability Objective: 11. To adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change including flood risk</i>	
Year	2010/11
	131
Comments	No new information available.
Source	GGP Software – Warwick District Council

52. POTENTIAL INDICATOR Number of planning applications incorporating SUDs <i>Sustainability Objective: 11. To adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change including flood risk</i>	
Year	GAP
Comments	No data available.
Source	Warwick District Council

53. POTENTIAL INDICATOR - Levels of Surface water runoff <i>Sustainability Objective: 11. To adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change including flood risk</i>	
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Year	April 2013
<p>Anecdotal evidence received as part of the 2008 SFRA study indicated that surface water flooding has occurred with surface water transferred into the Tanyard Stream for approximately two miles of railway track drainage between the St Johns roundabout (429305, 270905) and Mill End (429605, 272705). In addition, surface water runoff from agricultural land is known to be a problem within the District on slopes over 10% during heavy, flashy rainfall events. This was particularly problematic during the summer 2007 flood events as the surrounding land was already saturated and the runoff from large areas of contributing agricultural land resulted in flooding for properties at the foot of the hills. Land management issues relating to farming methods can lead to drainage problems, increasing the speed at which surface water runs from the slopes and into the watercourses. Additional problems with surface water were also experienced from school playing fields and areas of open space during the summer 2007 flood events.</p> <p>Anecdotal evidence received from Warwickshire County Council as part of the 2012 SFRA study indicates several areas in Kenilworth and one in Cubbington that has experiences flooding from surface water runoff. It was noted in correspondence that the flooding tends to be more ponding and standing water than major flooding, apart from the larger area of Cubbington, for which proposals for an alleviation scheme are being carried out.</p>	
Comments	
Source	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Level 1) Warwick District Council/ Community Protection Officer

54. Net additional dwellings for the current year <i>Sustainability Objective: 12. To meet the housing needs of the whole community (ensuring the provision of decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, size and tenure)</i>													
Amount of dwellings	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001 - 2010
Net	262	144	77	177	410	580	465	733	702	709	946	844	5566
Gross	271	176	97	188	427	608	523	782	746	733	973	872	5852
Comments													
Source	Annual Monitoring Report, Warwick District Council												

55. Five year supply of housing <i>Sustainability Objective: 12. To meet the housing needs of the whole community (ensuring the provision of decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, size and tenure)</i>			
Year	2013	2012	2011
	2013 – 2018 = 4550	2012 – 2017 = 3629	The 5 Year Requirement (adopted RSS) for 2011-2016 was 564 and deliverable commitments at 1 st April 2011 were 1,224
Comments			
Source	Annual Monitoring report		

56. Affordable housing completions <i>Sustainability Objective: 12. To meet the housing needs of the whole community (ensuring the provision of decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, size and tenure)</i>													
Amount of dwellings	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Completed homes	71	26	1	46	120	167	54	30	70	87	161	52	177
Comments													
Source	Annual Monitoring Report, Warwick District Council												

57. Number of households on housing waiting list <i>Sustainability Objective: 12. To meet the housing needs of the whole community (ensuring the provision of decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, size and tenure)</i>									
As of 1 April 2010	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Households	2995	3,174	3,095	3,754	3,305	5,999	4,692	3,171	2,453

Comments	Excludes households looking for transfers only. Over the period there has been an overall increase in the number of households on the waiting list. This peaked in 2008 and has been steadily reducing until 2013. The lowest number was recorded in 2005.
Source	Live Tables, Communities and Local Government

58. Homeless households in priority need <i>Sustainability Objective: 12. To meet the housing needs of the whole community (ensuring the provision of decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, size and tenure)</i>									
	12/13	11/12	10/11	09/10	08/09	07/08	06/07	05/06	04/05
Households	174	123	109	65	83	122	85	-	205
Comments	This has reduced over the period with the greatest number recorded in 04/05. The lowest number recorded was in 09/10 but the number has almost tripled since then.								
Source	Quality of Life Report								

59. Number of private dwellings empty for more than 6 months per 1000 dwellings <i>12. To meet the housing needs of the whole community (ensuring the provision of decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, size and tenure)</i>							
	10/11	09/10	08/09	07/08	06/07	05/06	04/05
Per 1000 Dwellings	0%	9.4‰	11.7‰	13.4‰	17.6‰	25.3‰	25.5‰
Absolute Number	0 of 60,194	563 of 59,878	698 of 59,582	695 of 51,938	885 of 50,317	1,250 of 49,472	1,250 of 48,929
Source	HSSA Section A Q7ii						

60. Housing affordability - ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings <i>12. To meet the housing needs of the whole community (ensuring the provision of decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, size and tenure)</i>								
Year	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Ratio house price to earnings	7.65	7.5	8.4	7.4	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.6
Comments								
Source	Quality of Life Report							

61. Number of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag (GF) award standard <i>Sustainability Objective: 13. To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities</i>										
	13/14	12/13	11/12	10/11	09/10	08/09	07/08	06/07	05/06	04/05
Open Spaces	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Comments	Jephson and Mill Gardens, Leamington Spa is the only open space in the district managed to Green Flag Award standard									
Source	http://www.keepbritaintidy.org/GreenFlag/ Cultural Services Staff									

62. Percentage of District Council owned public buildings with access and facilities to people with disabilities <i>Sustainability Objective: 13. To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities</i>							
Percentage	10/11	09/10	08/09	07/08	06/07	05/06	04/05
Amount	77.3%	77.3%	77.3%	77.3%	77.3%	80%	77.3%

Comment	No new information available.
Source	Property Services, Warwick District Council

63. Male/Female Years of Life Lost per 10,000 population <i>Sustainability Objective: 14. To improve health and well being</i>			
Year	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11
Male	≈450	≈500	501
Female	≈250	≈300	297
Comments	Indicator changed from life expectancy at birth to years of life lost		
Source	Quality of Life Report, Warwickshire County Council		

64. Male/Female life expectancy at birth (Average of two years) <i>Sustainability Objective: 14. To improve health and well being</i>						
<i>Average age</i>	2008-2010	2007-2009	2005-2007	2004-2006	2003-2005	2002-2004
Males	79.9	79.5	79.1	78.2	78.0	77.8
Females	84.3	81.6	83.2	83.2	82.9	82.6
Comments	This has been steadily increasing over the period and the most up-to-date figures are slightly higher than the regional and national averages.					
Source	Quality of Life Report, Warwickshire County Council / Office for National Statistics					

65. Percentage of adult population participation in sport at moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes on 3 or more days per week <i>Sustainability Objective: 14. To improve health and well being</i>			
Year	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09
Adult participation	17.5%	17.4%	20.8%
Comments	Participation is defined as taking part on at least 3 days a week in moderate intensity sport and active recreation (at least 12 days in the last 4 weeks) for at least 30 minutes continuously in any one session. Participation includes recreational walking and cycling		
Source	Sports England Survey		

66. Percentage of residents taking 30 minutes or more moderate exercise five times per week <i>Sustainability Objective: 14. To improve health and well being</i>				
Percentage	2009/10	2007/08	2006/07	
5+ times	26%	NA	NA	
4+ times*	NA	42%	36.8%	
2-3 times*	NA	38.2%	38.2%	
0-1 times*	NA	20.9%	8.2%	
Comments	PLEASE NOTE: 2006-2008 data is the % of residents taking 30 mins or more moderate exercise 0-1, 2+ and 4+ times per week (Source WCC Public Satisfaction Surveys/QofLR). No further Data available.			
Source	Quality of Life Report, Warwickshire County Council / Office for National Statistics			

67. Highest and lowest ranked SOAs for health deprivation and disability <i>Sustainability Objective: 14. To improve health and well being</i>
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Highest ranked	2010	2007
Knowle Hill & Glasshouse	31,163	31,133
Hatton & Hampton Magna	31,380	31,240
Stoneleigh	31,414	31,303
Glass House & Windy Arbour	32,011	32,146
Comments	1 represents most deprived and 32,482 least deprived SOA nationally No new information available since 2010.	
Source	Quality of Life Report, Warwickshire County Council	

68. Number of households within 300m, 2km & 5km of 2ha, 20ha and 100ha accessible natural greenspace (ANGst) respectively <i>Sustainability Objective: 14. To improve health and well being</i>	
Year	2010/11
2ha @300m	52%
20ha @ 2km	84%
100ha @5km	69%
Comments	
Source	Green Infrastructure Study 2010

69. POTENTIAL INDICATOR - Amount of unrestricted green space per 1000 population <i>Sustainability Objective: 14. To improve health and well being</i>		
Year	2012	2010/11
Hectares per 1000 population	5.0	5.47
Comments	Figures based on 2011 Census population count	Figure is based on 2001 Census population count
Source	Green Space Strategy 2012	

70. Proportion of working age population claiming workless benefits <i>Sustainability Objective: 15. To reduce poverty and social exclusion</i>										
<i>Percentage</i>	Nov 2013	Nov 2012	Nov 2011	Nov 2010	Nov 2009	Nov 2008	Nov 2007	Nov 2006	Nov 2005	Nov 2004
Claimants	-	8.3	8.8	8.7	9.2	8.3	7.7	8.1	8.0	8.0
Comments	Over the period the number of claimants has slightly increased.									
Source	Quality of Life Report, Warwickshire County Council / Office for National Statistics									

71. Number of Super Output Areas within the top percentiles of deprivation nationally <i>Sustainability Objective: 1. To have a strong and stable economy</i>					
Most deprived SOAs nationally	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
In the top 10%	5	5	5	14	14

In the top 20%	1	1	1	1	1
In the top 30%	4	4	4	4	4
Comments	There was a large drop in the number of SOAs in the top 10% of deprivation nationally and since 2010 the levels of deprivation has remained constant.				
Source	Annual Monitoring Report Warwick District Council				

72. Fear of crime by type <i>Sustainability Objective: 16. To reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</i>								
<i>Percentage of those fairly worried about:</i>	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2000
Having their home broken into and something stolen	45	64	62	58	55	56	54	64
Being attacked	33	49	49	35	52	43	37	43
Having their car stolen	32	51	51	39	44	45	46	57
	No data available since 2009 as the Observatory changed the data collected to look at the profiles of victims of Recorded Crime e.g. age.							
Source	Quality of Life Report, Warwickshire County Council							

73. Recorded crime rates by type <i>Sustainability Objective: 16. To reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</i>										
<i>Number of crimes by type recorded per 1000 population or households</i>	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04

Domestic Burglaries	3.57	8.80	7.66	10.5	9.2	8.7	11.4	9.2	11.05	14.22
Violent Crime	10.16	10.89	9.76	9.58	13.5	16.0	15.5	14.2	14.6	14.9
Vehicle Crime	5.69	8.55	6.96	8.13	10.1	7.8	11.0	9.5	10.2	11.6
Robberies	-	-	-	-	0.65	0.60	0.80	0.60	0.61	0.71
Criminal Damage	7.99	9.22	11.14	11.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comments	PLEASE NOTE: Rate is per 1000 population except domestic burglary, which is per 1000 households. Robberies recorded up to 2008/09 and Criminal Damage from 2009/10. Over the period crime has been reducing in the district and the total number of crime for last year was the lowest recorded in the county.									
Source	Quality of Life Report, Warwickshire County Council									

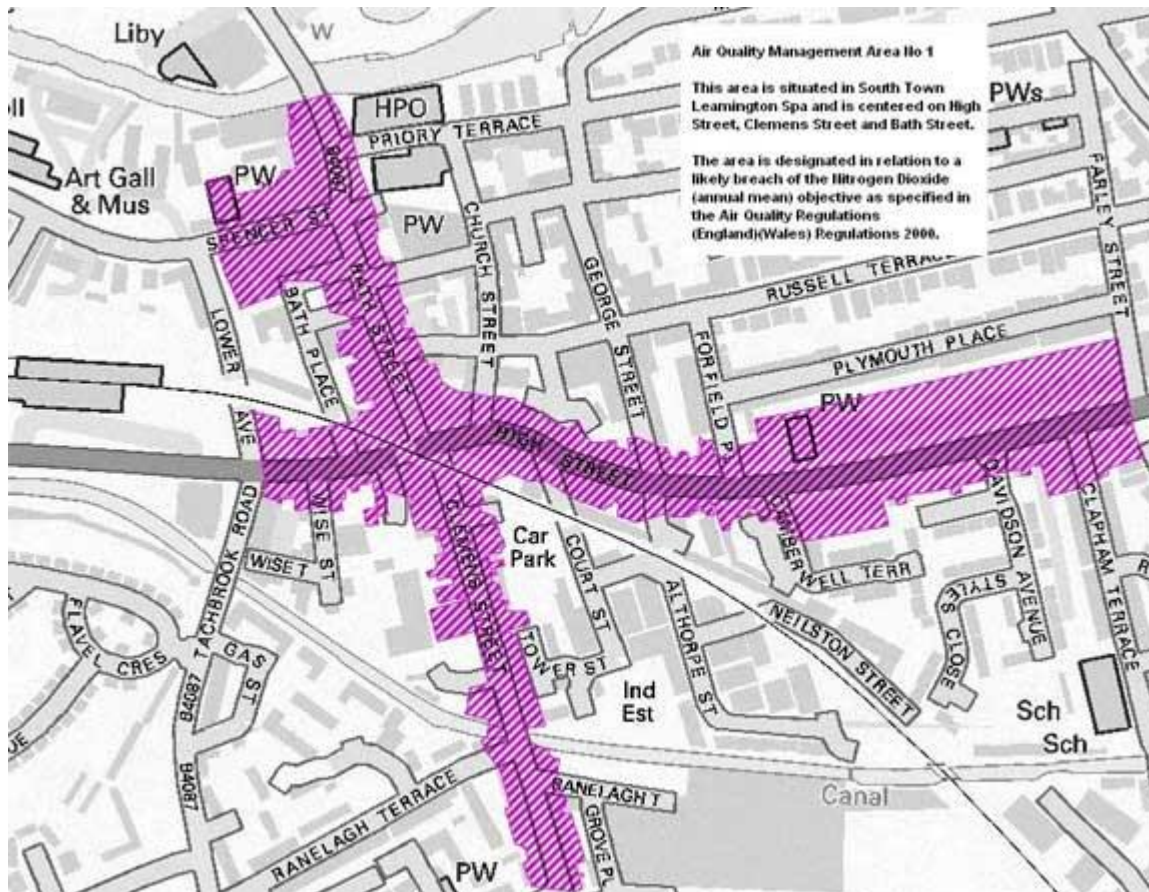
74. Recorded Antisocial Behaviour Rates <i>Sustainability Objective 16: To reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</i>						
	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Total	5,068	6,329	6,078	7,086	7,221	7,158
Rate Per 1,000 Residents	37.26	46	44	53	54.3	53.9
Comments	There has been a substantial improvement since 2006/7. Exact figures for Warwick were not available in 2012/13 but the graphs indicate that warwick had the second highest anti-social behaviour incidents in Warwickshire in 2012/13.					
Source	Quality of Life Report, Warwickshire County Council					

75. Percentage of respondents that have a 'high' perceived level of antisocial behaviour in their local area <i>Sustainability Objective 16: To reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</i>								
Percentage	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Warwick District	-	11%	15%	18%	22%	26%	24%	34%
Warwickshire	12.8	15%	16%	20%	23%	26%	27%	38%
Comments	No further information has been available since 2010 as the data now collected by the Observatory focuses on the number support orders issued to individuals accused of causing anti-social behaviour within a community.							
Source	Quality of Life Report, Warwickshire County Council							

Appendix Ib: Air Quality Management Areas

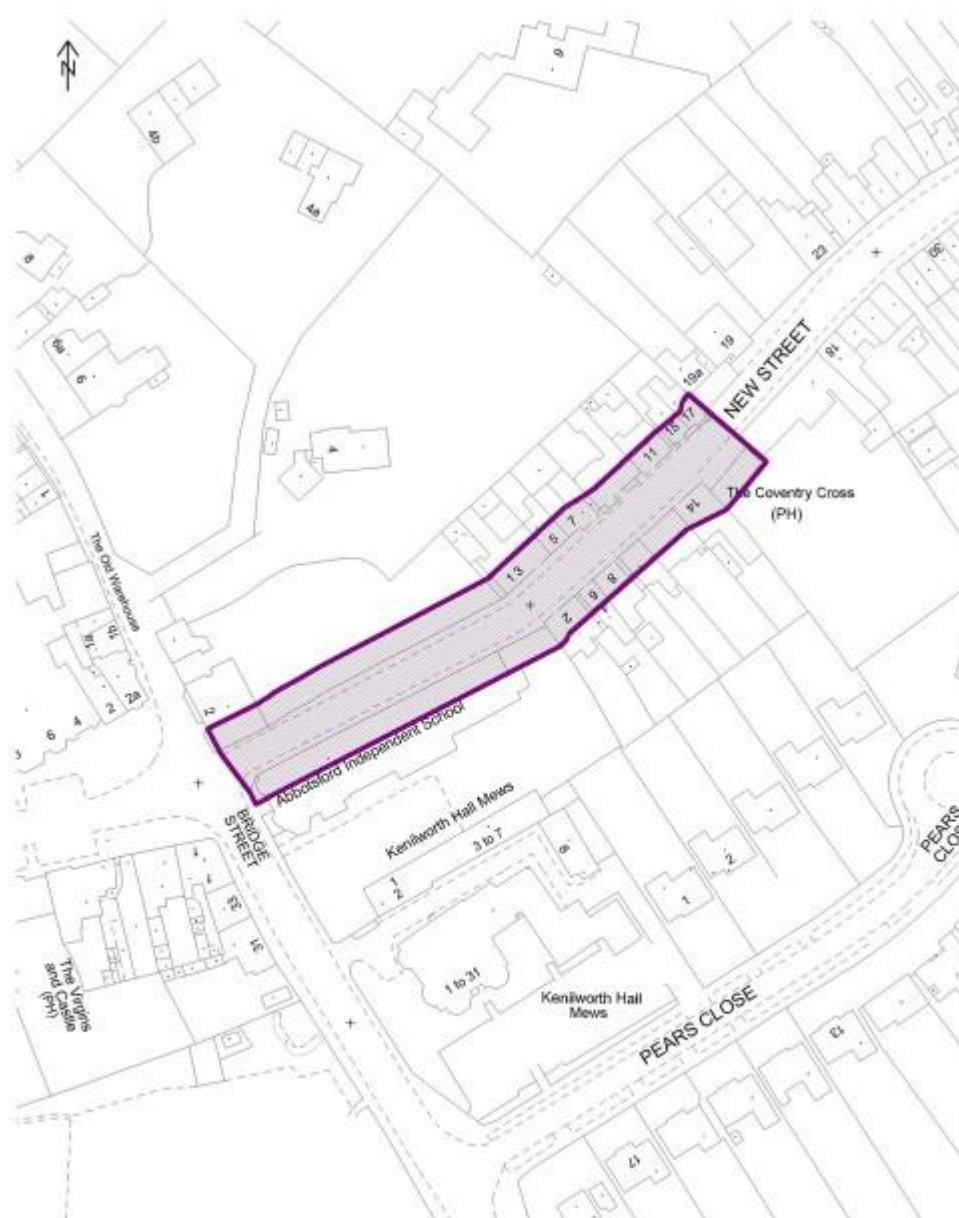
Leamington Spa

This area is situated in South Town Leamington Spa and is centred on High Street, Clemens Street and Bath Street.



New Street, Kenilworth

This area includes all properties fronting onto New Street from the junction of Bridge Street / Fieldgate Lane up to and including No 17.



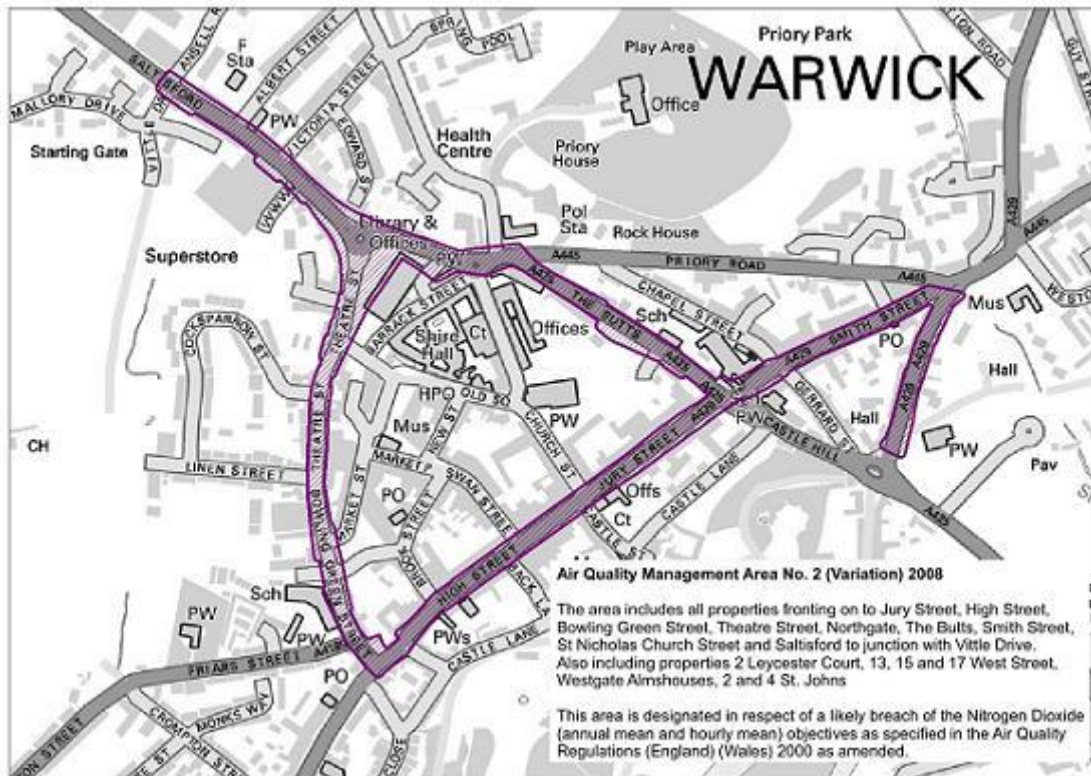
Air Quality Management Area No. 5 (New Street, Kenilworth) 2008

This area includes all properties fronting onto New Street from the junction of Bridge Street / Fieldgate Lane up to and including N°. 17.

This area is designated in respect of a likely breach of the Nitrogen Dioxide (annual mean) objective as specified in the Air Quality Regulations (England) (Wales) 2000 as amended.

Warwick (Jury Street)

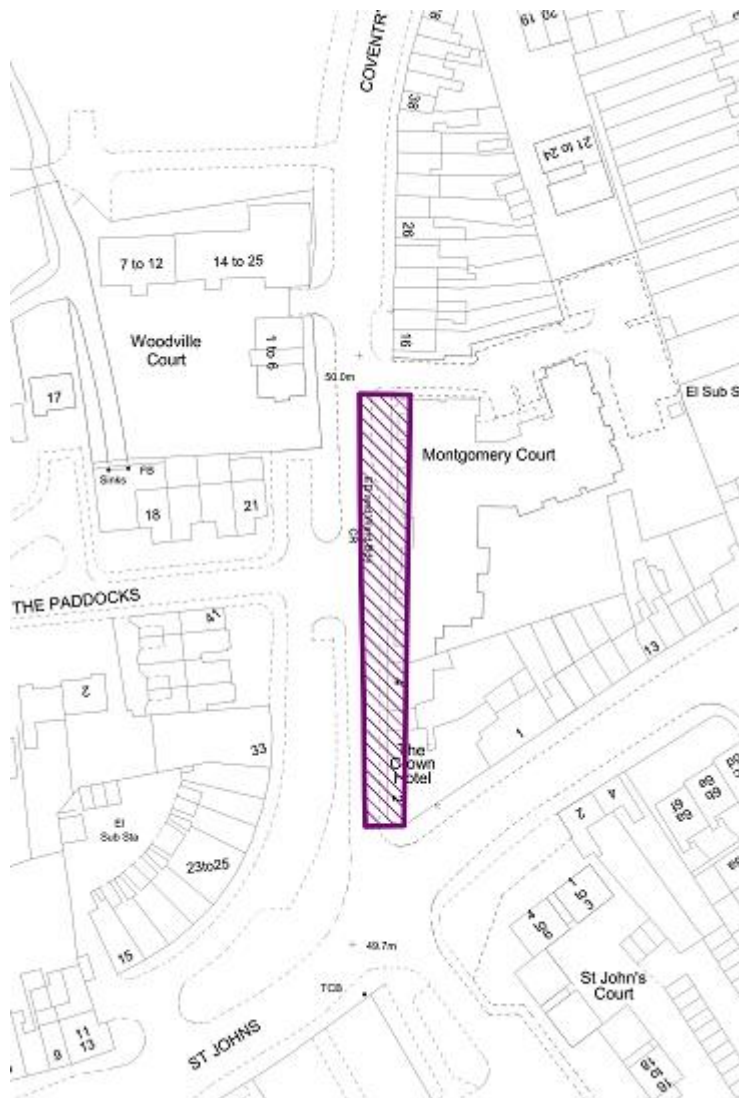
The area includes all the properties fronting Jury Street, High Street, Bowling green Street, Theatre Street, Northgate, The Butts, Smith Street, St Nicholas Church Street and Saltisford to junction with Vittle Drive. Also including properties 2 Leicester Court, 13, 15 and 17 West Street, Westgate Almshouses, 2 and 4 St Johns.



Warwick (Coventry Road)

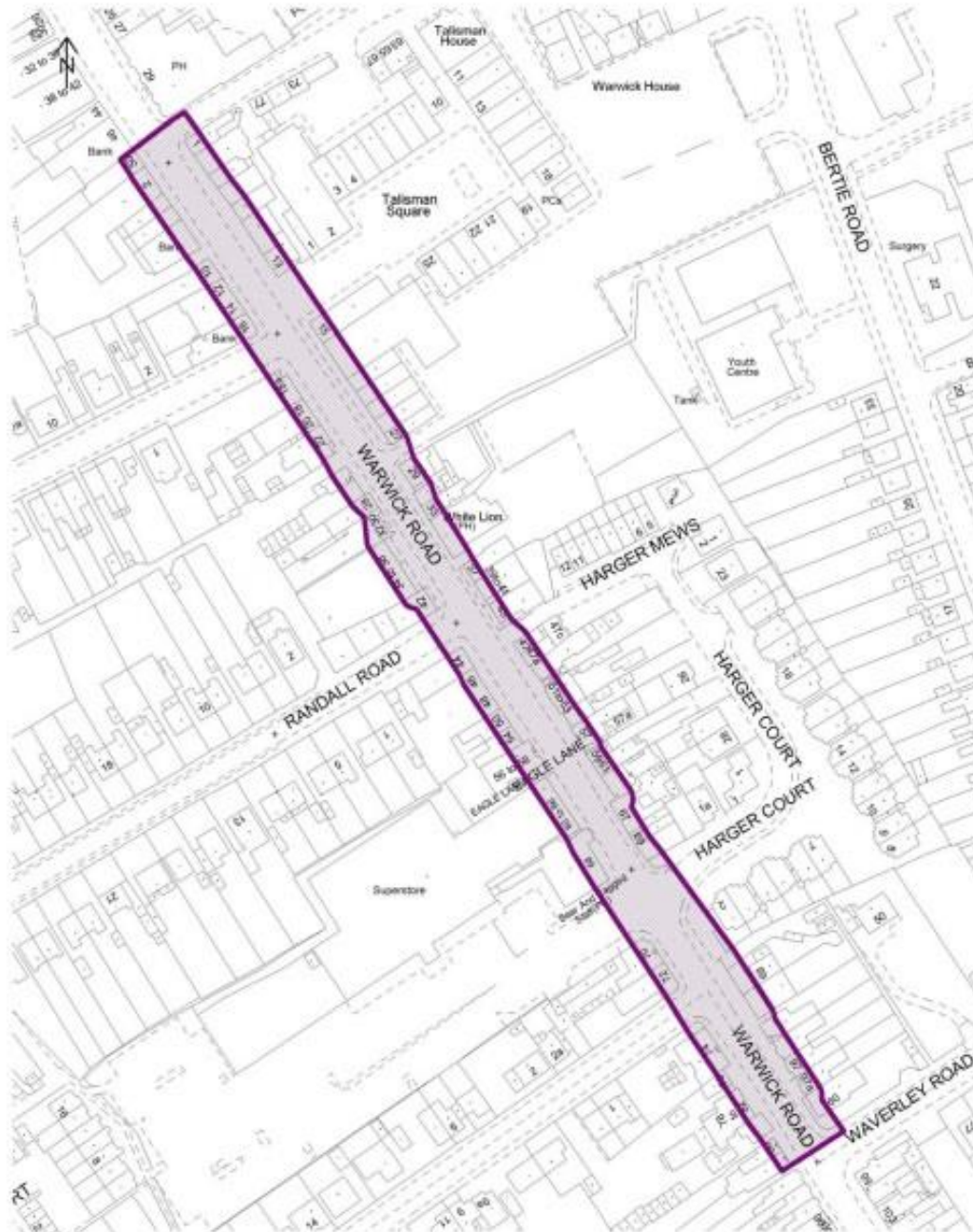
The area covers the east side of Coventry Road from the junction with St. John's / Coten End, incorporating 2-4 Coventry Road and Montgomery Court, properties fronting on to Coventry Road only.

This area is designated in respect to a likely breach of the Nitrogen Dioxide (annual mean and hourly mean) objective as specified in the Air Quality Regulations (England) (Wales) 2000 as amended.



Warwick Road, Kenilworth

This area includes all properties fronting onto Warwick Road from the junction of Station Road to the junction with Waverley Road.



Air Quality Management Area No. 4 (Warwick Road, Kenilworth) 2008

This area includes all properties fronting onto Warwick Road from the junction of Station Road to the junction with Waverley Road.

This area is designated in respect of a likely breach of the Nitrogen Dioxide (annual mean) objective as specified in the Air Quality Regulations (England) (Wales) 2000 as amended.

Appendix III: Review of Plans and Programmes

The plan and programme context at the international, national, regional and local level has been set out under the following topics:

- 1 Business and Employment
- 2 Climate Change
- 3 Community Safety
- 4 Heritage and Built Environment
- 5 Health and Social Care
- 6 Social & Economic Deprivation
- 7 Leisure & Culture
- 8 Housing
- 9 Natural Environment
- 10 Schools and Learning
- 11 Retailing and Town Centres
- 12 Transport
- 13 Utilities
- 14 Waste and Recycling
- 15 Flooding and Water

1 Business and Employment

International

The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development 2002	
This declaration was signed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, where the principles of international commitment to sustainable development were reaffirmed, 30 years after the Stockholm Summit and ten years after the Stockholm Declaration of 1992.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Undertake to strengthen and improve governance at all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21.

European Spatial Development Perspective 1999	
To define, at Union level, policy objectives and general principles of spatial development to ensure the sustainable development of the European territory respects its diversity.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Establish a polycentric and balanced urban system. ■ Promote integrated transport and communications concepts. ■ Develop and conserve natural and cultural heritage. ■ Implement cross border planning strategies, land-use plans, improved regional transport systems, sustainable development strategies in rural areas and programmes making use of the natural and cultural heritage.

A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001); Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the review of the Sustainable Development Strategy - A platform for action 2005 (Review 2009)	
The document sets the challenge to maintain a momentum that mutually reinforces economic growth, social welfare and environment protection.	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Review highlights a number of key issues which need a strong push at the highest political level to engage the public, speed up decision-making and action at all levels, encourage more 'joined up' thinking and accelerate the uptake of new and better ideas. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change and clean energy ▪ Public health ▪ Social exclusion, demography and migration ▪ Management of natural resources ▪ Sustainable transport ▪ Global poverty and development challenges
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Agenda 21 2002

To achieve a sustainable balance between consumption, population and the Earth's life-supporting capacity.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Adopt national strategies for sustainable development.</p> <p>To carry out environmental assessments before starting projects that carry the risk of adverse impacts.</p>
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Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)

The latest Environment Action Programme (EAP) gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements:

- Climate Change;
- Nature and Biodiversity;
- Environment and Health and Quality of Life; and
- Natural Resources and Waste.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Recognises that land use planning and management decisions in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. Also includes objectives on stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality; ■ Soil Protection; ■ Sustainable use of Pesticides; ■ Waste Prevention and Recycling;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and ■ Urban Environment.
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European Spatial Development Perspective 1999	
<p>By adopting the ESDP, the Member States and the Commission reached agreement on common objectives and concepts for the future development of the territory of the European Union.</p> <p>The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union. The ESPD aims to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Economic and social cohesion; ■ Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and ■ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>European cultural landscapes, cities and towns, as well as a variety of natural and historic monuments are part of the European Heritage. Its fostering should be an important part of modern architecture, urban and landscape planning in all regions of the EU. A big challenge for spatial development policy is to contribute to the objectives, announced by the EU during international conferences concerning the environment and climate, of reducing emissions into the global ecological system.</p>

National

Barker Review of Land Use Planning: Final Report 2006	
<p>Commissioned by the Chancellor and Deputy Prime Minister the report reviews the planning system in England in the context of globalization and how planning policies and procedures can better deliver economic growth and prosperity alongside other sustainable development goals. The final report sets out recommendations under the key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancing the responsiveness of the system to economic factors; - improving the efficiency of the system to reduce the costs associated with delivering desired outcomes; - and ensuring that there is an appropriate use of land. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Streamlining policy and processes through reducing policy guidance, unifying consent regimes and reforming plan-making at the local level so that future development plan documents can be delivered in 18-24 months rather than three or more years; ■ Updating national policy on planning for economic development (PPS4), to ensure that the benefits of development are fully taken into account in plan-making and decision-taking, with a more explicit role for market and price signals; ■ Introducing a new system for dealing with major infrastructure projects, based around national Statements of Strategic Objectives and an independent Planning Commission to determine applications;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that new development beyond towns and cities occurs in the most sustainable way, by encouraging planning bodies to review their green belt boundaries and take a more positive approach to applications that will enhance the quality of their green belts; Removing the need for minor commercial developments that have little wider impact to require planning permission (including commercial microgeneration); Supporting the 'town-centre first' policy, but removing the requirement to demonstrate the need for development; In the context of the findings of the Lyons Inquiry into Local Government, to consider how fiscal incentives can be better aligned so that local authorities are in a position to share the benefits of local economic growth; Enhancing efficiencies in processing applications via greater use of partnership working with the private sector, joint-working with other local authorities to achieve efficiencies of scale and scope, and an expanded role of the central support function ATLAS; Speeding up the appeals system, through the introduction of a Planning Mediation Service, better resourcing, and allowing Inspectors to determine the appeal route. From 2008-09 appeals should be completed in 6 months; and
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Urban White Paper (Our Towns and Cities, The Future: Delivering an Urban Renaissance) 1999

Sets out the Government's vision for towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People shaping the future of their community. Strong and representative local democracy. People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well. Promoting environmental sustainability through good design and planning which makes urban living practical and pleasant. Towns and cities that create and share prosperity. Good quality services that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.
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Rural White Paper (Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England) 2000

Sets out the Government's vision for rural areas. The White Paper's aim is to sustain and enhance the countryside.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A living countryside A working countryside A protected countryside A vibrant countryside
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Defra: Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy – Refreshed Version February 2011	
This is a review of the original sustainable development strategy produced in 1999. The refreshed vision and commitments build on the principles that underpinned the UK's 2005 SD strategy, by recognising the needs of the economy, society and the natural environment, alongside the use of good governance and sound science.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The new objectives included within the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Living within environmental limits; ■ Ensuring a strong healthy and just society; ■ Achieving a sustainable economy; ■ Promoting good governance; and ■ Using sound science responsibly.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)	
The national planning policy framework aims to reform the planning system to make it less complex and more accessible, and to promote sustainable growth. The NPPF streamlines existing Planning Policy Statements, Planning Policy Guidance Notes and circulars to form a single consolidated document which promotes sustainable development.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Local Plans should set out strategic priorities to perform an economic role as part of achievable sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy; ▪ ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and ▪ identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure.

Regional

Coventry, Solihull, Warwickshire Hi-Tech Corridor Strategy Document 2006 - 2008	
The vision for the Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire High Technology Corridor is to create wealth for its economy by linking imagination with technology. The Strategy aims to assist in developing technologies of the future whilst also contributing to harnessing the Intellectual Capital that will drive these technologies forward.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>It sets out to achieve three goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wealth Creation: The initial investment of £24 million Capital must leverage 100 million (both Revenue and Capital) from partners and other sources and finally generate £400 million in terms of economic wealth in the corridor. ▪ Flagship Projects: The combined strategies, expertise and creative thinking of the corridor partners will help to transform

	<p>innovative ideas into a clear vision and a clear vision into reality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HTC Branding: For the CSW HTC to be seen as a centre of Technology for the region, it needs to be branded and marketed as one. The CSWP HTC nametag has to be recognised by its target audiences, the news media and technology firms.
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West Midlands Rural Economy Study 2008	
The study had two principal objectives: 1) to complete an economic review of the region's rural economy, providing a clear picture of its health (or otherwise), and taking into account rural-urban interdependencies and the "commuter effect" and 2) to provide guidance relating to future rural policy and delivery in the West Midlands.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>It presents a number of key considerations with regard to rural business support in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment provision needs to be conserved and – in recognition of the increasing proportion of economic activity that is not physically based on designated employment land – there is a need to be flexible in the use of buildings, etc. ▪ For some market towns, tourism is a dominant sector locally and one in which distinctive specialisms exist. These can and should be developed, recognising that not every market town can or should aspire to be a major tourism destination ▪ There is a need to recognise that the economy in rural areas is not synonymous with agriculture; appropriate forms of business support are needed which recognise their contemporary form ▪ Market towns and economies in other rural areas need to be encouraged to innovate and evolve; they cannot be fossilised but at the same time, they should not be treated as off-shoots of metropolitan areas. In this context informed local leadership and "place shaping" is likely to have a significant contribution to make.

Coventry and Warwickshire Strategic Economic Plan - A SEP for the future and for bringing manufacturing home 2014	
This plan sets out the Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership (CWLEP) ambitions for economic growth; proposals for realising these ambitions; the "offers and asks" of the Growth Deal with Government; and the initial calculation of Local Growth Fund investment that we be required to 2020/21.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>VISION FOR 2025</p> <p>Coventry and Warwickshire is recognised as a global hub in the advanced manufacturing and engineering sector, with business and research links across the world. Building on its central location, employment sites, distinctive businesses, innovation assets and highly talented workforce, by 2025 Coventry and Warwickshire will be a high performing economy with our innovative businesses competing internationally, growing and providing better paid employment opportunities for all of our residents across both our</p>

rural and urban areas.

Unlocking Growth Potential Priorities

- Coventry and Warwickshire will be recognised as a place to invest and innovate and the business base will compete and collaborate successfully in the global marketplace
- Infrastructure provision will be consistent with a growing global economy and support reshoring of activity within Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering and particularly the Automotive Industry
- Economic benefits are levered from the Research & Development and Innovation assets of Coventry and Warwickshire which are of national and global importance with connectivity and collaboration improved
- Future business growth is achieved with an increase in new business start-ups and the overall business stock and the creation of high productivity jobs

Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering Priorities

- Coventry and Warwickshire will be globally regarded as the UK Centre of Excellence in Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering (AME) with strong supply chains
- Economic benefits are levered from the Research & Development and Innovation assets which are of national and global importance
- Coventry and Warwickshire will nurture, attract and retain talented people to meet business needs, leading to higher productivity
- AME businesses will be able to recruit the right people with the right skills to meet current and future growth needs
- AME businesses will be able to access dedicated sector specific support on a range of issues including Access to Finance, Skills, Innovation, Employment, International Trade and Process Improvement
- Economic growth will lead to better paid, accessible employment opportunities.

Growing our Talent Priorities

- Coventry and Warwickshire will have a dynamic and productive business base with higher levels of entrepreneurship and improved business resilience
- Warwickshire will have a competitive rural economy with improved quality of life in rural areas
- Residents (and particularly young people and marginalised groups) across all areas of Coventry and Warwickshire will see an increase in employment opportunities in a range of sectors including culture and tourism where there is clear potential for growth
- Employed residents of Coventry and Warwickshire have the opportunity to improve and extend their skills throughout their working life and to deploy them to help drive productivity and growth.
- Unemployed residents are supported to retrain and acquire the skills needed for long term, satisfying and productive employment

Local

Warwick District Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026	
Sustainability is at the heart of decisions taken on the content on the strategy and the strategy aims to integrate social, economic and environmental priorities for the area. The strategy is a vehicle for considering and deciding how to address difficult and cross cutting issues such as the economic direction of an area, cohesion, social exclusion and climate change.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>At the local level, there is a strategic aim to provide a strong, diverse economy which provides jobs for all. Priority is given to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective business support focusing on small and medium sized employers ▪ Deliver inward investment focusing on the knowledge, creative design and high value engineering sectors ▪ Vital and viable town centres regenerating strategic sites and intensifying development ▪ Continuous learning, increase skills and training opportunities ▪ Protect, sustain and develop a strong rural economy ▪ Increase employment opportunities; identify strategic employment development sites ▪ Address impacts of unemployment and recession ▪ Ensure the economy is based on low carbon principles

2 Climate Change

International

A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001); Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the review of the Sustainable Development Strategy - A platform for action 2005 (Review 2009)	
The document sets the challenge to maintain a momentum that mutually reinforces economic growth, social welfare and environment protection.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Review highlights a number of key issues which need a strong push at the highest political level to engage the public, speed up decision-making and action at all levels, encourage more 'joined up' thinking and accelerate the uptake of new and better ideas. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change and clean energy ▪ Public health ▪ Social exclusion, demography and migration ▪ Management of natural resources ▪ Sustainable transport ▪ Global poverty and development challenges

Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)	
<p>The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Climate Change; ■ Nature and Biodiversity; ■ Environment and Health and Quality of Life; and ■ Natural Resources and Waste. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Recognises that land use planning and management decisions in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. Also includes objectives on stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality; ■ Soil Protection;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sustainable use of Pesticides; ■ Waste Prevention and Recycling; ■ Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and ■ Urban Environment.
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Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change 1997	
Signing up to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, 38 Countries (plus the EU) have committed to individual, legally-binding targets to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. These add up to a total cut in greenhouse-gas emissions of at least 5% from 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008-2012. The UK has committed to an 8% reduction (base year = 1990).	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Achieve a reduction in anthropogenic CO ₂ levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Consider afforestation and reforestation as carbon sinks.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2007	
Countries should protect the world's climate.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Countries should enact effective environmental legislation to control greenhouse gas emissions and should ensure the functioning of natural processes that can remove some of the gases from the atmosphere.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adopt national policies and take measures to limit emissions of greenhouse gases ■ Protect and improve forests and oceans, that act as sinks and reservoirs for greenhouse gases

Copenhagen Accord 2009	
The Copenhagen Accord is a document that delegates at the 15th session of the Conference of Parties (COP 15) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to "take note of" at the final plenary on 18 December 2009. The Accord, drafted by, on the one hand, the United States and on the other, in a united position as the BASIC countries (China, India, South Africa, and Brazil), is not legally binding and does not commit countries to agree to a binding successor to the Kyoto Protocol, whose present round ends in 2012.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	The EU pledged to reduce emissions by 20-30% compared to 1990 levels.

National

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)	
The NPPF supports the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy).	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>To create a low carbon future, Authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions; ▪ actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and ▪ when setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards.

Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006	
The UK's programme is a significant contribution to the global response to climate change. It sets out a strategic, far reaching package of policies and measures across all sectors of the economy, to achieve the targets set.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>Cutting UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.</p> <p>Indicator: amount of energy generated from renewable sources number of new dwellings achieving level 6 Code for Sustainable Homes (carbon neutral status).</p>

Climate Change Act 2008	
<p>The UK has passed legislation that introduces the world's first long-term legally binding framework to tackle the dangers of climate change. The Climate Change Bill was introduced into Parliament on 14 November 2007 and became law on 26 November 2008.</p> <p>The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ setting ambitious, legally binding targets ▪ taking powers to help meet those targets ▪ strengthening the institutional framework ▪ enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change ▪ establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures. 	

Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>Two key aims of the Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy in the UK demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009. <p>There are two legally binding targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that 15% of total energy is provided through renewables sources by 2020 (Compared with under 2% in 2009), and To cut carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by at least 34% by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels
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Energy Act 2011	
The Act provides for a step change in the provision of energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and makes improvements to the framework to enable and secure low-carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	The Act has three principal objectives: tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency; enhancing energy security; and enabling investment in low carbon energy supplies.

Electricity Market Reform White Paper 2011	
The White Paper sets out key measures to attract investment, reduce the impact on consumer bills, and create a secure mix of electricity sources including gas, new nuclear, renewables, and carbon capture and storage.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>Key elements of the reform package include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Carbon Price Floor (announced in Budget 2011) to reduce investor uncertainty, putting a fair price on carbon and providing a stronger incentive to invest in low-carbon generation now; the introduction of new long-term contracts (Feed-in Tariff with Contracts for Difference) to provide stable financial incentives to invest in all forms of low-carbon electricity generation. A contract for difference approach has been chosen over a less cost-effective premium feed-in tariff; an Emissions Performance Standard (EPS) set at 450g CO₂/kWh to reinforce the requirement that no new coal-fired power stations are built without CCS, but also to ensure necessary short-term investment in gas can take place; and a Capacity Mechanism, including demand response as well as generation, which are needed to ensure future security of electricity supply. We are seeking further views on the type of mechanism required and will report on this around the turn of

	the year.
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Energy White Paper 2007: 'Meeting the energy challenge'	
The white paper shows how the measures set out in the '2006 Energy review' report is being implemented, as well as those announced since (including in the pre-Budget report in 2006 and the Budget in 2007).	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>'Meeting the energy challenge' sets out the international and domestic energy strategy for the UK, in the shape of four policy goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ aiming to cut CO₂ emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 ■ maintaining the reliability of energy supplies ■ promoting competitive markets in the UK and beyond ■ ensuring every home is heated adequately and affordably.

Zero carbon homes: Impact assessment	
From 2016, developers will be required to deal with all emissions from new build homes that fall under the scope of building regulations. A specified portion of this will have to be dealt with on-site through energy efficiency measures such as insulation and onsite renewables such as solar panels. The remaining emissions can be dealt with through offsite measures, the mechanism for which has yet to be decided.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	To ensure that from 2016 new homes do not add additional carbon to the atmosphere but contribute to the UK meeting its climate change targets. This will be achieved by improving the fabric energy efficiency of new homes and through driving increased use of low and zero carbon technologies.

Planning and Energy Act 2008	
An Act to enable local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>A local planning authority in England may in their development plan documents, and a local planning authority in Wales may in their local development plan, include policies imposing reasonable requirements for—</p> <p>(a) a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development;</p> <p>(b) a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the</p>

	development; (c) development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of building regulations.
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Regional

West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy 2004	
It sets out the vision that 'By 2020 we will have delivered the West Midlands' commitment to the climate change challenge, having ensured a sustainable, secure and affordable supply of energy for everyone and strengthened the region's economic capability' and provides objectives of how to achieve the vision.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Strategy has four headline objectives:</p> <p>1) Improving Energy Efficiency Using less energy will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Crucially, this need not be at the expense of our standard of living. This objective concerns both reducing the need for energy (for example, by designing houses that need less heating), and improving the efficiency with which it is used (for example, through more efficient boilers and better insulation). We aim to make the West Midlands an example of best practice that the rest of the country can follow.</p> <p>2) Increasing the use of Renewable Energy Resources Energy from renewable sources produces practically no net emissions compared with energy from fossil fuels such as gas and oil. Technological priorities and targets for installing renewable energy plants and systems need to be chosen to reflect the availability of resources in the West Midlands, suitability of the different technologies to meet the region's needs and their relative cost.</p> <p>3) Maximising Uptake of Business Opportunities By becoming more energy efficient, businesses can improve their profitability. In addition, excellent business opportunities are emerging as a result of changes in the patterns of energy production, distribution and use. To help businesses take full advantage of these, the quality and effectiveness of business support needs to be improved. Harnessing research and development and innovation skills in the region will also be an important factor here.</p> <p>4) Ensuring Focused and Integrated Delivery and Implementation Regional and local agencies have powers to directly influence patterns of energy use, for example through planning control, construction of new buildings, vehicle fleets and energy purchasing. Such decisions also give signals to the energy market, for example by favouring certain technologies and approaches. The aim of the Strategy is therefore to ensure that these direct influences and signals are correct and consistent. Regional organisations will need to provide the leadership and funding</p>

	required for its effective delivery. A number of existing mechanisms and programmes are designed to reduce energy use. Part of the Strategy's role is to influence these to ensure that they provide a good match to the region's specific needs. This Strategy also has a role to play in enabling the flow of regional views on national energy policy to central Government.
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Local

A Shared Vision – Warwick District Sustainable Community Strategy	
The purpose of this strategy is to improve the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District by tackling the issues that matter most to people such as crime, improving health and well being and protecting the environment. It's about improving the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District covering all the key elements such as housing, employment, education, health, children, young adults and older people.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Climate change is identified as a cross cutting issue affecting the four key themes of <i>Safer Communities; Health and Well Being; Housing; Economy, Skills and Employment</i> . The need to design sustainable homes which are energy efficient and minimise carbon emissions is identified as being important to ensure housing needs can be met into the future. It is also acknowledged that a strong and diverse economy should be based on low carbon principles.

Low Carbon Action Plan A Plan for Reducing Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Improving Energy Efficiency across Warwick District 2012	
The Council commissioned Encraft to deliver a study into carbon reduction and energy efficiency options in order to be able to make fully-informed decisions in a changing policy environment.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The objective of the Low Carbon Action Plan is to provide a fifteen year framework for carbon reduction and energy efficiency projects and initiatives in Warwick District.</p> <p>It recommends that the following projects should be selected from each of the three key opportunity areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Energy Efficiency in Buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A programme of advanced retrofit for WDC assets as an exemplar for the district in both domestic and non-domestic buildings, with a focus on non-domestic buildings with high energy use ▪ Installation of communal heating in purpose built flats that are currently heated by electric night storage heaters (e.g. The Crest). This could be combined with insulation measures to make an exemplar project ▪ A programme of basic retrofit for non-WDC housing, with a focus on simple low cost measures (loft and cavity wall insulation and condensing boilers) ▪ An awareness programme and potential policies to encourage non-domestic retrofit across the district to CIBSE good

	<p>practice standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider introduction of a policy to require Passivhaus certification for selected (e.g. large scale) new build developments <p>2) Low and Zero Carbon Technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A programme of heat pump and biomass installation in rural, off gas areas, using projects already completed or in the pipeline for WDC housing as an exemplar A programme of solar PV installations on WDC owned assets, continuing with projects already in the pipeline Press ahead with plans to install hydro turbines at Mill Bridge and Princes Drive, since detailed feasibility and a business case have previously been completed, this is already a well developed scheme and you are in a good position to take it forward to implementation An awareness programme and potential policies to encourage development of medium wind (major risk barrier is planning/project development) An installation programme of CHP plants for high energy use (leisure centres and hospitals) <p>3) Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage a switch to cycling through the development of new, safer cycling routes Consider more speed control measures to reduce the average speed of traffic Review the current use of electric car charging and develop a long term deployment plan for further charging points (with associated incentives for low emission vehicles such as lower parking fees)
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Warwick District Climate Change Adaptation Study (2011)

The report provides an evidence base for planning the continuation of its services, understanding the impacts on its own buildings and estate and planning for new development within the community in the face of climate change.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The project has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local climate change impacts and local vulnerabilities - Review information already available both nationally and locally to identify local climate change impacts which WDC will need to take into account within the timescale of the UK Climate change predictions. Assess the likely impacts of climate change on Warwick District Council's service delivery and provide recommendations to enable the development of resourced action plans for each service area, to mitigate these impacts. Adaptation of Buildings and Estate - Assess the impacts of climate change on the buildings and estate of the Council and for future development not within WDCs ownership, but within WDCs area, and make recommendations for adaptation measures.
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3 Community Safety

National

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2011)	
The national planning policy framework aims to reform the planning system to make it less complex and more accessible, and to promote sustainable growth. The NPPF streamlines existing Planning Policy Statements, Planning Policy Guidance Notes and circulars to form a single consolidated document which promotes sustainable development.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Planning policies and decisions, in turn, should aim to achieve places which promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity; • safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and • safe and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.

National Community Safety Plan 2008-2011	
The document describes a shared endeavour to deliver safer communities, acknowledging that community safety cannot be delivered successfully by the police on their own but must involve broadly based partnerships at both local and national level. The Plan reflects the period 2008–11, and has been revised to ensure that it is clearly in line with Cutting Crime: A New Partnership 2008–11 and Public Service Agreements (PSAs). The National Community Safety Plan 2008-2011 emphasises a stronger focus on more serious violence; greater flexibility for local partners to deliver local priorities; a specific outcome to increase community confidence; and the need to reflect the increased threat to communities posed by violent extremists.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Government community safety objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Priority Action 1 – Reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence. ■ Priority Action 2 – Reduce serious acquisitive crime, through a focus on the issues of greatest priority in each locality and the most harmful offenders – particularly drug-misusing offenders.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Priority Action 3 – Tackling local priorities; increasing public confidence. ■ Priority Action 4 – Reduce reoffending. <p>The priority actions will be addressed through the strategic framework for tackling crime and increasing community safety, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Substance misuse ■ Early intervention ■ Criminal Justice system ■ Communities ■ Social exclusion ■ Counter-terrorism
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ODPM Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime prevention 2004

Safer Places focuses on seven attributes of sustainability that are particularly relevant to crime prevention. The attributes are general and descriptive. They are not prescriptive. They are not a set of rules to be applied to all situations. Instead, they should be considered as prompts to thinking about crime prevention and promoting community safety through the planning system.

The seven attributes are:

- Access and movement: places with well-defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security
- Structure: places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict
- Surveillance: places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked
- Ownership: places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community
- Physical protection: places that include necessary, well-designed security features
- Activity: places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times

Management and maintenance: places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future

Objectives, Targets &

Planning contributions to reduction in crime rates.

Indicators	
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County

Vision & Mission Statement, Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Service	
It sets out the vision to deliver excellence in fire prevention and intervention for the people of Warwickshire and the mission statement of how to achieve the vision.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The mission statement is:</p> <p>“Making Warwickshire Safer”</p> <p>By:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Educating the Community In Fire Safety ■ Reducing Preventable Fire Deaths And Casualties ■ Reducing The Effect Of Fire ■ Maintaining An Effective And Caring Emergency Response

Policing plan 2010 - 2013, Warwickshire Police Authority	
Warwickshire Police Authority's mission is to protect communities, prevent and reduce crime and antisocial behaviour and provide public reassurance.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Warwickshire Police have a number of priorities in order to deliver their vision of 'protecting communities together':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reducing the number of people killed on our roads or by crime 2. Reducing crimes of violence and road injuries 3. Protecting people from loss, such as having their possessions stolen 4. Protecting against distress: giving people confidence to go about their lives without fear

Warwickshire County Council's Corporate Business Plan 2013 - 2014	
The Corporate Business Plan articulates the vision, priorities and outcomes for Warwickshire County 2013-14 and sets out how Warwickshire County	

Council will work to achieve them. The Plan is the main reference point for understanding where the Council aims to be by 2014.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Ambition 2 relates to safety and protection and the Council aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduce further the number of people killed or seriously injured on Warwickshire roads ■ Proactively maintain the highways network to a safe standard, working with partners to do so ■ Reduce abuse of children and vulnerable adults through improving the reach of co-ordinated safeguarding interventions ■ Focus on tackling high harm causers and re-offenders ■ Work with the Police to reduce levels of violent crime, especially domestic violence ■ Reduce the damaging effects on families and communities caused by drugs misuse ■ Work in partnership to reduce the significant consequences of the misuse of alcohol ■ Work with partners to reduce instances of anti-social behaviour ■ Reduce fire related deaths and injuries as well as reducing the economic cost of fire

Local

South Warwickshire Partnership Plan 2008 - 2011, Safer South Warwickshire	
Community safety issues are tackled by the South Warwickshire Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership – a combination of police, Stratford and Warwick District Councils and other organisations. Their vision is to make the area an attractive, environmentally sustainable, desirable area in which to live, work and visit, with a sense of safety proportionate to the low risk of becoming a victim of crime in the area.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>For 2010-11 the priorities (in order) for Safer South Warwickshire are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Serious violent crime 2. Antisocial behaviour (including criminal damage and arson) 3. Serious acquisitive crime 4. Controlling the speed of vehicles in residential area

Warwick District Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026	
The purpose of this strategy is to make sure we work in partnership to improve the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District by tackling the issues that matter most to people such as crime, improving health and well being and protecting the environment. It's about improving the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District covering all the key elements such as housing, employment, education, health, children, young adults	

and older people.

**Objectives,
Targets &
Indicators**

In addition, there is a strategic aim that by 2026 the people of Warwick District will feel safe going about their everyday lives, with the following priorities:

1. Reduce serious violent crime
2. Reduce antisocial behaviour including criminal damage
3. Reduce serious acquisitive crime including vehicle crime

4 Heritage and Built Environment

International

Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological heritage of Europe, Revised 1992	
The Valletta Treaty or Malta Convention is an initiative from the Council of Europe. The treaty aims to protect the European archaeological heritage 'as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. All remains and objects and any other traces of humankind from past times are considered elements of the archaeological heritage. The notion of archaeological heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention concerns requirements of Member States to preserve and protect archaeological heritage. Article 5 requires member states to involve archaeologists in developing plans and decision making.

Unesco World Heritage Convention	
Authored by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and published in 1972.	
Each state signed up to the Convention has to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and national heritage situated on its territory.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	To establish an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value organised on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods.

National

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)
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Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; ■ the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; ■ the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and ■ opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England	
The Government Statement presents a vision for realising the potential of the historic environment and recognising the contribution that it makes to our collective aims.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Its vision is "that the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation". The Statement sets out the value of heritage for all of these aspects and the role of Government and of its partners in recognising this. It presents six broad strategic aims for the future: strategic leadership, a protective framework, local capacity, public involvement, direct ownership and a sustainable future.

The National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) 2011 - 2015	
This Plan is principally but not exclusively focussed on how EH will deploy its own resources and those it provides to others in order to deliver projects in the Plan. EH will ensure that its delivery centres on those activities that only it can do, or can do more efficiently and effectively than others. However, the intention is that annual reviews of the Plan will provide a framework that will:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ encourage greater collaborative working between partner organisations; ■ capture the priorities and aspirations of the wider community; ■ help deliver those aspirations, within the resources available; ■ become in time a comprehensive overview of planned work. 	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Plan is divided into four main stages: Foresight, Threat, Understanding, and Responses. It is supported by a range of wider strategic functions and activities carried out by English Heritage and the sector.</p> <p>The heart of delivery of the NHPP is the Action Plan. It arranges the flow of foresight; assessing and responding to threat; understanding what is threatened; and delivering appropriate protection and/or management responses into eight separate Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foresight 2. Strategic Threat: Assessment and Response 3. Understanding: Recognition/Identification of the Resource 4. Understanding: Assessment of Character and Significance 5. Responses: Protecting Significance 6. Responses: Managing Change 7. Responses: Protecting and Managing English Heritage Historic Properties 8. Responses: Grant-aid for Protection
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Local

Warwick District Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026	
	<p>The purpose of this strategy is to make sure we work in partnership to improve the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District by tackling the issues that matter most to people such as crime, improving health and well being and protecting the environment. It's about improving the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District covering all the key elements such as housing, employment, education, health, children, young adults and older people.</p>
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>There is a strategic aim to protect and enhance the built environment.</p>

5 Health and Social Care

National

Environmental Protection Act 1990	
The Environmental Protection Act 1990 establishes in England, Scotland and Wales businesses' legal responsibilities for the duty of care for waste, contaminated land and statutory nuisance. The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 have replaced Part I of the Environmental Protection Act - Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) and Local Authority Pollution Control (LAPC) regimes.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Part II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For England and Wales the part dealing with waste management licences has been replaced by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007. <p>Part II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act sets out businesses' 'duty of care' responsibilities for producing, collecting, disposing of or treating controlled waste. Creates the legal basis for requiring businesses to identify and remedy contaminated land which was then brought into force by the Environment Act 1995. <p>Part III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines statutory nuisances and improves the procedures for dealing with them. Part IV Amends the law on litter and abandoned shopping trolleys, and gives local councils the power to impose duties to keep public places including highways clear of litter and clean. <p>Part VI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls deliberate release of genetically modified organisms to prevent or minimise damage to the environment. <p>Part VIII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives power to the government to make regulations to control anyone importing, using, supplying or storing any specified substances and products made from these substances. Gives power to the government to obtain information about potentially hazardous substances from manufacturers, importers and suppliers Amends the law on control of hazardous substances on, over or under land Gives local councils the power to control stray dogs. Gives power to ban the burning of crop residues on agricultural land.

Sustainable Communities: A Shared Agenda, A Share of the Action. A guide for Local Authorities 2006	
This guide shows how local outcomes such as those reflected in the seven shared priorities, can be delivered in a way that helps create genuinely sustainable communities. It highlights the cross-cutting issues which need to be addressed for each outcome.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>7 Shared Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Creating safer and stronger communities ■ Improving the quality of life of older people and children, young people and families at risk ■ Meeting transport needs more effectively ■ Promoting healthier communities and narrowing health inequalities ■ Promoting the economic vitality of localities ■ Raising standards across our schools ■ Transforming the local environment

The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006; The Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009	
These Regulations implement Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Directive requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the use of harmonised noise indicators and computational measures so • that data can be collected and compared in a standardised way; • common protocols for noise mapping; • the drawing up of noise maps; • making information available to the public; • the drawing up of local action plans; and • collection of data by the Commission to inform future Community policy. <p>The Regulations will help identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the extent to which people are exposed to high levels of noise; and • what areas of relative quiet we might or could have, thus enabling us to develop measures to protect them and not have the noise environment inadvertently eroded.

Accessibility planning and the NHS: improving patient access to health services 2006	
The document provides an overview of accessibility planning, highlighting the role of the NHS and describes some approaches. It identifies the need for the local authorities and the NHS to systematically assess whether people can get to healthcare facilities, food shops and other destinations that are important to people's health while also taking action to improve access and contribute to tackling health inequalities.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The key lessons to emerge are the need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coordinated local research to understand the transport access needs of key groups; ■ A focus on reducing the need to travel (especially by car) to NHS sites as well as improving access through sustainable means; ■ Effective local transport and health partnerships with senior backing and identified contacts with whom to work; ■ Joint commissioning of transport services to the NHS, linked to the broader integration of public and specialist transport services in the area; ■ Development of local indicators and targets in order to track improvements in access to services for key groups or areas.

A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001); Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the review of the Sustainable Development Strategy - A platform for action 2005 (Review 2009)	
The document sets the challenge to maintain a momentum that mutually reinforces economic growth, social welfare and environment protection.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Review highlights a number of key issues which need a strong push at the highest political level to engage the public, speed up decision-making and action at all levels, encourage more 'joined up' thinking and accelerate the uptake of new and better ideas. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Climate change and clean energy ■ Public health ■ Social exclusion, demography and migration ■ Management of natural resources ■ Sustainable transport ■ Global poverty and development challenges

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) – Health and pollution	
The NPPF define pollution as 'anything that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health, the natural environment or general amenity. Pollution can arise from a range of emissions, including smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, odour, noise and light.'	
Objectives,	In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local

Targets & Indicators	and natural environment. Plans should have policies which will prevent both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.
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County

Warwickshire County Council's Corporate Business Plan 2013 - 2014	
The Corporate Business Plan articulates the vision, priorities and outcomes for Warwickshire County 2013-14 and sets out how Warwickshire County Council will work to achieve them. The Plan is the main reference point for understanding where the Council aims to be by 2014.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Ambition 3 relates to care and independence and the Council aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfil our duty of care to older and vulnerable people • Ensure that all those eligible are offered an adult care personal budget • Increase the scope of re-ablement services • Working with partners to improve number of older people living independently in their own homes • Embrace the Public Health Service within our responsibilities to improve the health of the County's population • Embed the principles of early intervention so that children, young people, parents & carers have the support they need, when they need it.

Warwickshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Annual Review 2011	
The document provides a set of key themes which have been developed to inform the Health & Wellbeing Board of the emerging key messages from the JSNA. The information provides a 'position statement' and a 'snapshot' of work so far at the end of 2011. It includes the key headline messages from our initial analyses and provides the basis for further, more detailed needs assessment work.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>It provides baseline data and recommendations covering the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educational Attainment ▪ Looked after Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LIFESTYLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lifestyle Factors Affecting Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing Health Inequalities ▪ Disability ▪ Safeguarding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ILL-HEALTH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long-Term Conditions ▪ Mental Wellbeing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ OLD AGE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dementia ▪ Ageing & Frailty
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Local

Contaminated Land Strategy Warwick District Council 2001	
The strategy covers all land within the district including that owned, previously owned or occupied by the Council. The strategy explains how the Council will take a rational, systematic and efficient approach to inspection; having regard to information and comments from statutory consultees (such as the Environment Agency) and other interested parties.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Apart from the need to comply with the legislation the Council's priorities in dealing with contaminated land are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect human health • To protect controlled waters • To protect designated ecosystems • To prevent damage to property • To encourage re-use of Brownfield land • To encourage voluntary remediation

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Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>There is also a vision at the county level for everyone to live healthy, active and independent lives.</p> <p>There is a number of strategic aims to promote the wellbeing of the population and their access to housing, health, education and employment. The priorities for health and well being include issues such as health promotion, removing barriers to sport and recreation; building the capacity of the voluntary sector; replicate the best practice of Brunswick Healthy Living Centre; improve signposting to services; improve access to drug and alcohol rehabilitation and support services and produce an anti-poverty strategy.</p>

Warwickshire Health and Wellbeing Interim Strategy 2013	
The strategy outlines how the Health and Wellbeing Board (HWBB) will achieve improvements in the health and wellbeing of the population.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Vision</p> <p>'We will be a healthy county, where all our partners are committed to supporting jointly agreed priorities for action, embedding behaviours and approaches that will make a tangible difference to the economic and lifestyle prospects of all Warwickshire residents enabling all to live well.'</p>

6 Social & Economic Deprivation

International

A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001); Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the review of the Sustainable Development Strategy - A platform for action 2005 (Review 2009)	
The document sets the challenge to maintain a momentum that mutually reinforces economic growth, social welfare and environment protection.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Review highlights a number of key issues which need a strong push at the highest political level to engage the public, speed up decision-making and action at all levels, encourage more 'joined up' thinking and accelerate the uptake of new and better ideas. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change and clean energy ▪ Public health ▪ Social exclusion, demography and migration ▪ Management of natural resources ▪ Sustainable transport ▪ Global poverty and development challenges

National

Sustainable Communities Act 2007	
The aim of the Act is to promote the sustainability of local communities.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The power of well-being The well-being power enables local authorities to do anything they consider likely to promote or improve the economic, social or environmental well-being of their area.</p> <p>Invitation to make proposals It requires the Secretary of State to invite local authorities to make proposals which they consider would contribute to promoting the sustainability of local communities.</p> <p>Transfer of functions from one body to another Broadly speaking, this provision recognises that local authorities may believe that the functions of some public bodies may be</p>

	better performed by another. They may, therefore, propose that those functions be transferred. This may be a transfer from a national body to a local body, or it could be a transfer from one local body to another.
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National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) – Economic and Social	
It sets out the core planning principles and policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for LPAs and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>It sets out two roles in relation to the economic and social sustainability components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure; ■ a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being.

The Equality Act 2010	
<p>The act replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single act to make the law simpler and to remove inconsistencies. The act also strengthened protection in some situations.</p> <p>The Equality Act sets out the different ways in which it is unlawful to treat someone, such as direct and indirect discrimination, harassment, victimisation and failing to make a reasonable adjustment for a disabled person.</p> <p>The act prohibits unfair treatment in the workplace, when providing goods, facilities and services, when exercising public functions, in the disposal and management of premises, in education and by associations (such as private clubs).</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The act covers nine protected characteristics, which cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly. Every person has one or more of the protected characteristics, so the act protects everyone against unfair treatment. The protected characteristics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -age -disability -gender reassignment -marriage and civil partnership

	-pregnancy and maternity -race -religion or belief -sex -sexual orientation
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Diversity and Equality in Planning – A good practice guide 2005

The Government is committed to changing the culture of planning to make it more responsive, positive and pro-active. Diversity and equality are at the very heart of this new agenda, helping define sustainable and inclusive communities. Community involvement is one of the key themes underpinning the Government's planning reforms. The Guide illustrates an inclusive approach to community consultation.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators

Warwick should target the "hard to reach groups" identified in guidance, aiming to use innovative consultation methods to involve the specific groups. A useful indicator would be a comparison of those who commented on earlier local plans and those who were involved in the production of Part 1.

Strong and prosperous communities - The Local Government White Paper 2006

The aim of this White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. It is about creating strong, prosperous communities and delivering better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and local people.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators

- **Responsive services and empowered communities-** Local authorities will involve and consult service users more fully and provide better information about standards in their local area
- **Effective, accountable and responsive local government-** Leadership is the single most significant driver of change and improvement in local authorities. In future there will be three choices for councils: a directly elected mayor, a directly elected executive of councillors, or a leader elected by their fellow-councillors with a clear four year mandate.
- **Strong cities, strategic regions** encourage economic development and Multi-Area Agreements which cross local authority boundaries. The greater the powers being devolved, the greater the premium on clear, transparent and accountable leadership.
- **Local government as a strategic leader and place-shaper-** Put in place a new framework for strategic leadership in local areas, bringing together local partners to focus on the needs of citizens and communities. The Local Area Agreement will include a single set of targets for improvement, tailored to local needs, agreed between Government and local partners.
- **A new performance framework-** There will be around 35 priorities for each area agreed with Government, tailored to local needs through the Local Area Agreement.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Efficiency – transforming local services Ambitious efficiency gains will be required as part of the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review. To help meet these we will encourage greater service collaboration between councils and across all public bodies. ▪ Community cohesion work with local authorities facing particular community cohesion challenges; provide support for areas facing difficulties; help share best practice between authorities; and support the establishment of forums on extremism in parts of the country where they are necessary.
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Sustainable Communities: A Shared Agenda, A Share of the Action. A guide for Local Authorities 2006	
This guide shows how local outcomes such as those reflected in the seven shared priorities, can be delivered in a way that helps create genuinely sustainable communities. It highlights the cross-cutting issues which need to be addressed for each outcome.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>7 Shared Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creating safer and stronger communities ▪ Improving the quality of life of older people and children, young people and families at risk ▪ Meeting transport needs more effectively ▪ Promoting healthier communities and narrowing health inequalities ▪ Promoting the economic vitality of localities ▪ Raising standards across our schools ▪ Transforming the local environment

Local

Warwick District Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026	
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Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>There is a number of strategic aims to ensure that the work of partner agencies promotes the wellbeing of the population and their access to housing, health, education and employment. The cross cutting themes, include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Narrowing the gaps on a range of priority actions; 2. Working with families at risk; 3. Engaging and strengthening communities, including community cohesion; and, 4. Rurality – targeting disadvantaged rural locations <p>The three targeted wards are Brunswick Ward, Crown Ward and West Warwick Ward.</p>

7 Leisure & Culture

National

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)	
The national planning policy framework aims to reform the planning system to make it less complex and more accessible, and to promote sustainable growth. The NPPF streamlines existing Planning Policy Statements, Planning Policy Guidance Notes and circulars to form a single consolidated document which promotes sustainable development. It provides a framework within which local people and authorities can produce local and neighbourhood plans.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs; ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community; and ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.

Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism 2006	
The guide states that the planning system has a vital role to play in terms of facilitating the development and improvement of tourism in appropriate locations.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The stated purpose of the guide is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions; ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications; and ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way. <p>Potential indicators include the estimated tourist spend in the area, visitor numbers and nights.</p>

Regional

West Midlands Visitor Economy Strategy 2008	
This strategy provides a focus for tourism action over the next three years. It aims to ensure that action is developed around areas where there is demonstrable market growth opportunity and in a way that will bring benefits to the region, to visitor destinations, to businesses, to local communities and to the profile of tourism as an economic sector and as an employer. It sets out what needs to be done at a strategic level. A Delivery Plan has been prepared to accompany the strategy setting out a clear programme of actions.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The strategic objectives for tourism set out in the original VES are about:</p> <p>1) Attracting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ more visitors from outside the region ▪ more overnight visitors ▪ more business and high-value leisure visitors ▪ more private sector tourism investment. <p>2) Enhancing the West Midlands for residents and visitors to create:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'liveable' and 'visitable' places ▪ world-class cultural/sport/leisure facilities ▪ high standards of quality ▪ avenues for learning, business support and careers ▪ jobs and economic benefit ▪ sustainable development (environmentally, socially, economically) ▪ local and regional pride. <p>3) Supporting local businesses and cultural life by enhancing and promoting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the quality and quantity of authentic local products ▪ what is distinctive and unique about the region/sub-regions ▪ the multicultural experience of the region.

County

Warwickshire County Council's Corporate Business Plan 2013 - 2014
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The Corporate Business Plan articulates the vision, priorities and outcomes for Warwickshire County 2013-14 and sets out how Warwickshire County Council will work to achieve them. The Plan is the main reference point for understanding where the Council aims to be by 2014.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Ambition 4 relates to Enterprise, Transport and Tourism and the Council aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Make Warwickshire a place of destination for tourists and visitors.
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Local

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Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The strategic aim is to ensure there are opportunities for everyone to enjoy and participate in sport, the arts and cultural activities, and that everyone is able to enjoy a healthy lifestyle and sense of well being.</p>

Warwick District Tourism Strategy and Action Plan 2012/ 2013	
<p>This Strategy articulates Warwick District Council's role in relation to tourism and the visitor economy – a strategic plan to provide direction and management options for the tourism service, including an assessment of partner roles and partnership opportunities.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The vision is:</p> <p>“Working in partnership with others to present a clear, compelling message about the area's unique strengths, which has the active support of local businesses and communities, and which is founded on the highest standards of visitor welcome”.</p> <p>To grow the value of tourism to the District's economy by more than 5% per annum over the next 10 years.</p> <p>The vision is underpinned by 7 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sustainable growth: which is better than the national average and mindful of environmental impact ■ Value not volume: marketing campaigns encourage visitors to stay overnight, stay longer, spend more, and to return ■ A distinctive offer: investing in a “sense of place” ■ An inspiring message: backing a coherent identity which builds on acknowledged market strengths

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A strong partnership approach: which avoids duplication and clarifies roles ■ Local ownership: initiatives have the widespread backing of business communities ■ Quality experience: offering excellent, easily-accessible information and joining up services to make high-quality, memorable experiences.
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Play Strategy 2007 - 2012

The Play Strategy for Warwick District 2007 - 2012, has been developed to address the issues and barriers that prevent children aged 0-19 from playing naturally and to support the strategic establishment of quality play environments for all of the District's children and young people.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Improving play opportunities and experiences for children and young people is also a key local aim.
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Indoor Sport and Leisure Strategy 2013

The strategy for indoor and built facility provision across Warwick District from 2013-2022 is based on the detailed needs and evidence work outlined in the main needs and evidence report and sets out the key strategic priorities to deliver the issues highlighted in the needs assessment work.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Key Strategic Priorities:</p> <p>KSP1 The Council commit to a programme of refurbishment and replacement across its leisure stock based on a business case analysis and in line with the priorities identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St Nicholas Park Leisure Centre • Newbold Comyn Leisure Centre <p>KSP2 The Council develop an overall strategic approach to provision in Kenilworth based on the needs and evidence, Local Plan emerging policies and identified priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abbey Fields and Castle Farm <p>KSP3 The Council undertake a detailed feasibility study into the future of athletics and the Edmondscote site in partnership with the resident clubs and potential other partners e.g. Warwickshire College with a view to maximising investment and safeguarding the future of athletics in Warwick.</p> <p>KSP4 The Council consider the development of new future sports hall provision in line with growth in the Leamington / Warwick</p>
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area (this to be assessed at the time in the context of any new provision at Newbold Comyn).

KSP5 The Council develop funding strategies to deliver the refurbishment and replacement plans including the development of planning policies as part of the Local Plan to deliver funding investment.

KSP6 The Council prioritise CIL funding to deliver the strategy priorities.

KSP7 The Council consider its future leisure management and procurement strategy in order to help fund investment.

Operational Priorities

OP1 The Council undertake a strategic review of current dual use partnerships to achieve the objectives of all parties and ensure usage is protected and maximised.

OP2 The Council seek to develop dialogue with all education sites including Warwickshire College and the University in order to open up, protect and enhance use by Warwick residents.

OP3 The Council review the programming of facilities based on using data and evidence to maximise the usage by all residents, including developing programmes for current non users.

OP4 The Council to continue to review the operation of its centres and seek to address the areas identified for development – staffing, secondary spend, marketing and the health and fitness offer.

OP5 The Council to consider operational issues as part of a wider review of the leisure management arrangements (alongside KSP7).

OP6 The Council review the policy of car parking charges and the impact on facility usage and income.

Swimming Pool Priorities

SP1 The Council review the programming in the swimming pools to ensure capacity is maximised now and in the future.

SP2 As part of any swimming pool refurbishment programmes the Council seek to increase the amount of water space, through modernisation and the configuration of new layouts.

SP3 The Council seek to increase the access to school based swimming pools for more community use, prioritising working in partnership with Warwick School.

Sports Hall Priorities

SH1 The Council review the programming in the sports halls to ensure capacity is maximised now and in the future.

SH2 As part of any sports hall refurbishment programmes the Council seek to increase the amount of hall space, through modernisation and the configuration of new layouts.

SH3 The Council seek to develop new sports hall provision at existing venues, prioritising developments at Newbold Comyn.

SH4 The Council consider the development of new future sports hall provision in line with growth in the Leamington / Warwick area (this to be assessed at the time in the context of any new provision at Newbold Comyn).

SH5 The Council ensure that in any potential changes at Castle Farm that sport hall access in Kenilworth is protected / replaced.

SH6 The Council seek to protect and increase the access to school based sports halls provision for more community use by Warwick residents.

AGP Priorities

AGP1 The Council work with the FA and Hockey association to explore the strategic allocation of surface types across the District.

AGP2 The Council explore the opportunity of increasing 3g provision through re-surfacing opportunities, potential relocations or small sided training opportunities.

Health and Fitness Priorities

HF1 The Council develop a clearer approach to marketing and branding of the health and fitness offer.

HF2 The Council seek to increase the size and quality of the health and fitness offer at its sites, in line with the needs and evidence as part of any redevelopment or refurbishment proposals.

HF3 Priorities for development include extension of Newbold Comyn, new provision at Abbey Fields and refurbishment and extension at St Nicks. Decisions to be taken on developments based on an individual business cases.

8 Housing

National

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)	
The framework seeks to streamline national planning policy into a consolidated set of priorities to consider when planning for and deciding on new development.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Housing</p> <p>Councils must be ambitious in delivering the much needed new homes that their communities need. Together with incentives for communities to accept growth, the Framework makes clear councils should ensure their Local Plan meets the full demand for market and affordable housing in their areas.</p> <p>The Framework maintains the expectation that councils should have a rolling five year supply of deliverable sites to meet their housing needs with at least a 20% additional allowance to create competition and choice in the land market.</p> <p>They should also bring back into use empty homes and buildings wherever possible.</p> <p>The Framework will remove the Whitehall target specifying the levels of housing development that should take place on previously developed land. It will put decision making power back into the hands of local people, rather than imposed upon by central directives. As has been evident in the debate over 'garden grabbing', the definition of previously developed land has become discredited. In some areas, the cocktail of centrally imposed targets have had perverse outcomes - resulting in imbalances in provision such as between blocks of flats and family homes with gardens.</p>
	<p>Town centres</p> <p>The Government is fully committed to supporting town centres and protecting the local high street. The Framework makes clear that town centres should be recognised by councils as being at the heart of communities. Local authorities should pursue policies that support the viability and vitality of town centres. The Framework maintains the 'town centres first' policy approach which means that retail and leisure development should look for locations in town centres first, and only if suitable sites are not available look for edge of centre and then out of centre sites.</p>
	<p>Neighbourhood planning</p> <p>The Framework supports the implementation of neighbourhood planning - a radical new right being introduced in the Localism Bill. It will allow communities to create their vision of what their area should look like: where new shops, offices or homes should go. Local people will be able to define types of development which will be given planning permission through a Neighbourhood Development Order. If approved by a local referendum, the neighbourhood plan will need to be put into force by the local council.</p>

Design

Good design is an essential part of sustainable development. The planning system should promote high quality design for all development - whether individual buildings or whole estates, municipal facilities or parks, and public or private spaces. Local Plans, including any neighbourhood plans, should set out the quality of development expected for an area, ensuring development that reflects the character and identity of local surrounding areas.

Developers will be expected to work closely with those directly affected by their proposals to evolve design proposals that take account of the views of the community.

Planning for Travellers 2012

The document sets out the proposed new, single Planning Policy for traveller sites.

**Objectives,
Targets &
Indicators**

The new policy aims to:

- enable local planning authorities to make their own assessment to set their own pitch/plot targets
- encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale
- protect Green Belt from development
- reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in the planning system
- remove repetition of national planning policy that is set out elsewhere
- remove unjustified differences in policy in the two circulars, and between the two circulars and other policy statements
- remove unnecessary guidance and context so that planning policy documents contain only policy
- ensure that local planning authorities, working together, have fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites
- promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites
- reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective if local planning authorities have had regard to this policy
- ensure that the development plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies increase the number of traveller sites, in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply
- reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions
- enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, and welfare and employment infrastructure.

Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods - A National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society 2008

This strategy sets out the Governments' response to the global challenge of ageing. It also outlines plans for making sure that there is enough appropriate housing available in future to relieve the forecasted unsustainable pressures on homes, health and social care services.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	The vision is to prepare communities for the multiple changes that they will face; to 'future proof' society so that it does not alienate or exclude; and to allow everybody, regardless of age, to participate and enjoy their home and their environment for as long as possible. To succeed in providing appropriate housing and effective care to all in a more targeted manner, there must be a coherent, joined-up, plan – that is why we need a National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society.

Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement 2007	
This sets out the strategy to achieve a zero carbon goal in three steps: moving first, in 2010 to a 25 per cent improvement in the energy/carbon performance set in Building Regulations; then second, in 2013, to a 44 per cent improvement; then, finally in 2016, to zero carbon. We said that zero carbon means that, over a year, the net carbon emissions from all energy use in the home would be zero.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	To achieve zero carbon homes by 2016 through the progressive tightening of building regulations.

Regional

Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Sub-Regional Housing Growth Strategy	
The purpose of this strategy is to set the priorities for growth in the Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire sub-region to achieve the ambitious growth targets for the area.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The vision is to increase the supply of housing in the sub-region to enhance economic development, meet diverse needs and support the creation of sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, with the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth – contributing to the delivery of housing growth to meet local and regional housing targets; 2. Affordability – securing the delivery of new affordable homes and ensuring existing stock is made decent; 3. Renewal – supporting the regeneration of underperforming areas and the renewal of deteriorating estates; and, 4. Sustainability – delivering high standards of design in buildings, public spaces and places, and creation of sustainable communities

Local

WDC Homelessness Strategy 2010 - 2015	
The strategy sets out a detailed Action Plan involving the Council and statutory, voluntary and community sector partners to prevent homelessness and provide accommodation and support services for the next five years.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Vision: “The long-term vision for preventing homelessness in Warwick is to deliver in partnership, high quality accessible services and solutions which link housing, health, training and employment opportunities.”</p> <p>The overall aim of the Homelessness Strategy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the prevention of homelessness using the enhanced Housing Options approach • ensuring that there is sufficient accommodation available to people who are, or who may become homeless • ensuring there is adequate support for people who are, or who may become homeless, or who need support to prevent them from becoming homeless again <p>Strategic Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring accessible and effective homelessness and housing advice services 2. Preventing Homelessness 3. Provide suitable temporary accommodation for homeless households 4. Increasing the provision of affordable housing 5. Provide appropriate support for vulnerable people

Warwick District Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026	
The purpose of this strategy is to make sure we work in partnership to improve the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District by tackling the issues that matter most to people such as crime, improving health and well being and protecting the environment. It's about improving the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District covering all the key elements such as housing, employment, education, health, children, young adults and older people.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>There is a strategic aim to ensure that everyone's housing needs are met. In addition, housing is one of the priority areas for action by the partner agencies:</p> <p><i>“Building Communities – providing sustainable, quality housing for everyone who wishes to live and work in the district”</i></p> <p>The priorities for housing are to:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure sufficient suitable land for housing is available and able to be developed to meet future requirements and that new housing development is of the right type, size and tenure 2. Manage the impacts of housing growth effectively 3. Implement section 106 agreements effectively to ensure new residential developments have the necessary infrastructure to meet the needs of the community 4. Develop a more integrated partnership approach to meeting housing demand 5. Design in sustainability to new developments 6. Work closely with community forums to maintain a good quality of life for residents and ensure a clean, green and safe environment in which to live.
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WDC Empty Homes Strategy 2011-2014	
The strategy sets out how Warwick District Council intends to tackle the issue of empty homes over the period 2011-2014. Its purpose is to reduce the number of empty homes in the District by working with owners of properties and partner organisations.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The aim of this strategy is to provide a framework within which to reduce the number of residential empty homes in the District and thereby increase the available provision of housing in the District to help meet housing need. Five key objectives have been identified in order to achieve this:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better understand the numbers of empty homes in the District and the reasons why owners have left them empty 2. Minimise the number of properties becoming long term empty (6 months or more) by taking a proactive approach through early intervention and offering advice and assistance to owners. 3. Risk assess empty homes to determine their priority for action 4. Using the Council's enforcement powers where negotiation with the owner has failed, to bring long term empty homes back 5. Raise awareness of how to bring empty homes back into use. <p>The action plan contains a range of measures which will enable the Housing Strategy Team to monitor outcomes on a regular basis. Based on the level of resources available to the Council, the aim is to bring at least 75 empty properties back into use within 12 months. Of these, 50 will be 'priority' cases, scored according to the matrix in Appendix 3. For subsequent years, targets will be set according to resources that are made available. Performance on the implementation of the strategy will be measured by the number of private vacant dwellings returned to occupation for a 12 month period commencing from 1st October 2010 – 1st October 2011, as a direct result of action by the Council and or a partner agency. The definition of "direct result of action" will follow the code of guidance issued by the National Association of Empty Property Practitioners. This encompasses both direct and indirect actions where it is reasonable to conclude that this resulted in a property being returned to use which would have remained empty or speeded up the process of bringing the property back into use.</p>

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WDC Housing Strategy 2014 – 2017	
The strategy sets out the housing priorities for the District and the actions to address them.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Housing priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling and providing services that help people to sustain their homes; • Meeting the need for housing across the district; and • Raising standards of management, repair and improvement of existing housing and neighbourhoods.

WDC Homelessness Strategy 2010 - 2015	
The strategy sets out a detailed Action Plan involving the Council and statutory, voluntary and community sector partners to prevent homelessness and provide accommodation and support services for the next five years.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Vision: “The long-term vision for preventing homelessness in Warwick is to deliver in partnership, high quality accessible services and solutions which link housing, health, training and employment opportunities.”</p> <p>The overall aim of the Homelessness Strategy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the prevention of homelessness using the enhanced Housing Options approach • ensuring that there is sufficient accommodation available to people who are, or who may become homeless • ensuring there is adequate support for people who are, or who may become homeless, or who need support to prevent them from becoming homeless again <p>Strategic Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring accessible and effective homelessness and housing advice services 2. Preventing Homelessness 3. Provide suitable temporary accommodation for homeless households 4. Increasing the provision of affordable housing 5. Provide appropriate support for vulnerable people

9 Natural Environment

International

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 1992	
People have a right to development however they have a responsibility to safeguard the common environment. The Rio declaration states that the only way to have long-term economic progress is to link it with environmental protection.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Precautionary approach to the environment ■ Environmental protection integral to development process ■ Develop national law regarding liability for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. ■ Environmental policies should not be used as an unjustifiable means of restricting international trade. ■ Local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development and their participation should be encouraged in the achievement of sustainable development

Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)	
<p>The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Climate Change; ■ Nature and Biodiversity; ■ Environment and Health and Quality of Life; and ■ Natural Resources and Waste. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Recognises that land use planning and management decisions in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. Also includes objectives on stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality; ■ Soil Protection; ■ Sustainable use of Pesticides;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Waste Prevention and Recycling; ■ Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and ■ Urban Environment.
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European Landscape Convention 2004

The aims of the convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>General measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings and a foundation of their diversity. ■ Establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of specific measures. ■ Establish procedures for the participation of regional/local authorities, general public and other parties with an interest in the formulation of the landscape policies. ■ Integrate landscape into regional and town planning policies and into environmental, cultural, agricultural, social and economic policies.
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EU Habitats Directive [Directive 92/43/EC] 1992

The Habitats Directive is a major European initiative that aims to contribute towards protecting biodiversity - the variety of life - through the conservation of natural habitats and wild plants and animals. Recognising that wildlife habitats are under pressure from increasing demands made on the environment, the Directive provides for the creation of a network of protected areas across the European Union to be known as 'Natura 2000' sites. This network includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which, on land, are already Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types and habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive. If a project compromising one of these habitats must proceed in spite of negative conservation impacts due to it being in the public interest, compensatory measures must be provided for. Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.</p>
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The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979	
The Birds Directive has created a protection scheme for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species (listed in Annex I) among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. There are a number of components to this scheme. Within others, Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the 194 threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. The designation of an area as a SPA gives it a high level of protection from potentially damaging developments.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Imposes duty on Member States to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.

The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro 1992	
This convention was agreed among the vast majority of the world's governments and sets out their commitments to maintaining the world's biodiversity so to achieve a more sustainable economic development. The Convention establishes three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

National

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) – Open space	
The NPPF defines Open space as 'all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision are required.

	<p>Policies should seek to protect existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or ■ the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or ■ the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.
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National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) – Green belts	
The NPPF states that the Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) – Natural environment	
<p>The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; ■ recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; ■ minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; ■ preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and ■ remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework.

Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)	
The White Paper intends to rethink our relationship with nature and the way we value the benefits we get from it. The white paper will focus on climate change, the green economy and demographic change.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The white paper will mainstream the value of nature across our society by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature; - creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature; - strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and - showing leadership in the EU and internationally to protect and enhance natural assets globally.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	
An Act that makes provision about: bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council. Also amends the law relating to rights of way; includes administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>Outlines Natural England's purpose as including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) promoting nature conservation and protecting biodiversity, (b) conserving and enhancing the landscape, (c) securing the provision and improvement of facilities for the study, understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment, (d) promoting access to the countryside and open spaces and encouraging open-air recreation, and (e) contributing in other ways to social and economic well-being through management of the natural environment.

UK Biodiversity Action Plan	
The UK BAP was published in response to the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	It highlights a number of priority habitats and species with associated action plans.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

The act implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds and Natural Habitats. The Act is concerned with the protection of wildlife and their habitat (countryside, national parks and designated protected areas).	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.</p> <p>Indicators: species monitoring</p>
TCPA Biodiversity By Design – A guide for sustainable communities 2004	
The aim of the guide is to provide guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. The document covers each stage of the design process, presenting a toolkit of best practice that can be tailored to different scales of opportunity.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Design Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecological Function – Biodiversity is the variety of life, from genetic variation to communities and organisms. ■ Realising Benefits – Biodiversity can deliver the benefits of ecological services, improved quality of life and added economic value. ■ Connecting with Nature – Ways in which people can be connected with nature. <p>The document also promotes community stewardship, which can assist in ensuring that amenities respond to local needs, dissuade vandalism, and reduce management costs and further educational aims.</p>

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)	
These Regulations consolidate the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994(1) ("the 1994 Regulations"). They also implement aspects of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009(2) ("the Marine Act").	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>These Regulations transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ("the Habitats Directive").</p> <p>Part 6 – Assessment of plans and projects Regulations 60 to 67 require the effect on a European site to be considered before the granting of consents or authorisations of a kind specified in regulations 68 to 101, including the grant of planning permission, consents under the Electricity Act 1989, authorisations under the Pipe-lines Act 1962, orders under the Transport and Works Act 1992, environmental permits, abstraction licences and marine works. Regulation 61 provides that a competent authority may not authorise a plan or project that may adversely affect the integrity of a European site, subject to the exceptions set out in regulation 62 (considerations of overriding public interest). Chapter 8 of Part 6 sets out similar requirements in relation to land-use plans and national policy statements.</p>

Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	
New biodiversity strategy for England which builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and provides a comprehensive picture of how the UK is implementing its international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	The mission for this strategy, for the next decade, is 'to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.'

Framework for Sport in England: making England an Active and Sporting Nation: Vision for 2020 (2004)	
The Framework has been developed through independent analysis of the facts and the figures underpinning sport, and through research and impact evaluation – finding out what works best to make England an active and successful sporting nation.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Game Plan established two broad targets, related to activity and success.</p> <p>"Increasing significantly levels of sport and physical activity with the target of achieving 70% of the population as reasonably active – defined as participating in 30 minutes of moderate exercise five times a week – by</p>

	<p>2020".</p> <p>"Our target is for British and English teams and individuals to sustain rankings within the top 5, particularly in more popular sports".</p> <p>Targets are as defined above and indicators will include the regional analysis of sporting activity.</p>
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Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) 2000	
CROW extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Act imposes a duty on public bodies, including WCC to have regard to the conservation and enhancement of the AONBs in the County.</p> <p>Indicators : area of land with open access increase/decrease in footpaths, bridleways, RUPPs</p>

Planning for a Healthy Environment - Good Practice Guidance for Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity (2012)	
The guidance offers advice to planning practitioners on how green infrastructure and biodiversity can be enhanced and protected through the planning system. It summarises the latest policy drivers and distils the best of our current policy responses. It also sets out practical examples of successful projects and sources of further detailed information.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The aim of the guidance is to demonstrate how planners and practitioners in England, from both the public and private sectors, can use GI as a multi-functional resource capable of protecting and enhancing the natural environment and providing the landscape, ecosystem services and quality of life benefits required to underpin sustainability. It sets out the key guiding principles to follow when planning and creating climate-resilient GI for biodiversity and people, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle 1 – GI needs to be strategically planned to provide a comprehensive and integrated network • Principle 2 – GI requires wide partnership buy-in • Principle 3 – GI needs to be planned using sound evidence • Principle 4 – GI needs to demonstrate 'multi-functionality' • Principle 5 – GI creation and maintenance need to be properly resourced • Principle 6 – GI needs to be central to the development's design and must reflect and enhance the area's locally distinctive

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • character • Principle 7 – GI should contribute to biodiversity gain by safeguarding, enhancing, restoring, and creating wildlife habitat and by integrating biodiversity into the built environment • Principle 8 – GI should achieve physical and functional connectivity between sites at strategic and local levels • Principle 9 – GI needs to include accessible spaces and facilitate physically active travel • Principle 10 – GI needs to be integrated with other policy initiatives
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County

Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan Strategy	
<p>The LBAP provides a local response to the UK Government's National Action Plans for threatened habitats and species. The LBAP contributes to national targets wherever these are relevant to Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull but also sets local targets.</p> <p>The LBAP contains action plans for all our local habitats (woodlands, wetlands, grasslands, etc.) and many of our threatened and declining local species (e.g. barn owl and otter).</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The aim is to work with partners to protect and enhance existing and future wildlife populations and habitats in Warwickshire, within a resilient landscape. This will be achieved by increasing the amount of land and buildings positively managed for biodiversity, averting local extinction of species and reducing the number of species on the danger list. The local biodiversity action plan contains action plans for local habitats and many species.</p> <p>The Local Biodiversity Action Plan contains 26 Species Action Plans and 24 Habitat Action Plans.</p>

Warwickshire Solihull and Coventry Green Infrastructure Strategy 2014	
<p>The purpose of this Strategy is to provide evidence for the preparation of plans, policies and strategies relating to Green Infrastructure (GI) at a sub-regional level and at a local level. It also details how GI can be delivered with the help from landholders and partners.</p>	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Landscape The main strategic areas of opportunity for strengthening landscape character are identified in the Warwickshire Landscapes Guidelines and are still relevant, including opportunities to demonstrate exemplary approaches to landscape conservation management. However, it is recommended that the Enhancement Zones be re-assessed to identify target areas for landscape restoration. In particular, planning and implementing substantial landscape frameworks, well in advance of major developments and transport infrastructure, can bring many benefits, including safeguarding and enhancing vital landscape assets, helping to create a sense of place for new development and retaining vital links with the past.</p> <p>Biodiversity The strategy identifies sub-regional GI Biodiversity Assets and identifies Strategic Areas for delivering the Biodiversity Strategy's aim to reconnect habitats throughout the sub-region. It makes the recommendation consistent with national policies and strategies to safeguard, enhance and create GI Biodiversity Assets to connect individual sub-regional GI Biodiversity assets together to form core areas creating large functional clusters of woodland, wetland and grassland habitats. After this has been scientifically demonstrated the next aim is to Connect the large functional areas together. However, this does not preclude the opportunity to create new areas that will be large enough to function independently.</p> <p>Accessibility The Strategy uses the Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard criteria and the Woodland Access Standards to identify sub-regional GI Accessibility Assets. It recommends that areas of deficiency are identified so that new or existing features can be created or enhanced to meet the sub-regional needs.</p>
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Local

Warwick District Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026	
The purpose of this strategy is to make sure we work in partnership to improve the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District by tackling the issues that matter most to people such as crime, improving health and well being and protecting the environment. It's about improving the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District covering all the key elements such as housing, employment, education, health, children, young adults and older people.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	There is a strategic aim to protect and enhance the natural environment.

Green Space Strategy for Warwick District 2012 - 2026	
The strategy seeks to provide strategic direction for the current and future provision of green space within Warwick district.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Green Space Vision By 2026 there will be a well planned and managed network of integrated, accessible and diverse green spaces within Warwick district; creating a sustainable environment for the benefit of people, wildlife and our natural heritage.</p> <p>Where do we want to go? Focuses on seven principles:</p> <p>Provide – We will seek to provide sufficient accessible green space to meet current and future demand.</p> <p>Improve – we will seek to maintain and raise the quality of all green spaces.</p> <p>Connect – we will work in partnership to develop and manage a continuous network for people and wildlife.</p> <p>Involve – we will work in partnership with the community, governing bodies and stakeholders to develop, manage and promote green spaces.</p> <p>Resource – we will seek to ensure sufficient resources are available to develop, manage and maintain green spaces.</p> <p>Sustain – we will work to ensure that the management of all green spaces have a positive impact on people, the local economy and the environment.</p> <p>Conserve – we will ensure that green space biodiversity, landscape and natural heritage is protected and conserved.</p>

10 Schools and Learning

National

Education Act 2011	
The Education Act is founded on the principles and proposals in the Department for Education November 2010 White Paper, <i>The Importance of Teaching</i> (CM-7980). The Act includes measures to increase the authority of teachers to discipline pupils and ensure good behaviour, with a general power to search pupils for items banned under the school's rules, the ability to issue same-day detentions and pre-charge anonymity when faced with an allegation by a pupil of a criminal offence.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Act removes duties on schools and local authorities to give them greater freedom to decide how to fulfil their functions. The Academies programme will be extended, with Academies for 16 to 19 year olds and alternative provision Academies. ■ The Act will change school accountability, with more focused Ofsted inspections and wider powers to intervene in under-performing schools. Ofqual, the independent qualifications regulator, will be required to secure that the standards of English qualifications are comparable with qualifications awarded outside the UK. ■ The Act also makes provision to give effect to proposals to increase college freedoms, giving them greater control over their own governance and dissolution arrangements, and make changes to the skills entitlements that were set out in the strategy documents, <i>Skills for Sustainable Growth</i> (UNR: 10/1274) and <i>Further Education – New Horizon</i> (UNR: 10/1272) published by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills in November 2010. ■ The Act will enable the Government to introduce an entitlement to free early years provision for disadvantaged two year olds and take forward two elements of the Government's response to the Browne Review on higher education funding: enabling a real rate of interest to be charged on higher education student loans and allowing fees for part-time undergraduate courses to be capped.

Sustainable Communities: A Shared Agenda, A Share of the Action. A guide for Local Authorities 2006

This guide shows how local outcomes such as those reflected in the seven shared priorities, can be delivered in a way that helps create genuinely sustainable communities. It highlights the cross-cutting issues which need to be addressed for each outcome.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>7 Shared Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Creating safer and stronger communities ■ Improving the quality of life of older people and children, young people and families at risk ■ Meeting transport needs more effectively ■ Promoting healthier communities and narrowing health inequalities ■ Promoting the economic vitality of localities ■ Raising standards across our schools ■ Transforming the local environment
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Local

Warwick District Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026	
<p>The purpose of this strategy is to make sure we work in partnership to improve the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District by tackling the issues that matter most to people such as crime, improving health and well being and protecting the environment. It's about improving the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District covering all the key elements such as housing, employment, education, health, children, young adults and older people.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>There is a strategic aim to ensure that every child and young person including those who are vulnerable and disadvantaged has the greatest opportunity to be the best that they can be, and that residents have a strong learning culture that spans all age groups.</p>

11 Retailing and Town Centres

National

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)	
The framework seeks to streamline national planning policy into a consolidated set of priorities to consider when planning for and deciding on new development.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Town centres</p> <p>The Government is fully committed to supporting town centres and protecting the local high street. The Framework makes clear that town centres should be recognised by councils as being at the heart of communities. Local authorities should pursue policies that support the viability and vitality of town centres. The Framework maintains the 'town centres first' policy approach which means that retail and leisure development should look for locations in town centres first, and only if suitable sites are not available look for edge of centre and then out of centre sites.</p>

Local

Warwick District Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026	
The purpose of this strategy is to make sure we work in partnership to improve the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District by tackling the issues that matter most to people such as crime, improving health and well being and protecting the environment. It's about improving the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District covering all the key elements such as housing, employment, education, health, children, young adults and older people.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	There is a strategic aim to deliver a strong and diverse local economy, with a priority to focus on the health of its town centres, regenerating strategic sites and intensifying development through developing Area Action Plans and to market the opportunities identified.

12 Transport

International

A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001); Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the review of the Sustainable Development Strategy - A platform for action 2005 (Review 2009)	
The document sets the challenge to maintain a momentum that mutually reinforces economic growth, social welfare and environment protection.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Review highlights a number of key issues which need a strong push at the highest political level to engage the public, speed up decision-making and action at all levels, encourage more 'joined up' thinking and accelerate the uptake of new and better ideas. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change and clean energy ▪ Public health ▪ Social exclusion, demography and migration ▪ Management of natural resources ▪ Sustainable transport ▪ Global poverty and development challenges
Directive 2008/50/EC: on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe; Directive 2004/107/EC- the Fourth Daughter Directive; Directive 2002/49/EC: The Environmental Noise Directive	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2008/50/EC: this Directive merges most of the existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objective ▪ 2004/107/EC: sets health-based limits on polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury, for which there is a requirement to reduce exposure to as low as reasonably achievable. ▪ 2002/49/EC: In line with its principal aims, the Environmental Noise Directive applies to noise to which humans are exposed, particularly in built-up areas, in public parks or other quiet areas in an agglomeration, in quiet areas in open country, near schools, hospitals and other noise-sensitive buildings and areas (Article 2.1). 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>LAs have a central role through their duties to work towards meeting the national air quality objectives, which are similar or, in some cases, more stringent than the EU limit values but other organisations – such as the Highways Agency and the Environment Agency – will also be involved.</p> <p>Indicators include the number of Air Quality Management Areas.</p>

European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy 2001	
This paper describes what has been achieved so far both at the Union and the Member State levels and what should be done in the near future.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Revitalising the railways; ■ Improving quality in the road transport sector; ■ Striking a balance between growth in air; ■ Transport and the environment; ■ Turning inter-modality into reality; ■ Improving road safety; ■ Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport; ■ Recognising the rights and obligations of users; ■ Developing high-quality urban transport; and ■ Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system.

National

Environment Act Part IV- LAQM 1995	
Requires local authorities to review and assess the current and likely future, air quality in their areas.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Where an Local Authority considers that one or more of the air quality objectives, as prescribed in regulations, is unlikely to be met by the required date, it must declare an air quality management area (AQMA), covering the area where the problem is expected. It must then draw up an action plan setting out the measures it intends to take in pursuit of the air quality objectives in the area.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)	
The NPPF states that planning should actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable.	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development, including large scale facilities such as rail freight interchanges, roadside facilities for motorists or transport investment necessary to support strategies for the growth of ports, airports or other major generators of travel demand in their areas. The primary function of roadside facilities for motorists should be to support the safety and welfare of the road user.</p> <p>All developments that generate significant amounts of movement should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment. Plans and decisions should take account of whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure; ■ safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all people; and ■ improvements can be undertaken within the transport network that cost effectively limits the significant impacts of the development. Development should only be prevented or refused on transport grounds where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe.
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The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007
Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate 2010

The strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved, introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the strategy's objectives. The Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate document does not replace the current air quality strategy but accounts for the rapid development of climate change policy since the strategy was published in 2007.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment. There are objectives for the following pollutants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particles (PM10) • Particles (PM2.5) • Nitrogen dioxide • Ozone • Sulphur dioxide
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons • Benzene • 1,3- butadiene • Carbon Monoxide • Lead • Nitrogen oxides • Sulphur dioxide • Ozone: protection of vegetation & ecosystems <p>Local authorities are also required to work towards the Strategy's objectives prescribed in regulations for that purpose. Similar requirements exist in Northern Ireland under the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 and the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003.</p>
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Environmental Protection Act 1990 The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007	
<p>The Environmental Protection Act 1990 establishes in England, Scotland and Wales businesses' legal responsibilities for the duty of care for waste, contaminated land and statutory nuisance. The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 have replaced Part I of the Environmental Protection Act - Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) and Local Authority Pollution Control (LAPC) regimes.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Part II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For England and Wales the part dealing with waste management licences has been replaced by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007. <p>Part II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act sets out businesses' 'duty of care' responsibilities for producing, collecting, disposing of or treating controlled waste. • Creates the legal basis for requiring businesses to identify and remedy contaminated land which was then brought into force by the Environment Act 1995. <p>Part III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines statutory nuisances and improves the procedures for dealing with them. Part IV Amends the law on litter and abandoned shopping trolleys, and gives local councils the power to impose duties to keep public places including highways clear of litter and clean. <p>Part V</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repealed. <p>Part VI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls deliberate release of genetically modified organisms to prevent or minimise damage to the environment. <p>Part VII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolished the Nature Conservancy Council and Countryside Commission. Established English Nature. <p>Part VIII</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives power to the government to make regulations to control anyone importing, using, supplying or storing any specified substances and products made from these substances. • Gives power to the government to obtain information about potentially hazardous substances from manufacturers, importers and suppliers Amends the law on control of hazardous substances on, over or under land • Gives local councils the power to control stray dogs. • Gives power to ban the burning of crop residues on agricultural land.
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Driving the Future Today: A Strategy for ultra-low emission vehicles in the UK 2013

The Government's aspiration is that by 2050 almost every car and van in the UK fleet will be an ULEV, with the UK automotive industry at the forefront of their design, development and manufacture. The strategy sets out why this transformational change will happen, the opportunities it presents for the UK, and the challenges that must be overcome to exploit those opportunities. It articulates Government's clear and strong commitment to this agenda.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators

Our vision is that by 2050 almost every car and van in the UK will be an ultra low emission vehicle (ULEV), with the UK at the forefront of their design, development and manufacture, making us one of the most attractive locations for ULEV-related inward investment in the world.

Overarching principles

- Focusing on inward investment and the supply chain
- Technological neutrality
- Working with the EU on ambitious but realistic regulation
- Addressing market failure
- Consistent communications

County

Warwickshire District Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026

It sets out a strategy for transport for the county of Warwickshire.

<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>The following objectives translate the five national transport goals from the Department for Transport's publication 'Delivering a Sustainable Transport System':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens in order to promote a fairer, more inclusive society;</i> <i>2. To seek reliable and efficient transport networks which will help promote full employment and a strong, sustainable local and sub-regional economy;</i> <i>3. To reduce the impact of transport on people and the (built and natural) environment and improve the journey experience of transport users;</i> <i>4. To improve the safety, security and health of people by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health;</i> <i>5. To encourage integration of transport, both in terms of policy planning and the physical interchange of modes; and,</i> <i>6. To reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change.</i> <p>There are a number of current proposals for transport improvements within or adjoining Warwick District, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Managing the highway network;</i> <i>2. Develop quality bus corridors;</i> <i>3. Provision of a new rail station at Kenilworth and associated train service improvements to Leamington Spa and Coventry and elsewhere;</i> <i>4. Improve rail station facilities, including a Station Travel Plan for Leamington Station and increases to car parking capacity at stations such as Hatton, Warwick Parkway and Leamington Spa;</i> <i>5. Improve rail services, including the third stage of Project Evergreen to reduce journey times and improve capacity on the Chiltern line;</i> <i>6. Enhance facilities for community transport;</i> <i>7. Invest in the pedestrian and cycle environment and develop safer routes to school;</i> <i>8. Introduce a Park and Ride to serve both Warwick and Leamington Spa town centres;</i> <i>9. Develop traffic management improvements within Warwick town centre; and,</i> <i>10. Improve key locations on the motorway and trunk road network, including the A46/M40 Junction 15 (now completed), A45/A46 Tollbar End junction, A46/A4177/A425 Stanks roundabout, A46/A452 Thickthorn roundabout, A46/C32 Stoneleigh roundabout and junctions 13 and 14 of the M40.</i>
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Local

Warwick District Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026	
The purpose of this strategy is to make sure we work in partnership to improve the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District by tackling the issues that matter most to people such as crime, improving health and well-being and protecting the environment. It's about improving the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District covering all the key elements such as housing, employment, education, health, children, young adults and older people.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	There is a strategic aim to ensure that transport infrastructure enables easier access to key services and facilities.

Air Quality Strategy for Warwick District	
To ensure that the air quality objectives set out in the Air Quality Regulations 2000 are complied with.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>ACTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To continue to monitor pollutants using both continuous and passive methods. 2. To assess the results gained from monitoring in order to determine compliance with the National Air Quality Objectives. 3. To declare Air Quality Management Areas if the objectives cannot be complied with.

13 Utilities

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)	
It sets out the core planning principles and policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for LPAs and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>One of the main planning principles is to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs.</p> <p>Planning policies should recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including a poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement.</p> <p>In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband. They should aim to keep the numbers of radio and telecommunications masts and the sites for such installations to a minimum consistent with the efficient operation of the Network.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal change management, and its ability to meet forecast demands; and • take account of the need for strategic infrastructure including nationally significant infrastructure within their areas.

14 Waste and Recycling

International

Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)	
<p>The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Climate Change; ■ Nature and Biodiversity; ■ Environment and Health and Quality of Life; and ■ Natural Resources and Waste. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Recognises that land use planning and management decisions in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. Also includes objectives on stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality; ■ Soil Protection; ■ Sustainable use of Pesticides; ■ Waste Prevention and Recycling; ■ Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and ■ Urban Environment.

Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive)
<p>Directive 2008/98/EC sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so called end-of-waste criteria), and how to distinguish between waste and by-products.</p>

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</p> <p>The Directive introduces the "polluter pays principle" and the "extended producer responsibility". It incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils (old Directives on hazardous waste and waste oils being repealed with the effect from 12 December 2010), and includes two new recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020: 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste. The Directive requires that Member States adopt waste management plans and waste prevention programmes.</p>
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Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste

The Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste to landfill, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill practice across the EU and, through the harmonisation of standards, to prevent the shipping of waste from one Country to another. The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. The Directive also intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020.</p> <p>These targets have now been interpreted by DEFRA and issued as specific targets for each Waste Disposal Authority requiring a step-wise reduction year on year of BMW to landfill as introduced by the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.</p>
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National

National Planning Policy Framework 2012

It sets out the core planning principles and policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for LPAs and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>In performing an environmental role planning should contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan which should deliver waste management.</p>
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Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

The overarching objective of Government policy on waste is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. The NPPF 2012 states that 'the Waste Planning Policy Statement will remain in place until the National Waste Management Plan is published.'

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>There are a number of key planning objectives, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; 2. Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; and, 3. Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.
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National Waste Strategy 2000 (England and Wales)

The National Waste Strategy sets out the need for a change in thinking about waste. Landfill sites are running out and using landfill as a means of disposal is a missed opportunity. The Strategy is largely brought into the planning framework by PPS10.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing landfilled industrial and commercial waste to 85% of 1998 levels. • To recycle or compost at least: 30% of household waste by 2010 and 33% by 2015. • To reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995 by 2010, to 50% by 2013 and to 35% by 2020 • To recover value from 45% of municipal waste by 2010 and 67% by 2015.
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Waste Strategy For England, 2007	
The Waste Strategy for England, together with the NPPF, implements the EC Waste Directive. The strategy's key message is that we are consuming resources at unsustainable levels and that this needs to be addressed by a variety of means such as reduction, reuse and recycling.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decouple waste growth from economic growth. Emphasise prevention and re-use • Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste • Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste • Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste • Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste.

Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011	
The review of waste policy in England (2011) set out 13 commitments that will set us on the path towards a zero waste economy. It prioritises efforts to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Aims to develop a new National Waste Management Plan by the end of 2013.

Environmental Protection Act 1990 The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007	
The Environmental Protection Act 1990 establishes in England, Scotland and Wales businesses' legal responsibilities for the duty of care for waste, contaminated land and statutory nuisance. The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 have replaced Part I of the Environmental Protection Act - Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) and Local Authority Pollution Control (LAPC) regimes.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Part II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For England and Wales the part dealing with waste management licences has been replaced by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007. <p>Part II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act sets out businesses' 'duty of care' responsibilities for producing, collecting, disposing of or treating controlled waste. • Creates the legal basis for requiring businesses to identify and remedy contaminated land which was then brought into

	<p>force by the Environment Act 1995.</p> <p>Part III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines statutory nuisances and improves the procedures for dealing with them. Part IV amends the law on litter and abandoned shopping trolleys, and gives local councils the power to impose duties to keep public places including highways clear of litter and clean. <p>Part V</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repealed. <p>Part VI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls deliberate release of genetically modified organisms to prevent or minimise damage to the environment. <p>Part VII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abolished the Nature Conservancy Council and Countryside Commission. Established English Nature. <p>Part VIII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives power to the government to make regulations to control anyone importing, using, supplying or storing any specified substances and products made from these substances. Gives power to the government to obtain information about potentially hazardous substances from manufacturers, importers and suppliers <p>Amends the law on control of hazardous substances on, over or under land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives local councils the power to control stray dogs. Gives power to ban the burning of crop residues on agricultural land.
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County

Warwickshire's Municipal Waste Management Strategy and Waste Minimisation Strategy 2007 - 2015	
This Waste Minimisation Strategy provides a framework for how the Warwickshire Waste Partnership intends to tackle waste minimisation in Warwickshire over the next 9 years. It is intended to sit alongside the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) adopted by the Warwickshire Waste Partnership in October 2005.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The following strategic objectives provide the direction for waste management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>To minimise the amount of waste generated in Warwickshire with a target of 10% reduction in waste growth by 2015;</i> <i>To maximise the amount of material recycled and composted in Warwickshire and to meet and exceed our statutory recycling targets of 30% by reaching 40-45%;</i> <i>To limit the amount of waste disposed of to landfill by making use of the existing energy from waste facility in Coventry, and to ensure that we meet our landfill diversion targets;</i> <i>To make use of existing waste treatment infrastructure in Warwickshire; and</i> <i>To contribute to the generation of energy from a non-fossil source.</i>

Local

Warwick District Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026	
The purpose of this strategy is to make sure we work in partnership to improve the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District by tackling the issues that matter most to people such as crime, improving health and well-being and protecting the environment. It's about improving the quality of life for every resident in Warwick District covering all the key elements such as housing, employment, education, health, children, young adults and older people.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	There is a strategic aim to help communities actively minimise their environmental impacts with a local target of 60% of waste to be recycled or composted.

15 Flooding and Water

International

Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	
The Directive addresses water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. It seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertiliser and manure on farmland. It is designed both to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and waters generally.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Every four years member states shall report on polluted or likely to be polluted waters and designed vulnerable zones, and measures and actions taken to reduce the pollution from nitrates.</p> <p>Polluted waters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surface freshwaters, in particular those used or intended for the abstraction of drinking water, that contain or could contain, than the concentration of nitrates laid down in accordance with Directive 75/440/EEC; ■ Ground-water containing or that could contain more than 50 mg/l nitrates; and ■ Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters found or likely to be eutrophic.

Directive 2000/60/EC Establishing a Framework for the Community Action in the Field of Water Policy (The Water Framework Directive)	
The WFD sets a framework for the long-term sustainable management of water resources. It establishes a river catchment structure for the management of all inland and coastal waters including groundwater.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Requires all Member States to achieve 'good ecological statuses of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology.

National

Flood and Water Management Act 2010	
The Flood and Water Management Act provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protects water supplies to the consumer. The Act implements Sir Michael Pitt's recommendations requiring urgent legislation, following his review of the 2007 floods.	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To give the Environment Agency an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of all local floods. ■ To introduce an improved risk based approach to reservoir safety. ■ To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments. ■ Warwickshire County Council are the 'lead local flood authority' with responsibility for developing, maintaining and monitoring a local flood risk management strategy in partnership with other relevant bodies in the area. They are required as the Sustainable Urban Drainage Approving Body (SAB), to be responsible for the approval of drainage systems within Warwick District, and also for adopting and maintaining SUDs serving more than one property
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Water for people and the environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales 2009

The strategy sets out how we believe water resources should be managed over the coming decades so that water can be abstracted and used sustainably. Implementing the strategy will help to ensure there will be enough water for people and the environment now and in the future.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The strategies include a series of actions that we believe need to be taken to deliver a secure water supply and safeguard the environment. These include actions that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support housing and associated development where the environment can cope with the additional demands placed on it • allow a targeted approach where stress on water resources is greatest • ensure water is used efficiently in homes and buildings, and by industry and agriculture • provide greater incentives for water companies and individuals to manage demand • share existing water resources more effectively • further reduce leakage • ensure that reliable options for resource development are considered • allocate water resources more effectively in the future.
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National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)

The NPPF states that Local Plans should take account of climate change over the longer term, including factors such as flood risk. New development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure.

Objectives,	Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at
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Targets and Indicators	highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards. Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change.
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Underground, Under Threat – Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice 2006 (Environment Agency)	
<p>The document sets out a framework for the regulation and management of groundwater in a set of documents, collectively known as Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3). In these the Environment Agency sets out its aims and objectives for groundwater, technical approach to its management and protection, the tools they use to do the work and their policies and approach to the application of legislation. The aims for the GP3 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ to provide a framework for our statutory role – to ensure we use our powers in a consistent and transparent manner; ■ to encourage co-operation between ourselves and other bodies with statutory responsibilities for the protection of groundwater. These include national and local government, water companies, Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales; ■ to promote our policies, so that land-users and potential developers may anticipate how we are likely to respond to a proposal or activity; ■ to influence the decisions of other organisations on issues we are concerned about but which we do not regulate; ■ to ensure that groundwater protection and management are consistent with our Vision for the environment and a sustainable future; ■ to provide vital information and background on groundwater protection in England and Wales. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Environment Agency's core groundwater policy is: To protect and manage groundwater resources for present and future generations in ways that are appropriate for the risks that we identify.</p> <p>To achieve this we aim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ to ensure we meet the needs of the environment and people; ■ to manage surface water and groundwater as an integrated whole; ■ to use robust measures to prevent the pollution of groundwater; ■ to achieve the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive; ■ to make information on groundwater available and raise the general awareness of groundwater issues; ■ to undertake research, so that we have a better understanding of groundwater processes; ■ to make sure our policies for managing groundwater support our work in the wider environment.

Future Water – The Government's water strategy for England 2008	
Future Water sets out how Defra want the water sector to look by 2030, and some of the steps we will need to take to get there. It is a vision where rivers, canals, lakes and seas have improved for people and wildlife, with benefits for angling, boating and other recreational activities, and where Defra continue to provide excellent quality drinking water.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>The national strategic vision for managing water resources in England up until 2030 includes the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Reduced per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day or potentially 120 litres per person a day;</i> 2. <i>Amend building regulations to include a minimum standard of water efficiency in new homes; and,</i> 3. <i>In areas of severe water stress it is believed that near universal metering will be needed.</i>

Water Act 2003	
An Act of Parliament which amends the Water Resources Act 1991 to improve long-term water resource management.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>The four broad aims of the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the sustainable use of water resources; ■ strengthening the voice of consumers; ■ a measured increase in competition; and ■ the promotion of water conservation. <p>There is a requirement on local planning authorities to take steps to encourage water conservation where appropriate.</p>

Regional

Water for people and the environment: Water Resources Strategy - Regional Action Plan for Midlands Region 2009	
The aim for water is 'enough water for people and the environment'. The management and use of water and land must be shown to be sustainable - environmentally, socially and economically. We require the right amount of good quality water for people, agriculture, commerce and industry, and the environment.	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Six key priorities for Midlands Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High-flow reservoirs (Mid4) ■ Abstractor groups and licence trading (Mid30) ■ Water efficiency (Mid32) ■ Household Metering (Mid24) ■ Conjunctive use (Mid22) ■ Restoring Sustainable Abstraction (Mid15)
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River Severn Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMPs)

CFMPs help us to understand the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future, and set policies for managing flood risk within the catchment.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>Coventry Cluster Policy 5: Take further action to reduce flood risk</p> <p>Upper Avon Policy 6: Take action with others to store water or manage run off in locations that provide overall flood risk reduction or environmental benefits, locally or elsewhere in the catchment</p> <p>Avon Tributaries Policy 3: Continue with existing or alternative actions to manage flood risk at the current level</p> <p>River Arrow & River Alne Policy 3 Continue with existing or alternative actions to manage flood risk at the current level</p>
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River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMPs)

CFMPs help us to understand the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future, and set policies for managing flood risk within the catchment.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>Mid Staffs & Lower Tame Policy 6: Take action with others to store water or manage runoff in locations that provide overall flood risk reduction or environmental benefits, locally or elsewhere in the catchment.</p>
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Severn Trent Water Resources Plan 2009

Summarises the key issues that impact on the projected supply demand balance in the Severn Trent abstraction area.
Sets out Severn Trent Water's proposed 25 year strategy for maintaining the balance between the supply and demand for water in the region and maintaining a service level of no more than three hosepipe bans per 100 years.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>Meet all statutory obligations as a licensed water supply and waste water undertaker.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comply with environmental legislation and meet environmental obligations• Adopt the overall least financial, social and environmental cost strategy for achieving and maintaining target headroom throughout the planning period to 2035• Continue to promote and expand water efficiency programmes and water reuse options for businesses and consumers• Accelerate the installation of water meters and more sophisticated tariffs• Increase the scope for water transfers across the region and between water companies• Develop new sustainable water resources when needed
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Appendix IV: SA of Strategic Options

Key:

Categories of Significance		
Symbol	Meaning	Sustainability Effect
++	Major Positive	Proposed development encouraged as would resolve existing sustainability problem
+	Minor Positive	No sustainability constraints and proposed development acceptable
=	Neutral	Neutral effect
?	Uncertain	Uncertain or Unknown Effects
-	Minor Negative	Potential sustainability issues: mitigation and/or negotiation possible
--	Major Negative	Problematical and improbable because of known sustainability issues; mitigation likely to be difficult and/or expensive

Options for the Level Growth

Option 1: 600 new homes each year																				
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality		Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime		
	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14		15	16	
Appraisal Summary	+	+	?	?	-	?	-	?	?	?	-	?	?	?	++	+	+	?	?	?
Summary:																				
<p>The SHMA (2012) identified three possible levels of housing growth¹. If past trends continue, 596 new homes would be required per annum. If, however, forecast employment levels are to be realised and sufficient homes are provided to meet the needs of this increase in the number of employees, then 716 new homes per annum would be required. Alternatively, if these employment levels are realised but existing levels of commuting were to continue, then 569 new homes per annum would be required. This option could potentially, therefore, meet the housing needs of the District and have a direct significant long term positive effect on the housing SA Objective as it will still help to meet the majority of the identified need. The delivery of 600 homes per annum will have indirect minor medium to long term positive effects on SA objectives relating to the economy, sustainable transport and improving accessibility to services and facilities. Proposed development has the potential for negative effects a number of SA Objectives including the prudent use of land, the natural environment and the quality of air, water and soil²; however, there is also uncertainty as the nature of the effect and level of significance will depend on the location of proposed development. The effect of this option on a number of SA Objectives is uncertain as this will be dependent on the location of development and implementation of other policies.</p>																				

¹ Warwick District Council Strategic Housing Market Assessment (March 2012)

² Appendix I & III of the Warwick District Council Interim SA Report (May 2013).

Option 2: 700 new homes each year

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	?	?	- ?	- ?	?	?	- ?	?	?	++	+	+	?	?

Summary:

This option proposes the delivery of 700 new dwellings per year, 100 more dwellings per year than the option 1. As for option 1, this option will have a direct significant long term positive effect on the housing SA Objective. However, this option will have a more significant positive effect than option 1 as it will help to meet the identified housing need of the District³. Similarly, this option will have a more significant indirect minor positive effect (medium to long term) on SA objectives relating to the economy, sustainable transport and improving accessibility to services and facilities. Given the higher level of growth, this option compared to option 1 has the potential for a greater negative effect on SA Objectives relating to the prudent use of land, the natural environment and the quality of air, water and soil⁴. However, as for option 1, there is still some uncertainty as the nature of the effect and level of significance will depend on the location of proposed development. The effect of this option on a number of SA Objectives is uncertain as this will be dependent on the location of development and implementation of other policies.

³ Warwick District Council (March 2012) Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

⁴ Appendix I & III of the Warwick District Council Interim SA Report (May 2013).

Options for the Location of Growth

Option 1 - Focus development outside the Green Belt																																
SA Objectives	Economy		Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel		Waste & Recycling		Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape		Built environment		Historic environment		Air, water & soil quality		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation - flood risk		Housing needs		Local services & community facilities		Health & well being		Poverty & social exclusion		Crime	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16																
Appraisal Summary	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	?	-	-	..	?	..	-	+	-	?	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	?				
Summary:																																
<p>A large proportion of the District is designated as Green Belt Land, with under half (43%) of potential development sites identified through the SHLAA⁵ located outside the Green Belt. This option would focus development in the south of the District and not offer any scope to meet the needs of Kenilworth or the rural villages in the north. While this option has the potential for a long term positive effect on the housing SA objective through helping to meet housing needs in the south of the District, there is also the potential for a long term negative effect as it won't help to meet the needs of all residents. Similarly, this option would improve accessibility to services and facilities (including health services and facilities) for residents in the south but not in north of the District. It would also help to reduce poverty in the south but not in the north and increase the social exclusion between the urban and rural areas with the potential for long term positive and negative effects against SA Objective 15 (Poverty and Social Exclusion).</p>																																
<p>The concentration of development to the south of the District, close to the urban areas of Warwick and Leamington Spa has the potential for a medium to long term positive effect on the economy and could potentially help to reduce the need to travel for some residents. However, this would not improve access to employment in the north of the District and could lead to an increased need to travel for these residents to access development in the south. Potential for minor positive/ negative effect on levels of traffic and therefore greenhouse gas emissions. The concentration of development could support sustainable transport options with medium to longer positive effects; however, there is also uncertainty as to the benefits for residents in the north of the District. Potential for concentrated development in the south to increase the level of traffic through the urban areas with a</p>																																

⁵ Warwick District Council (May 2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

medium to long term negative effect on SA Objective 2 (Sustainable transport). This could also potentially increase levels of traffic and therefore levels of atmospheric pollution within the AQMAs⁶. Congestion is one of the main contributors towards areas of poor air quality within the District with road transport responsible for over 40% of CO₂ emissions⁷.

Focussing development outside the Green Belt, in the south of the District has the potential for a significant medium to long term negative effect on the landscape and historic environment. Warwick Castle and its historic park and garden are Grade I listed and are situated to the south of Warwick along with a number of listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) for Land South and Leamington notes that Warwick and Leamington Spa have highly-valued historic cores and Warwick Castle and the associated Castle Park have national heritage significance. The LCS states that "protecting the setting of these features must be considered a principal goal of future development planning in the locality"⁸. There is also some uncertainty as the precise location of development will be set out in later policies and site allocations, which will also be subject to SA.

This option also has the potential for a short to long term negative effect on SA Objective 5 (Prudent use of land and natural resources) through the loss of Greenfield land. The development of large/ strategic sites can provide opportunities for sustainable waste management, including composting.

⁶ Warwick District Council Website - Air Pollution: <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/EXERES/C459BD22-E192-468D-9338-E1ADCFA0C437.htm>

⁷ Warwickshire County Council Draft Local Transport Plan 3

⁸ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington

Option 2 - Distribute around the urban fringe and across the District (including within and/or on the edge of some villages).

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Appraisal Summary	+	+	++	+	?	--	-	?	-	-	+	?	?	++	+	+	?	+	?

Summary:

This option has the potential for a significant medium to long term positive effect on the SA Objective relating to housing as it will help to meet the housing needs of residents across the District and improve accessibility to employment. There will also be improved accessibility to services and facilities for the majority of residents with a medium to long term positive effect on SA Objective 13 as well as indirect long term positive effects for the economy. Improved access to housing, employment and health services and facilities has the potential for a long term indirect positive effect on health & well being. There is some uncertainty against health as there is the potential for a negative effect in the short time during construction of development for residents on the urban fringe.

Distributing development around the urban fringe as well as wider the wider District has the potential to support improved public transport services with medium to long term positive effects as well as have significant medium to long term positive effects through reducing the need to travel for residents. A reduction in traffic could have an indirect long term positive effect on SA Objective 10 (climate change mitigation) by helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

This option will lead to the loss of Green Belt Land with long term significant negative effects on the prudent use of land and natural resources. There is the potential for negative effects on the natural environment, landscape, townscape and heritage, as well as air, water and soil quality. The significance of the effect will depend on the precise location of development; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation measures will be available to address adverse effects. The development of large/ strategic sites can provide opportunities for sustainable waste management, including composting.

Option 3 - Disperse development in small/medium sites, including around the villages

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel		Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities		Health & well being		Poverty & social exclusion		Crime
	1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14		15		16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	-	?	..	-	?	-	-	?	?	+	+	-	+	?	+	-	?

Summary:

This option proposes the development of small/medium sites, which would help to avoid some of the negative effects associated with the other options through the development of large scale sites. This option is likely to have medium to long term positive effects on SA Objectives relating to the economy, housing, accessibility to services and facilities and health. However, such a pattern of development is unlikely to deliver the same level of associated benefits in terms of improved employment opportunities, public transport and access to services and facilities that larger scale developments can provide. Smaller sites would make it difficult to provide dedicated services and facilities, which could potentially have negative effects on existing services and facilities.

As for option 2, this option will lead to the loss of Green Belt Land with long term significant negative effects on the prudent use of land and natural resources. This pattern of development would also make it difficult to deliver the necessary infrastructure. There is also the potential for negative effects on the natural environment, landscape, townscape and heritage, as well as air, water and soil quality. The significance of the effect will depend on the precise location of development; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation measures will be available to address adverse effects. A group of smaller sites may have a reduced effect compared to one larger site, but this may not be the case when the cumulative effect of the sites is considered.

Option has the potential to increase traffic and the number of residents travelling, particular from urban areas, as employment and housing development will be spread across the District. This could be positive effects for rural communities but negative for urban communities.

Option 4 - New settlement outside the Green Belt

SA Objectives	Economy		Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel		Waste & Recycling		Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape		Built environment		Historic environment		Air, water & soil quality		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation - flood risk		Housing needs		Local services & community facilities		Health & well being		Poverty & social exclusion		Crime	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
Appraisal Summary	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	?	-	--	?	?	--	?	-	+	-	?	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	?	?				
Summary:																																
<p>This option would have similar effects to option 1 in terms of focussing development in the south of the District, outside the Green Belt. However, there are associated benefits and opportunities with a single new settlement that option 1 would not deliver. The scale of a new settlement can provide opportunities for encouraging inward investment and new jobs - in the longer term. The status of a new settlement could also help to provide opportunities to attract employment that is not available elsewhere in the area. Provision of services and associated employment in a new settlement reduces the potential for positive effects on existing businesses and will have negative effects for inward investment (and associated indirect positive on other SA objectives such as health) for existing urban areas; such effects from competing investment will have cumulative negative effects on these areas in the longer term.</p> <p>Similar to option 1, a new settlement in the south of the District would not meet the needs of existing communities, particularly in the north. While this option has the potential for a long term positive effect on the housing SA objective through helping to meet housing needs in the District, there is also the potential for a long term negative effect as it won't help to meet the needs of all residents, particularly in the north.</p> <p>The scale of a new settlement can provide opportunities for reducing the use of high carbon modes of transport and optimising cycling, walking and public transport. However, there would be limited opportunities for improving and maintaining existing public transport infrastructure. Services, leisure and amenities are likely to be provided as part of such a major development - reducing the need to travel. However, this will not help to reduce the need to travel for residents elsewhere in the District. A new settlement would also be of a scale that can provide opportunities for sustainable waste management, including composting.</p> <p>Focussing development outside the Green Belt, in the south of the District has the potential for a significant medium to long term negative effect on the landscape and historic environment. Warwick Castle and its historic park and garden are Grade I listed and are situated to the south of Warwick along with a number of listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) for Land South and Leamington notes that Warwick and Leamington Spa have highly-valued historic cores and Warwick Castle and the associated Castle Park have national heritage significance. The LCS states that "protecting the setting of these features must be considered a principal goal of future development planning in the</p>																																

locality"⁹. It should be noted that there is some uncertainty as the precise location for a new settlement is not known.

This option also has the potential for a short to long term negative effect on SA Objective 5 (Prudent use of land and natural resources) through the loss of Greenfield land.

⁹ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington

Option 5 - Protect the Green Belt from development, where non-Green Belt sites are suitable and available) and concentrate growth within and on the edge of existing urban areas as well as distribute growth across the District.

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape		Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime		
	1	2		3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Appraisal Summary	+	+	?	++	+	?	-	-	?	-	-	+	?	?	++	+	+	?	+	?

Summary:

This option is similar to option 2, seeking to distribute housing around the urban fringe as well as across the wider District, which includes villages. The key difference between the two is that this option seeks to protect the Green Belt from development where alternative non-Green Belt sites are suitable and available. This essentially means that this Option will focus more housing in the South rather than the north of the District, if there are suitable alternative sites available. As for Option 2, this option has the potential for a significant medium to long term positive effect on the SA Objective relating to housing as it will help to meet the housing needs of residents across the District and improve accessibility to employment. There will also be improved accessibility to services and facilities for the majority of residents with a medium to long term positive effect on SA Objective 13 as well as indirect long term positive effects on the economy. Improved access to housing, employment and health services and facilities has the potential for a long term indirect positive effect on health & well being. There is some uncertainty against health as there is the potential for a negative effect in the short time during construction of development for residents on the urban fringe.

Distributing development around the urban fringe as well as the wider District has the potential to support improved public transport services with medium to long term positive effects as well as have significant medium to long term positive effects through reducing the need to travel for residents. A reduction in traffic could have an indirect long term positive effect on SA Objective 10 (climate change mitigation) by helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Potential for concentrated development in the south to increase the level of traffic through the urban areas with a medium to long term negative effect on SA Objective 2 (Sustainable transport). This could also potentially increase levels of traffic and therefore levels of atmospheric pollution within the AQMAs¹⁰. Congestion is one of the main contributors towards areas of poor air quality within the District with road transport responsible for over 40% of CO₂ emissions¹¹.

¹⁰ Warwick District Council Website - Air Pollution: <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/EXERES/C459BD22-E192-468D-9338-E1ADCFA0C437.htm>

¹¹ Warwickshire County Council Draft Local Transport Plan 3

This option will lead to the loss of Greenfield land and still has the potential for the loss of Green Belt land, with short to long term negative effects on the prudent use of land. The effect of this option is considered to be less significant on the prudent use of land as option2, as this option seeks to protect Green Belt land and develop on other suitable non-Green Belt areas where available.

Similar to option 1, this option will focus development outside the Green Belt, in the south of the District, which has the potential for a significant medium to long term negative effect on the landscape and historic environment. Warwick Castle and its historic park and garden are Grade I listed and are situated to the south of Warwick along with a number of listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) for Land South and Leamington notes that Warwick and Leamington Spa have highly-valued historic cores and Warwick Castle and the associated Castle Park have national heritage significance. The LCS states that "protecting the setting of these features must be considered a principal goal of future development planning in the locality"¹². There is also some uncertainty as the precise location of development will be set out in later policies and site allocations, which will also be subject to SA.

There is the potential for negative effects on the natural environment and air, water and soil quality. The significance of the effect will depend on the precise location of development; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation measures will be available to address adverse effects. The development of large/ strategic sites can provide opportunities for sustainable waste management, including composting.

¹² Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington

Options for the Distribution of Sites for Housing

Option 1Existing Urban Area Brownfield Sites: **700**North of Lea Spa/ Warwick: **2,640**South of Lea Spa/Warwick/Whitnash: **2,765**East of Lea Spa: **0**East of Kenilworth: **1,620**Westwood Heath (South of Coventry): **880**Rural Area: **0****Total = 8,605**

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel		Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape		Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	?	-	--	-	--	?	--	-	-	?	+	+	+	?	+	?

Summary:

As for the other options, this one has the potential for a significant medium to long term positive effect on the SA objective relating to housing and indirect long term positive effects on the economy, access to local services and facilities and health and well being. Compared to the other options, this one proposes more development in the north of the District, with 880 dwellings at Westwood Heath (south of Coventry) and 1,620 dwellings east of Kenilworth. The option does not propose any development in the rural area. This option, particularly the development at Westwood Heath, is less likely to meet the needs of the District for housing given the location of proposed development away from the urban areas and category 1 villages. It is more likely to meet the needs of Coventry and will therefore have a slightly reduced positive effect against housing compared to the other options that distribute housing more widely across the District, including rural areas.

More development in the north of the District means that this option is likely to have a greater negative effect on SA objective 5 (prudent use of land), given that there will be a greater loss of Green Belt Land, with the potential for significant short to long term negative effects. The reduced quantum of development proposed to the south of Leamington Spa and Warwick would mean that there is less critical mass to support sustainable transport

options. However, this option could also put less pressure on an already congested road network in Leamington Spa and Warwick. The Strategic Transport Study (2012) modelled the transport impacts of options 1 to 4 and concluded that all of the options can be accommodated in terms of traffic impact, subject to a combination of innovative engineering solutions combined with significant, effective, sustainable transport provision.

Even though this option proposes slightly less development in the south, there is still the potential for significant long term effects on heritage and landscape. This option has the potential for a greater negative effect compared to options 3 to 6 on heritage to the east of Kenilworth. Stoneleigh Abbey Historic Park and Garden (Grade II) is adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site and part of a Scheduled Monument (Roman Settlement at Glasshouse Wood) falls within the boundary of the proposed site.

Option 2Existing Urban Area Brownfield Sites: **700**North of Lea Spa/ Warwick: **1,470**South of Lea Spa/Warwick/Whitnash: **4,450**

East of Lea Spa: 200

East of Kenilworth: **1,620**

Westwood Heath (South of Coventry): 0

Rural Area: 0

Total = 8,440

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel		Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape		Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime	
	1	2		3		4	5		6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	?	-	-	-	--	?	--	-	-	-	?	++	+	+	?	+	?

Summary:

As for the other options, this one has the potential for a significant medium to long term positive effect on the SA objective relating to housing and indirect long term positive effects on the economy, access to local services and facilities and health and well being. Compared to the other options, this one proposes more development in the south of the District, with over half (4,450 dwellings) of proposed development south of Leamington Spa, Warwick and Whitnash. This means that there would be less development to the north of Leamington Spa and Warwick as well as no development in the rural area. This option will provide more housing and employment to the main urban areas, and would not meet the needs of rural communities. There is the potential for greater negative effect for existing communities in the south in the short term during construction given the concentration of development. However, it is considered that adverse effects could be addressed through appropriate mitigation at the development management level.

More development in the south of the District means that this option is likely to have less of a negative effect on SA objective 5 (prudent use of land), as there will be less loss of Green Belt Land. The concentrated level of development proposed to the south of Leamington Spa, Warwick and Whitnash would mean that there is better potential to support sustainable transport options. However, it is less likely to deliver sustainable transport options in the north or improve existing services in rural areas. This option could also put increased pressure on an already congested road network in Leamington

Spa and Warwick. The Strategic Transport Study (2012) modelled the transport impacts of options 1 to 4 and concluded that all of the options can be accommodated in terms of traffic impact, subject to a combination of innovative engineering solutions combined with significant, effective, sustainable transport provision.

Compared to the other options this one has the potential for the greatest negative effect on heritage in the south of the District, which includes Warwick Castle (Grade I) and its Historic Park and Garden (Grade I). It also has the potential for a greater negative effect compared to options 3 to 6 on heritage to the east of Kenilworth. Stoneleigh Abbey Historic Park and Garden (Grade II) is adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site and part of a Scheduled Monument (Roman Settlement at Glasshouse Wood) falls within the boundary of the proposed site. The concentration of development in the south of the District also has the potential for significant long term negative effects on landscape. However, the cumulative effect of proposed development in the south of the District on landscape, along with recommendations to address adverse effects, were considered in the Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning (Nov 2012).

Option 3Existing Urban Area Brownfield Sites: **700**North of Lea Spa/ Warwick: **2,300**South of Lea Spa/Warwick/Whitnash: **3,900**East of Lea Spa: **200**East of Kenilworth: **1,260**Westwood Heath (South of Coventry): **0**Rural Area: **200****Total = 8,563**

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel		Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape		Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime	
	1	2		3		4	5		6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	?	-	--	-	--	?	--	-	-	-	?	++	+	+	?	+	?

Summary:

As for the other options, this one has the potential for a significant medium to long term positive effect on the SA objective relating to housing and indirect long term positive effects on the economy, access to local services and facilities and health and well being. This option provides more a balance than option 2 in terms of the level of development proposed between the north and south of Leamington Spa and Warwick. This option proposes slightly less development east of Kenilworth and a small number of dwellings in the rural area compared to options 1 and 2. This option will have similar effects to the ones identified for option 2, except that it will have a greater positive effect against housing as it would assist in meeting the housing needs in the rural area. Development in the north will predominantly be on Green Belt Land, therefore there is the potential for a significant long term negative effect on the prudent use of land.

Similarly to option 2, concentrating development in the south of the District means that this option is likely to have less of a negative effect on SA objective 5 (prudent use of land), as there will be less loss of Green Belt Land. The concentrated level of development proposed to the south of Leamington Spa, Warwick and Whitnash would mean that there is better potential to support sustainable transport options. Similar to options 1, 3, 4 & 5 this option could also help to support sustainable transport in the north. This option could also put increased pressure on an already congested road network in Leamington Spa and Warwick. The Strategic Transport Study (2012) modelled the transport impacts of options 1 to 4 and concluded that all

of the options can be accommodated in terms of traffic impact, subject to a combination of innovative engineering solutions combined with significant, effective, sustainable transport provision.

Compared to option 2, this option will have a slightly reduced but still significant medium to long term negative effect on heritage and landscape in the south of the District. There is the potential for a slightly reduced negative effect compared to options 1 & 2 on heritage to the east of Kenilworth. The cumulative effect of proposed development in the south of the District on landscape, along with recommendations to address adverse effects, were considered in the Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning (Nov 2012).

Option 4Existing Urban Area Brownfield Sites: **700**North of Lea Spa/ Warwick: **2,640**South of Lea Spa/Warwick/Whitnash: **3,365**East of Lea Spa: **200**East of Kenilworth: **770**Westwood Heath (South of Coventry): **350**Rural Area: **400****Total = 8,429**

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel		Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape		Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime		
	1	2		3		4	5		6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	?	-	:-		-	:-		?	:-		-	?	++	+	+	?	+	?

Summary:

As for the other options, this one has the potential for a significant medium to long term positive effect on the SA objective relating to housing and indirect long term positive effects on the economy, access to local services and facilities and health and well being. This option proposes a reduced amount of development to the east of Kenilworth along with a small amount at Westwood Heath in the north and a slightly increased level of development in the rural area compared to option 3. Similar to option 1, this option proposes development at Westwood Heath, albeit a reduced level, which is less likely to meet the needs of the District as it is located away from the urban areas and category 1 villages. However, unlike option 1, this option proposes housing development in rural areas, which will help to meet the housing needs of rural communities. This option will have a less significant effect on heritage to the east of Kenilworth, given the reduced level of proposed development.

The level of development proposed in the north has the potential for significant long term negative effects on the prudent use of land through the loss of Green Belt Land. The quantum of development proposed in the south has the potential for significant medium to long term negative effects on the landscape and historic environment. Similar to the other options there is also the potential for short to long term negative effects on transport, waste, the natural environment, climate change mitigation and air, water & soil quality.

Option 5Existing Urban Area Brownfield Sites: **480**North of Lea Spa/ Warwick: **2,640**South of Lea Spa/Warwick/Whitnash: **3,410**East of Lea Spa: **200**East of Kenilworth: **770**Westwood Heath (South of Coventry): **0**Rural Area: **830****Total = 8,360**

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel		Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape		Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime	
	1	2		3		4	5		6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	?	-	:-	-	:-	?	:-	-	-	-	?	++	+	+	?	+	?

Summary:

As for the other options, this one has the potential for a significant medium to long term positive effect on the SA objective relating to housing and indirect long term positive effects on the economy, access to local services and facilities and health and well being. This option proposes a greater amount of development in the rural area. Compared to options 1 to 4, this option will have a greater positive effect on meeting the housing needs of rural communities.

This option proposes a similar amount of development to the north and south of Warwick, Leamington Spa and Whitnash and east of Kenilworth as option 4. The potential for significant long term negative effects on heritage to the east of Kenilworth are therefore slightly reduced compared to options 1, 2 and 3 as less development is proposed. The level of development proposed in the north has the potential for significant long term negative effects on the prudent use of land through the loss of Green Belt Land. The quantum of development proposed in the south has the potential for significant medium to long term negative effects on the landscape and historic environment. Similar to the other options there is also the potential for short to long term negative effects on transport, waste, the natural environment, climate change mitigation and air, water & soil quality.

Option 6Existing Urban Area Brownfield Sites: **380**Consolidation of existing employment sites: **450**Sites on edge of Warwick / Leamington and Whitnash: **4,550**Kenilworth: **700**Village development: **1,000****Total = 7,080**

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel		Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape		Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	++	+	+	?	+	?	

Summary:

As for the other options, this one has the potential for a significant medium to long term positive effect on the SA objective relating to housing and indirect long term positive effects on the economy, access to local services and facilities and health and well being. Compared to the other options, this option proposes an increased level of development in the rural area as well as the consolidation of existing employment sites. Similar to options 2 to 5, there is a focus of development in the south of the District on non-Green Belt Land. This option will have a greater positive effect on rural communities compared to the other options, through the provision of 1,000 dwellings to the villages. This will provide better access to homes with indirect positive effects on health and social exclusion. The delivery of homes in the villages should be balanced with the provision of employment opportunities in order to help reduce the need to travel. This option will also lead to less development north of Warwick and Leamington Spa which means that there will be less loss of Green Belt Land and therefore less of a significant effect on the prudent use of land compared to the other options.

The concentrated level of development proposed to the south of Leamington Spa, Warwick and Whitnash would mean that there is better potential to support sustainable transport options. However, it is less likely to deliver sustainable transport options in the north or improve existing services.

The potential for significant long term negative effects on heritage to the east of Kenilworth are also slightly reduced compared to options 1, 2 and 3 as less development is proposed. As for options 2 to 5, the quantum of development proposed in the south has the potential for significant medium to long term negative effects on the landscape and historic environment. The cumulative effect of proposed development in the south of the District on

landscape, along with recommendations to address adverse effects, were considered in the Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning (Nov 2012). Similar to the other options there is also the potential for short to long term negative effects on transport, waste, the natural environment, climate change mitigation and air, water & soil quality.

Appendix V: SA of Site Allocation Options

Key:

Categories of Significance		
Symbol	Meaning	Sustainability Effect
++	Major Positive	Proposed development encouraged as would resolve existing sustainability problem
+	Minor Positive	No sustainability constraints and proposed development acceptable
=	Neutral	Neutral effect
?	Uncertain	Uncertain or Unknown Effects
-	Minor Negative	Potential sustainability issues: mitigation and/or negotiation possible
--	Major Negative	Problematical and improbable because of known sustainability issues; mitigation likely to be difficult and/or expensive

Urban Brownfield Sites

Site: Kenilworth School Size, Capacity & Use: 9.4 ha, 250 dwellings, Housing & Open Space SHLAA Ref: K29																	
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	?	?	-	-	-	++	+	+	-	+
Summary:																	
<p>Residential development at this site has the potential for a significant medium to long term positive effect on SA objective 12 through helping to meet the housing needs of the District. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on the economy (potential increase supply of labour for existing businesses and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing).</p> <p>In the short-term air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase during the construction phases. Short-term negative effects during construction can be mitigated through appropriate phasing and an Environmental Management Plan (construction & occupation), including monitoring which should be followed-up. Any new development could also affect the two AQMAs in Kenilworth as a result of increasing traffic although the site is not within or adjacent to either and the site has good access to public transport (see below) ¹. Given the above there is the potential for minor negative effects in the long-term on SA Objective 9 and on health.</p> <p>There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling) as there will be waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.</p>																	

¹ Defra (2014) AQMA Information. Online at <http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/aqma/list.php> [accessed March 2014]

Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be uncertain at this stage. There are no Listed Buildings, Conservation areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the site². However, the area is rich in archaeology and therefore the potential for archaeology to be directly affected by development is high. Mitigation is provided to a certain extent by national planning policy and further mitigation through design and layout details could be put in place at the development management level. It is recommended that Local Plan policies are developed to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address any potential negative effects.

There is potential for minor positive effects on the natural environment and landscape as well as the prudent use of land and natural resources as the site is located partly on Brownfield land within Kenilworth.

There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on or adjacent the site³; however, the presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are not known at this stage. As a result the effects on biodiversity are considered to be uncertain. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure/ green space.

The site is not within an area of high to medium flood risk (Flood zones 2 and 3) and there is only a very low/ low risk of surface water flooding⁴. However, given the scale of the development and as the site is partly located on Greenfield land (school playing fields) (as noted above), development could have the potential to increase the risk of flooding through introduction of impermeable surfaces. Mitigation is offered to a certain extent by the NPPF which requires that new development should not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere⁵ although the effect on SA Objective 11 (climate change adaptation - flood risk) is considered to be minor negative unless specific mitigation is put in place as identified by carrying out a flood risk assessment.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. However, given the scale of the development, the effect on the built environment is considered to be uncertain at this stage.

With regard to travel and transport, given the location, the site has good access to public transport with three bus stops adjacent to the site⁶. It should also be noted that the Department for Transport has announced that funding has been made available for a new railway station in Kenilworth to

² English Heritage (2014) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed March 2014]

³ Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014].

⁴ Environment Agency (2014) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework – Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf [accessed March 2014]

⁶ Measured from the northern boundary of the site where it joins Leyes lane. Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014].

provide services between Coventry, Kenilworth and Leamington Spa which services likely to start from 2016⁷. At this stage it is not known precisely how proposed development will affect traffic; however, updated transport assessments suggest that suitable mitigation is available to address negative effects and ensure they are not significant. There is the potential for short to long term minor negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network and SA Objectives 9 (air, water & soil quality) and 10 (climate change mitigation) through the associated increase in atmospheric emissions. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. In addition the scale of the development is likely to have minor negative effects on SA Objective 10, through new housing adding to overall energy demands. It would be recommended that strong policies are inserted in encourage energy efficient development as well as to encourage the installation of renewable/ low carbon technology on site if possible.

Given the site's location within the Kenilworth, it is considered to have good access to existing local services and community facilities. The site is within 0.2 of a mile to the nearest school (Park Hill Junior School)⁸ and also has good access to public transport (as noted above). Therefore there are likely to be minor positive effects on both SA Objectives 3 and 13. Although the site currently houses Kenilworth School, it is understood that a new school is to be provided on the SHLAA site at Southcrest Farm to consolidate and replace the loss of this school and Kenilworth sixth form⁹. The Southcrest Farm site (K17) forms part of the Glasshouse Lane/ Crewe lane site (K18), which has been considered through the SA.

With regard to SA Objective 16, it is anticipated that the effects will be uncertain. This is largely due to the size of the potential development and also because the effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. It is recommended that consideration is given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the National Planning Practice Guidance on Design (March 2014), to prevent crime.

⁷ BBC (2013) BBC News - Coventry and Warwickshire. Online at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-coventry-warwickshire-25349943> [Accessed March 2014]

⁸ Measured from the northern boundary of the site where it joins Leyes lane. UK Government (2014) Direct Gov – Schools finder and Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <http://schoolsfinder.direct.gov.uk/schoolsfinder/> and <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014].

⁹ Warwick District Council (May 2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Main Report. Online at www.warwickdc.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

Site: Former Severn Trent Sewage Works (in the previous SA it formed part of the site 'South of Harbury Lane')

Size, Capacity & Use: 225 dwellings, Open Space and play area and land for a Country Park

SHLAA Ref: W03 (Heathcote Sewage Works)

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	++	-	+	-	?	?	-	-	-	++	+	+	+	?

Summary:

The site is situated to the south of Leamington Spa and Whitnash and is generally defined by Harbury Lane to the north and the Tach Brook watercourse to the south. It shares borders to the east with Grove Farm and to the west with Heathcote Farm. The delivery of approximately 225 dwellings, open space and a play area at this site will have a significant long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to the housing. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing). There will be improved accessibility to housing for residents and help to reduce the need to travel with a significant long term positive effect on SA objective 3 (Reduce the need to travel). Proposed development is also of a scale to support new and improve existing public transport infrastructure with the potential for significant long term positive effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport).

The road network around the site is busy and at times suffers from congestion. The Strategic Transport Assessments¹⁰ show that development at this site, especially considered cumulatively with other sites proposed in the surrounding area, will lead to an unacceptable level of additional road traffic unless mitigation is provided. There is therefore the potential for a significant long term negative effect on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport). However, the Strategic Transport Assessment Phase 2 considered that despite the apparent issues with the network delivery, proposed development is likely to be feasible and mitigation possible. It is considered that appropriate mitigation will be available to address the potential significant long term negative effects on transport resulting in residual minor negative effects. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation is implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements and sustainable transport. A travel plan should be required for any proposal at this site as part of an EMP, to reduce impacts during construction and operation.

¹⁰ Warwickshire County Council (Feb 2013) Warwick Strategic Transport Assessment: Warwick STA - Phase 2 Assessment.

There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling), as given the scale of development proposed there are likely to be large amounts of waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.

The site is on a ridge of higher ground that is prominent in some views from the south and the LCA (2009)¹¹ assessed that it has a medium to high landscape value. The review of the LCA undertaken in 2012¹² identified that the site also has detracting features, which include the derelict sewage works. Redevelopment is likely to improve the landscape if carefully planned and designed, particularly when considered cumulatively with other development proposed to the south of Warwick, Leamington Spa and Whitnash. The LCA Review (2012) concluded that adverse effects on landscape, particularly cumulative effects, could only be addressed, "with a genuine and wholehearted approach to providing landscape infrastructure. We believe it could be made to work with benefits for existing and future residents - but the standard of development must greatly surpass what has gone before in the locality"¹³. Based on the LCA Review (2012) it is assumed that suitable mitigation is available and if implemented would address the potential significant adverse effects on landscape, resulting in potentially insignificant negative residual effects. Any proposal for development should take account of the findings and recommendations set out in the Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning (Nov 2012).

There are no listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the site, however, the potential for archaeology is unknown and therefore effects are uncertain. It is recommended that Local Plan policies are developed to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation to address potential negative effects.

There are no notable biodiversity designations on or adjacent to the site. Tach Brook (tributary of River Avon LWS) runs along the southern boundary of site and is a potential water vole habitat and there are also two fishing lakes in the north west of the site. The brook and lakes should both be protected with suitable buffer zones implemented. The site also contains species rich hedgerows and mature trees which should be retained where possible and protected from development¹⁴.

The site is on Brownfield land so development could have a minor long term positive effect on the prudent use of land. Extensive remediation of the sewage works and the landfill site will be required so there is a potential issue with contaminated land. Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This may affect the residential areas to the north. Short-term negative effects during construction can be mitigated through appropriate phasing and an Environmental Management Plan (construction & occupation), including monitoring which should be followed-up.

¹¹ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹² Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

Tach Brook is subject to flooding but shouldn't significantly affect development on the site, particularly if there is a buffer between development and the Brook¹⁵. Proposed development will increase the level of surface water runoff as a result of an increase in impermeable surfaces. This could increase the risk of flooding on the Tach Brook to the south of the site as well as increase the risk of flooding on the River Avon. Any proposal for development should be accompanied by appropriate mitigation, including Sustainable Drainage Systems, to address potential adverse effects on flood risk.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. The Local Plan policy that considers design should take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004).

¹⁵ Warwick District Council (April 2013) Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Site: Land at Station Approach, Leamington Spa**Size, Capacity & Use:** 4.47 ha - 220 dwellings, Housing and Open space**SHLAA Ref:** L35 (Land at Station Approach)

SA Objectives	Economy		Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel		Waste & Recycling		Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape		Built environment		Historic environment		Air, water & soil quality		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation - flood risk		Housing needs		Local services & community facilities		Health & well being		Poverty & social exclusion		Crime	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16																
Appraisal Summary	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	?	+	?	+	?	-	=	=	++	+	?	+	?	+	+										

Summary:

The site is situated within Leamington Spa adjacent to the railway track and in close proximity to the railway station and therefore has good access to public transport. Development at this site has the potential for medium to long term positive effect on SA objectives related to the economy and housing. There could also be indirect positive effects on health and well being, poverty and social exclusion and economy. It is considered that any issues with regard to access can be resolved if the site is developed comprehensively. Development of the site will require the relocation of the bus depot; the Council is working with Stagecoach to assist with this.

The site is Brownfield land so will have a positive effect on the SA objective relating to the prudent use of land. Development also has the potential to improve what is considered a crime hotspot (Warwick District Council, Community Protection Officers) with positive effect on SA objective 16 (crime).

The site abuts the Leamington Spa Conservation so there is the potential for a negative effect; however, careful planning and design of development could help to enhance the setting of the Conservation with a long term positive effect on heritage. There is the potential for short term negative effects on health in the short term during construction for the residents adjacent to the northern boundary of the site. There are some protected trees on site and these should be protected from development and retained where possible.

Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases and there is a potential noise pollution source from the railway. This may affect the proposed dwelling houses and the existing ones close to the site. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up and that a noise assessment is carried out to identify possible noise impacts and suggest appropriate mitigation.

Site: Former Ridgeway School and adjacent site (currently used as a depot by the County Council) **Now known as Land at Montague Road**
Size, Capacity & Use: 3.67 ha - 140 dwellings, Housing and Open space
SHLAA Ref: W18 (Land at Montague Road)

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime	
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	=	++	=	+	+	?

Summary:

The delivery of 140 dwellings has the potential for a long term major positive effect on SA objective 12 through helping to meet the housing needs of the area. This has the potential for indirect positive effects on the economy, health and well being and poverty and social exclusion. With regard to travel and transport, the site has good access to public transport leading to Warwick's Centre with a bus stop within approximately 50 m from the site. There is the potential for proposed development to increase levels of traffic with negative effects on SA Objective 2 but this is unlikely to be significant.

However, at this stage, little detail is known about how the allocation will affect the surrounding road network. There is the potential for a short to long term negative effect on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased traffic and SA objectives 9 (air, water & soil quality) and 10 (climate change mitigation) through the associated increase in atmospheric emissions. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network.

There is the potential for minor long term positive effects on the prudent use of land and the landscape as the site is partly Brownfield land with existing poor quality structures. The regeneration of the site and delivery of new high quality housing and open space would help to renew and strengthen the character/ sense of place of the area creating an attractive place for people to live.

There are no notable biodiversity designations on the site¹⁶ which could be directly affected by the allocation but there is a potential local wildlife site adjacent the southern part of the site¹⁷ which could be indirectly affected. The potential effects on biodiversity are uncertain at this stage. It is

¹⁶ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

recommended that a buffer is provided between development and the adjacent pLWS. It is also recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

The site is close to a GP Surgery and schools (within 1 mile) and is not within an area of high flood risk¹⁸. Therefore the effects on the climate change adaption and access to local services and facilities are considered to be neutral. Potential effects on historic environment are uncertain at this stage. Although there are no listed buildings, conservation areas or Schedules Monuments on or adjacent to the site¹⁹, given the heritage of Warwick, there is likely to be archaeology present on the site. Archaeology is likely to be directly affected by the development of the allocation site and therefore it is recommended that Local Plan policies should seek to protect archaeological deposits and require mitigation is available to address potential negative effects of development.

Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases and there is potential noise and air pollution from adjacent employment area to east and south. This may affect the residential areas to the north of the site. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up and that a noise assessment is carried out to identify possible noise impacts and suggest appropriate mitigation. Furthermore, the allocation site is on Brownfield land and therefore there is potential for contamination to be present. It is recommended that a survey is carried out to identify the extent of pollution and suggest mitigation as appropriate.

¹⁷ Warwick District Council (2010) Green Infrastructure Study: Ecological Assets Map. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6AE6AF66-D360-4728-9AB9-3CB787890738/0/EA2WarwickLeamingtonandWhitnash.pdf> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁸ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

¹⁹ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

Site: Kenilworth sixth form**Size, Capacity & Use:** 4.9 ha, 130 dwellings on the basis that housing is needed and there is potential for the school to relocate to a single site at Southcrest Farm**SHLAA Ref:** K27

SA Objectives	SHEAR ROW 12/7																		
	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape		Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime	
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	++	+	+	-	+	?

Summary:

Residential development at this site has the potential for a significant medium to long term positive effect on SA objective 12 through helping to meet the housing needs of the District. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour for existing businesses and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing).

In the short term during the construction phases air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase. Short-term negative effects during construction can be mitigated through appropriate phasing and an Environmental Management Plan (construction & occupation), including monitoring which should be followed-up. Any new development could also affect the two AQMAs in Kenilworth as a result of increasing traffic although the site is not within or adjacent to either and the site has good access to public transport (see below)²⁰. Given the above there is the potential for minor negative effects in the long-term on SA Objective 9 and on health.

There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling) as there will be waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.

²⁰ Defra (2014) AQMA Information. Online at <http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/aqma/list.php> [accessed March 2014]

Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be uncertain at this stage. There are no Listed Buildings, Conservation areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the site²¹. However, the area is rich in archaeology and therefore the potential for archaeology to be directly affected by development is high. Mitigation is provided to a certain extent by national planning policy and further mitigation through design and layout details could be put in place at the development management level. It is recommended that Local Plan policies are developed to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address any potential negative effects.

The site is located within the Green Belt with the potential for major negative effects on SA Objective 5. There is also potential for both minor negative effects on the natural environment and landscape. This is because the site is located on partly of Greenfield land in the Green Belt on the edge of Kenilworth. However, there are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on or adjacent the site²² and the presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are not known at this stage. As a result the effect on biodiversity is considered to be uncertain at this stage. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure/ green space.

The site is not within an area of high to medium flood risk (Flood zones 2 and 3) and there is only a very low/ low risk of surface water flooding²³. However, given the scale of the development and as the site is partly located on Greenfield land (school playing fields) (as noted above), development could have the potential to increase the risk of flooding through introduction of impermeable surfaces. Mitigation is offered to a certain extent by the NPPF which requires that new development should not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere²⁴ although the effect on SA Objective 11 (climate change adaptation - flood risk) is considered to be minor negative unless specific mitigation is put in place as identified by carrying out a flood risk assessment.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. However, given the scale of the development and particular landscape sensitivities such as being on the edge of the main settlement in the Green Belt, the effect on the built environment is considered to be uncertain at this stage.

With regard to travel and transport, given the location, the site has good access to public transport with a bus stop approximately within 100 m²⁵ from the site. At this stage it is not known precisely how proposed development will affect traffic; however, updated transport assessments suggest that suitable mitigation is available to address negative effects and ensure they are not significant. It should also be noted that the Department for Transport

²¹ English Heritage (2014) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed March 2014]

²² Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014].

²³ Environment Agency (2014) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

²⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework – Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf [accessed March 2014]

²⁵ Measured from the northern boundary of the site where it joins Rouncil Lane. Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014].

has announced that funding has been made available for a new railway station in Kenilworth to provide services between Coventry, Kenilworth and Leamington Spa which services likely to start from 2016²⁶. There is the potential for short to long term minor negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network and SA Objectives 9 (air, water & soil quality) and 10 (climate change mitigation) through the associated increase in atmospheric emissions. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. In addition the scale of the development is likely to have minor negative effects on SA Objective 10, through new housing adding to overall energy demands. It would be recommended that strong policies are inserted in encourage energy efficient development as well as to encourage the installation of renewable/ low carbon technology on site if possible.

Given the site's location within the Kenilworth, it is considered to have good access to existing local services and community facilities. The site is within 0.4 of a mile to the nearest school (St John's Primary School)²⁷ and also has good access to public transport (as noted above). Therefore there are likely to be minor positive effects on both SA Objectives 3 and 13. Although the site currently houses Kenilworth School, it is understood that a new school is to be provided on the SHLAA site at Southcrest Farm to consolidate and replace the loss of this school with its playing fields and Kenilworth School²⁸.

With regard to SA Objective 16, it is anticipated that the effects will be uncertain. This is largely due to the size of the potential development and also because the effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. It is recommended that consideration is given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the National Planning Practice Guidance on Design (March 2014), to prevent crime.

²⁶ BBC (2013) BBC News - Coventry and Warwickshire. Online at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-coventry-warwickshire-25349943> [Accessed March 2014]

²⁷ Measured from the northern boundary of the site where it joins Rouncil Lane. UK Government (2014) Direct Gov – Schools finder and Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <http://schoolsfinder.direct.gov.uk/schoolsfinder/> and <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014].

²⁸ Warwick District Council (May 2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Main Report. Online at www.warwickdc.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

Site: Soans Site, Sydenham Industrial Estate Size, Capacity & Use: 2.57 ha, 100 dwellings, residential SHLAA Ref: L13																				
SA Objectives	Economy		Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Appraisal Summary	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	?	?	-	-	=	+	+	+	-	+	?
Summary:																				
Residential development at this site has the potential for a medium to long term positive effect on SA objective 12 through helping to meet the housing needs of the District. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour for existing businesses and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing).																				
Remediation of the existing industrial site (removal of a number of large structures) will be required so there is a potential issue with contaminants. It is recommended that a survey is carried out to identify potential contaminants and suggest mitigation as appropriate. Air, light and noise pollution from adjoining employment and industrial uses may lead to long-term negative effects on new residential development leading to rises in statutory nuisance complaints. There is also a waste treatment facility within 500m to south west of the site which could cause problems with odour for new residential development. In addition, air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. Short-term negative effects during construction can be mitigated through appropriate phasing and an Environmental Management Plan (construction & occupation), including monitoring which should be followed-up. Given the above there is the potential for a major negative effect in the long-term on SA Objective 9 and with minor negative effects on health.																				
There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling) as there will be waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.																				
Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be uncertain at this stage. There are no Listed Buildings, Conservation areas or Scheduled																				

Monuments²⁹ on the site; however, it is within 200 m of the Royal Leamington Spa Conservation Area³⁰ which could be indirectly affected by the development. The area is rich in archaeology and there is therefore the potential for archaeology to be present. Mitigation is provided to a certain extent by national planning policy and further mitigation through design and layout could be put in place at the development management level. It is recommended that Local Plan policies are developed to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address potential negative effects.

There is potential for minor positive effects on SA Objectives relating to the natural environment and landscape as well as prudent use of land and natural resources. This is because the site is located on Brownfield land within Royal Leamington Spa with the potential to regenerate the area. Care must be taken when formulating the design as the site is located within 200 m of the Royal Leamington Spa Conservation Area with potential to indirectly affect its character and appearance. However, although there are no international or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent to the site³¹, it is adjacent to a pLWS (the Grand Union Canal) which has an ecological quality of 'moderate potential'³². Therefore there is potential for minor indirect negative effects on biodiversity. The presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are not known at this stage. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure/ green space.

The site is not within an area of high to medium flood risk (Flood zones 2 and 3) and there is only a very low/ low risk of surface water flooding³³. Given that the site has already been previously developed (as noted above) and includes impermeable surfaces and that the NPPF requires that new development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere³⁴, the effect on SA Objective 11 (climate change adaptation - flood risk) is considered to be neutral.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. However, given the scale of the development and particular landscape sensitivities such as being within 200 m of the Royal Leamington Spa Conservation Area, the effect on the built environment is considered to be uncertain at this stage.

²⁹ English Heritage (2014) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed March 2014]

³⁰ Warwick District Council (2014) Royal Leamington Spa Conservation Area Leaflet. Online at http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/downloads/download/150/urban_conservation_areas [accessed March 2014]

³¹ Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014].

³² Warwick District Council (2010) Green Infrastructure Study: Ecological Assets Map. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6AE6AF66-D360-4728-9AB9-3CB787890738/0/EA2WarwickLeamingtonandWhitnash.pdf> [accessed March 2014]

³³ Environment Agency (2014) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

³⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework – Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf [accessed March 2014]

With regard to travel and transport, the site has good access to public transport with a bus stop approximately within 60 m and Leamington Spa train station within 0.9 of a mile of the site³⁵. At this stage it is not known precisely how proposed development will affect traffic; however, updated transport assessments suggest that suitable mitigation is available to address negative effects and ensure they are not significant. There is the potential for short to long term minor negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network and SA Objectives 9 (air, water & soil quality) and 10 (climate change mitigation) through the associated increase in atmospheric emissions. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. In addition the scale of the development is likely to have minor negative effects on SA Objective 10, through new housing adding to overall energy demands. It would be recommended that strong policies are inserted in encourage energy efficient development as well as to encourage the installation of renewable/ low carbon technology on site if possible.

Given the site's location within the centre of Royal Leamington Spa, it is considered to have good access to existing local services and community facilities. The site is within 0.5 of a mile to the nearest school (Clapham Terrace Community Primary School and Nursery)³⁶ and also has good access to public transport (as noted above). Therefore there are likely to be minor positive effects on both SA Objectives 3 and 13.

With regard to SA Objective 16, it is anticipated that the effects will be uncertain. This is largely due to the size of the potential development and also because the effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. It is recommended that consideration is given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the National Planning Practice Guidance on Design (March 2014), to prevent crime.

³⁵ Measured from the middle of the boundary of the site where it joins Sydenham Road. Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014].

³⁶ Measured from the middle of the boundary of the site where it joins Sydenham Road. UK Government (2014) Direct Gov – Schools finder and Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <http://schoolsfinder.direct.gov.uk/schoolsfinder/> and <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014].

Site: Riverside House, Leamington Spa Size, Capacity & Use: 1.75 ha - 100 dwellings, Housing and Open space SHLAA Ref: L37 (Riverside House)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	?	?	-	-	=	+	=	+	+
Summary: <p>The allocation will provide land for 100 dwellings to meet the current (and potentially additional) residential needs in the area, which will have a long term positive effect on SA objective 12. This will also have indirect positive effects on the economy, health and well being and poverty/ social exclusion through providing good quality housing. With regard to travel and transport, the site has good access to public transport leading to Warwick's Centre with a bus stop within approximately 50 m from the site. It is within walking distance of Leamington Town centre. However, at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic and transport issues and how the allocation will affect them. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network.</p> <p>There is the potential for minor long term positive effects on the prudent use of land and the landscape as the site is Brownfield land with existing poor quality structures. The regeneration of the site and delivery of new high quality housing and open space would help to renew and strengthen the character/ sense of place of the area creating an attractive place for people to live. There are no notable biodiversity designations on the site³⁷ which could be directly affected by the allocation but there is a potential local wildlife site adjacent the southern part of the site³⁸ which could be indirectly affected. The potential effects on biodiversity are uncertain at this stage. It is recommended that a buffer is provided between development and the adjacent pLWS. It is also recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.</p>																

³⁷ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

³⁸ Warwick District Council (2010) Green Infrastructure Study: Ecological Assets Map. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6AE6AF66-D360-4728-9AB9-3CB787890738/0/EA2WarwickLeamingtonandWhitnash.pdf> [accessed May 2013]

Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be negative at this stage. Although there are no listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments on the site: there are a number of listed buildings adjacent the western boundary³⁹; it is adjacent the Leamington Spa Conservation Area⁴⁰; there is a Registered park and Garden adjacent the south part of the site; and given the heritage of the surrounding area, there is likely to be archaeology present on the site. All these assets are likely to be directly/ indirectly affected by the development of the allocation site. It is recommended that Local Plan policies seek to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address potential negative effects of development.

Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This may affect the residential areas to the north, east and west of the site. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. Furthermore, the allocation site is on Brownfield land and therefore there is potential for contamination to be present. It is recommended that a survey is carried out to identify potential contaminants and suggest mitigation as appropriate.

There is the potential for a significant long term negative effect on climate change adaptation as approximately 38% of the site is identified as having medium to high probability of flooding⁴¹. However, the area proposed for residential development does not include the flood risk area.

³⁹ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

⁴⁰ Warwick District Council (2007) Leamington Spa Conservation Area. Online at http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/E08E5B78-FF8E-4BC5-AAA5-CFF18AB1A5D5/0/LP_CONLeamingtonSpa.pdf [accessed May 2013]

⁴¹ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

Site: Court Street, Royal Leamington Spa Size, Capacity & Use: 1.28 ha, 75 dwellings, residential SHLAA Ref: L33																					
SA Objectives	Economy		Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
Appraisal Summary	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	?	+	-	--	-	=	+	+	+	--	+	?
Summary:																					
<p>Development at this site has the potential for a medium to long term positive effect on SA objectives by helping to meet the District's housing need. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour for existing businesses and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing). With regard to the further effects on the economy, the development may lead to a loss of protected town centre employment land (approximately 1.6 ha) leading to minor negative effects on economy, although it was considered that it may be appropriate for mixed uses⁴².</p> <p>Remediation of the existing industrial site (removal of a number of large structures) will be required so there is a potential issue with contaminants. It is recommended that a survey is carried out to identify potential contaminants and suggest mitigation as appropriate. Air, light and noise pollution from adjoining employment /industrial uses and the railway line, may lead to long-term negative effects on new residential development leading to rises in statutory nuisance complaints. There are also two waste treatment facilities within 100m of the site which could cause problems with odour for new residential development and the site is also adjacent to the Royal Leamington Spa AQMA⁴³ although over the plan period concentrations of pollutants are expected to be lower than 2011 levels with the introduction of more stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards⁴⁴. In addition, air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. Short-term negative effects during construction can be mitigated through appropriate phasing and an Environmental Management Plan (construction & occupation), including monitoring which should be followed-up. Given the above there are likely to be major negative effects in the long-term on SA Objective 9 and with minor negative effects on health.</p>																					

⁴² Warwick District Council (May 2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Main Report. Online at www.warwickdc.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

⁴³ Defra (2014) AQMA Information. Online at <http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/aqma/list.php> [accessed March 2014]

⁴⁴ Air Quality consultants (October 2013) Air Quality Assessment: Development Associated with the Local Plan, Warwick. Online at http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/info/20416/evidence_base [accessed March 2014]

There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling) as there will be waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.

There are no Listed Buildings, Conservation areas or Scheduled Monuments⁴⁵ on the site; however, it is within the Royal Leamington Spa Conservation Area⁴⁶ and there are a number of Listed Buildings that could be indirectly affected by the development. There is the potential for significant short to long term negative effects on heritage; however mitigation provided by Local Plan policies and available at the project level should address significant effects. There is also the potential for long-term positive effects on heritage as the site currently contains large and poor quality structures. Redevelopment could remove these structures and provide buildings that are more sensitive and appropriate to the setting of the Conservation Area. The area is rich in archaeology and therefore the potential for archaeology to be directly affected by development is high. Mitigation is provided to a certain extent by national planning policy and further mitigation through design and layout details could be put in place at the development management level. It is recommended that Local Plan policies are developed to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address potential negative effects.

There is potential for both minor positive effects on the natural environment and landscape and prudent use of land and natural resources. This is because the site is located on Brownfield land⁴⁷ within Royal Leamington Spa with the potential to regenerate the area. Care must be taken when formulating the design as the site is located adjacent to the Royal Leamington Spa Conservation Area with the potential to indirectly affect its character and appearance. However, although there are no international or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent to the site⁴⁸, it is adjacent to a pLWS⁴⁹ (the Grand Union Canal) which has an ecological quality of 'moderate potential'⁵⁰. Therefore there is potential for minor indirect negative effects on biodiversity. The presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are not known at this stage. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure/ green space.

The site is not within an area of high to medium flood risk ⁵¹. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11 (climate change adaptation - flood risk).

⁴⁵ English Heritage (2014) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed March 2014]

⁴⁶ Warwick District Council (2014) Royal Leamington Spa Conservation Area Leaflet. Online at http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/downloads/download/150/urban_conservation_areas [accessed March 2014]

⁴⁷ Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014]

⁴⁸ Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014].

⁴⁹ Warwick District Council (2010) Green Infrastructure Study: Ecological Assets Map. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6AE6AF66-D360-4728-9AB9-3CB787890738/0/EA2WarwickLeamingtonandWhitnash.pdf> [accessed March 2014]

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Environment Agency (2014) Flood Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. However, given the scale of the development and particular landscape sensitivities such as being adjacent to the Royal Leamington Spa Conservation Area, the effect on the built environment is considered to be uncertain at this stage.

With regard to travel and transport, the site has excellent access to public transport with two bus stops within 60 m and Leamington Spa train station within 0.3 of a mile of the site⁵². At this stage it is not known precisely how proposed development will affect traffic; however, updated transport assessments suggest that suitable mitigation is available to address negative effects and ensure they are not significant. There is the potential for short to long term minor negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network and SA Objectives 9 (air, water & soil quality) and 10 (climate change mitigation) through the associated increase in atmospheric emissions. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. In addition the scale of the development is likely to have minor negative effects on SA Objective 10, through new housing adding to overall energy demands. It would be recommended that strong policies are inserted in encourage energy efficient development as well as to encourage the installation of renewable/ low carbon technology on site if possible.

Given the site's location within the centre of Royal Leamington Spa, it is considered to have good access to existing local services and community facilities. The site is within 0.3 of a mile to nearest school (St John the Baptist C of E Primary School)⁵³ and also has good access to public transport (as noted above). Therefore there are likely to be minor positive effects on both SA Objectives 3 and 13.

With regard to SA Objective 16, it is anticipated that the effects will be uncertain. This is largely due to the size of the potential development and also because the effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. It is recommended that consideration is given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the National Planning Practice Guidance on Design (March 2014), to prevent crime.

⁵² Measured from the boundary of the site where Court Street joins the High Street. Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014].

⁵³ Ibid.

Site: Leamington Fire Station, Leamington Spa Size, Capacity & Use: 0.52 ha - 60 dwellings, Housing and Open space SHLAA Ref: L45 (Leamington Fire Station)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	?	?	-	-	=	=	+	=	+
Summary: <p>The allocation will provide land for 60 dwellings to meet the current (and potentially additional) residential needs in the area, which will have a long term positive effect on SA objective 12. This will also have indirect positive effects on the economy, health and well being and poverty/ social exclusion through providing good quality housing.</p> <p>There is the potential for minor long term positive effects on the prudent use of land and the landscape as the site is Brownfield land with existing poor quality structures. The regeneration of the site and delivery of new high quality housing and open space would help to renew and strengthen the character/ sense of place of the area creating an attractive place for people to live.</p> <p>There are no notable biodiversity designations on or adjacent to the site⁵⁴; however, lower level ecological assessments could determine that the site has some biodiversity value so the effect on the natural environment is uncertain. Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be negative at this stage. Although there are no listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments on the site, there are a number of listed buildings surrounding the allocation on three sides⁵⁵; the site is within the Leamington Spa Conservation Area⁵⁶; and given the heritage of Leamington Spa, there is likely to be archaeology present on the site. Archaeology is likely to be directly affected by the development of the allocation site. It is recommended that Local Plan policies are developed to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address potential negative effects.</p>																

⁵⁴ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

⁵⁵ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

⁵⁶ Warwick District Council (2007) Leamington Spa Conservation Area. Online at http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/E08E5B78-FF8E-4BC5-AAA5-CFF18AB1A5D5/0/LP_CONLeamingtonSpa.pdf [accessed May 2013]

In relation to travel and transport, although the site has good access to public transport with a bus stop within approximately 50 m from the site, the sites proximity to a traffic signalled junction at Dale Street/ Warwick Street and that the site has been identified as being heavily used by traffic⁵⁷, could lead to short (during construction) to long term negative effects. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network.

Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This may affect the residential areas surrounding the site. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. Furthermore, the allocation site is on Brownfield land and requires major site clearance, therefore, there is potential for contamination to be present. It is recommended that a survey is carried out to identify potential contaminants and suggest mitigation as appropriate.

⁵⁷ Warwickshire county council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOversviewFinal.pdf> [Accessed May 2013].

Greenfield Sites - Edge of Warwick, Whitnash and Leamington

Site: Myton Garden Suburb (North of Gallows Hill/ West Europa Way), Warwick
Size, Capacity & Use: 63.3ha - 1,050 to 1,250 dwellings - Housing, Option for employment land – 7 - 8 ha, Open space and play areas, local centre and community facilities, new Primary School and Option for Park and Ride.
SHLAA Ref: W08 (Land West of Europa Way) & W21 (County Land, Europa Way)

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	++	+ +	--	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	+	+	?

Summary:

The delivery of between 1,050 to 1,250 new dwellings, employment 8 ha) and community facilities (local centre, new primary school and contributions to secondary school) will have a significant medium to long term effect on SA objectives relating to the economy, housing and accessibility of services and facilities.

The road network around the site is busy and at times suffers from congestion. The Strategic Transport Assessments⁵⁸ show that development at this site, especially considered cumulatively with other sites proposed in the surrounding area, will lead to an unacceptable level of additional road traffic unless mitigation is provided. There is therefore the potential for a significant long term negative effect on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport). However, the Strategic Transport Assessment Phase 2⁵⁹ considered that despite the apparent issues with the network delivery, proposed development is likely to be feasible and mitigation possible. It is considered that appropriate mitigation will be available to address the potential significant long term negative effects on transport resulting in residual minor negative effects. It should be a requirement for any proposal to include a travel plan as part of an EMP to reduce impacts during construction and operation.

The level and location of proposed development has the potential to support new and improve existing public transport infrastructure as well as reduce

⁵⁸ Warwick District Council Evidence Base - Strategic Transport Assessments. Available online:

<http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/>

⁵⁹ Warwickshire County Council (Feb 2013) Warwick Strategic Transport Assessment: Warwick STA - Phase 2 Assessment.

the need to travel for residents in Warwick, Leamington Spa and Whitnash, with the potential for significant long term positive effects on SA objectives 2 (sustainable transport) and 3 (Reduce the need to travel). There is also the potential for a significant positive cumulative effect with the South of Gallows Hill site.

Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This may affect the residential areas and Round Oak School in the north and Warwick Technology Park to the south west. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address adverse effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an Environmental Management Plan (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up.

There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling), as given the scale of development proposed there are likely to be large amounts of waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households and businesses generating waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.

The site is Greenfield land, which is predominantly arable with some pasture. Development will have long term negative effects on SA objective 5 (prudent use of land) through the loss of Greenfield land and SA objective 9 (Air, water & soil quality) through the loss of agricultural land. The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)⁶⁰ identified the site as having low to medium landscape value. Although the site has been a strategic break or gap between Warwick and Leamington the LCA considered that the sites value to the setting of the towns has been greatly diminished by surrounding land use, which includes the development of the Warwick Technology Park and commercial development to the east of Europa Way. It was concluded that a carefully planned development on the site could enhance the setting of the towns and provide better transition from rural to urban land. There is still the potential for long term negative effects on landscape if development is not planned carefully, particularly when considered cumulatively with other developments proposed south of Warwick and Leamington Spa, such as south of Gallows Hill. Any proposal for development at this site should take account of the recommendations set out in the Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning (Nov 2012). The mitigation measures set out should address potential adverse effects on landscape resulting in residual minor negative effects.

There are mature trees, a brook (running from north to south) and a large pond present on the site⁶¹. The SHLAA⁶² (2012) identified that there is evidence of badgers and badger setts in the northern portion of the site. The site has no designated biodiversity value but any proposal for the site should ensure that habitats are maintained and enhanced where possible, which includes the mature trees, brook and pond. A licence would be required for the relocation of any badgers present on the site; however, this will be dealt with through lower level environmental assessments. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the

⁶⁰ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

⁶¹ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

⁶² Warwick District Council (May 2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Main Report.

natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

There is the potential for negative effects on heritage through impacts on landscape as well as Heathcote Hill Farmhouse (Grade II Listed Building)⁶³, which is adjacent to the site. Local Plan policies should seek to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address potential adverse effects. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be available to address any potential adverse effects.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. The Local Plan policy that considers design should take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004).

⁶³ English Heritage - The National Heritage List for England. Available online: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

Site: Grove Farm (forms part of the site 'Land South of Harbury Lane')

Size, Capacity & Use: 615 dwellings, Local centre and community facilities, Open space and play area, and land for a Country Park.

SHLAA Ref: L09 (Land at Grove Farm)

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	++	-	--	?	?	-	-	-	=	++	++	+	+	?

Summary:

The site is situated to the south of Leamington Spa and Whitnash and is generally defined by Harbury Lane to the north and the Tach Brook watercourse to the south. It shares borders to west with the Former Severn Trent Sewage Works and there will be some similarities with regard to identified effects and the possibilities of cumulative effects in particular on landscape and transport.

The delivery of approximately 575 dwellings at this site will have a significant long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to the housing. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing). There will be improved accessibility to housing for residents and help to reduce the need to travel with a significant long term positive effect on SA objective 3 (Reduce the need to travel). Proposed development is also of a scale to support new and improve existing public transport infrastructure with the potential for significant long term positive effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport).

The road network around the site is busy and at times suffers from congestion. The Strategic Transport Assessments⁶⁴ show that development at this site, especially considered cumulatively with other sites proposed in the surrounding area, will lead to an unacceptable level of additional road traffic unless mitigation is provided. There is therefore the potential for a significant long term negative effect on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport). However, the Strategic Transport Assessment Phase 2 considered that despite the apparent issues with the network delivery, proposed development is likely to be feasible and mitigation possible. It is considered that appropriate mitigation will be available to address the potential significant long term negative effects on transport resulting in residual minor negative effects. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation is implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure

⁶⁴ Warwickshire County Council (Feb 2013) Warwick Strategic Transport Assessment: Warwick STA - Phase 2 Assessment.

improvements and sustainable transport. A travel plan should be required for any proposal at this site as part of an EMP, to reduce impacts during construction and operation.

There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling), as given the scale of development proposed there are likely to be large amounts of waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households and community facilities generating waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.

The site is on a ridge of higher ground that is prominent in some views from the south and the LCA (2009)⁶⁵ assessed that it has a medium to high landscape value. While the site clearly has landscape qualities, the review of the LCA undertaken in 2012⁶⁶ identified that the site also has detracting features, which includes the intensive agriculture. Proposed development at the site has the potential for a significant long term negative effect on the landscape if not carefully planned and designed, particularly when considered cumulatively with other development proposed to the south of Warwick, Leamington Spa and Whitnash. The LCA Review (2012) concluded that adverse effects on landscape, particularly cumulative effects, could only be addressed, "with a genuine and wholehearted approach to providing landscape infrastructure. We believe it could be made to work with benefits for existing and future residents - but the standard of development must greatly surpass what has gone before in the locality"⁶⁷. Based on the LCA Review (2012) it is assumed that suitable mitigation is available and if implemented would address the potential significant adverse effects on landscape, resulting in potentially insignificant negative residual effects. Any proposal for development should take account of the findings and recommendations set out in the Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning (Nov 2012). Mitigating the potential adverse effects on landscape should ensure that there are no adverse effects on the setting of heritage assets, including the Mallory Court Historic Park and Garden (Grade II)⁶⁸.

Development at this site would be relatively easy to integrate with existing development; however the perception of coalescence with Bishops Tachbrook is an issue. Careful planning and design should help to avoid this as well as the mitigation set out in the LCA Review (2012) to address adverse effects on landscape. The provision of a significant landscape buffer along the Tach Brook and screening views from the south are some of the measures that could be implemented. There are no notable biodiversity designations on or adjacent to the site. The site also contains species rich hedgerows and mature trees which should be retained where possible and protected from development⁶⁹.

The site is predominantly arable Greenfield land so development will have a significant long term negative effect on the prudent use of land. Development would lead to the loss of agricultural land with a minor negative effect on SA objective 9. As the site is adjacent an old sewage works, remediation works are likely to be required so there is a potential issue with contaminated land. Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase -

⁶⁵ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

⁶⁶ Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ English Heritage - The National Heritage List for England. Available online: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

⁶⁹ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This may affect the residential areas to the north. Short-term negative effects during construction can be mitigated through appropriate phasing and an Environmental Management Plan (construction & occupation), including monitoring which should be followed-up.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. The Local Plan policy that considers design should take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004).

Site: Lower Heathcote Farm (forms part of the site 'Land South of Harbury Lane')

Size, Capacity & Use: 890 dwellings, Local Centre and community facilities, land for a Secondary School facility, Primary school, Open space and play area, Playing fields and Land for a Country Park

SHLAA Ref: Site forms part of W07 (Lower Heathcote Farm & Adjoining Land)

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	++	-	--	--	?	?	-	-	-	++	++	+	+	?

Summary:

The site is situated to the south of Leamington Spa and Whitnash and is generally defined by Harbury Lane to the north, the Tach Brook watercourse to the south and south west and the A452 (Europa Way) to the west. The delivery of approximately 720 dwellings, employment (school and community facility related), community facilities and a school at this site will have a significant long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to housing and accessibility to services and facilities as well as minor positive effects on the economy. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on health and well being and poverty and social exclusion. There will be improved accessibility to housing and employment opportunities for residents and help to reduce the need to travel with a significant long term positive effect on SA objective 3 (Reduce the need to travel). Proposed development is also of a scale to support new and improve existing public transport infrastructure with the potential for significant long term positive effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport).

The road network around the site is busy and at times suffers from congestion. The Strategic Transport Assessments⁷⁰ show that development at this site, especially considered cumulatively with other sites proposed in the surrounding area, will lead to an unacceptable level of additional road traffic unless mitigation is provided. There is therefore the potential for a significant long term negative effect on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport). However, the Strategic Transport Assessment Phase 2 considered that despite the apparent issues with the network delivery, proposed development is likely to be feasible and mitigation possible. It is considered that appropriate mitigation will be available to address the potential significant long term negative effects on transport resulting in residual minor negative effects. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation is implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements and sustainable transport. A travel plan should be required for any proposal at this site as part of an EMP, to reduce impacts during

⁷⁰ Warwickshire County Council (Feb 2013) Warwick Strategic Transport Assessment: Warwick STA - Phase 2 Assessment.

construction and operation.

There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling), as given the scale of development proposed there are likely to be large amounts of waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households and community facilities generating waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.

The site is on a ridge of higher ground that is prominent in some views from the south and the LCA (2009)⁷¹ assessed that it has a medium to high landscape value. While the site clearly has landscape qualities, the review of the LCA undertaken in 2012⁷² identified that the site also has detracting features, which includes the intensive agriculture. Proposed development at the site has the potential for a significant long term negative effect on the landscape if not carefully planned and designed, particularly when considered cumulatively with other development proposed to the south of Warwick, Leamington Spa and Whitnash. The LCA Review (2012) concluded that adverse effects on landscape, particularly cumulative effects, could only be addressed, "with a genuine and wholehearted approach to providing landscape infrastructure. We believe it could be made to work with benefits for existing and future residents - but the standard of development must greatly surpass what has gone before in the locality"⁷³. Based on the LCA Review (2012) it is assumed that suitable mitigation is available and if implemented would address the potential significant adverse effects on landscape, resulting in potentially insignificant negative residual effects. Any proposal for development should take account of the findings and recommendations set out in the Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning (Nov 2012).

There are no listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the site. Trial trenching has taken place to ascertain whether there are any significant archaeological remains, but the results are still unknown. It is recommended that Local Plan policies are developed to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address potential negative effects.

There are no notable biodiversity designations on or adjacent to the site. Tach Brook (tributary of River Avon LWS) runs along the southern boundary of site and is a potential water vole habitat and there are also two fishing lakes in the north west of the site. The brook and lakes should both be protected with suitable buffer zones implemented. The site also contains species rich hedgerows and mature trees which should be retained where possible and protected from development⁷⁴.

The site is predominantly arable Greenfield land so development will have a significant long term negative effect on the prudent use of land. Development would lead to the loss of agricultural land with a minor negative effect on SA objective 9. As the site is adjacent an old sewage works, remediation works are likely to be required so there is a potential issue with contaminated land. Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This may affect the residential areas to the north. Short-term negative effects during

⁷¹ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

⁷² Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

construction can be mitigated through appropriate phasing and an Environmental Management Plan (construction & occupation), including monitoring which should be followed-up.

Tach Brook is subject to flooding but shouldn't significantly affect development on the site, particularly if there is a buffer between development and the Brook⁷⁵. Proposed development will increase the level of surface water runoff as a result of an increase in impermeable surfaces. This could increase the risk of flooding on the Tach Brook to the south of the site as well as increase the risk of flooding on the River Avon. Any proposal for development should be accompanied by appropriate mitigation, including Sustainable Drainage Systems, to address potential adverse effects on flood risk.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. The Local Plan policy that considers design should take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004).

⁷⁵ Warwick District Council (April 2013) Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Site: Land at Campion School/Whitnash East (Now known as East of Whitnash/ South of Sydenham)**Size, Capacity & Use:** 41 ha - 300 dwellings, open space**SHLAA Ref:** L10 (Land South of Sydenham) & L39 (Land at Campion School/ Whitnash East)

SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	++	+	+	?	?

Summary:

The site is situated to the east of Whitnash and is defined by the railway line to the west, Whitnash Brook to the east, existing development at Sydenham to the north and a smallholding to the south. Proposed development has the potential to have a long term positive effects on the SA objective relating to housing. The provision of 300 dwellings will help to meet the current and additional residential needs of the area, which will have indirect positive effects on economy, health and well being/ poverty through providing good quality housing. There is also the potential for a long term positive effect on SA objective 13 through supporting community facilities. Although included within the development boundary, it is understood that the school in the north will be excluded from development. Development at this site will require significant contributions towards infrastructure and services, including transport, health, education and parks and open spaces. Proposed development could support new and improve existing public transport infrastructure with long term positive effects on SA objective 2 as well as help to reduce the need to travel for residents with improved access to housing and community facilities. A well-used public footpath/bridleway traverses the site from west/east from Church Lane and the railway bridge. This along with any other existing access links between Whitnash and the countryside should be retained and enhanced where possible.

Development of the site will lead to the loss of Greenfield and agricultural land with a minor long term negative effect on SA objective 5 (prudent use of land) and on SA objective 9 (air, water & soil quality). Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This may affect the residential areas and school in the north but is less likely to affect existing development to the west given the existing railway corridor. Short-term negative effects during construction can be mitigated through appropriate phasing and an Environmental Management Plan (construction & occupation), including monitoring which should be followed-up. A buffer will also be required to protect development from the noise and vibration created by the railway.

There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling), as given the scale of development proposed there are likely to be

large amounts of waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households and businesses generating waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.

There will be some difficulty integrating development with the existing community given the railway corridor along the western boundary of the site, which forms an established and definitive edge to the eastern edge of Whitnash. The LCA (2009)⁷⁶ considered that the site in general is relatively hidden from the larger part of Leamington and that development would only have local visual impacts. The development of this site to the south east of Whitnash as well as development in Radford Semele could result in the perceived coalescence of these settlements. The LCA (2009) considered that if development were to occur it would be important to retain an appropriate buffer corridor along Whitnash Brook, which runs along the eastern boundary of the site. Development will need to be carefully planned and designed to minimise potential impacts on the landscape, particularly for local residents.

Whitnash Brook flows north into the River Leam and becomes a Local Nature Reserve just above Greenfield Road. It is essential that the LNR is retained and protected with a considerable buffer zone between it and any development. The linear pLWS/SINC Whitnash Brook SP36G1 should also be retained and protected with a buffer zone implemented to prevent direct or indirect impact on the site⁷⁷. There are also a number of mature trees present on the site that should also be protected with suitable buffer zones to protect their roots. Potential for short to long term negative effects on biodiversity; however, it is considered that through further project level assessment suitable detailed mitigation measures will be identified to address any potential adverse effects. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

The eastern boundary of the site is within Flood Zones 2, 3A & 3B⁷⁸. Proposed development will increase the level of surface water runoff as a result of an increase in impermeable surfaces. This could increase the risk of flooding on the Whitnash Brook to the east of the site as well as increase the risk of flooding on the River Leam. Any proposal for development should be accompanied by appropriate mitigation, including Sustainable Drainage Systems, to address potential adverse effects on flood risk. Development is likely to require sewage pumping but is located upstream of a sub-catchment with known sewer flooding problems, which have recently been appraised as part of Severn Trent's sewer flooding investment programme. Further hydraulic analysis will be required to assess the impact of this development on sewer capacity.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. The Local Plan policy that considers design should take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004).

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

⁷⁸ Warwick District Council (April 2013) Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Site: Red House Farm (East of Lillington) Size, Capacity & Use: 13.58 ha –250 dwellings, Housing and Open space SHLAA Ref: L23 (Land at Red House Farm, Campion Hills)																		
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape		Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2		3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	-	--	?	-	?	?	-	-	=	++	++	+	++	?
Summary: The delivery of between 220 - 250 dwellings will have a significant medium to long term effect on the SA objective relating to housing need. This will also have indirect positive effects on the economy, health and well being and poverty/ social exclusion through providing good quality housing. The allocation does not provide for additional employment land; however, the additional housing could increase the supply of labour and could lead to an increase spending on goods and services in the area. In relation to travel and transport, the site has good access to public transport leading to Leamington's Centre with a bus stop within approximately 50 m from the site. However, at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic and transport issues and how the allocation will affect them and access to the site is dependent on agreement with a third party. Potential for a medium to long term negative effect on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. This site is adjacent to Lillington, the most deprived neighbourhood in the District. Development will support the regeneration of Lillington and bring an improved quality and choice of housing to the area as well as improved local facilities. Potential for major positive effects on SA Objectives 13 and 15. Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This may affect the residential areas to the west of the site. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up.																		

Development at this site would lead to the loss of Greenfield and Green Belt Land with the potential for a significant long term negative effect on the prudent use of land. The Landscape Character Assessment Review⁷⁹ concluded that pending a more detailed review of possible site constraints and infrastructural requirements, the site appears to offer good potential for future urban expansion. There is the potential for a long term negative effect on landscape; however, if a sensitive approach to development is taken there is the potential for it to be quite well contained. There is also an opportunity to enhance the existing urban/ rural interface.

There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on the site⁸⁰ and the LCA Review (2012)⁸¹ identified it having limited ecological value. There are some hedgerows and mature trees on the site that should be protected from development. At this stage the effect on the historic environment is uncertain. There are no listed buildings, scheduled monuments or conservation areas on or adjacent to the site; however, the presence of archaeology is unknown at the stage⁸². The site is also not in an area of high flood risk⁸³.

In terms of waste, given the scale of development proposed there are likely to be negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.

⁷⁹ Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

⁸⁰ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

⁸¹ Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

⁸² English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

⁸³ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

Greenfield Sites - Edge of Kenilworth**Site:** Thickthorn**Size, Capacity & Use:** 38.50 ha - approx. 700 dwellings - mixed use (housing, employment (8 ha), community facilities, open space and a primary school)**SHLAA Ref:** K01 (Land at Thickthorn), K05 (Kenilworth RFC - Land off Rocky Lane), K06 (Kenilworth RFC - Land at Glasshouse Lane), K09 (Jersey Farm, Glasshouse Lane) & K20 (Kenilworth Wardens Cricket Club)

SA Objectives	Classroom 5 (Lane) & 125 (Rothwort) Gardens (Class)																	
	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime	
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Appraisal Summary	++	+	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	++	++	+	-	+	?

Summary:

The site is a proposed urban extension to the south east of Kenilworth, with the A46 running along the eastern boundary. The delivery of approx. 700 dwellings, employment (8 ha), open space, community facilities and a primary school will have a significant long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to housing, employment and accessibility to services and facilities. The development will improve access to housing, employment opportunities and facilities for the residents of Kenilworth. Development at this site would require the relocation of sports clubs, which is not required to have significant effects as improved alternative sport facilities will be provided elsewhere.

Proposed development at the site has the potential to support new and improve existing public transport infrastructure as well as reduce the need to travel for residents in Kenilworth, with the potential for long term positive effects on SA objectives 2 (sustainable transport) and 3 (Reduce the need to travel). Any proposal for development should seek to ensure that there are good cycling and walking links into the town centre and that the public footpath that traverses the north of the site is retained and enhanced where possible.

Proposed development will increase the level of traffic in Kenilworth and along the A46, with the potential for a short to long term negative effect on transport. No significant transport infrastructure issues have been identified through the SHLAA (2012)⁸⁴ and the Strategic Transport Assessment (2012)⁸⁵

⁸⁴ Warwick District Council (May 2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Main Report.

⁸⁵ Warwickshire County Council (Feb 2013) Warwick Strategic Transport Assessment: Warwick STA - Phase 2 Assessment.

set out a comprehensive and viable set of mitigation measures to address potential adverse effects of proposed development on traffic, which includes improvements to Thickthorn Roundabout. It should be a requirement for any proposal to include a travel plan as part of an EMP to reduce impacts during construction and operation.

The site is arable Greenfield and Green Belt Land, so there is the potential for significant long term negative effects on SA objective 5 (prudent use of land) through the loss of Greenfield and Green Belt Land. There is also the potential for a long term negative effect on SA objective 9 (Air, water & soil quality) through the loss of agricultural land⁸⁶. The site was assessed as having low landscape value in the Landscape Character Assessment (2009)⁸⁷ as it is severed from its natural landscape context by road building and appears to be a discrete landscape parcel with established visual enclosure. Potential for a medium to long term negative effect on the landscape; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation is available at the development management stage.

There is the potential for significant long term negative effect on heritage as Thickthorn Manor and Stables (Grade II Listed Buildings) are adjacent to the site and a small portion of the north east of the site contains part of a Scheduled Monument (Roman settlement at Glasshouse Wood). Stoneleigh Abbey Historic Park and Garden (Grade II) is also adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site, albeit separated by the A46⁸⁸. Development at this site would need to ensure that there is no significant adverse effect to important heritage, in particular the Scheduled Monument and its setting. The Scheduled Monument is already bisected by the A46 and the section of designated land within the boundary of the site is currently being used as a sports ground.

The key habitat feature of the site is the potential Local Wildlife Site of Thickthorn Wood, which is also an Ancient Woodland. Thickthorn Wood pLSW and Ancient Woodland is bisected by the A46 and partially within the boundary of the site to the south east. The Glasshouse Spinney pLSW and Ancient Woodland is adjacent to the northern boundary of the site. These areas as well as any other important biodiversity should be protected from development⁸⁹. Any proposal for the site will be accompanied by a low level ecological appraisal, which will provide further detail on the habitats and species present on the site and set out measures to avoid and mitigate adverse effects. Development should avoid Thickthorn Wood as well as the northern boundary of the site (Glasshouse Spinney) and ensure appropriate buffers are in place to minimise the impacts of development. The site also contains species rich hedgerows and mature trees (some with Tree Preservation Orders), which should also be protected and retained. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

Proposed development is likely to increase air, light, water and noise pollution - particularly in the short term during construction. This will affect the residential properties adjacent to the site. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address adverse effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it

⁸⁶ Coventry Joint Green Belt Review (2009).

⁸⁷ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

⁸⁸ English Heritage - The National Heritage List for England. Available online: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

⁸⁹ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. An appropriate buffer between development and the A46 will also be required to minimise noise and atmospheric pollution generated from the A46. The underlying geology feeds a principal aquifer and any development on the site must not compromise the quality of the water. This will be considered in more detail through project level assessments, which will propose suitable measures to avoid and mitigate potential adverse effects.

There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling), as given the scale of development proposed there are likely to be large amounts of waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households and businesses generating waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.

There are potential surface water drainage issues on the east of the site where it slopes down towards the A46. A buffer zone between development and the A46 should help to address with along with other surface water management measures considered at the project level.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. The Local Plan policy that considers design should take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004).

Site: Crackley Triangle Size, Capacity & Use: 3.24 ha and 90 dwellings SHLAA Ref: K02 (in part)																		
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime	
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	-	--	--	?	?	--	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	?
Summary:																		
Development at this site has the potential for a long term positive effect on SA objective 12 through the potential delivery of 90 dwellings. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increased supply of labour for existing businesses and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing).																		
There is potential for a permanent negative effect against SA Objective 9 through the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (grade 3 (provisional) although it is uncertain whether or not this is grade 3a) ⁹⁰ . Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases as a result of development but also the site is adjacent to the main railway line and is within 100 m of a main A Road. Short-term negative effects during construction can be mitigated through appropriate phasing and an Environmental Management Plan (construction & occupation), including monitoring which should be followed-up. Any new development could also affect the two AQMAs in Kenilworth as a result of increasing traffic although the site is not within or adjacent to either and the site has good access to public transport (see below) ⁹¹ .																		
There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling) as there will be waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.																		

⁹⁰ Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014].

⁹¹ Defra (2014) AQMA Information. Online at <http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/aqma/list.php> [accessed March 2014]

Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be uncertain at this stage. There are no Listed Buildings, Conservation areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the site⁹². However, the area is rich in archaeology and the site borders the disused railway line which formed part Kenilworth to Berkwell branch, therefore there is potential for archaeology to be directly affected by development. Mitigation is provided to a certain extent by national planning policy and further mitigation through design and layout details could be put in place at the development management level. It is recommended that Local Plan policies are developed to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address any potential negative effects.

The site is located within the Green Belt with the potential for major negative effects on SA Objective 5. The site is also in a Ground Water Protection Zone (partly in outer zone 2 and 3) and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment states that the outer zones are sensitive to contamination and that attenuated storage of runoff to prevent infiltration and contamination will be required⁹³.

There is also potential for major negative effects on the natural environment and landscape. The site is within an area of high landscape value where development would extend the built-up area of Kenilworth into an area of open land which is visually important in landscape terms in maintaining the separation between the town and the urban edge of Coventry and avoiding coalescence of settlements⁹⁴. The site is also located on of Greenfield land⁹⁵ in the Green Belt on the edge of Kenilworth and there are a number of prominent trees with TPOs on western boundary⁹⁶. The development could also affect the views of the site from the Coventry Way. In addition, although there are no international or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent the site⁹⁷, the site is adjacent to Kenilworth Common Local Nature Reserve⁹⁸, two pLWs⁹⁹ and also a priority habitat of deciduous woodland¹⁰⁰. Therefore, there is potential for minor indirect negative effects on biodiversity. The presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are not known at this stage. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure/ green space to extend the local habitats to create further wildlife corridors.

⁹² English Heritage (2014) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed March 2014]

⁹³ Mouchel (2013) Warwick District Council Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/99519A0F-361B-4ED7-94CC-95BA36A70AE7/0/Volume1ReportandAppendicesCombined.pdf> [accessed March 2014]

⁹⁴ Warwick District Council (May 2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Main Report. Online at www.warwickdc.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

⁹⁵ Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014]

⁹⁶ Warwick District Council (May 2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Main Report. Online at www.warwickdc.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

⁹⁷ Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014].

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Warwick District Council (2010) Green Infrastructure Study: Ecological Assets Map. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6AE6AF66-D360-4728-9AB9-3CB787890738/0/EA2WarwickLeamingtonandWhitnash.pdf> [accessed March 2014]

¹⁰⁰ Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014].

The site is not within an area of high to medium flood risk (Flood zones 2 and 3) and there is only a very low/ low risk of surface water flooding ¹⁰¹. However, given the scale of the development and as the site is located on Greenfield land (as noted above), development could have the potential to increase the risk of flooding through introduction of impermeable surfaces. Mitigation is offered to a certain extent by the NPPF which requires that new development should not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere¹⁰² although the effect on SA Objective 11 (climate change adaptation - flood risk) is considered to be minor negative unless specific mitigation is put in place as identified by carrying out a flood risk assessment.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. However, given the scale of the development and particular landscape sensitivities, such as being on the edge of the main settlement in the Green Belt, the effect on the built environment is considered to be uncertain at this stage.

With regard to travel and transport, given the location, the site has good access to public transport with a bus stop within 300 m of the site¹⁰³. At this stage it is not known precisely how proposed development will affect traffic; however, updated transport assessments suggest that suitable mitigation is available to address negative effects and ensure they are not significant. It should also be noted that the Department for Transport has announced that funding has been made available for a new railway station in Kenilworth to provide services between Coventry, Kenilworth and Leamington Spa which services likely to start from 2016¹⁰⁴. There is the potential for short to long term minor negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network and SA Objectives 9 (air, water & soil quality) and 10 (climate change mitigation) through the associated increase in atmospheric emissions. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. In addition the scale of the development is likely to have minor negative effects on SA Objective 10, through new housing adding to overall energy demands. It would be recommended that strong policies are inserted to encourage energy efficient development as well as to encourage the installation of renewable/ low carbon technology on site if possible.

Given the site's location within Kenilworth, it is considered to have good access to existing local services and community facilities. The site is within 0.2 miles to the nearest school (Park Hill Junior School)¹⁰⁵ and also has good access to public transport (as noted above). Therefore there are likely to be minor positive effects on both SA Objectives 3 and 13.

¹⁰¹ Environment Agency (2014) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

¹⁰² Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework – Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf [accessed March 2014]

¹⁰³ Measured from the southern boundary of the site where it joins Common Lane. Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014].

¹⁰⁴ BBC (2013) BBC News - Coventry and Warwickshire. Online at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-coventry-warwickshire-25349943> [Accessed March 2014]

¹⁰⁵ Measured from the southern boundary of the site where it joins Common Lane. UK Government (2014) Direct Gov – Schools finder and Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <http://schoolsfinder.direct.gov.uk/schoolsfinder/> and <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014].

With regard to SA Objective 16, it is anticipated that the effects will be uncertain. This is largely due to the size of the potential development and also because the effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. It is recommended that consideration is given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the National Planning Practice Guidance on Design (March 2014), to prevent crime.

the development. Furthermore, the area is rich in archaeology and therefore the potential for archaeology to be directly affected by development is high. Mitigation is provided to a certain extent by national planning policy and further mitigation through design and layout details could be put in place at the development management level. It is recommended that Local Plan policies are developed to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address potential negative effects.

The site is located within the Green Belt¹⁰⁸ with the potential for major negative effects on SA Objective 5. There is also potential for minor negative effects on the natural environment and landscape. This is because the site is located on Greenfield land¹⁰⁹ in the Green Belt on the edge of Leamington Spa and is within 100 m of the Royal Leamington Spa Conservation Area. The development could also affect the views of the site from the Newbold Comyn country park and Shakespeare's Avon way. However, there are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on or adjacent the site¹¹⁰ and the presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are not known at this stage. However, the site is adjacent to priority habitat deciduous woodland and therefore there is the potential for minor negative indirect effects both in the short and long terms on biodiversity. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure/ green space to possibly extend this habitat.

The site is not within an area of high to medium flood risk (Flood zones 2 and 3) and there is only a very low/ low risk of surface water flooding¹¹¹. However, given the scale of the development and as the site is located on Greenfield land (as noted above); development could have the potential to increase the risk of flooding through introduction of impermeable surfaces. Mitigation is offered to a certain extent by the NPPF which requires that new development should not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere¹¹² although the effect on SA Objective 11 (climate change adaptation - flood risk) is considered to be minor negative unless specific mitigation is put in place as identified by carrying out a flood risk assessment.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. However, given the scale of the development and particular landscape sensitivities such as being on the edge of the main settlement in the Green Belt, the effect on the built environment is considered to be uncertain at this stage.

With regard to travel and transport, the site has good access to public transport with a bus stop adjacent to the site and Leamington Spa train station within 1.2 miles of the site¹¹³. At this stage it is not known precisely how proposed development will affect traffic; however, updated transport

¹⁰⁷ Warwick District Council (2014) Royal Leamington Spa Conservation Area Leaflet. Online at http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/downloads/download/150/urban_conservation_areas [accessed March 2014]

¹⁰⁸ Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014]

¹⁰⁹ Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014]

¹¹⁰ Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014]

¹¹¹ Environment Agency (2014) Flood Maps Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

¹¹² Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework – Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf [accessed March 2014]

¹¹³ Measured from the middle of the boundary of the site where it joins Leicester Street. Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014].

assessments suggest that suitable mitigation is available to address negative effects and ensure they are not significant. There is the potential for short to long term minor negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network and SA Objectives 9 (air, water & soil quality) and 10 (climate change mitigation) through the associated increase in atmospheric emissions. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. In addition the scale of the development is likely to have minor negative effects on SA Objective 10, through new housing adding to overall energy demands. It would be recommended that strong policies are inserted in encourage energy efficient development as well as to encourage the installation of renewable/ low carbon technology on site if possible.

Given the site's location within the centre of Royal Leamington Spa, it is considered to have good access to existing local services and community facilities. The site is within 0.5 of a mile of the nearest school (St Paul's C Of E Primary School)¹¹⁴ and also has good access to public transport (as noted above). Therefore there are likely to be minor positive effects on both SA Objectives 3 and 13.

With regard to SA Objective 16, it is anticipated that the effects will be uncertain. This is largely due to the size of the potential development and also because the effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. It is recommended that consideration is given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the National Planning Practice Guidance on Design (March 2014), to prevent crime.

¹¹⁴ Measured from the middle of the boundary of the site where it joins Leicester Street. UK Government (2014) Direct Gov – Schools finder and Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <http://schoolsfinder.direct.gov.uk/schoolsfinder/> and <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014].

Site Allocations taken forward as commitments

Site: Golf Lane/ Fieldgate Lane, Whitnash Size, Capacity & Use: 4.04 ha - 94 dwellings, Open space SHLAA Ref: L11 (Golf Lane/Fieldgate Lane)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	-	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	?	+	?	+
Summary: The site is situated to the south of Whitnash, defined by Golf Lane and the Leamington & County Golf Club to the west, the railway line to the east and existing residential development to the north. There is the potential for long term positive effects on housing and there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing). Given the scale of proposed development it is less likely to support a range of sustainable transport options or reduce the need to travel as some of the larger allocations. There is a bus stop within 250 m of the site. Increased traffic as a result of proposed development could have impacts on the junction of Golf Lane and Whitnash Road as well as the junction of Heathcote Road and Tachbrook Road. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network. The LCA (2009) ¹¹⁶ concluded that the site is well contained parcel of land where development would not have a major impact on the overall landscape setting around Warwick and Leamington Spa. However, the LCA noted that development at the site would represent the gradual creep of the urban area towards the south east. Potential for minor long term negative effects on landscape. Development of the site will lead to the loss of Greenfield and agricultural land with a minor long term negative effect on SA objective 5 (prudent use																

¹¹⁶ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

of land) and 9 (air, water & soil quality). There are two pLWS/SINCs adjacent to the east and west of the site and mature species rich hedgerow along the boundary of the site¹¹⁷. These should be protected from development and enhanced where possible. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

The site has some historic value as the ridge and furrow pattern present is typically derived from farming techniques in the middle ages. The LCA (2009) noted that this site was the best example of ridge and furrow noted in the study area, although other good examples are known to exist west of the A46 and around Hampton Magna. Potential for a minor long term negative effect on heritage¹¹⁸.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. The Local Plan policy that considers design should take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004).

¹¹⁷ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

¹¹⁸ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

Site: West Warwick Gates Employment Land Size, Capacity & Use: 9.77 ha - 220 dwellings, Open space and play area SHLAA Ref: W20 (Warwick Gates Employment Land)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	- ?	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	=	=	++	-	+	+	?
Summary: The delivery of 220 dwellings will have a significant medium to long term effect on the SA objective relating to housing need. This will also have indirect positive effects on the economy, health and well being and poverty/ social exclusion through providing good quality housing. The allocation does not provide for additional employment land; however, the additional housing could increase the supply of labour and could lead to an increase spending on goods and services in the area. The site currently does not have access to public transport (despite being close to a GP Surgery and schools (within 1.5 miles) and the A452 Heathcote Lane/Gallows Hill/Harbury Lane experience high volumes of traffic ¹¹⁹ . There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network, which is already experiencing capacity issues. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network. Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases and there are potential noise and air pollution sources from the adjoining employment uses. This may affect the residential areas to the east of the site. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up and that a noise assessment is carried out to identify possible noise																

¹¹⁹ Warwickshire county council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOOverviewFinal.pdf> [Accessed May 2013].

impacts and suggest appropriate mitigation.

There is the potential for a long term negative effect on landscape, particularly when considered cumulatively with other proposed allocations south of Warwick and Leamington Spa. The cumulative effect of proposed development on the landscape is considered in the Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning (Nov 2012). Any proposal for this site should be required to take account of the recommendations set out in the Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning Report (Nov 2012). This will help to ensure that any adverse effects, including cumulative, are addressed, resulting in residual minor negative effects.

Development of the site will lead to the loss of Greenfield/ agricultural land with long term negative effects on SA objective 5 (prudent use of land) and 9 (air, water & soil quality). There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on the site¹²⁰ and the LCA Review (2012)¹²¹ identified it having limited ecological value. There are some hedgerows and mature trees on the site that should be protected from development. At this stage the effect on the historic environment is uncertain. There are no listed buildings, scheduled monuments or conservation areas on or adjacent to the site; however, the presence of archaeology is unknown at the stage¹²². The site is also not in an area of high flood risk¹²³. There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on the site¹²⁴; however, there are a line of protected oak trees adjacent to Heathcote Lane and to north east of the site that should be protected from development.

In terms of waste, given the scale of development proposed there are likely to be negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long-term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste. The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.

¹²⁰ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹²¹ Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

¹²² English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹²³ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

¹²⁴ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

Site: Woodside Farm Size, Capacity & Use: 10.99 ha - 280 dwellings, Open space and play area SHLAA Ref: L14 (Land at Woodside Farm)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	=	=	++	=	+	+	?
Summary: <p>The delivery of 280 dwellings will have a significant medium to long term effect on the SA objective relating to housing need. This will also have indirect positive effects on the economy, health and well being and poverty/ social exclusion through providing good quality housing. The allocation does not provide for additional employment land; however, the additional housing could increase the supply of labour and could lead to an increase spending on goods and services in the area.</p> <p>The site currently does not have access to public transport (despite being close to a GP Surgery and schools (within 1.5 miles) and the B4087 Tachbrook Road/Harbury Lane experiences high volumes of traffic¹²⁵. There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network, which is already experiencing capacity issues. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network.</p> <p>Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This may affect the residential areas to the north and west of the site. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up and that a noise assessment is carried out to identify possible noise impacts and suggest appropriate mitigation.</p>																

¹²⁵ Warwickshire county council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOOverviewFinal.pdf> [Accessed May 2013].

Development of the site will lead to the loss of Greenfield with long term negative effects on the prudent use of land. The site is identified in the SHLAA as having an impact on the open countryside and having medium landscape value. The LCA (2009)¹²⁶ considered that there is the potential for development at this site to impact on the setting of existing properties both at Woodside Farm and at the edge of Whitnash to the north. However, it concluded that in terms of the overall setting for Leamington Spa and Whitnash development would have little impact. There is the potential for minor long term negative effects on the landscape; however, it is considered that a sensitive approach to design would help to avoid negative impacts.

There are no listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on the site; however, there are a number of listed buildings adjacent the western boundary; a Registered park and Garden adjacent the south part of the site¹²⁷ and given the heritage of the surrounding area there is likely to be archaeology present on the site. Archaeology is likely to be directly affected by the development of the allocation site. There is the potential for a long term negative effect on the historic environment. It is recommended that Local Plan policies are developed to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address potential negative effects.

There are no notable biodiversity designations on or adjacent to the site. Any mature or protected trees should be incorporated into the design and layout of the allocation and protected from development. This site is not in an area of high flood risk¹²⁸. The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.

In terms of waste, given the scale of development proposed there are likely to be negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long-term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste.

¹²⁶ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹²⁷ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹²⁸ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

Alternative Sites Considered through the Plan-Making Process

Site: North of Milverton (West) SHLAA Ref: L07 (Land North of Milverton)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	-	-	-	--	-	?	?	--	-	=	++	+	+	+	?
Summary: The allocation has the potential to provide a number of houses which will have a significant long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to the housing. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing). The site currently does not have access to public transport (despite being close to a GP Surgery and schools (within 1.5 miles) and at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic issues such as congestion. There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network. Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases and this may affect the residential areas to the south of the site. In addition, the presence of the railway to the west could be a potential nuisance source for new development and there is potential for contamination to be present as the site is adjacent to an old landfill and quarry site. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up.																

Development at this site would lead to the loss of Greenfield and Green Belt Land with the potential for a significant long term negative effect on the prudent use of land. There is the potential for a long term negative effect on landscape as the area has been identified as having a medium landscape value¹²⁹; however, if a sensitive approach to development is taken there is the potential for it to be quite well contained. There is also an opportunity to enhance the existing urban/ rural interface.

There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on the site¹³⁰. There are some hedgerows and mature trees on the site that should be protected from development. In addition, development of the site will result in the loss of high grade agricultural land leading to minor negative effects on soil. Also the site is not within an area of high flood risk¹³¹.

At this stage the effect on the historic environment is likely to be uncertain. There are no listed buildings, scheduled monuments or Conservation Areas on or adjacent to the site¹³² and the presence of archaeology is unknown, although the area has a rich heritage.

In terms of waste, there are likely to be minor negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.

¹²⁹ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹³⁰ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹³¹ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

¹³² English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

Site: North of Milverton (East) SHLAA Ref: L07 (Land North of Milverton)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	++	+	+	+	?
Summary: <p>The site is adjacent to North of Milverton (West) and therefore there are likely to be cumulative effects on transport and landscape in particular.</p> <p>The allocation has the potential to provide a large number of houses which will have a significant long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to the housing. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing).</p> <p>The site currently does not have access to public transport (despite being close to a GP Surgery and schools (within 1.5 miles) and at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic issues such as congestion. There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network.</p> <p>Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases and this may affect the residential areas to the south of the site. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up.</p> <p>Development at this site would lead to the loss of Greenfield and Green Belt Land with the potential for a significant long term negative effect on the prudent use of land. There is the potential for a long term negative effect on landscape as the area has been identified as having a medium</p>																

landscape value¹³³; however, if a sensitive approach to development is taken there is the potential for it to be quite well contained. There is also an opportunity to enhance the existing urban/ rural interface.

There are no international or national nature conservation designations on the site¹³⁴. It does include a minor watercourse designated as a local wildlife site linked to the River Avon which could be directly affected and there are some hedgerows and mature trees on the site that should be protected from development.

At this stage the effect on the historic environment is likely to be minor negative. There are no listed buildings, scheduled monuments on or adjacent to the site¹³⁵; however, the south-eastern part of the site is adjacent to the Leamington Spa Conservation area and although the presence of archaeology is unknown, the area has a rich heritage. Therefore there is potential for the development of the allocation to affect the character and appearance of the conservation area and archaeology.

Also the majority of the site is not within an area of high flood risk although a tiny fraction to the very north-east of the site is at risk¹³⁶. It is assumed that appropriate mitigation will be put in place at the development management level. The north/ north-eastern part of the site is within a water source protection zone and an area of groundwater vulnerability and as a result the allocation could have major negative effects on water quality. In addition, development of the site will result in the loss of high grade agricultural land leading to minor negative effects on soil.

In terms of waste, given the size of the allocation plot there are likely to be negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.

¹³³ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹³⁴ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹³⁵ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹³⁶ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

Site: North of Milverton (Whole Site) SHLAA Ref: L07 (Land North of Milverton)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	--	-	-	--	-	?	-	--	-	-	++	+	+	+	?
Summary: This site includes both the East and West allocations mentioned above and therefore both positive and negative effects are likely to be enhanced / exacerbated. The allocation has the potential to provide a large number of houses which will have a significant long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to the housing. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing). The site currently does not have access to public transport (despite being close to a GP Surgery and schools (within 1.5 miles) and if the entire site is developed, it is unlikely that the existing road capacity would be sufficient to accommodate any increase in traffic. However, at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic issues such as congestion. There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network. Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases and this may affect the residential areas to the south of the site. In addition, the presence of the railway to the west could be a potential nuisance source for new development and there is potential for contamination to be present as the site is adjacent to an old landfill and quarry site. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation)																

including monitoring which should be followed-up.

Development at this site would lead to the loss of Greenfield and Green Belt Land with the potential for a significant long term negative effect on the prudent use of land. There is the potential for a long term negative effect on landscape as the area has been identified as having a medium landscape value¹³⁷; however, if a sensitive approach to development is taken there is the potential for it to be quite well contained. There is also an opportunity to enhance the existing urban/ rural interface.

There are no international or national nature conservation designations on the site¹³⁸. It does include a minor watercourse designated as a local wildlife site linked to the River Avon which could be directly affected and there are some hedgerows and mature trees on the site that should be protected from development.

At this stage the effect on the historic environment is likely to be minor negative. There are no listed buildings, scheduled monuments on or adjacent to the site¹³⁹; however, the south-eastern part of the site is adjacent to the Leamington Spa Conservation area and although the presence of archaeology is unknown, the area has a rich heritage. Therefore there is potential for the development of the allocation to affect the character and appearance of the conservation area and archaeology.

Also the majority of the site is not within an area of high flood risk although a tiny fraction to the very north-east of the site is at risk¹⁴⁰. It is assumed that appropriate mitigation will be put in place at the development management level. The north/ north-eastern part of the site is within a water source protection zone and an area of groundwater vulnerability and as a result the allocation could have major negative effects on water quality. In addition, development of the site will result in the loss of high grade agricultural land leading to minor negative effects on soil.

In terms of waste, given the size of the allocation plot there are likely to be negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.

¹³⁷ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹³⁸ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹³⁹ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁴⁰ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

Site: Land at Blackdown SHLAA Ref: L48 (Land at Blackdown)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	-	-	-	--	--	?	-	--	-	-	++	+	+	+	?
Summary: <p>The allocation has the potential to provide a large number of houses which will have a significant long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to the housing. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing).</p> <p>The site currently does not have access to public transport (despite being close to a GP Surgery and schools (within 1 mile) and at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic issues such as congestion. There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network.</p> <p>Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases and this may affect the residential areas to the south of the site. In addition, there is potential for contamination to be present as the site contains an old quarry. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up.</p>																

Development at this site would lead to the loss of Greenfield and Green Belt Land with the potential for a significant long term negative effect on the prudent use of land. There is the potential for a long term major negative effect on landscape as the area has been identified as being of high landscape value¹⁴¹.

There are no international or national nature conservation designations on the site¹⁴². It does include a minor watercourse designated as a local wildlife site linked to the River Avon which could be directly affected and there are some hedgerows and mature trees on the site that should be protected from development. In addition, there is a disused quarry on the site which could provide habitat for a number of protected species. It is also recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

At this stage the effect on the historic environment is likely to be uncertain. There are no listed buildings, scheduled monuments or Conservation Area on or adjacent to the site¹⁴³; however, the presence of archaeology is unknown, although the area has a rich heritage.

Also the site is not within an area of high flood risk¹⁴⁴ although the site is within a water source protection zone and an area of groundwater vulnerability and as a result the allocation could have major negative effects on water quality. In addition, development of the site will result in the loss of high grade agricultural land leading to minor negative effects on soil.

In terms of waste, there are likely to be negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.

¹⁴¹ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹⁴² Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁴³ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁴⁴ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

Development at this site would lead to the loss of Greenfield and Green Belt Land with the potential for a significant long term negative effect on the prudent use of land. There is the potential for a long term major negative effect on landscape as the parts of the site have been identified as being of high landscape value¹⁴⁵.

There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on the site¹⁴⁶ although there are two local wildlife sites adjacent to the site. There are some hedgerows and mature trees on the site that should be protected from development. It is also recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

At this stage the effect on the historic environment is likely to be uncertain. There are no listed buildings, scheduled monuments or Conservation Area on or adjacent to the site¹⁴⁷; however, the presence of archaeology is unknown, although the area has a rich heritage.

Also the site is not within an area of high flood risk¹⁴⁸ but the development of the site will result in the loss of high grade agricultural land leading to minor negative effects on soil.

In terms of waste, given the large size of the allocation there are likely to be negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.

¹⁴⁵ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹⁴⁶ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁴⁷ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁴⁸ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

Site: Welsh Road, Cubbington SHLAA Ref: Not assessed through SHLAA																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	-	-	-	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	++	-	+	+	+
Summary: <p>The allocation has the potential to provide a large number of houses which will have a significant long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to the housing. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing).</p> <p>The site currently does not have access to public transport and poor access to healthcare facilities (just under 3 miles away). In addition, at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic issues such as congestion. There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network.</p> <p>There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on or adjacent to the site¹⁴⁹ although the large structures on the site could provide roosting habitats for bats. It is also recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.</p> <p>At this stage the effect on the historic environment is likely to be uncertain. There are no listed buildings, scheduled monuments or Conservation Area on or adjacent to the site¹⁵⁰; however, the presence of archaeology is unknown, although the area has a rich heritage.</p>																

¹⁴⁹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁵⁰ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

The majority of the site is in a high risk flood area¹⁵¹ and it would be recommended that residential development would avoid this area unless there are no reasonable alternatives.

In terms of waste, given the size of the allocation plot there are likely to be negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste.

There is the potential for minor long term positive effects on the prudent use of land and the landscape as the site is Brownfield land with existing poor quality structures. The regeneration of the site and delivery of new high quality housing and open space would help to renew and strengthen the character/ sense of place of the area creating an attractive place for people to live.

Remediation of the existing industrial site (removal of a number of large structures) will be required so there is a potential issue with contaminants. Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This may affect the residential areas to the north. Short-term negative effects during construction can be mitigated through appropriate phasing and an Environmental Management Plan (construction & occupation), including monitoring which should be followed-up.

¹⁵¹ Warwick District Council (April 2013) Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Site: Loes Farm SHLAA Ref: W28 (Loes Farm, Guy's Cliffe)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	-	-	-	--	--	?	-	-	-	=	++	+	+	+	?
Summary: <p>The allocation has the potential to provide housing which will have a major long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to the housing. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing).</p> <p>The site currently does not have access to public transport (despite being close to a GP Surgery and schools (within 1.5 miles). However, at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic issues such as congestion. There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network.</p> <p>Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases and this may affect the residential areas to the south of the site. In addition, the presence of the A46 to the west could be a potential nuisance source for new development. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up.</p> <p>Development at this site would lead to the loss of Greenfield and Green Belt Land with the potential for a significant long term negative effect on the prudent use of land. There is the potential for a long term negative effect on landscape as the site abuts a large area of Guy's Cliffe Park and Garden.</p>																

There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on the site¹⁵². There are some hedgerows and mature trees on the site that should be protected from development. Also the site is not within an area of high flood risk¹⁵³. It is expected that mitigation will be available at the development management level to deal with any additional run-off caused by the additional impermeable surfaces as a result of development.

At this stage the effect on the historic environment is likely to be minor negative. There are no listed buildings, scheduled monuments on or adjacent to the site¹⁵⁴; however, the site is adjacent Guy's Cliffe Park and Garden which is of Special Historic Interest (registered park and garden) and although the presence of archaeology is unknown, the area has a rich heritage. Guys Cliffe Scheduled Ancient Monument is located on land adjacent to the site.

In terms of waste, given the size of the allocation plot there are likely to be negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.

¹⁵² Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁵³ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at <http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁵⁴ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

mitigation is implemented as well as introducing requirements for developers contributing to transport infrastructure improvements and sustainable transport. In addition, it should be a requirement for any proposal to include a travel plan as part of an EMP to reduce impacts during construction and operation.

The level and location of proposed development has the potential to support new and improve existing public transport infrastructure, particularly with regard to Warwick technology Park, as well as reduce the need to travel for residents in Warwick and Leamington Spa, with the potential for significant long term positive effects on SA objectives 2 (sustainable transport) and 3 (Reduce the need to travel), particularly coupled with development at the Myton Garden Suburb Site, potential for significant positive cumulative effects.

Proposed development is likely to increase air, light and noise pollution - particularly in the short term during construction. This may affect the Warwick Technology Park to the north and the Warwick Castle Historic park and Garden (Grade I Listed)¹⁵⁷. This site was assessed in terms of the setting of heritage assets and it was concluded that the site should not be developed for housing as impacts could not be fully mitigated.

There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling), as given the scale of development proposed there are likely to be large amounts of waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households and businesses generating waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.

The site is predominantly arable Greenfield land, so there is the potential for long term negative effects on SA objective 5 (prudent use of land) through the loss of Greenfield land and SA objective 9 (Air, water & soil quality) through the loss of agricultural land. The LCA¹⁵⁸ (Feb 2009) identified the site as having high landscape value. It is identified as being an area of well-maintained agricultural land that is important to the setting of Castle Park and prominent in approaches to Warwick. The LCA states that it should be safeguarded from development. It should be noted that the LCA considered a much larger area for development that included the Asps site to the south, which has now been removed from consideration as a result of concerns over the impact of development on the historic environment and landscape.

A review of the LCA was undertaken in 2012¹⁵⁹ which found that there is a developable land area at this site (SHLAA Ref W10 & W26) of around 30 ha. Development at this site would 'jump' the present settlement boundary and extend the urban landscape into agricultural land - but could largely be contained within the existing landscape pattern. It considered that with adequate landscape infrastructure the principal landscape planning considerations set out in the review (maintaining a rural setting for principal visual receptors, avoiding adverse impacts on Castle Park, protecting Tach Brook and minimising wider landscape impacts) could be achievable.

There is the potential for development at this site to have significant medium to long term negative effects on the landscape and setting of the towns

¹⁵⁷ English Heritage - The National Heritage List for England. Available online: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

¹⁵⁸ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹⁵⁹ Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

as well as the Historic Castle Park, which is adjacent to the north west boundary of the site. This site was assessed in terms of the setting of heritage assets and it was concluded that the site should not be developed for housing as impacts could not be fully mitigated.

The majority of the site is agricultural land and has no designated biodiversity value. Tach Brook runs along the southern boundary (pLWS) of the site and into the River Avon (a LWS). The Brook is a potential water vole habitat and also provides an important linkage with the surrounding landscape so should be protected and maintained with suitable buffer zones to minimise disturbance¹⁶⁰. There woodlands and mature trees along the southern boundary of the site should also be protected and maintained. Potential for a minor negative effect on biodiversity. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

Tach Brook is subject to flooding but shouldn't significantly affect development on the site, particularly if there is a buffer between development and the Brook¹⁶¹. Proposed development will increase the level of surface water runoff as a result of impermeable surfaces. This could increase the risk of flooding on the Tach Brook to the south of the site as well as increase the risk of flooding on the River Avon. Any proposal for development should be accompanied by appropriate mitigation, including Sustainable Drainage Systems, to address potential adverse effects on flood risk.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. The Local Plan policy that considers design should take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004).

¹⁶⁰ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

¹⁶¹ Warwick District Council (April 2013) Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Site: Land South of Gallows Hill, The Asps and Park Farm SHLAA Ref: W10 (Land South of Gallows Hill), W26 (Gallows Hill/ Europa Way), W27 (The Asps) & Park Farm (not considered through the SHLAA)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	--	+	-	--	--	?	--	-	-	-	++	+	+	+
Summary: Development at this site has the potential for a significant medium to long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to housing through the delivery of a large number of dwellings. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing). The road network around the site is busy and at times suffers from congestion. The Strategic Transport Assessments ¹⁶² show that development at this site, especially considered cumulatively with other sites proposed in the surrounding area, will lead to an unacceptable level of additional road traffic unless mitigation is provided. There is therefore the potential for a significant long term negative effect on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport). However, the Strategic Transport Assessment Phase 2 ¹⁶³ considered that despite the apparent issues with the network delivery, proposed development in the south is likely to be feasible and mitigation possible. It is considered that appropriate mitigation will be available to address the potential significant long term negative effects on transport resulting in residual minor negative effects. It is suggested that the Local Plan includes policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation is implemented as well as introducing requirements for developers contributing to transport infrastructure improvements and sustainable transport. In addition, it should be a requirement for any proposal to include a travel plan as part of an EMP to reduce impacts during construction and operation. The level and location of proposed development has the potential to support new and improve existing public transport infrastructure, particularly with																

¹⁶² Warwick District Council Evidence Base - Strategic Transport Assessments. Available online:

<http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/>

¹⁶³ Warwickshire County Council (Feb 2013) Warwick Strategic Transport Assessment: Warwick STA - Phase 2 Assessment.

regard to Warwick technology Park, as well as reduce the need to travel for residents in Warwick and Leamington Spa, with the potential for significant long term positive effects on SA objectives 2 (sustainable transport) and 3 (Reduce the need to travel).

Proposed development is likely to increase air, light and noise pollution - particularly in the short term during construction. This may affect the Warwick Technology Park to the north, The Aspens (Grade II Listed) and the Warwick Castle Historic park and Garden (Grade I Listed)¹⁶⁴. This site was assessed in terms of the setting of heritage assets and it was concluded that the site should not be developed for housing as impacts could not be fully mitigated.

There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling), as given the scale of development proposed there are likely to be large amounts of waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.

The site is predominantly arable Greenfield land, so there is the potential for long term negative effects on SA objective 5 (prudent use of land) through the loss of Greenfield land and SA objective 9 (Air, water & soil quality) through the loss of agricultural land. The LCA¹⁶⁵ (Feb 2009) identified the site as having high landscape value. It is identified as being an area of well-maintained agricultural land that is important to the setting of Castle Park and prominent in approaches to Warwick. The LCA states that it should be safeguarded from development.

A review of the LCA was undertaken in 2012¹⁶⁶ which found that there is a developable land area at this site (SHLAA Ref W10 & W26) of around 30 ha. Development at this site would 'jump' the present settlement boundary and extend the urban landscape into agricultural land - but could largely be contained within the existing landscape pattern. It considered that with adequate landscape infrastructure the principal landscape planning considerations set out in the review (maintaining a rural setting for principal visual receptors, avoiding adverse impacts on Castle Park, protecting Tach Brook and minimising wider landscape impacts) could be achievable.

There is the potential for development at this site to have significant long term negative effects on the landscape and setting of the towns as well as the Historic Castle Park, which is adjacent to the western boundary of the site. This site was assessed in terms of the setting of heritage assets and it was concluded that the site should not be developed for housing as impacts could not be fully mitigated.

The majority of the site is agricultural land and has no designated biodiversity value although a small part of the middle of the site following the Tach brook has been identified as a potential local wildlife site and therefore the development could have minor negative effects. Tach Brook runs through the middle of the site and into the River Avon. The Brook is a potential water vole habitat and also provides an important linkage with the surrounding landscape so should be protected and maintained with suitable buffer zones to minimise disturbance¹⁶⁷. There woodlands and mature trees along the

¹⁶⁴ English Heritage - The National Heritage List for England. Available online: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

¹⁶⁵ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹⁶⁶ Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

¹⁶⁷ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

southern boundary of the site should also be protected and maintained. Potential for a minor negative effect on biodiversity. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

The middle part of the site is located within an area of medium to high flood risk. Proposed development will increase the level of surface water runoff as a result of impermeable surfaces. This could increase the risk of flooding on the Tach Brook as well as increase the risk of flooding on the River Avon. Any proposal for development should be accompanied by appropriate mitigation, including Sustainable Drainage Systems, to address potential adverse effects on flood risk.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. The Local Plan policy that considers design should take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004).

Site: West of St Marys Lands SHLAA Ref: W35 (Land west of Warwick Racecourse)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	?	+	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	++	+	+	+	?
Summary: The allocation has the potential to provide housing which will have a major long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to the housing. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing). With regard to travel and transport, the site has good access to public transport leading into Warwick's Centre and has good pedestrian access in the form of pavements leading into the Town Centre. However, at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic and transport issues and how the allocation will affect them. There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network. At this stage the effect on the historic environment is likely to be uncertain. There are no listed buildings, scheduled monuments or Conservation Area on or adjacent to the site ¹⁶⁸ ; however, the presence of archaeology is unknown, although the area has a rich heritage. The potential effects on SA objectives relating to the natural environment and landscape; climate change (adaption - flood risk) and air, water & soil quality are considered to be minor negative. The site is located on Greenfield land outside of main settlements on the edge open countryside and is adjacent to the A46 (noise effects on sensitive residential development). In addition, the south east of the site is an area of high flood risk ¹⁶⁹ (15% of the site) and it is recommended that development should avoid this corner. Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it																

¹⁶⁸ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁶⁹ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

would be recommended that existing hedgerows are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the allocation into the landscape. In addition, it is recommended that a noise assessment is carried out to identify possible noise impacts and suggest appropriate mitigation. There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on or adjacent to the site¹⁷⁰ although it contains a tributary of the River Avon LWS and also the presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site is not known at this stage. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure.

The effect on crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004), to prevent crime.

¹⁷⁰ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

Site: Leamington Cricket Club SHLAA Ref: L40 (Leamington Cricket Club)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	?	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	++	+	+	-	+
Summary: <p>The allocation will provide land to meet the current (and potentially additional) residential needs in the area, which will have a long term positive effect on SA objective 12. This will also have indirect positive effects on the economy, health and well being and poverty/ social exclusion through providing good quality housing.</p> <p>There is the potential for minor long term negative effects on the prudent use of land, health and the landscape as the site is Greenfield land surrounded by existing development and would result in the loss of sports and recreational facility.</p> <p>There are no notable biodiversity designations on or adjacent to the site¹⁷¹; however, lower level ecological assessments could determine that the site has some biodiversity value so the effect on the natural environment is uncertain. Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be negative at this stage. Although there are no listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments on the site, there are a number of listed buildings to the west of the allocation¹⁷²; the site is adjacent to the Leamington Spa Conservation Area¹⁷³; and given the heritage of Leamington Spa, there is likely to be archaeology present on the site. It is recommended that Local Plan policies are developed to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address potential negative effects.</p> <p>In relation to travel and transport, the site has good access to public transport with a bus stop within approximately 50 m from the site, although at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic and transport issues and how the allocation will affect them. There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. The Local Plan will include</p>																

¹⁷¹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁷² English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁷³ Warwick District Council (2007) Leamington Spa Conservation Area. Online at http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/E08E5B78-FF8E-4BC5-AA55-CFF18AB1A5D5/0/LP_CONLeamingtonSpa.pdf [accessed May 2013]

policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network.

Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This may affect the residential areas surrounding the site. There also may be some contamination in the filled pond on the site. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up.

Also the site is not within an area of high flood risk¹⁷⁴. However, there have been some localised flooding problems along the northern boundary. The Lillington Brook transverses part of the northern boundary of the site and is culverted under part of the site. It is expected that mitigation will be available at the development management level to deal with any additional run-off caused by the additional impermeable surfaces as a result of development.

In terms of waste, given the size of the allocation plot there are likely to be negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.

¹⁷⁴ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

Site: Warwickshire College, Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa																				
SHLAA Ref: L36 (Warwickshire College)																				
SA Objectives	Economy		Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities		Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Appraisal Summary	+	-	+	?	+	-	+	+	?	?	-	-	=	-	++	+	-	+	+	?
Summary:																				
<p>The allocation will provide land for housing to meet the current (and potentially additional) residential needs in the area, which will have a long term positive effect on SA objective 12. This will also have indirect positive effects on the economy, health and well being and poverty/ social exclusion through providing good quality housing.</p>																				
<p>There is the potential for minor long term positive effects on the prudent use of land and the landscape as the site is Brownfield land with existing poor quality structures. The regeneration of the site and delivery of new high quality housing and open space would help to renew and strengthen the character/ sense of place of the area creating an attractive place for people to live.</p>																				
<p>There are no notable biodiversity designations on the site¹⁷⁵ which could be directly affected by the allocation but there is a potential local wildlife site adjacent to the southern part of the site¹⁷⁶ which could be indirectly affected. The potential effects on biodiversity are uncertain at this stage. It is recommended that a buffer is provided between development and the adjacent pLWS and that protected trees are maintained. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.</p>																				
<p>Although there are no listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments on the site, there is one listed building to the east of the site¹⁷⁷; the site is adjacent to a register park and garden; the site is within the Leamington Spa Conservation Area¹⁷⁸; and given the heritage of Leamington Spa, there is likely to be</p>																				

¹⁷⁵ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁷⁶ Warwick District Council (2010) Green Infrastructure Study: Ecological Assets Map. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6AE6AF66-D360-4728-9AB9-3CB787890738/0/EA2WarwickLeamingtonandWhitnash.pdf> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁷⁷ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

archaeology present on the site. Archaeology is likely to be directly affected by the development of the allocation site. It is recommended that Local Plan policies are developed to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address potential negative effects.

In relation to travel and transport, the site has good access to public transport with a bus stop within the site, although at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic and transport issues and how the allocation will affect them. There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network.

Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This may affect the residential areas surrounding the site. In addition, the presence of the railway adjacent the western border of the site could mean that noise could negatively affect any new development. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. Furthermore, the allocation site is on Brownfield land and requires major site clearance.

There is the potential for a significant long term negative effect on climate change adaptation as the south eastern perimeter of the site is identified as having medium to high probability of flooding¹⁷⁹. Residential development should be directed away from areas of high flood risk.

The allocation would result in the loss of employment land and land for education leading to long-term negative effects unless it is re-provided elsewhere.

¹⁷⁸ Warwick District Council (2007) Leamington Spa Conservation Area. Online at http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/E08E5B78-FF8E-4BC5-AAA5-CFF18AB1A5D5/0/LP_CONLeamingtonSpa.pdf [accessed May 2013]

¹⁷⁹ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

Site: Glasshouse Lane/Crewe Lane SHLAA Ref: K18 (Glasshouse Lane/ Crewe Lane) & K19 (Woodside Training Centre)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	-	-	-	--	-	?	--	-	-	-	++	+	+	+	?
Summary: The allocation has the potential to provide a large number of houses which will have a significant long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to the housing. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing). The site currently does not have access to public transport (despite being close to a GP Surgery and schools (within 1.5 miles) and at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic issues such as congestion. There are also issues with access to and from the site in term of visibility. There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network. Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases and this may affect the residential areas to the west of the site. In addition, the presence of the A46 to the east could be a potential nuisance source for new development. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. Development at this site would lead to the loss of Greenfield and Green Belt Land with the potential for a significant long term negative effect on the prudent use of land.																

There are no international or national nature conservation designations on the site¹⁸⁰; however there is a pLWS and some ancient woodland on the south of the site. There are some hedgerows and mature trees on the site that should be protected from development. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

At this stage the effect on the historic environment is likely to be major negative. There are no listed buildings or Conservation Areas on or adjacent to the site¹⁸¹; however, there is part of a Scheduled Monument on the site. This could be directly affected by the development itself, the presence indicates that there is likely to be archaeology present on the site which could also be directly affected.

Although the site is not within an area of high flood risk, there are surface water drainage problems and the allocation has the potential to increase surface run-off¹⁸². It is assumed that appropriate mitigation will be put in place at the development management level. The site is underlain by geology which feeds a principal aquifer and as a result the allocation could have minor negative effects on water quality. In addition, development of the site will result in the loss of high grade agricultural land leading to minor negative effects on soil.

In terms of waste, given the size of the allocation plot there are likely to be negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.

¹⁸⁰ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁸¹ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁸² Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

Site: Kenilworth Golf Course SHLAA Ref: K07 (Kenilworth Golf Club, Dalehouse Lane)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	-	-	-	--	--	?	?	--	-	=	++	+	+	+	?
Summary: The allocation has the potential to provide a large number of houses which will have a significant long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to the housing. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing). The site currently does not have access to public transport (despite being close to a GP Surgery and schools (within 1.5 miles) and at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic issues such as congestion. There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network. Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases and this may affect the residential areas to the west of the site. In addition, the presence of the A46 to the east could be a potential nuisance source for new development. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up.																

Development at this site would lead to the loss of Greenfield and Green Belt Land with the potential for a significant long term negative effect on the prudent use of land. There is the potential for major long term negative effect on landscape as the area has been identified as having a high landscape value¹⁸³ and the allocation could affect the Coventry Way/ Centenary Way National Trail which is located on the site.

There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on the site¹⁸⁴. However there is a pLWS to the north of the site. There are some hedgerows and many mature trees on the site that should be protected from development. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

At this stage the effect on the historic environment are to be uncertain. There are no listed buildings, scheduled monuments or conservation areas on or adjacent to the site¹⁸⁵; however, the presence of archaeology is unknown.

Also the site is not within an area of high flood risk¹⁸⁶. It is assumed that appropriate mitigation will be put in place at the development management level to address any potential increase in surface water run-off. The site has the potential to groundwater vulnerability and as a result the allocation could have major negative effects on water quality. In addition, development of the site will result in the loss of high grade agricultural land leading to minor negative effects on soil.

In terms of waste, given the size of the allocation plot there are likely to be negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.

¹⁸³ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹⁸⁴ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁸⁵ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁸⁶ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

Site: Oaks Farm SHLAA Ref: K21 (Oaks Farm)																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	-	-	-	--	--	?	--	-	-	-	++	+	+	+	?
Summary: The allocation has the potential to provide a large number of houses which will have a significant long term positive effect on SA objectives relating to the housing. In addition, there will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area), local community services (likely increased use) health and well being and poverty and social exclusion (access to good quality housing). The site currently does not have access to public transport (despite being close to a GP Surgery and schools (within 1.5 miles) and at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic issues such as congestion. There is the potential for short to long term negative effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport) through increased levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. The Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented as well as introduce requirements for developers to contribute to transport infrastructure improvements. Suitable infrastructure improvements would be required to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the surrounding road network. Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases and this may affect the residential areas to the west of the site. In addition, there are several filled ponds, a gravel pit and an old brick works which could mean that there is potential for contamination. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up.																

Development at this site would lead to the loss of Greenfield and Green Belt Land with the potential for a significant long term negative effect on the prudent use of land. There is the potential for major long term negative effect on landscape as the area has been identified as having a high landscape value¹⁸⁷ and the allocation could affect the Centenary Way National Trail which is located on the site.

There are no international or national nature conservation designations on the site¹⁸⁸. However there is a pLWS located on the site. There are some hedgerows and many mature trees on the site that should be protected from development. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

At this stage the effect on the historic environment is likely to be major negative. There is potential for the settings of Kenilworth Castle Scheduled Monument, the registered park and garden and Oaks Farm house (Grade II Listed) to be adversely impacted. It is recommended that Local Plan policies seek to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address potential negative effects of development.

Also the site is not within an area of high flood risk¹⁸⁹ although there are drainage issues. It is assumed that appropriate mitigation will be put in place at the development management level to address any potential increase in surface water run-off.

In terms of waste, given the size of the allocation plot there are likely to be negative effects as waste will be created in the short-term during construction and in the long term by additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that mitigation is put in place with the requirement to submit a waste management plan possibly as part of an EMP to include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling and address construction waste.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.

¹⁸⁷ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹⁸⁸ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁸⁹ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed May 2013]

Site: Whitnash East (site now forms part of 'East of Whitnash/South of Sydenham') SHLAA Ref: L10 (Land South of Sydenham)																	
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	++	+	+	?	?
Summary:																	
<p>The site is situated to the east of Whitnash and is defined by the railway line to the west, Whitnash Brook to the east, existing development at Sydenham to the north and a smallholding to the south. Proposed development has the potential to have a long term positive effects on the SA objective relating to housing. The provision of dwellings will help to meet the current and additional residential needs of the area, which will have indirect positive effects on health and well being/ poverty through providing good quality housing. There also will be indirect positive effects on economy (potential increase supply of labour and consumer spending in the area) and local community services (likely increased use). Proposed development could support new and improve existing public transport infrastructure with long term positive effects on SA objective 2 as well as help to reduce the need to travel for residents with improved access to housing and community facilities. A well-used public footpath/bridleway traverses the site from west/east from Church Lane and the railway bridge. This along with any other existing access links between Whitnash and the countryside should be retained and enhanced where possible.</p>																	
<p>Development of the site will lead to the loss of Greenfield and agricultural land with a significant long term negative effect on SA objective 5 (prudent use of land) and a minor long term negative effect on SA objective 9 (air, water & soil quality). Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This may affect the residential areas and school in the north but is less likely to affect existing development to the west given the existing railway corridor. Short-term negative effects during construction can be mitigated through appropriate phasing and an Environmental Management Plan (construction & occupation), including monitoring which should be followed-up. A buffer will also be required to protect development from the noise and vibration created by the railway.</p>																	
<p>There is the potential for negative effects on SA objective 4 (waste & recycling), as given the scale of development proposed there are likely to be large amounts of waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households generating waste day to day. It is recommended that the Council require a waste management plan to accompany any proposal for development; which should include provision of space for storage of recycling facilities per dwelling.</p>																	

There will be some difficulty integrating development with the existing community given the railway corridor along the western boundary of the site, which forms an established and definitive edge to the eastern edge of Whitnash. The LCA (2009)¹⁹⁰ considered that the site in general is relatively hidden from the larger part of Leamington and that development would only have local visual impacts. The development of this site to the south east of Whitnash as well as development in Radford Semele could result in the perceived coalescence of these settlements. The LCA (2009) considered that if development were to occur it would be important to retain an appropriate buffer corridor along Whitnash Brook, which runs along the eastern boundary of the site. Development will need to be carefully planned and designed to minimise potential impacts on the landscape, particularly for local residents.

Whitnash Brook flows north into the River Leam and becomes a Local Nature Reserve just above Greenfield Road. It is essential that the LNR is retained and protected with a considerable buffer zone between it and any development. The linear pLWS/SINC Whitnash Brook SP36G1 should also be retained and protected with a buffer zone implemented to prevent direct or indirect impact on the site¹⁹¹. There are also a number of mature trees present on the site that should also be protected with suitable buffer zones to protect their roots. Potential for short to long term negative effects on biodiversity; however, it is considered that through further project level assessment suitable detailed mitigation measures will be identified to address any potential adverse effects. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to: encourage sustainable design; to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

The eastern boundary of the site is within Flood Zones 2, 3A & 3B¹⁹². Proposed development will increase the level of surface water runoff as a result of an increase in impermeable surfaces. This could increase the risk of flooding on the Whitnash Brook to the east of the site as well as increase the risk of flooding on the River Leam. Any proposal for development should be accompanied by appropriate mitigation, including Sustainable Drainage Systems, to address potential adverse effects on flood risk. Development is likely to require sewage pumping but is located upstream of a sub-catchment with known sewer flooding problems, which have recently been appraised as part of Severn Trent's sewer flooding investment programme. Further hydraulic analysis will be required to assess the impact of this development on sewer capacity.

The effects on Crime are uncertain at this stage and will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level. The Local Plan policy that considers design should take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004).

¹⁹⁰ Ibid.

¹⁹¹ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

¹⁹² Warwick District Council (April 2013) Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Appendix VI: SA of Village Site Allocation Options

Key:

Categories of Significance		
Symbol	Meaning	Sustainability Effect
++	Major Positive	Proposed development encouraged as would resolve existing sustainability problem
+	Minor Positive	No sustainability constraints and proposed development acceptable
=	Neutral	Neutral effect
?	Uncertain	Uncertain or Unknown Effects
-	Minor Negative	Potential sustainability issues: mitigation and/or negotiation possible
--	Major Negative	Problematical and improbable because of known sustainability issues; mitigation likely to be difficult and/or expensive
+	-	Some SA objectives consider more than one topic such that there could be different effects. For example, Objective 9 includes air, land, water, light, noise, and soil quality where a potential allocation could have a negative effect on water but a positive effect on soil – thus resulting in two symbols being shown. In addition, the potential sites have been grouped under the one Village and therefore each site could have a different effect on each SA Objective and the topics within them.

Baginton																
Site(s): BAG1*O - North of Rosewood Farm; BAG2*O - Land at Mill Hill; BAG3*O – Land to the East of Andrews Close; BAG4*O – Land off Friends Close; and BAG5*O – Russells Garden Centre																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary for Village	?	= +	+	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	++	?	+	+	?
Summary: <p>All potential allocations are likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as all sites make provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing developments should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that all the allocations have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health.</p> <p>All the sites except for BAG3*O have current employment uses and new development on these sites is not expected to include the provision of additional employment land. At present, the level of employment at each site is unknown and although it is assumed that many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their economic needs and wants, the effects on employment are considered to be uncertain at this stage. There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 1 if site BAG3*O is taken forward given that no employment land would be lost and it is assumed that many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their employment needs.</p> <p>Sites BAG2*O, BAG4*O, BAG3*O and BAG 1*O are not located within an area of medium or high flood risk¹ and the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere². Therefore the effects on flooding are considered to be</p>																

¹ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

² Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

neutral for these sites. However, there has been evidence of some very minor localised flooding due to the field pattern on the BAG1*O³ and so there could be minor negative effects. Site BAG5*O is partly within an area of medium to high flood risk⁴ and therefore the effects on SA Objective 11 are considered to be major negative.

Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase at all allocations - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This will lead to minor negative effects. Furthermore, site BAG1*O falls within the noise contours depicted on the Strategic Noise Map for Coventry Airport⁵ (all other sites fall outside the contours) which means that there could be major negative effects with regard to noise and also potentially air and light pollution. All sites are within 1 km North-west of a large sewage works which means there are likely to be major negative effects with regard to noise, odour, light and air quality on any new residential development. It would be recommended that suitable mitigation including appropriate noise attenuation resulting from a noise assessment and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (construction & occupation) including monitoring should be carried out to address the negative effects. Moreover, sites BAG2*O, BAG3*O, BAG4*O and BAG5*O (in part) are on located on historic landfill sites which could mean that there is potential for contaminants to be present which could lead to major negative effects on SA Objective 9. For the landfill sites it would be recommended that land quality assessments are carried out to determine the risk to human health and with appropriate mitigation these sites may lead to minor positive effects on SA Objective 9 through improvement to land quality. Given the potential for major negative effects on SA Objective 9, there may also be potential for negative effects on human health; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent unacceptable risks from pollution will be provided by Local Plan policies and at the project level to ensure that effects are not significant and that the new development is appropriate for its location⁶.

All sites are either located on a major or minor aquifer which is of high vulnerability⁷ and therefore development could lead to minor negative effects on water quality which is considered under SA Objective 9. Sites BAG4*O and BAG5*O are also located in a Groundwater Source Protection Zone (3) and development here would lead also lead to minor negative effects on water quality. It is recommended that strong policies are developed to protect the water environment and the incorporation of SUDs into schemes should also be sought, where it is feasible. This should reduce the potential negative effects and could also potentially lead to positive benefits.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

³ Warwick District Council Environmental Services Team

⁴ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

⁵ Defra (2006) Strategic Noise Map – Coventry Airport. Online at <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/noise/environment/mapping/aviation.htm> [accessed October 2013]

⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 120. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

⁷ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. All allocations are expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

With regard to travel and transport, all the sites have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m and there is a pavement which provides safe access for pedestrians into the village centre⁸. Therefore, there are likely to be major positive effects on access to public transport under SA Objective 2. However, the sites are likely to increase traffic on the A46/ A45 junction (in both the short- and the long-term) which according to the Transport Assessment (2012) experiences high traffic flows⁹. Given the size of each individual allocation, there are only likely to be minor negative effects alone on traffic under SA Objective 2. However, if all sites were taken forward this could major negative cumulative effects on traffic.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocations within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

The Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report classifies Baginton as a secondary service village which is considered to have a good range of services – Post Office, Village Food Store, Church, Village Hall, Public Houses and a mobile library service¹⁰. No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation sites. All proposed sites have the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain on SA Objective 13.

There are no healthcare facilities within the village although the site has excellent access to public transport and therefore the effects are considered to be neutral on SA Objective 14. Furthermore, sites BAG*1, Bag2*O and BAG*3 have access to natural greenspace within 300 m¹¹ and therefore their development will lead to minor positive effects on Health. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

There is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on the prudent use of land through the loss of Green Belt Land (BAG2*O, BAG3*O, BAG4*O & BAG5*O) on the edge of the village¹² and sites BAG4*O and BAG5*O are located within Groundwater Drinking Water Protected Area which is 'at risk'¹³.

⁸ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

⁹ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOOverviewFinal.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁰ Warwick District Council (June 2013) Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report June 2013. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/> [accessed November 2013]

¹¹ Warwick District Council (2010) Accessible Natural Greenspace standards <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2168A53B-62DA-47EF-9A5D-2589AF448308/0/AN1LOCALSITES.pdf>

¹² Warwick District Council (May 2012) Local Plan – Helping Shape the District, Preferred Options. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/4E01EA4B-85C2-48D5-A649-6FAB2EF4533F/0/LocalPlanPreferredOptionsCompleewithAppendicesandCoversRFS.pdf>

Sites BAG2*O, BAG3*O and BAG 1*O are located within Groundwater Drinking Water Protected Area which is 'probably at risk'¹⁴ and therefore the effects on water use are considered to be minor negative in the long-term. In addition, all sites contain Greenfield land (although sites BAG4*O & BAG5*O contain some Brownfield land as well) and therefore are considered to lead to minor negative effects with regard to this topic under SA Objective 5. Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it is recommended that existing hedgerows are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in place the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

With regard to SA Objective 6, BAG2*O is considered to be of high landscape value and important to the setting of Baginton Castle (Scheduled Monument). Sites BAG1*O and BAG4*O are considered to be of medium to high landscape value and to play a substantial role in protecting the setting of Baginton Village and providing a green buffer to Coventry¹⁵. Therefore development of the sites could lead to major negative effects on the landscape. Sites BAG3*O and BAG5*O are considered to be of low to medium landscape value¹⁶ and as a result development of these sites is considered to have the potential for minor negative effects on landscape. In addition, there are no international or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent the sites¹⁷ although there is a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS)¹⁸ which also contains the BAP priority habitat of deciduous woodland adjacent the northern boundary of site BAG1*O. The pLWS could potentially be indirectly affected by development at BAG1*O through noise, air and light pollution during the short-term (during construction) and in the long-term leading to minor negative effects. There is also BAP priority habitat of deciduous woodland located on site BAG*O5¹⁹ which could be directly affected by development and also lead to negative effects in the short and long-terms. The presence of protected species on sites BAG*1O, BAG2*O, BAG*4O and BAG5*O is considered to be more likely given that these sites are considered to be of medium ecological value²⁰ and site BAG5*O also contains a BAP habitat. Therefore development on BAG1*O and BAG4*O and BAG5*O is considered to have potential to lead to minor negative effects. The ecological value of site BAG3*O is considered to be low²¹ and therefore the presence of protected species is considered to be uncertain and as a result the effects on biodiversity for this site are considered to be uncertain. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure which could provide a linkage with the pLWS. Furthermore, it would be suggested that the recommendations put forward in the Warwick District Habitat Assessment (2008)²² for Map 29 Land South of Mill Hill/ Coventry Road; Baginton should be implemented as appropriate subject to recent survey data. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised

¹³ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁸ Warwick District Council (2010) Green Infrastructure Study: Ecological Assets Map. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6AE6AF66-D360-4728-9AB9-3CB787890738/0/EA2WarwickLeamingtonandWhitnash.pdf> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁹ Defra (2013) Magic. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

²⁰ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

²¹ Ibid.

²² Habitat Biodiversity Audit Partnership for Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (2008) Warwick District Habitat Assessment. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/3AD13473-716B-41DA-BCF2-5C607D78CDEC/0/WarwickDistrictHabitatAssessmentstandardsizedreduced.pdf> [accessed November 2013]

in the long-term for this SA Objective.

All sites are within 400 m from one of three Scheduled Monuments around Baginton²³, site BAG5*O is also adjacent to a grade II listed bridge and site BAG1*O abuts the Baginton Conservation Area²⁴ to the North. There is the potential for development at BAG*1O & BAG2*O to affect the setting of the Conservation Area, potential for development at site BAG5*O to affected the setting of the listed bridge and although the Scheduled Monuments are unlikely to be directly affected by any development, because of their presence there could be potential for archaeology on the sites which could be directly affected. All effects on the historic environment are considered to be minor negative in the short and long-terms. Mitigation is provided to a certain extent by national planning policy and further mitigation through design and layout details could be put in place at the development management level. It is recommended that Local Plan policies are developed to protect and enhance heritage assets, including their setting, and require mitigation is available to address potential negative effects.

²³ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

²⁴ Warwick District Council (2007) Local Plan Conservation Areas Maps - Baginton. Online at http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/94910166-74B6-483B-B0B1-0357944BCE42/0/LP_CONBaginton.pdf

Barford																	
Site(s): BAR1*O - Land West of Wellesbourne Road; BAR2*O – Sherbourne Nursery; BAR3*O – Land Off Bremridge Close; BAR4*O - Land off Wasperton Road Extended; BAR5*O – Land North of Telephone Exchange; BAR6*O - South of Barford House and BAR7*O – Land rear of Granville Public House																	
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Appraisal Summary for Village	= ?	+ +	-	-	-	-	+ -	- ?	- -	-	= -	++	?	+ =	+	?	
<p>Summary:</p> <p>All potential allocations are likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as all sites make provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing developments should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that all the allocations have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health.</p> <p>There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 1 if all sites except for BAR1*O and BAR4*O are taken forward given that no employment land or agricultural land would be lost and it is assumed that many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their employment needs. Development of site BAR1*O for housing would result in the loss of employment land although at present the level of employment is unknown and as a result the effects on employment are considered to be uncertain at this stage. Development at BAR4*O would lead to the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land that is currently in use, potential effect is uncertain.</p> <p>There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 11 given that the majority of the sites are not located within an area of medium or high flood risk²⁵. However, it should be noted that there is an area at risk of flooding on the very northern tip of potential allocation BAR5*O – Land North of Telephone Exchange²⁶ (minor negative effects). The NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere²⁷.</p>																	

²⁵ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

²⁶ Ibid.

Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. All allocations except for BAG4*O and BAG6*O are within 100 m of the A429²⁸ but there is already a large bank with young trees which will provide mitigation against possible negative effects with regard to noise, light and air quality on any new residential development. Therefore the magnitude of the negative effects is likely to be minor. Despite the presence of existing mitigation, it still would be recommended that suitable mitigation including appropriate noise attenuation resulting from a noise assessment, an air quality assessment and an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring should be carried out to address the negative effects. In addition, site BAR1*O, given its previous light industrial uses (garage) could have the potential for contaminants to be present²⁹ leading to major negative effects. There is also the potential for contaminants linked to the previous use to be present on site BAR2*O. It would be recommended that for these sites a land quality survey is undertaken and this would identify and provide mitigation for any potential negative effects. In addition, development at sites BAR4*O, BAR2*O and BAR3*O will lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land³⁰ leading to major negative effects in the long-term.

The sites are also on a minor aquifer which is of high vulnerability³¹ and therefore development could lead to minor negative effects on water quality which is considered under SA Objective 9. It is recommended that strong policies are developed to protect the water environment and the incorporation of SUDs into schemes should also be sought, where it is feasible. This should reduce the potential negative effects and could also potentially lead to positive benefits.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. All allocations are expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling. In addition, Barford Village Design Statement (VDS) and the Barford Parish Plan (2006) resists further

²⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

²⁸ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

²⁹ Warwick District Council (2012) LDF Evidence Base – Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment. Online at [http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/wdc/planning/planning+policy/local+development+framework/evidence+base/strategic+housing+land+availability+assessment+\(shlaa\).htm](http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/wdc/planning/planning+policy/local+development+framework/evidence+base/strategic+housing+land+availability+assessment+(shlaa).htm)

³⁰ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

³¹ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

development of land between the Village and the Bypass which means that development at all the sites is likely to lead to minor negative effects given their location. The VDS also states that large scale development would be inappropriate for the village³² and therefore site BAR2*O is likely to lead to further minor negative effects.

With regard to travel and transport, all the potential allocations have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m and there are pavements which provide safe access for pedestrians into the village centre or to public transport³³. Therefore there are likely to be major positive effects on SA Objective 2. However, the sites are likely to increase traffic on the A429/ A46/ M40 junction (in both the short- and the long-term) which according to the Transport Assessment (2012) experiences high traffic flows³⁴. Given existing traffic flows there is the potential for a major negative cumulative effect against SA Objective 2 if all sites were taken forward. Furthermore, it has been noted that concerns have been raised with regard to the access road to serve site BAR7*O which is considered to be insufficient to serve a larger development and it has been identified that there is insufficient highways access to site BAR5*O³⁵.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocations within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

The Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report classifies Barford as a Secondary Service Village which has a number of shops and community facilities as well as two nursery schools and a primary school³⁶. No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation sites. All proposed sites have the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain on SA Objective 13.

There are no GP facilities within Barford although all allocations have excellent access to public transport and therefore the effects are considered to be neutral on SA Objective 14. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

All sites except for BAR1*O are on Greenfield Land and as a result development will lead to minor negative effects. Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing trees are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. Site BAR1*O is on Brownfield land and therefore its redevelopment is likely to lead to minor positive effects. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as

³² Barford Parish Plan Committee (2009) Barford Village Design Statement. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/58B93859-44BD-45EE-9382-E2A64390AE90/0/A4Brochurefinalfinalversionamended.pdf> [accessed November 2013]

³³ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

³⁴ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOOverviewFinal.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

³⁵ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency

³⁶ Warwick District Council (June 2013) Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report June 2013. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/> [accessed November 2013]

well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

With regard to SA Objective 6, the majority of potential sites are considered to have low, low to medium or medium landscape value³⁷. BAR4*O forms part of a large commercial field and is a very open landscape and BAR6*O is considered to have a high landscape value. BAR6*O is important to the setting of Barford House, a Grade II* Listed Building. All the sites are located on the edge of the Village and encroach into the rural countryside and therefore there is potential for minor negative long-term effects. In addition, there are no international, local or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent the sites³⁸ except for BAR5*O which is adjacent to a potential pLWS³⁹. The pLWS could potentially be indirectly affected by development at site BAR5*O through noise, air and light pollution during the short-term (during construction) and in the long-term. However, the ecological value of each site except for BAR6*O and BAR7*O is considered to be low⁴⁰ although the presence of protected species of each allocation is not known at this stage and therefore the effects are considered to be uncertain for these aspects biodiversity for these sites. The ecological value of sites BAR6*O and BAR7*O have been identified as low to medium⁴¹ and as a result the presence of protected species is considered to be more likely and therefore the effects are considered to be minor negative for biodiversity for this site. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure. Furthermore, it would be suggested that the recommendations put forward in the Warwick District Habitat Assessment (2008)⁴² for Map 10 Land South of Westham Lane; Barford should be implemented as appropriate subject to recent survey data. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on any of the potential allocations⁴³. However, all the allocations except for BAR1*O and BAR4*O are adjacent to the Barford Conservation Area, which also contains a number of listed buildings and as a result these sites have the potential to negatively affect character and appearance of the conservation area and possibly the settings of the listed buildings⁴⁴. BAR6*O is within the Conservation Area and important to the setting of Barford House a Grade II* Listed Building; therefore development has the potential for significant negative effects. The overall cumulative effect for the village is considered to be minor negative. In addition, the potential for archaeology is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects are considered to be uncertain with regard to archaeology. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

³⁷ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

³⁸ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

³⁹ Warwick District Council (2010) Green Infrastructure Study: Ecological Assets Map. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6AE6AF66-D360-4728-9AB9-3CB787890738/0/EA2WarwickLeamingtonandWhitnash.pdf> [accessed November 2013]

⁴⁰ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Habitat Biodiversity Audit Partnership for Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (2008) Warwick District Habitat Assessment. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/3AD13473-716B-41DA-BCF2-5C607D78CDEC/0/WarwickDistrictHabitatAssessmentstandardsizedreduced.pdf> [accessed November 2013]

⁴³ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

⁴⁴ Warwick District Council (2007) Local Plan Conservation Areas. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Conservation/Listed+buildings+and+conservation+areas.htm> [accessed November 2013]

Bishop's Tachbrook																
Site(s): BT1*O – South of School; BT2*O – Land West of Bishop's Tachbrook and BT3*O - Land at Tachbrook Hill Farm																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary for Village	= ?	+ + - -	-	-	-	- -	+	- ?	-	-	=	++	?	+ =	+	?
<p>Summary:</p> <p>All potential allocations are likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as all sites make provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing developments should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that all the allocations have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health.</p> <p>BT3*O is Grade 3 agricultural land and part of a functioning farm, therefore development could have a negative effect on employment; however, at this stage the precise nature of any proposal is not known so the effect is considered uncertain. The other sites contain no existing employment and are therefore considered to have a neutral effect against SA Objective 1. It is assumed that many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their employment needs.</p> <p>There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 11 given that none of the sites are located in an area of medium or high flood risk⁴⁵. Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere⁴⁶.</p> <p>Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This is likely to affect the wider environment and particularly, during the short-term, residential development in close proximity leading to minor negative effects. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is</p>																

⁴⁵ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

⁴⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. Furthermore, there is a national grid high pressure gas pipeline which runs through the south of site BT1*O and an electricity line which transverse site BT2*O. Both of these could have possible negative effects on SA Objective 9. Given the potential for negative effects on SA Objective 9, there may also be potential for negative effects on human health; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent unacceptable risks from pollution will be provided by Local Plan policies and at the project level to ensure that effects are not significant and that the new development is appropriate for its location⁴⁷. In addition, all sites will lead to the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land⁴⁸ leading to minor negative effects in the long-term. It is not known if the sites are classed as Grade 3a or Grade 3b.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. All allocations are expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

With regard to travel and transport, the potential allocations have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m and there are pavements which provide safe access for pedestrians into the village centre or to public transport⁴⁹. Therefore there are likely to be major positive effects on SA Objective 2. However, the sites are likely to increase traffic (in both the short- and the long-term) on the B4087 (Oakwood Road) which leads onto Tachbrook Road which the latter has been identified by the Transport Assessment (2012) as a route which is heavily used by traffic⁵⁰. It has also been noted that the roads which would service site BT1*O are narrow and congested⁵¹. Given existing traffic flows there is the potential for a major negative cumulative effect against SA Objective 2 if all sites were taken forward.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocations within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

⁴⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 120. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

⁴⁸ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

⁴⁹ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

⁵⁰ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOOverviewFinal.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

⁵¹ Warwick District Council Environmental Health Team

The Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report classifies Bishop's Tachbrook as a Primary Service Village which has a number of shops and community facilities as well as a nursery school and a primary school⁵². No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation sites. All proposed sites have the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain on SA Objective 13.

There are no GP facilities within Bishop's Tachbrook although all allocations have good access to public transport and therefore the effects are considered to be neutral on SA Objective 14. Furthermore, site BT1*O has access to natural greenspace (playing field) within 300 m⁵³ and therefore its development will lead to minor positive effects on Health. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

There is the potential for a minor long-term negative effect on the prudent use of land through the loss of Greenfield land on the edge of the village where BT1*O and BT3*O are considered to be of medium importance given their role in preserving the open setting of the village to the south⁵⁴. BT2*O's Greenfield land is considered to be of medium to high importance as it play a major role is preserving the setting of Bishop's Tachbrook and Leamington Spa⁵⁵. Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing hedgerows/trees are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

With regard to SA Objective 6, the sites are considered to be of high and medium to high landscape value⁵⁶ and therefore there is potential for major long-term negative effects. It should also be noted that there is a Tree Preservation Order present on site BT3*O. In addition, there are no international, local or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent the sites⁵⁷. Site BT1*O is identified as having low to medium ecological value, while the others are identified as having medium ecological value⁵⁸. Potential for the presence of protected species and therefore minor negative effects in the short- and long-term on biodiversity. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage

⁵² Warwick District Council (June 2013) Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report June 2013. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/> [accessed November 2013]

⁵³ Warwick District Council (2010) Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2168A53B-62DA-47EF-9A5D-2589AF448308/0/AN1LOCALSITES.pdf>

⁵⁴ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

⁵⁷ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

⁵⁸ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure. Furthermore, it would be suggested that the recommendations put forward in the Warwick District Habitat Assessment (2008)⁵⁹ for Map 6 Bishop's Tachbrook should be implemented as appropriate subject to recent survey data. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no designated listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the sites⁶⁰. A Grade II Listed Building lies approx 125m to the south west of BT3*O, potential for minor negative effects on its setting. The potential for archaeology is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects on the historic environment are considered to be uncertain. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

⁵⁹ Habitat Biodiversity Audit Partnership for Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (2008) Warwick District Habitat Assessment. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/3AD13473-716B-41DA-BCF2-5C607D78CDEC/0/WarwickDistrictHabitatAssessmentstandardsizedreduced.pdf> [accessed November 2013]

⁶⁰ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

Burton Green																
Site(s): BG1*O - Land SW of Westwood Heath Road; BG2*O - Land off Cromwell Lane, Burton Green; BG3*O - Land off Hodgetts Lane; BG4*O - Burrow Hill Nursery; BG5*O - Land at the Rear of the Peeping Tom Pub; BG6*O - Red Lane to the south of New Farm and BG7*O - Land North of The Small Holding, Red Lane																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary for Village	?	+	-	-	-	-	+	?	-	-	=	++	?	+	+	?
<p>Summary:</p> <p>All potential allocations are likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as all sites make provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing developments should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that all the allocations have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health.</p> <p>The majority of sites have current employment uses, mainly agricultural, and new development at these sites is not expected to include the provision of additional employment land. At present, the level of employment at each site is unknown and as a result the effects on employment are considered to be uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 11 given that none of the sites are located within an area of medium or high flood risk⁶¹. Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere⁶². It should be noted that the Burton Green area has been identified as having high ground water levels⁶³ and appropriate mitigation should be put in place to address this.</p>																

⁶¹ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

⁶² Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 103. Online at

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

⁶³ Warwick District Council Environmental Services Team

Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This is likely to affect the wider environment and particularly, during the short-term, residential development in close proximity leading to minor negative effects. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. It has been identified that there is potential for contamination to be present on site BG4*O⁶⁴ and as a result there could be major negative effects on SA Objective 9. It would be recommended that for this site a land quality survey is undertaken and this would identify and provide mitigation for any potential negative effects. Furthermore, site BG3*O is in close proximity to the proposed HS2 route and BG4*O is within 250 m which could mean that in the future, new residential properties may be affected by noise, light and air pollution leading to major negative effect. It would be recommended that detail noise, light and air quality assessment are undertaken to address any negative effects. Moreover, there is a BPA high pressure fuel pipeline which runs through the north east corner of site BG4*O which could lead to possible negative effects on SA Objective 9. Given the potential for negative effects on SA Objective 9, there may also be potential for negative effects on human health; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent unacceptable risks from pollution will be provided by Local Plan policies and at the project level to ensure that effects are not significant and that the development is appropriate for its location⁶⁵. There is also potential for the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land through development at BG1*O, BG6*O, BG7*O, potential for major negative effects against SA Objective 9.

BG4*O, BG5*O, BG6*O and BG7*O are on minor aquifers of either high or intermediate vulnerability⁶⁶ and therefore development could lead to minor negative effects on water quality which is considered under SA Objective 9. It is recommended that strong policies are developed to protect the water environment and the incorporation of SUDs into schemes should also be sought, where it is feasible. This should reduce the potential negative effects and could also potentially lead to positive benefits.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. All allocations are expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

⁶⁴ Warwick District Council Environmental Health Team

⁶⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 120. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

⁶⁶ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

With regard to travel and transport, the site BG4*O, BG6*O and BG7*O have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m and there are pavements which provide safe access for pedestrians into the village centre or to public transport⁶⁷. Therefore, there are likely to be major positive effects on SA Objective 2 if this site is development. It should be noted that there is no obvious highways access to site BG3*O and BG5*O as the sites are located at the back of third party land and therefore development would not support SA Objective 2 leading to major negative effects. However, the sites are likely to increase traffic (in both the short- and the long-term) on the Red Lane which feeds into the A452 (Birmingham Road) which has been identified in the Transport Assessment (2012) as being affected by traffic⁶⁸. Given the size of each individual allocation, there are only likely to be minor negative effects alone on traffic under SA Objective 2. However, if all sites were taken forward this could major negative cumulative effects on traffic.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocations within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

The Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report classifies Burton Green as a Secondary Service Village which has a number of shops and community facilities as well as two nursery schools and a primary school⁶⁹. No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation sites. All proposed sites have the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain on SA Objective 13.

There are no GP facilities within Burton Green although all allocations have good access to public transport and therefore the effects are considered to be neutral on SA Objective 14. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

There is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on the prudent use of land through the loss of Green Belt land on the edge of the village⁷⁰ where all the sites are considered to be of medium to high or high importance as they either maintain the setting and character of Balsall Heath, Burton Green and Kenilworth⁷¹ or play an important role in maintaining the wider strategic Green Belt around Coventry and the open setting of Burton Green⁷². Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing hedgerows/trees are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. Furthermore,

⁶⁷ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

⁶⁸ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOOverviewFinal.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

⁶⁹ Warwick District Council (June 2013) Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report June 2013. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/> [accessed November 2013]

⁷⁰ Warwick District Council (May 2012) Local Plan – Helping Shape the District, Preferred Options. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/4E01EA4B-85C2-48D5-A649-6FAB2EF4533F/0/LocalPlanPreferredOptionsCompleewithAppendicesandCoversRFS.pdf> [accessed October 2013]

⁷¹ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

⁷² Ibid.

all sites are located in a Groundwater Drinking Water Protected Area which is considered to be 'at risk' and therefore development of the sites could potentially lead to minor negative effects in the long-term on water use. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

With regard to SA Objective 6, the landscape values of the sites vary. BG1*O, BG2*O, BG6*O and BG7*O are considered of high value (potential for major negative effects), BG5*O of high/medium value (potential for minor negative effects) and BG3*O and BG4*O of medium value, with potential for minor negative effect⁷³. Taking these landscape issues into account the cumulative effect on landscape for the village has been assessed as major negative. In addition, there are no international, local or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent to the sites⁷⁴ and the majority of potential sites have been identified as being of low ecological value⁷⁵. BG1*O and BG2*O have been identified as having medium ecological value, therefore there is the potential for minor negative effects on biodiversity. The presence of protected species is not known at this stage and therefore effects on biodiversity are considered to be uncertain. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no designated listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on adjacent to the sites⁷⁶. However, there is a Grade II listed farm house within 100 m of BG5*O but its setting is unlikely to be affected by the development as it is largely screening from the site by two different mature hedgerows/ tall trees. In addition, the potential for archaeology is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects on the historic environment are considered to be uncertain. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

⁷⁵ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

⁷⁶ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

Coventry Finham settlement																
Site(s): COP1*O – Land at Oak Lea, Howes Lane																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary for Village	=	+	-	-	-	-	+	?	-	-	?	++	?	+	+	?
<p>Summary:</p> <p>The potential allocation is likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as the site makes provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing provided should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that the allocation will have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health and well-being.</p> <p>There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 1 given that no employment land is included in the allocation and many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their employment needs.</p> <p>Part of the site may be subject to a risk of flooding according to certain EA data. There is however no evidence of this from WDC engineers – overall assessment uncertain. NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere⁷⁷.</p> <p>Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. The site is also adjacent to A46 which means there are likely to be major negative effects with regard to noise, light and air quality on any new residential development. It would be recommended that suitable mitigation including appropriate noise attenuation resulting from a noise assessment, an air quality assessment and an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring should be carried out to address the negative effects. Given the potential for major negative effects on SA Objective 9, there may also be potential for negative effects on human health;</p>																

⁷⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

however, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent unacceptable risks from pollution will be provided by Local Plan policies and at the project level to ensure that effects are not significant and that the new development is appropriate for its location⁷⁸.

The site is also on a minor aquifer which is of high vulnerability⁷⁹ and is a Ground water Source Protection Zone (Zone 3) and therefore development could lead to minor negative effects on water quality which is considered under SA Objective 9. It is recommended that strong policies are developed to protect the water environment and the incorporation of SUDs into schemes should also be sought, where it is feasible. This should reduce the potential negative effects and could also potentially lead to positive benefits.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. The allocation is expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

With regard to travel and transport, the site has excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m and there is a pavement which provides safe access for pedestrians into the village centre⁸⁰. Therefore there are likely to be major positive effects on access to public transport under SA Objective 2. However, at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic and transport issues although given the small size of the allocation at 20 dwellings there likely to be only minor negative effects resulting from the development alone on traffic under SA Objective 2.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocation within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation site. The site has the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain on SA Objective 13.

⁷⁸ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 120. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

⁷⁹ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

⁸⁰ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

There are healthcare facilities within Finham although the site is approximately just over 1 600 m from them, however, the site has excellent access to public transport and therefore the effects are considered to be minor positive in the long-term on SA Objective 14. It should be noted that the capacity of the existing health facilities are unknown at this time. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

There is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on the prudent use of land through the loss of Green Belt Land on the edge of the village⁸¹. In addition the site is also in a Groundwater Drinking Water Protected Area which is 'at risk' which means there may be minor negative effects on water use⁸². Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing trees are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain. However, the site is also a Brownfield site consisting of a large domestic property and therefore its redevelopment is likely to lead to minor positive effects.

With regard to SA Objective 6, the site is considered to be of low to medium landscape value and therefore it is considered to have the potential for minor negative effects on landscape⁸³. In addition, there are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on or adjacent the site⁸⁴ although there is a BAP priority habitat of deciduous woodland adjacent the eastern boundary. The BAP habitat could potentially be indirectly affected by development at either one of the sites through noise, air and light pollution during the short-term (during construction) and in the long-term. In addition, the presence of protected species is unknown but the site is considered to be of medium value⁸⁵ which means there are likely to be minor negative effects on these aspects of biodiversity. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure with the retention of the existing trees. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no designated listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the site⁸⁶. However, the potential for archaeology is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects on the historic environment are considered to be uncertain. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

⁸¹ Warwick District Council (May 2012) Local Plan – Helping Shape the District, Preferred Options. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/ronlyres/4E01EA4B-85C2-48D5-A649-6FAB2EF4533F/0/LocalPlanPreferredOptionsCompletwwithAppendicesandCoversRFS.pdf> [accessed October 2013]

⁸² Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

⁸³ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

⁸⁴ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

⁸⁵ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

⁸⁶ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

Cubbington																
Site(s): CU1*O – Allotment land, Rugby Road; CU2*O – Land opposite Willow Sheet Meadow; CU3*O – Allotment Gardens, Coventry Road; CU4*O – Waverley Equestrian Centre; CU6*O – Confidential Site; and CU7*O – North of Bungalow Farm																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary for Village	= ?	+ +	-	-	- -	- -	+	?	- -	-	= - -	++	?	+ =	+	?
<p>Summary:</p> <p>All potential allocations are likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as all sites make provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing developments should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that all the allocations have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health.</p> <p>All the sites except for CU1*O and CU3*O have current employment uses and new development on these sites is not expected to include the provision of any employment land. At present, the level of employment at each site is unknown. There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 1 if sites CU1*O and CU3*O are taken forward given that no employment land would be lost and it is assumed that many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their employment needs.</p> <p>One site is located within an area of medium or high flood risk⁸⁷ and therefore there could be major negative effects on flooding. It is recommended that any residential development avoids the flood risk areas which would prevent the major negative effects identified. All other potential allocations are not located within an area of flood risk⁸⁸. However, it has been identified by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2013) that Cubbington</p>																

⁸⁷ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

⁸⁸ Ibid.

suffers from major surface water flooding and that the drainage systems in the area (public, private, highway or land drainage) were not designed to cope with the exceptional conditions⁸⁹. The SFRA recommended that future development is avoided and that effective planning policies should be implemented in accordance with the SUDS recommendations provided in the SFRA. Unless local plan policies are developed to address the issues of flooding with regard to new development in Cubbington, given its sensitivity there are likely to be major short to long-term negative effects.

Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This is likely to affect the wider environment and particularly, during the short-term, residential development in close proximity leading to minor negative effects. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. Also the potential for contamination has been identified on both site CU3*O and CU4*O due to previous sawmill use and as a result for these sites and site. Given the potential for major negative effects on SA Objective 9, there may also be potential for negative effects on human health; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent unacceptable risks from pollution will be provided by Local Plan policies and at the project level to ensure that effects are not significant and that the new development is appropriate for its location⁹⁰. Sites CU1*O, CU2*O, CU3*O and CU4*O will lead to the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land leading to minor negative effects in the long-term and site CU7*O will lead to the direct loss of grade 3b agricultural land leading to major negative effects⁹¹. Sites CU1*O, CU2*O and CU3*O would also result in the direct loss of existing allotment; however, an allotment holder compensation package in place and new allotment location has been identified..

Sites CU2*O, CU3*O and CU4*O are also on or partly on a minor aquifer which is of high vulnerability⁹² and therefore development could lead to minor negative effects on water quality which is considered under SA Objective 9. It is recommended that strong policies are development to protect the quality of the water environment and possible require that SUDs are incorporated into schemes. This should reduce the negative effects are could lead to positive ones being realised.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. All allocations are expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment.

⁸⁹ Mouchel (2013) Warwick District Council Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/99519A0F-361B-4ED7-94CC-95BA36A70AE7/0/Volume1ReportandAppendicesCombined.pdf> [accessed October 2013]

⁹⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 120. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

⁹¹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

⁹² Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

With regard to travel and transport, the potential allocations have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m and there are pavements which provide safe access for pedestrians into the village centre or to public transport⁹³. Therefore, there are likely to be major positive effects on SA Objective 2. However, the sites are likely to increase traffic (in both the short- and the long-term) on the B4453 which feeds into the A452 (Rugby Road) and the A445 (Lillington Avenue) and the latter two roads have been identified in the Transport Assessment (2012) as being heavily used by traffic⁹⁴. Given existing traffic flows there is the potential for a major negative cumulative effect against SA Objective 2 if all sites were taken forward.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocations within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

The Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report classifies Cubbington as a Primary Service Village which has a number of shops and community facilities as well as a nursery school and a primary school⁹⁵. No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation sites. All proposed sites have the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain on SA Objective 13.

There are no GP facilities within Cubbington although all allocations have good access to public transport and therefore the effects are considered to be neutral on SA Objective 14. Furthermore, sites CU1*O, CU2*O and CU7*O have access to natural greenspace within 300 m⁹⁶ and therefore development could lead to minor positive effects on Health. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for additional open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

There is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on the prudent use of land through the loss of Green Belt Land on the edge of the village for all sites, except for one site. The majority of these sites are also classed as Greenfield land. Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing hedgerows/trees are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. Furthermore, sites CU6*O and CU7*O are in both a Surface Water Drinking Water Protected Area as well as a Surface Water Safeguarded Zone and therefore any development has the potential to lead to major negative

⁹³ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

⁹⁴ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOOverviewFinal.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

⁹⁵ Warwick District Council (June 2013) Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report June 2013. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/> [accessed November 2013]

⁹⁶ Warwick District Council (2010) Accessible Natural Greenspace standards <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2168A53B-62DA-47EF-9A5D-2589AF448308/0/AN1LOCALSITES.pdf>

effects on water use. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

With regard to SA Objective 6, the landscape on the allocation sites CU1*O, CU2*O and CU7*O is considered to be of medium to high or high value⁹⁷ and therefore there is potential for major negative long-term effects. The landscape of sites CU3*O, CU4*O and CU6*O is considered to be of medium value and therefore there is potential for minor long-term negative effects on landscape through development. There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on or adjacent to the potential allocation sites⁹⁸. All allocations apart from CU6*O are considered to be of low to medium and medium ecological value.⁹⁹ It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure. Furthermore, it would be suggested that the recommendations put forward in the Warwick District Habitat Assessment (2008)¹⁰⁰ for Maps 19 North Cubbington, 20 Land at Coventry Road, Cubbington and 23 Land between Lillington/Cubbington, should be implemented as appropriate subject to recent survey data. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no designated listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the sites¹⁰¹. However, the potential for archaeology is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects are considered to be uncertain. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

⁹⁷ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

⁹⁸ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

⁹⁹ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹⁰⁰ Habitat Biodiversity Audit Partnership for Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (2008) Warwick District Habitat Assessment. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/3AD13473-716B-41DA-BCF2-5C607D78CDEC/0/WarwickDistrictHabitatAssessmentstandardsizedreduced.pdf> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁰¹ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

Hampton Magna																
Site(s): HM1*O – Land South of Arras Boulevard; HM2*O – Land to the East of Clifton Avenue; HM3*O – Land to the North East of Blandford Way; HM4*O – Land west of Stanks Farm; HM5*O – Land South of Lloyd Close and HM6*O – Maple Lodge																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary for Village	?	+	+	-	-	-	+	?	-	-	=	++	?	++	+	?
<p>Summary:</p> <p>All potential allocations are likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as all sites make provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing developments should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that all the allocations have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health.</p> <p>All the sites have current employment uses (agriculture) and new development on these sites is not expected to include the provision of additional employment land. At present, the level of employment at each site is unknown and as a result the effects on employment are considered to be uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 11 given that none of the sites are located within an area of medium or high flood risk¹⁰². Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere¹⁰³.</p> <p>Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended</p>																

¹⁰² Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

¹⁰³ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. Potential allocation HM2*O is also adjacent to the A46 and a sewage works which means there is the potential for major negative effects with regard to noise, odour, light and air quality on any new residential development. This is also the case for HM4*O which is within 100m of the railway line and less than 200m from the sewage works. It would be recommended that suitable mitigation including appropriate noise attenuation resulting from a noise assessment, an air quality assessment for site HM2*O and HM4*O is put in place and this would reduce the negative effects identified. In addition, it has been identified that all sites have the potential for contaminants to be present as a result of previous military use¹⁰⁴ (possible major negative effects) and as a result it would be recommended that a land quality assessment is carried out to identify and suggest mitigation for any potential negative effects. In addition, all sites will lead to the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land leading to minor negative effects in the long-term¹⁰⁵. It is not known if the sites are classed as Grade 3a or 3b.

Given the potential for major negative effects on SA Objective 9, there may also be potential for negative effects on human health; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent unacceptable risks from pollution will be provided by Local Plan policies and at the project level to ensure that effects are not significant and that the new development is appropriate for its location¹⁰⁶.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. All allocations are expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

With regard to travel and transport, the potential allocations have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m and there are pavements which provide safe access for pedestrians into the village centre or to public transport¹⁰⁷. HM4*O is less than 500m walking distance from Warwick Parkway railway station (from Old Budbrooke Road) and HM1*O (from Arras Blvd) and HM2*O (from Gould Road) are within 1km. Therefore there are likely to be major positive effects on SA Objective 2. However, the sites are likely to increase traffic (in both the short- and the long-term) at the A46/A4177/A425 Stanks junction which according to the Transport Assessment (2012) experiences high traffic flows¹⁰⁸. HM1*O, HM2*O, HM5*O and

¹⁰⁴ Warwick District Council Environmental Health Team

¹⁰⁵ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁰⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 120. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

¹⁰⁷ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁰⁸ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOVERVIEWFINAL.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

HM6*O could individually have the potential for major negative effects alone given that they each have a capacity of over 100 dwellings. There is also the potential for major cumulative negative effects if all sites were taken forward. There could also be negative cumulative effects on A46/A4177/A425 junction if the sites at Hampton Magna are developed as well as the sites at Hatton Park, Hatton Station and Shrewley Common. It should be noted that site HM3*O has very poor vehicle access¹⁰⁹.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocations within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

The Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report classifies Hampton Magna as a Primary Service Village which has a number of shops and community facilities as well as a nursery school, a primary school and a doctors surgery¹¹⁰. No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation sites. All proposed sites have the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain on SA Objective 13.

All sites are within 400 – 800 m of GP facilities within Hampton Magna and therefore there could be major positive long-term effects on SA Objective 14. It should be noted that the capacity of the existing health facilities are unknown at this time. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

There is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on SA Objective 5 through the loss of Green Belt Land on the edge of the village for all sites. Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing hedgerows/trees are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

With regard to SA Objective 6, the sites are considered to be of medium to high and high landscape value¹¹¹ and therefore there is potential for major negative long-term effects. There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on or adjacent to the potential allocation sites¹¹². However, there is a pLWS adjacent to part of site HM1*O and site HM5*O boundaries and the pLWS could potentially be indirectly affected by development at either one of the sites through noise, air and light pollution during the short-term (during construction) and in the long-term. There is also a pLWS in close proximity to HM6*O. All the allocations are considered to be of low to medium and medium ecological value¹¹³ and as a result the

¹⁰⁹ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency

¹¹⁰ Warwick District Council (June 2013) Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report June 2013. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/> [accessed November 2013]

¹¹¹ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹¹² Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹¹³ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

presence of protected species is more likely and could mean that development at all sites could lead to minor negative effects on biodiversity in the long-term. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no designated listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the sites¹¹⁴. However, the potential for archaeology is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects are considered to be uncertain. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

¹¹⁴ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

Hatton Park																	
Site(s): HP1*O - Land north of Grand Union Canal; HP2*O - Land north-west of Severn Trent Treatment Works; HP3*O - Land North of Birmingham Road; HP4*O - 407 Birmingham Road and land to West and HP5*O - Land west of R75 Birmingham Road																	
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Appraisal Summary for Village	= ?	+ +	-	-	-	-	+	- ?	-	-	= -	++	?	+ =	+	?	
<p>Summary:</p> <p>All potential allocations are likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as all sites make provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing developments should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that all the allocations have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health.</p> <p>HP1*O, HP2*O and HP4*O are used for agriculture and the new development proposed will not replace this. At present, the level of agricultural employment at the site is unknown and as a result the effects on employment are considered to be uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 11 given that none of the sites are located within an area of medium or high flood risk¹¹⁵. However, it has been noted that there is potential for substantial flooding along Birmingham road which forms the southern boundary of site HP3*O, although the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere¹¹⁶.</p> <p>Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This is likely to affect the wider environment and particularly, during the short-term, residential development in close proximity leading to minor negative effects. However, all the sites are adjacent to the A4177 and therefore there is potential for major negative effects with</p>																	

¹¹⁵ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

¹¹⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

regard to noise, light and air quality on any new residential development and as a result it would be recommended that suitable mitigation including appropriate noise attenuation resulting from a noise assessment, an air quality assessment and an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring should be carried out to address the negative effects. In addition, it has been identified that site HP3*O has the potential for contaminants to be present as a result of previous hospital use¹¹⁷ (possible major negative effects) and as a result it would be recommended that a land quality assessment is carried out to identify and suggest mitigation for any potential negative effects. Given the potential for major negative effects on SA Objective 9, there may also be potential for negative effects on human health; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent unacceptable risks from pollution will be provided by Local Plan policies and at the project level to ensure that effects are not significant and that the new development is appropriate for its location¹¹⁸. Development on HP3*O would lead to the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land¹¹⁹. It is not known if this is Grade 3a or 3b. The classification of agricultural land on sites HP2*O and HP4*O is not known.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. The allocation is expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

With regard to travel and transport, all the potential sites have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m¹²⁰ with the potential major positive effects on access to public transport under SA Objective 2. However, development at the sites is likely to increase traffic (in both the short and the long-term) at the A46/A4177/A425 Stanks junction which according to the Transport Assessment (2012) experiences high traffic flows¹²¹. Given the capacity of sites HP1*O and HP2&3*O at over 90 dwellings each there could potentially be a major negative effects on traffic under SA Objective 2. Moreover, there could be negative cumulative effects on A46/A4177/A425 junction if the sites at Hampton Magna are developed as well as the sites at Hatton Park, Hatton Station and Shrewley Common.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocations within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be

¹¹⁷ Warwick District Council Environmental Health Team

¹¹⁸ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 120. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

¹¹⁹ Defra (2013) Magic – Post 1988 Agricultural Land Classification. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹²⁰ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

¹²¹ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOVERVIEWFinal.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

minor negative.

The Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report classifies Hatton Park as a secondary service village which is considered to have a good range of services – Village Food Store, Village Hall, a Playground; and a public house nearby¹²². No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation site. The proposed sites have the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain against SA Objective 13.

There are no healthcare facilities within the Village although the sites have excellent access to public transport and therefore the effects are considered to be neutral on SA Objective 14. Furthermore, sites HP1*O, HP2*O and HP5*O are within 300m of a parcel of natural greenspace¹²³. HP3*O and HP4*O are just over 300m away. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

There is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on the prudent use of land through the loss of Green Belt Land on the edge of the village.¹²⁴ Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing trees/ hedgerows are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

With regard to SA Objective 6, the majority of the sites are considered to be of high landscape value¹²⁵ with the potential for major negative effects. HP3*O is considered to have a lower landscape value although it is located on the edge of the village and therefore it is considered to lead to minor negative effects on landscape¹²⁶. In addition, there are no international or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent the sites.¹²⁷ There is a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS)¹²⁸ which also contains Smiths Covert Ancient Woodland and the BAP priority habitat of deciduous woodland adjacent the northern boundary of HP3*O. The pLWS could potentially be indirectly affected by development at either one of the sites through noise, air and light pollution during the short-term (during construction) and in the long-term. The Grand Union Canal passes along the southern boundary of sites HP1*O, HP4*O and HP5*O, which is also a pLWS. Development on HP2*O would lead to the loss of a significant portion of Hatton Hill Fields pLWS. In addition, the presence of protected species is unknown but the sites are considered to be of medium to high value¹²⁹ which means there are is the

¹²² Warwick District Council (June 2013) Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report June 2013. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/> [accessed November 2013]

¹²³ Warwick District Council (2010) Accessible Natural Greenspace standards <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2168A53B-62DA-47EF-9A5D-2589AF448308/0/ANILLOCALSITES.pdf>

¹²⁴ Warwick District Council (May 2012) local Plan – Helping Shape the District, Preferred Options. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/4E01EA4B-85C2-48D5-A649-6FAB2EF4533F/0/LocalPlanPreferredOptionsCompletestwithAppendicesandCoversRFS.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

¹²⁵ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹²⁶ Ibid.

¹²⁷ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹²⁸ Warwick District Council (2010) Green Infrastructure Study: Ecological Assets Map. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6AE6AF66-D360-4728-9AB9-3CB787890738/0/EA2WarwickLeamingtonandWhitnash.pdf> [accessed November 2013]

¹²⁹ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

potential for major negative effects on biodiversity. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure. Furthermore, it would be suggested that the recommendations put forward in the Warwick District Habitat Assessment (2008)¹³⁰ for Map 16 Land Adjacent Hatton Park should be implemented as appropriate subject to recent survey data. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there is a Grade II Listed Building (Lock House) adjacent to sites HP4*O and HP5*O, potential for minor short to long-term negative effects. The potential for archaeology is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects are considered to be uncertain with regard to the historic environment. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

¹³⁰ Habitat Biodiversity Audit Partnership for Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (2008) Warwick District Habitat Assessment. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/3AD13473-716B-41DA-BCF2-5C607D78CDEC/0/WarwickDistrictHabitatAssessmentstandardsizedreduced.pdf> [accessed November 2013]

Hockley Heath																
Site(s): HOC1*O – Former Aylesbury House Hotel and Surrounds																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary for Village	=	+ +	-	-	--	--	+	--	-	-	=	++	?	+	=	+
Summary: <p>The potential allocation is likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as the site makes provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing provided should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that the allocation will have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health and well-being.</p> <p>There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objectives 1 and 11 given that no employment land is included in the allocation, many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their employment needs and it is not located within an area of medium or high flood risk¹³¹. Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere¹³².</p> <p>Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases, however these are unlikely to be significant. This is likely to affect the wider environment and particularly, during the short-term, residential development in close proximity leading to minor negative effects. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including</p>																

¹³¹ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

¹³² Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

monitoring which should be followed-up. In addition, given that there are existing built structures on-site, there could be potential for contaminants to be present¹³³ and as a result it would be recommended that a land quality assessment is carried out to identify and suggest mitigation for any potential negative effects. However, at this stage the significance of the effect is uncertain. The presence of contaminants could also have the potential for negative effects on human health; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent unacceptable risks from pollution will be provided by Local Plan policies and at the project level to ensure that effects are not significant and that the new development is appropriate for its location¹³⁴. In addition, development will lead to the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land¹³⁵ leading to minor negative effects in the long-term. It is not known if this is classed as Grade 3a or 3b.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. The allocation is expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

With regard to travel and transport, the site has excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m and there is a pavement which provides safe access for pedestrians into the village centre¹³⁶. Therefore there are likely to be major positive effects on access to public transport under SA Objective 2. However, at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic and transport issues although given the small size of the allocation at 20 dwellings there is only likely to be minor negative effects on traffic under SA Objective 2.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocation within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation site. The site has the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain on SA Objective 13.

¹³³ Warwick District Council Environmental Health Team

¹³⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 120. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

¹³⁵ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹³⁶ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

There are no GP facilities within Hockley Village although the site has excellent access to public transport and therefore the effects are considered to be neutral on SA Objective 14. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

There is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on the prudent use of land through the loss of Green Belt Land on the edge of the village¹³⁷ and in addition the site is also in a Surface Water Safeguarded Zone and a Groundwater Drinking Water Protected Area which is 'probably at risk'¹³⁸. Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing trees are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

With regard to SA Objective 6, there are no known landscape constraints or issues located on or adjacent to the allocation site although it is located on the edge of the Village and encroaches into the rural countryside and therefore there is potential for minor negative long-term effects. In addition, there are no international or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent the site¹³⁹. However, a large proportion of the southern part of the site contains the BAP priority habitat of deciduous woodland and development would result in direct long-term minor negative effects on BAP habitats. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure and that the BAP habitat is excluded from the development. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no designated Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the site¹⁴⁰. However, there is one grade II listed building which is 'at risk' on the buildings at risk register in the centre of the site which could be directly affected by development. This could lead to major negative effects although this could be avoided if the building is included as part of the development to be restored and re-used. Furthermore, the potential for archaeology is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects are considered to be uncertain. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

¹³⁷ Warwick District Council (May 2012) local Plan – Helping Shape the District, Preferred Options. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/4E01EA4B-85C2-48D5-A649-6FAB2EF4533F/0/LocalPlanPreferredOptionsCompletemwithAppendicesandCoversRFS.pdf>

¹³⁸ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

Kingswood																
Site(s): KW1*O – Meadow House, Kingswood; KW2*O – Kingswood Farm; KW3*O – South of Kingswood Close; KW4*O – Station Lane, opposite Gowen Bank; KW5*O – Land South of the Stables, Station Lane; KW6*O – Land South of Rising Lane; KW7*O – Rear of Broom Hall Lane ; KW8*O – East of Lenson; KW9*O – Priory Farm; KW10*O – Swallowfield Stud; KW11*O - Land Off Brome Hall Lane; KW12*O – Land to the Rear of Kingswood Cottages; and KW13*O – Land to the west of Mill Lane																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary for Village	= ?	+ +	-	-	-- -	-- -	+	- ?	--	-	= -	++	?	++	+	?
<p>Summary:</p> <p>All potential allocations are likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as all sites make provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing developments should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that all the allocations have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health.</p> <p>All the sites except for KW1*O, KW7*O, KW8*O, KW10*O and KW12*O have current employment uses (including agricultural land) which are likely to be lost if the sites are redeveloped for housing. At present, the level of employment at each site is unknown and although it is assumed that many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their employment needs, the effects on employment are considered to be uncertain at this stage. There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 1 if sites KW1*O, KW7*O, KW8*O, KW10*O and KW12*O are taken forward given that no current employment uses would be lost and it is assumed that many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their economic needs and wants.</p> <p>Recently Hydrology modelling indicates that sites KW1*O and KW12*O are within areas of medium or high flood potential flood risk. The NPPF requires that planning authorities should not increase flood risk elsewhere (143). Development on KW1*O may lead to a minor negative effect as the area promoted for development is outside the flood zone and flood alleviation measures including Sustainable Urban Drainage infrastructure could be provided within this relatively large site to accommodate surface water run-off. KW12*O is a small site with potentially a higher depth of flood water</p>																

and within close proximity to residential properties. Development of KW12*O could potentially have a major negative effect on flooding.

Sites KW9*O and KW10* have also been identified as being subject to flooding on a regular basis and as a result development here will lead to minor negative effects. For the sites which have not been identified as being subject to flooding the effects are considered to be neutral on flooding.

Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This is likely to affect the wider environment and particularly, during the short-term, residential development in close proximity leading to minor negative effects. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. In addition, sites KW8*O and KW1*O are directly adjacent the main railway line so there are also likely to be major negative effects with regard to noise and light. It would be recommended that suitable mitigation including appropriate noise attenuation resulting from a noise assessment in put in place for this site. The majority of sites are within 300m of the railway therefore mitigation may also be necessary. Given the potential for major negative effects on SA Objective 9, there may also be potential for negative effects on human health; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent unacceptable risks from pollution will be provided by Local Plan policies and at the project level to ensure that effects are not significant and that the new development is appropriate for its location¹⁴¹. In addition, all sites will lead to the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land leading to minor negative effects in the long-term¹⁴². It is not known if the agricultural land is classed as Grade 3a or 3b.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. All allocations are expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

With regard to travel and transport, potential allocations KW1*O, KW2*O, KW4*O, KW5*O, KW7*O, KW8*O, KW12*O and KW13*O have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m and there are pavements which provide safe access for pedestrians into the village centre or to public transport¹⁴³. KW11*O is also within 400m of a bus stop; however, there is no footpath for safe pedestrian access. Therefore there are likely to be

¹⁴¹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 120. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

¹⁴² Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁴³ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

major positive effects on SA Objective 2 if these sites are developed. Site KW3*O has good access to public transport with a bus stop within 400 – 800 m and pavements which provide safe access for pedestrians into the village centre or to public transport¹⁴⁴. These sites are considered to lead to minor positive effects on SA Objective 2. However, sites KW6*O, KW9*O and KW10*O have poor access to public transport with a bus stop within 800 – 1600 m and pavements to provide safe pedestrian access are not always present. Therefore development at these sites is expected to lead to minor negative effects on SA Objective 2. Furthermore all sites are within 1 km of Lapworth Station which provides a regular service to Warwick between on weekdays and weekends¹⁴⁵. In addition, at this stage, little detail is known about existing traffic and transport issues although given the size of each individual allocation, there are only likely to be minor negative effects alone on traffic under SA Objective 2. However, if all sites were taken forward this could major negative cumulative effects on traffic. It should be noted that safe highways access cannot be achieved at sites KW3*O, KW4*O, KW6*O KW8*O.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocations within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

The Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report classifies Kingswood as a Primary Service Village which has a number of shops and community facilities as well as a nursery school, a primary school, a doctors surgery and a railway station¹⁴⁶. No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation sites. All proposed sites have the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain on SA Objective 13.

There are GP facilities within Kingswood which means all sites have good access to healthcare leading to major positive effects on health. The Lapworth Surgery is situated off Old Warwick Word in the South East of the Village; therefore, potential sites to the south are closer and have better access to health facilities. It is recommended that where possible, provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

There is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on the prudent use of land through the loss of Green Belt Land although some are within the village envelope which may reduce the negative effects slightly (KW3*O, KW4*O, KW8*O, KW9*O, KW10*O, KW12*O and KW13*O). These sites all contain or partly contain Greenfield land. KW8*O, KW9*O, KW10*O and KW11*O are all identified as having high value as they play a key role in maintaining the separation of settlements and open green belt views. Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing hedgerows/trees are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. Furthermore, sites KW9*O, KW10*O and KW6*O are in a Surface Water Safeguarded Zone and therefore any development has the potential to lead to minor negative effects on water use. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ National Rail Enquiries (2013) Online at <http://www.nationalrail.co.uk/> [accessed October 2013]

¹⁴⁶ Warwick District Council (June 2013) Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report June 2013. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/> [accessed November 2013]

place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

With regard to SA Objective 6, all of the sites are considered to have either medium to high or high landscape value¹⁴⁷; therefore, there is potential for major negative long-term effects on landscape. It should be noted that KW11*O is separated from the main urban form so development has the potential for major negative effects on landscape. Sites KW3*O, KW4*O, KW5*O, KW7*O, and KW12*O contain a tree or a group of trees with Tree Preservation Orders and it would be recommended that these are retained where possible to retain amenity and landscape value. In addition, there are no international or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent the site¹⁴⁸. There is a pLWS adjacent to the boundaries of sites KW1*O, KW2*O, KW8*O, KW11*O, KW12*O and KW13*O and as a result there could be indirect negative effects with regard to noise, light and recreational disturbance. The ecological value of all the sites apart from KW11*O are considered to be low to medium and therefore development could lead to minor negative effects on biodiversity. There is the potential for major negative effects as a result of development on KW11*O as the site is considered to have high ecological value, given its location adjacent to the Stratford-upon-avon Canal. However, given that the majority of sites are considered to be of low to medium ecological value the overall cumulative effect for the village is assessed as minor negative. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no designated Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the sites¹⁴⁹. However, the following sites have the potential to have a minor negative effect the setting of listed buildings in close proximity to their boundaries: KW1*O, KW2*O, KW3*O, KW6*O and KW9*O and KW11*O. Site KW12*O has a listed building across the road within approximately 50m of its boundary and as a result there is potential for minor negative effects on the listed building. In addition, the potential for archaeology on all sites is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects are considered to be uncertain with regard to this aspect of SA Objective 8. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

¹⁴⁷ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹⁴⁸ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁴⁹ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

Leek Wootton																
Site(s): LW1*O – The paddock, Police HQ; LW2*O – Land North of Main Entrance, Police HQ; LW3*O – Former Tennis Courts, Police HQ; LW4*O – Informal Car Park, Warwickshire Golf and Country Club; LW5*O – Open Field, Warwickshire Golf and Country Club; LW6*O – Land North of Hill Wootton Road; LW7*O – Land South of Hill Wootton Road; LW8*O – Woodcote House; LW9*O – Warwickshire Police HQ, Northern Lodge; LW10*O – Land off Home Farm, Leek Wootton; LW11*O – Rear of the Hamlet; LW12*O – Land off Warwick Road and LW13*O – Black Spinney Fields																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary for Village	?	= + +	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	=	++	?	+	+	?
<p>Summary:</p> <p>All potential allocations are likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as all sites make provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing developments should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that all the allocations have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health.</p> <p>Sites LW1*O, LW2*O and LW3*O form part of a current employment site and site LW4*O forms part of the sports and social club which are likely to be lost if these sites are redeveloped for housing. At present, the level of employment at each site is unknown and although it is assumed that many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their employment needs, the effects on employment are considered to be uncertain at this stage. There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 1 if the other sites are taken forward given that no current employment uses would be lost and it is assumed that many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their economic needs and wants.</p> <p>There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 11 given that none are located within an area of medium or high flood risk¹⁵⁰. Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere¹⁵¹.</p>																

¹⁵⁰ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

¹⁵¹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases for all allocations. This is likely to affect the wider environment and particularly, during the short-term, residential development in close proximity leading to minor negative effects. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. LW6*O, LW7*O and LW11*O are adjacent to the A46; however, there is already a large bank with young trees which will provide mitigation against possible negative effects with regard to noise, light and air quality on any new residential development. Therefore the magnitude of the negative effects is likely to be minor. Despite the presence of existing mitigation, it still would be recommended that suitable mitigation including appropriate noise attenuation resulting from a noise assessment, and an air quality assessment including monitoring should be carried out to address the negative effects. In addition, given the existence of old structures, there could be potential for contaminants on site LW8*O which could lead to major negative effects. It would be recommended that a land quality assessment is carried out to address any potential contaminants on the site – this could lead to minor positive effects being realised. Given the potential for major negative effects on SA Objective 9, there may also be potential for negative effects on human health; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent unacceptable risks from pollution will be provided by Local Plan policies and at the project level to ensure that effects are not significant and that the new development is appropriate for its location¹⁵².

Furthermore, sites LW1*O, LW2*O, LW3*O, LW5*O, LW8*O, LW11*O, LW12*O and LW13*O will result in the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land¹⁵³ leading to minor negative effects in the long-term against SA Objective 9. Development at sites LW6*O, LW7*O would result in the loss of grade 2 (provisional) agricultural land¹⁵⁴ leading to major negative effects in the long-term.

The sites are either on a major or minor aquifer which both have high vulnerability¹⁵⁵ and therefore development could lead to minor negative effects on water quality which is considered under SA Objective 9. It is recommended that strong policies are developed to protect the water environment and the incorporation of SUDs into schemes should also be sought, where it is feasible. This should reduce the potential negative effects and could also potentially lead to positive benefits.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character

¹⁵² Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 120. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

¹⁵³ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵⁵ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

and create safe and accessible environment. All allocations are expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

With regard to travel and transport, the potential allocations LW2*O, LW5*O, LW6*O, LW7*O, LW10*O, LW11*O, LW12*O and LW13*O have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m¹⁵⁶. Potential for major positive effects on SA Objective 2. LW1*O, LW3*O, LW4*O and LW9*O have good access to public transport with a bus stop within 400 - 800 m¹⁵⁷, potential for minor positive effects. Site LW8*O is within 1km of a bus stop; therefore, potential for a minor negative effect on SA Objective 2. Development at the sites are likely to increase traffic (in both the short- and the long-term) on the A429 (Coventry Road) which according to the Transport Assessment (2012) experiences high traffic flows¹⁵⁸. Given the small size of each allocation, individually they are unlikely to have major negative effects on traffic. However, given existing traffic flows there is the potential for a major negative cumulative effect against SA Objective 2 if all sites were taken forward. As a result, the potential cumulative effects on traffic are considered to be major negative.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocations within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

The Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report classifies Leek Wotton as a Secondary Service Village which has a number of community facilities as well as a primary school¹⁵⁹. No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation sites. All proposed sites have the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain on SA Objective 13.

There are no GP facilities within Leek Wotton although all allocations have excellent access to public transport and therefore the effects are considered to be neutral on SA Objective 14. Furthermore, sites LW1*O, LW2*O, LW3*O, LW9*O, LW10*O, LW11*O, LW12*O and LW13*O have access to natural greenspace within 300 m¹⁶⁰ and therefore their development will lead to minor positive effects on Health. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

¹⁵⁶ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOOverviewFinal.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁵⁹ Warwick District Council (June 2013) Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report June 2013. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁶⁰ Warwick District Council (2010) Accessible Natural Greenspace standards <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2168A53B-62DA-47EF-9A5D-2589AF448308/0/AN1LOCALSITES.pdf> [accessed November 2013]

There is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on the prudent use of land through the loss of Green Belt Land¹⁶¹. Sites LW1*O, LW2*O, LW3*O, LW4*O, LW5*O, LW6*O and LW7*O are considered to be of high importance to the Green Belt¹⁶². Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing trees/ hedgerows are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. In addition, sites LW4*O, LW5*O and LW8*O are located wholly within and sites LW3*O, LW7*O, LW9*O, LW11*O and LW12*O partly within a Groundwater Drinking Water Protected Area which is 'at risk'¹⁶³. Therefore development at any of the sites could lead to major negative effects. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

With regard to SA Objective 6, LW5*O, LW10*O, LW11*O, LW12*O and LW13*O are considered to have high landscape value as they are often large open areas of high visibility so there is potential for a major negative effect. LW1*O to LW4*O, part of LW7*O and LW9*O are considered to have medium landscape value¹⁶⁴; therefore, the potential for minor negative effects on landscape. The landscape value for LW6*O and part of LW7*O is considered to be medium landscape value with potential for minor negative effects.

Sites LW1*O, LW2*O, LW3*O, LW8*O, LW9*O and LW10*O contain one or more of the following BAP priority habitats: Woodpasture and Parkland; and Deciduous Woodland¹⁶⁵. Development on these sites would result in direct long-term minor negative effects on BAP habitats. LW6*O is adjacent to a pLWS, which could potentially be indirectly affected by development through noise, air and light pollution during the short-term (during construction) and in the long-term. The presence of protected species and the ecological value of the other sites are not known at this stage so it is assumed that there would be minor negative effects on biodiversity. It is recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure. Furthermore, it would be suggested that the recommendations put forward in the Warwick District Habitat Assessment (2008)¹⁶⁶ for Map 36 Land R/O The Hamlet, Leek Wootton; should be implemented as appropriate subject to recent survey data. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there is a listed building within site LW8*O (Woodcote House Grade II Listed)¹⁶⁷ and therefore the potential for major short to long-term negative effects. Development on site LW1*O could also have impacts on the setting of Woodcote House, potential for minor negative effects. There is a listed building in close proximity to the north west boundary of site LW5*O and therefore potential for impacts on its setting; however,

¹⁶¹ Warwick District Council (May 2012) local Plan – Helping Shape the District, Preferred Options. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/4E01EA4B-85C2-48D5-A649-6FAB2EF4533F/0/LocalPlanPreferredOptionsCompleatwithAppendicesandCoversRFS.pdf> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁶² Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹⁶³ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))\maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

¹⁶⁴ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹⁶⁵ Defra (2013) Magic – Habitats. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁶⁶ Habitat Biodiversity Audit Partnership for Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (2008) Warwick District Habitat Assessment. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/3AD13473-716B-41DA-BCF2-5C607D78CDEC/0/WarwickDistrictHabitatAssessmentstandardsizedreduced.pdf> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁶⁷ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

there are a number of trees that provide screening and should help to mitigate any negative effects. Sites LW1*O and LW8*O have the potential to negative effect the setting of the grade II listed building of Woodcote House. The sites also have the potential to have negative effects on the setting of the Leek Wootton Conservation Area, in particular sites LW2*O, LW5*O, LW10*O and LW13*O as they are adjacent to the Conservation Area. In addition, the potential for archaeology is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects on historic environment are considered to be uncertain. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

Radford Semele																					
Site(s): RS1*O – Land South of Southam Road; RS2*O – Land North of Southam Road; Expanded RS2*O; RS3*O – South West Radford Semele; RS4*O - Land to the East of Church Lane																					
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport		Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources		Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime			
	1	2		3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Appraisal Summary for Village	?	+	--	-	-	-	--	--	-	+	-	?	-	-	=	++	?	+	=	+	?
Summary:																					
All potential allocations are likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as all sites make provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing developments should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that all the allocations have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health.																					
All the sites are currently used for agriculture and this use is not expected to be re-provided elsewhere. However, the level of agricultural employment at each site is unknown at this stage and therefore the effects on the economy are considered to be uncertain.																					
There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 11 given that none of the sites are located within an area of medium or high flood risk ¹⁶⁸ . Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere ¹⁶⁹ .																					
Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This is likely to affect the wider environment and particularly, during the short-term, residential development in close proximity leading to minor negative effects. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. Part of																					

¹⁶⁸ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

¹⁶⁹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf [accessed November 2013]

sites RS1*O and RS2*O are being considered for gas pipeline installation and therefore this could have the potential to lead to minor negative effects on SA Objective 9. Given the potential for negative effects on SA Objective 9, there may also be potential for negative effects on human health; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent unacceptable risks from pollution will be provided by Local Plan policies and at the project level to ensure that effects are not significant and that the new development is appropriate for its location¹⁷⁰. In addition, all sites will lead to the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land¹⁷¹ leading to minor negative effects in the long-term. It is not known if the agricultural land is Grade 3a or 3b.

Every site apart from RS4*O is on a minor aquifer which is of high vulnerability¹⁷² and therefore development could lead to minor negative effects on water quality which is considered under SA Objective 9. It is recommended that strong policies are developed to protect the water environment and the incorporation of SUDs into schemes should also be sought, where it is feasible. This should reduce the potential negative effects and could also potentially lead to positive benefits.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. All allocations are expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

With regard to travel and transport, all the potential allocations have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m and there are pavements which provide safe access for pedestrians into the village centre or to public transport¹⁷³. Therefore there are likely to be major positive effects on SA Objective 2. It should be noted that for sites RS1*O, RS1*O Expanded and RS2*O there is not a pavement immediately adjacent the site although it is anticipated that mitigation would be easy to implement. However, the sites are likely to increase traffic (in both the short- and the long-term) on Radford Road which according to the Transport Assessment (2012) is a route which experiences high traffic flows¹⁷⁴. Given existing traffic flows there is the potential for a major negative cumulative effect against SA Objective 2 if all sites were taken forward There is the potential for a major

¹⁷⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 120. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf [accessed November 2013]

¹⁷¹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁷² Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

¹⁷³ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁷⁴ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOVeriewFinal.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

negative effect alone if RS1*O and RS4*O were developed as they both have capacity for 100 dwellings or more. It should be noted that safe highways access can potentially be achieved to all the sites.¹⁷⁵

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocations within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

The Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report classifies Radford Semele as a Primary Service Village which has a number of shops and community facilities as well as a nursery school and a primary school¹⁷⁶. No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation sites. All proposed sites have the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain on SA Objective 13.

There are no GP facilities within Radford Semele although all allocations have excellent access to public transport and therefore the effects are considered to be neutral on SA Objective 14. Furthermore, all sites have access to natural greenspace within 300 m¹⁷⁷ and therefore its development will lead to minor positive effects on Health. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

There is the potential for a minor long-term negative effect on the prudent use of land through the loss of Greenfield Land on the edge of the village where the majority of sites are considered to be of medium to high importance given they play a major role in preserving the setting of the village or in maintaining the open corridor setting to Radford Semele and Leamington Spa¹⁷⁸. Sites RS1*O and RS4*O are considered to be of high landscape value (with major negative effects) with a major role in preserving the setting of the village and have generally long ranging views. Sites RS2*O and RS3*O are considered of high/medium landscape value with RS3*O potentially playing a role in maintaining the separation of Radford Semele from Sydenham.

Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing trees are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. In addition, all sites are located in a Surface Water Safeguarded Zone and sites RS1*O, RS1*O Expanded, RS2*O, and RS4*O are particularly sensitive as they are located in a Surface Water Drinking Water Protected Area which is at risk¹⁷⁹. Potential for major negative effects. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

¹⁷⁵ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency

¹⁷⁶ Warwick District Council (June 2013) Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report June 2013. Online at

<http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁷⁷ Warwick District Council (2010) Accessible Natural Greenspace standards <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2168A53B-62DA-47EF-9A5D-2589AF448308/0/AN1LOCALSITES.pdf>

¹⁷⁸ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹⁷⁹ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

With regard to SA Objective 6, the ecological value of all the sites apart from RS1*O and RS1*O Expanded is considered to be low; therefore, there is the potential for minor negative effects on biodiversity. At site RS1*O and RS1*O Expanded the presence of protected species is unknown and the ecological value is considered to be low¹⁸⁰ and therefore the effects on biodiversity are considered to be uncertain. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure. Furthermore, it would be suggested that the recommendations put forward in the Warwick District Habitat Assessment (2008)¹⁸¹ for Maps 37 Land at Southam Lane, Radford Semele and 2 Land West of Radford Semele should be implemented as appropriate subject to recent survey data. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no designated listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the sites¹⁸². However, there are a number of listed buildings within 200m of sites RS1*O, RS1*O Expanded, RS2*O and RS4*O. In particular, development at RS4*O has the potential for negative effects on the setting of Paris Church of St Nicholas a Grade II Listed Building. In addition, the potential for archaeology is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects on the historic environment are considered to be uncertain. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid.

¹⁸¹ Habitat Biodiversity Audit Partnership for Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (2008) Warwick District Habitat Assessment. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/3AD13473-716B-41DA-BCF2-5C607D78CDEC/0/WarwickDistrictHabitatAssessmentstandardsizedreduced.pdf> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁸² English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

Hatton Station																
Site(s): HS1*O – Former Storage Depot, Oakdene Crescent; HS2*O – Land West of Station Road; and HS3*O – Land off Station Road																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary for Village	= ?	+ +	-	-	- -	- -	+	?	- -	-	=	++	?	+ =	+	?
<p>Summary:</p> <p>All potential allocations are likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as all sites make provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing developments should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that all the allocations have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health.</p> <p>Site HS3*O is currently used for agriculture and this is not expected to be replaced. At present, the level of employment at the site is unknown and as a result the effects on employment are considered to be uncertain at this stage. There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 1 if sites HS1*O and HS2*O are taken forward given that no current employment uses would be lost and it is assumed that many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their economic needs and wants.</p> <p>There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 11 given that none of the sites are located within an area of medium or high flood risk¹⁸³. There is however, an area at risk of flooding directly adjacent to potential allocations HS2*O – Land West of Station Road and HS3*O – Land off Station Road. Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere¹⁸⁴.</p> <p>Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. Potential allocations, HS2*O – Land West of Station Road and HS3*O – Land off Station Road, are also adjacent to M40 which</p>																

¹⁸³ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

¹⁸⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf [accessed November 2013]

means there are likely to be major negative effects with regard to noise, light and air quality on any new residential development and potential allocation, HS1*O – Former Storage Depot, Oakdene Crescent, is next to the mainline railway and so there are also likely to be major negative effects with regard to noise and light. It would be recommended that suitable mitigation including appropriate noise attenuation resulting from a noise assessment, an air quality assessment (for sites HS2*O and HS3*O) and an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring should be carried out to address the negative effects. In addition, given the previous uses of site HS1*O, there could be potential for contaminants to be present at this site¹⁸⁵ (possible major negative effects) and as a result it would be recommended that a land quality assessment is carried out to identify and suggest mitigation for any potential negative effects. Given the potential for major negative effects on SA Objective 9, there may also be potential for negative effects on human health; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent unacceptable risks from pollution will be provided by Local Plan policies and at the project level to ensure that effects are not significant and that the new development is appropriate for its location¹⁸⁶. In addition, all sites will lead to the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land¹⁸⁷ leading to minor negative effects in the long-term. It is not known if the agricultural land is Grade 3a or 3b.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. All allocations are expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

With regard to travel and transport, all the potential allocations have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m and all are within 400 m of Hatton railway station (site HS1*O being the closest and site HS3*O being the farthest)¹⁸⁸. Hatton stations provide a regular service on weekdays and weekends into Warwick¹⁸⁹; however the bus service provided at Hatton Station is only a request stop. Therefore there are likely to be major positive effects on access to public transport under SA Objective 2. However, there are no pavements which provide safe access for pedestrians into the village centre or to public transport and therefore there are likely to be minor negative effects on this topic covered by SA Objective 2. The sites

¹⁸⁵ Warwick District Council Environmental Health Team

¹⁸⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 120. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf [accessed November 2013]

¹⁸⁷ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁸⁸ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁸⁹ National Rail Enquiries (2013) Online at <http://www.nationalrail.co.uk/> [accessed October 2013]

are likely to increase traffic (in both the short- and the long-term) at the A46/A4177/A425 Stanks junction which according to the Transport Assessment (2012) experiences high traffic flows¹⁹⁰. Given the small size of each individual allocation there likely to be only minor negative effects resulting from each development alone on traffic under SA Objective 2. However, there could be major negative cumulative effects on A46/A4177/A425 junction if the sites at Hampton Magna are developed as well as the sites at Hatton Park, Hatton Station and Shrewley Common. It should also be noted that safe highways access cannot be achieved for site HS2*O¹⁹¹.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocations within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

The Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report classifies Hatton Station as a very small Village and Hamlet which does not have any community facilities but does have a nursery school and a mainline station proving good access to Warwick¹⁹². No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation sites. All proposed sites have the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain on SA Objective 13.

There are no GP facilities within Hatton Station although all allocations have excellent access to public transport and therefore the effects are considered to be neutral on SA Objective 14. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

There is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on the prudent use of land through the loss of Green Belt Land on the edge of the village¹⁹³ which is considered to be of high environmental value on HS1*O and medium value of HS2*O¹⁹⁴. Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing trees are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the sustainable resources but until these policies are in place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain. In addition, sites HS2*O and HS3*O are on Greenfield land and as a result development will lead to minor negative effects whereas site HS1*O is on Brownfield land and therefore its redevelopment is likely to lead to minor positive effects.

¹⁹⁰ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13FD7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOOverviewFinal.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁹¹ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency

¹⁹² Warwick District Council (June 2013) Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report June 2013. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁹³ Warwick District Council (May 2012) local Plan – Helping Shape the District, Preferred Options. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/4E01EA4B-85C2-48D5-A649-6FAB2EF4533F/0/LocalPlanPreferredOptionsCompletwithAppendicesandCoversRFS.pdf>

¹⁹⁴ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

With regard to SA Objective 6, the landscape value for sites HS1*O, HS2*O and HS3*O are considered to be medium¹⁹⁵ and as a result there is potential for minor negative long-term effects on landscape. In addition, there are no international, local or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent the site¹⁹⁶. However, approximately 50% of both sites HS1*O and HS2*O contain the BAP priority habitat of deciduous woodland and development would result in direct long-term minor negative effects on BAP habitats¹⁹⁷. The presence of protected species has been confirmed on site HS1*O¹⁹⁸. The effects on biodiversity as a result of development on site HS3*O are considered to be uncertain at this stage although the ecological value is considered to be low¹⁹⁹. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure and that the BAP habitat is excluded from the development. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no designated listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the sites²⁰⁰. However, the potential for archaeology is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects on historic environment are considered to be uncertain. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

¹⁹⁵ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹⁹⁶ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹⁸ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹⁹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰⁰ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

Shrewley Common																
Site(s): SC01*O – Land at the Gatehouse; and SC02*O Land South East of Shrewley Common																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary for Village	= ?	+ -	-	-	--	-	+	?	--	-	=	++	?	+ =	+	?
<p>Summary:</p> <p>All potential allocations are likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as all sites make provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing developments should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that all the allocations have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health.</p> <p>Site SC01*O is currently used for agriculture and this is not expected to be replaced. At present, the level of employment at the site is unknown and as a result the effects on employment are considered to be uncertain at this stage. There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 1 if site SC02*O is taken forward given that no employment land would be lost and it is assumed that many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their employment needs.</p> <p>There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objective 11 given that neither site is located within an area of medium or high flood risk²⁰¹. Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere²⁰².</p> <p>Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This is likely to affect the wider environment and particularly, during the short-term, residential development in close proximity leading to minor negative effects. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan</p>																

²⁰¹ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

²⁰² Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. Both sites are directly adjacent the main railway line so there are also likely to be major negative effects with regard to noise and light. It would be recommended that suitable mitigation including appropriate noise attenuation resulting from a noise assessment is put in place for the sites. Given the potential for major negative effects on SA Objective 9, there may also be potential for negative effects on human health; however, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent unacceptable risks from pollution will be provided by Local Plan policies and at the project level to ensure that effects are not significant and that the new development is appropriate for its location²⁰³. In addition, all sites will lead to the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land²⁰⁴ leading to minor negative effects in the long-term. It is not known if the agricultural land is Grade 3a or 3b.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. All allocations are expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

With regard to travel and transport, both allocations have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m and there is a pavement which provides safe access for pedestrians into the village centre²⁰⁵. Therefore there are likely to be major positive effects on SA Objective 2. However, the sites are likely to increase traffic (in both the short- and the long-term) at the A46/A4177/A425 Stanks junction which according to the Transport Assessment (2012) experiences high traffic flows²⁰⁶. Given the small size of both allocations there are likely to be only minor negative effects on traffic in the Village and the junction mentioned under SA Objective 2. Moreover, there could be negative cumulative effects on A46/A4177/A425 junction if the sites at Hampton Magna are developed as well as the sites at Hatton Park, Hatton Station and Shrewley Common.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocations within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

²⁰³ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 120. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

²⁰⁴ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

²⁰⁵ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

²⁰⁶ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOVERVIEWFINAL.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

The Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report classifies Shrewley Common as a small and feeder village which contains important local facilities – a shop, pub and village hall²⁰⁷. No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation sites. All proposed sites have the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. The capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, therefore the effect is considered uncertain on SA Objective 13.

There is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on the prudent use of land through the loss of Green Belt Land on the edge of the village²⁰⁸. Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing hedgerows are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend development at both potential allocations into the landscape. Site SC01*O – Land at the Gatehouse will also result in the loss of Greenfield land leading to further negative effects where as SC02*O Land South East of Shrewley Common will allow for the redevelopment of Brownfield land which will result in minor positive effects. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

With regard to SA Objective 6, the landscape value of both the sites is considered to be low to medium²⁰⁹ and therefore there is potential for minor negative long-term effects. In addition, there are no international or local nature conservation designations on or adjacent to either of the allocations although the Shrewley Canal Cutting SSSI is with 100 – 150 m of the sites²¹⁰. There is also a pLWS adjacent to the southern boundaries of the sites. The SSSI and pLWS could potentially be indirectly affected by development at either one of the sites through noise, air and light pollution during the short-term (during construction) and in the long-term. Given the capacity of the sites it is considered that negative effects on the SSSI are unlikely. In addition, the ecological value of the sites has been assessed as being low to medium and as a result the presence of protected species is considered to be more likely leading to minor negative effects on biodiversity. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure and site specific landscaping. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

There are no healthcare facilities within the village although the sites have excellent access to public transport and therefore the effects are considered to be neutral on SA Objective 14. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no designated listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the sites²¹¹. However, the potential for archaeology is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects on the historic environment are considered to be uncertain.

²⁰⁷ Warwick District Council (June 2013) Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report June 2013. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/> [accessed November 2013]

²⁰⁸ Warwick District Council (May 2012) local Plan – Helping Shape the District, Preferred Options. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/4E01EA4B-85C2-48D5-A649-6FAB2EF4533F/0/LocalPlanPreferredOptionsCompletestwithAppendicesandCoversRFS.pdf>

²⁰⁹ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

²¹⁰ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

²¹¹ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

Hill Wootton																
Site(s): HW1*O – Land South of Hill Wootton Road																
SA Objectives	Economy	Sustainable transport	Reduce need to travel	Waste & Recycling	Prudent use of land and natural resources	Natural environment & landscape	Built environment	Historic environment	Air, water & soil quality	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation - flood risk	Housing needs	Local services & community facilities	Health & well being	Poverty & social exclusion	Crime
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Appraisal Summary for Village	=	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	=	++	-	+	+	?
<p>Summary:</p> <p>The potential allocation is likely to lead to major positive long-term effects on housing needs as the site makes provision for housing. The NPPF requires that housing provided should meet the needs of different groups in the community, be of high quality and should also provide affordable housing. Therefore, it is considered that the allocation will have the potential for minor positive effects in the long-term on poverty and social exclusion as well as indirect positive effects on health and well-being.</p> <p>There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SA Objectives 1 and 11 given that no employment land is included in the allocation, many villagers will travel outside of their village to obtain the majority of their needs and wants and that it is not located within an area of medium or high flood risk²¹². Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere²¹³.</p> <p>Air, light and noise pollution along with waste and emissions contributing to climate change are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases. This is likely to affect the wider environment and particularly, during the short-term, residential development in close proximity leading to minor negative effects. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address negative effects. Effectiveness depends on detailed design and implementation - it is recommended that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. Development would lead to the loss of grade 2 agricultural land²¹⁴, potential for major negative effects.</p>																

²¹² Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

²¹³ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 103. Online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

²¹⁴ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

The sites are also on a minor aquifer which is of high vulnerability²¹⁵ and therefore development could lead to minor negative effects on water quality which is considered under SA Objective 9. It is recommended that strong policies are developed to protect the water environment and the incorporation of SUDs into schemes should also be sought, where it is feasible. This should reduce the potential negative effects and could also potentially lead to positive benefits.

The effect on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level although consideration should be given to inserting a design policy to encourage sustainable design and to take account of the Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention Guidance (September 2004) and any other relevant guidance. This would increase the potential for positive effects.

The NPPF requires that all development should achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environment. The allocation is expected to achieve this leading to minor positive effects on the built environment. Potential for an enhanced positive effect if there was a policy that required all residential development to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 5. This recommendation could also lead to positive effects being realised for climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime, prudent use of land and natural resources and waste and recycling.

With regard to travel and transport, the site has excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0 - 400 m and there is potential for a pavement to be incorporated to provide safe access for pedestrians into the village centre and to the bus stop²¹⁶. Therefore there are likely to be major positive effects on access to public transport under SA Objective 2. However, the site is likely to increase traffic on the A429 (Coventry Road) which according to the Transport Assessment (2012) experiences high traffic flows²¹⁷ although given its small size there are likely to be only minor negative effects (both in the short and long-term) on traffic under SA Objective 2.

It is acknowledged that given the location of the potential allocation within a village, there will be a need to travel either to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet peoples' needs. Therefore, the effects on SA Objective 3 are considered to be minor negative.

The Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report classifies Hill Wootton as a very small village and hamlet and does not have any community facilities or shops²¹⁸. No further local service or community facility development is planned at the potential allocation site. Given lack of services, any development it here is likely to lead to minor negative effects in the long-term on SA Objective 13 unless provision of community facilities is made.

²¹⁵ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

²¹⁶ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

²¹⁷ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0E13ED7C-6364-4D29-A85C-FD72EC235B3D/0/WDCLDFSTAOOverviewFinal.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

²¹⁸ Warwick District Council (June 2013) Draft Village Settlement Hierarchy Report June 2013. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Planning/Planning+policy/Local+Development+Framework/Evidence+Base/> [accessed November 2013]

There are no healthcare facilities within the Village although the site has excellent access to public transport and therefore the effects are considered to be neutral on SA Objective 14. In addition with regard to Health, it would be recommended that where possible provision should be made for open space and/or Green Infrastructure at each of the sites. This would increase the certainty of positive effects on Health.

There is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on the prudent use of land through the loss of Green Belt Land on the edge of the village²¹⁹. In addition the site would also result in the loss of Greenfield land and is located in a Groundwater Drinking Water Protected Area which is 'probably at risk'²²⁰ which is likely to have minor negative effects with regard to these aspects of SA Objective 5. Mitigation to a certain extent is provided by national planning policy and it would be recommended that existing trees/ hedgerows are maintained and that additional screening/ landscaping is inserted where appropriate to help blend the development into the landscape. It is anticipated that there will be plan policies to require resource-efficient design and construction methods as well as a policy to encourage the use of sustainable resources but until these policies are in place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

With regard to SA Objective 6, there are no known landscape constraints or issues located on or adjacent to the allocation although it is located on the edge of the Village and will encroach into the rural countryside and therefore there is potential for minor negative long-term effects. In addition, there are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on or adjacent the site²²¹. The presence of protected species and the ecological value of the site are unknown and therefore the effects on biodiversity are considered to be uncertain. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and encourage enhancement of the natural environment and include provision for green infrastructure. This would mitigate any negative effects and possibly lead to positive effects being realised in the long-term for this SA Objective.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no designated Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the site²²². However, there is one grade II listed farm house adjacent and therefore there could be potential for minor negative effects on its setting. Furthermore, the potential for archaeology is unknown at this stage and as a result the effects are considered to be uncertain with regard to the archaeology. It is considered that suitable mitigation will be set out through development management policies in the Local Plan and will also be available at the project level to address any potential negative effects.

²¹⁹ Warwick District Council (May 2012) local Plan – Helping Shape the District, Preferred Options. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/4E01EA4B-85C2-48D5-A649-6FAB2EF4533F/0/LocalPlanPreferredOptionsCompleewithAppendicesandCoversRFS.pdf>

²²⁰ Environment Agency (2013) What's in Your Backyard? Interactive Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed November 2013]

²²¹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

²²² English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed November 2013]

Appendix VII: Potential Site Allocations - Chronology of Identification, Assessment, Refinement & Development of Options

Potential Strategic Site Allocations

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
North of Milverton (West) 38.6 Hectares (approx. 670 dwellings)	L07	Entire site allocated as a strategic site for mixed use. In line with the dispersal approach option and concern over deliverability of a higher level of growth to sites in the South of the district due to highway network constraints.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Site removed from Local Plan strategy. Updated transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district. Focus on maximising brownfield opportunities through the rationalisation of existing underutilised employment areas (informed through the findings of the Employment Land Update 2013). Lower overall employment land requirement will increase residential capacity on non greenbelt allocations.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Site not included. Exceptional circumstances for green belt release have not been sufficiently justified. Studies show that infrastructure can be improved to cope with proposed distribution of development and indeed a more focused distribution of development could have advantages in delivering transport mitigation strategies.	No further SA work required.

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
North of Milverton (East) 34.7 Hectares (approx. 610 dwellings)	L07	Part of site allocated as a strategic site for mixed use. In line with the dispersal approach option and concern over deliverability of a higher level of growth to sites in the south of the district due to highway constraints.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Site removed from Local Plan strategy. Updated transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district. Focus on maximising brownfield opportunities through the rationalisation of existing underutilised employment areas (informed through the findings of the Employment Land Update 2013. Lower overall employment land requirement will increase residential capacity on non greenbelt allocations.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Site not included. Exceptional circumstances for green belt release have not been sufficiently justified. Studies show that infrastructure can be improved to cope with proposed distribution of development and indeed a more focused distribution of development could have advantages in delivering transport mitigation strategies.	No further SA work required.
North of Milverton 73.3 Hectares (approx. 1,288 Dwellings)	L07	Allocated as a strategic site for mixed use. In line with the dispersal approach	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA	Site removed from Local Plan strategy. Updated transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA	Site not included. Exceptional circumstances for green belt release have not been sufficiently justified. Studies show that	No further SA work required.

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
		option and concern over deliverability of a higher level of growth to sites in the South of the district due to highway network constraints.	Report (May 2012).	district. Focus on maximising brownfield opportunities through the rationalisation of existing underutilised employment areas (informed through the findings of the Employment Land Update 2013). Lower overall employment land requirement will increase residential capacity on non greenbelt allocations.	Report (June 2013). The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	infrastructure can be improved to cope with proposed distribution of development and indeed a more focused distribution of development could have advantages in delivering transport mitigation strategies.	
Red House Farm 8.7 Hectares (approx. 220 - 285 Dwellings)	L23	Site allocated for residential development for 220 dwellings	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Area extended to reflect potential opportunities for the wider regeneration of Lillington.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in	Site included. Further work completed on how the site could help to underpin the viability and deliverability of a wider regeneration scheme in Lillington including significant environmental and housing improvements in the areas around the Crest. Potential for net number of	No significant change, therefore no further SA work required.

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
					Table 4.1.	houses delivered to slightly exceed 250	
Blackdown 66.7 Hectares (approx. 1,170 Dwellings)	L48	Allocated as a strategic site for mixed use. In line with the dispersal approach option and concern over deliverability of a higher level of growth to sites in the South of the district due to highway network constraints.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Site removed from Local Plan strategy. Updated transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district. Focus on maximising brownfield opportunities through the rationalisation of existing underutilised employment areas (informed through the findings of the Employment Land Update 2013). Lower overall employment land requirement will increase residential capacity on non greenbelt allocations.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Site not included. Exceptional circumstances for green belt release have not been sufficiently justified. Studies show that infrastructure can be improved to cope with proposed distribution of development and indeed a more focused distribution of development could have advantages in delivering transport mitigation strategies.	No further SA work required.
Westwood Heath (partial) 20 Hectares (approx. 350 Dwellings)	C02, C05, C13 (part)	Not included in allocation due to green belt concerns and potential	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in	Not included in allocation due to green belt concerns and potential impact on	The partial Westwood Heath site was not subject to further individual	Not included in allocation due to green belt concerns and potential impact on infrastructure	No further SA work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
		impact on infrastructure outside of Warwick District	Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	infrastructure outside of Warwick District	appraisal at this stage as it was considered as part of the whole site presented below. Appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013).	outside of Warwick District	4 of the SA Report.
Westwood Heath (whole) 50.53 Hectares (approx. 880 dwellings)	C02, C03, C05, C13	Not included in allocation due to green belt concerns and potential impact on infrastructure outside of Warwick District	Whole site not considered.	Not included in allocation due to green belt concerns and potential impact on infrastructure outside of Warwick District	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Not included in allocation due to green belt concerns and potential impact on infrastructure outside of Warwick District	No further SA work required.
Loes Farm 24.5 Hectares (approx. 180 Dwellings)	W28	Allocated as a strategic site for 180 houses and	Considered through the SA process, appraisal	Not included as exceptional circumstances for inclusion in green	Considered through the SA process, appraisal	Not included as exceptional circumstances for inclusion in green belt	No further SA work required.

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
		open space	presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	belt not justified and impact on landscape very hard to mitigate	presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	not justified and impact on landscape very hard to mitigate	
Land West of Europa Way (previously known as Myton Garden Suburb) 63.3 Hectares (1000-1250 Dwellings plus Employment)	W08 and W21	Included as a Preferred Option for 1150 houses plus employment land	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Included within Revised Development Strategy - proposals for housing, open space, employment land, local centre, new Primary School and transport infrastructure improvements.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Included with some amendments to the mix of development. Proposals for housing, open space, local centre, rebuilt and expanded secondary school; new Primary School, football club facilities and transport infrastructure improvements. Site area expanded to include the existing Myton School site which will partially accommodate the new secondary school and will provide some housing to replace an	No further SA work required.

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
						area that had previously been allocated for housing but will now partially accommodate the new schools; football facilities and local centre.	
South of Gallows Hill 36.4 Hectares (approx 600 houses)	W10 and W26	Included as a Preferred Option as part of a wider areas taking the Asps	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Included within Revised Development Strategy - proposals for housing, open space, and transport infrastructure improvements.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Not included. Heritage Setting Assessment undertaken in line with English Heritage guidance suggests the impact on the Castle and Castle Park is significant and that as a result this site should not be developed.	No further SA work required.
South of Gallows Hill and the Asps 96 Hectares (approx 1600 houses)	W10, W26 and W27	Included as a Preferred Option for 1600 houses plus employment land	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Northern part (South of Gallows Hill) retained. The southern part (The Asps) excluded from the proposals	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013).	Not included - comments relating impacts on setting of heritage assets (see above) also apply to the area known as the Asps	No further SA work required.

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
					The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.		
<p>South of Harbury Lane (Whole site) 123 Hectares (up to 2300 Dwellings)</p> <p>Comprises Lower Heathcote Farm, Grove Farm and Former Severn Trent Sewage Works.</p>	W03, W07 and L09	Not included due to concerns about perceived coalescence, potential impact on infrastructure (especially transport) and scale of development to the south of Warwick and Leamington	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Included for approx 1500 houses, and school. Transport study showed that development here could be achieved, but proposed scale of development restricted to below overall site capacity to enable provision of substantial Tach Brook Country Park and to enable a layout/design which mitigates the landscape and perceived coalescence issues.	<p>Each of the sites that comprise the South of Harbury Lane site were considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013).</p> <p>The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.</p>	Still included for approx 1500 houses, and school. Transport study showed that development here could be achieved, but proposed scale of development restricted to below overall site capacity to enable provision of substantial Tach Brook Country Park and to enable a layout/design which mitigates the landscape and perceived coalescence issues. Question about employment land	The Former Sewage Works (W03) is no longer included as part of this site. There have been no significant changes to the other two sites. Each of the three sites that comprised Land South of Harbury Lane were subject to individual appraisal; therefore, the removal of one of the sites does not significantly affect the findings of the previous SA. No further SA work required.
South of Harbury Lane (partial site)-	Part of W07	Not included due to concerns	Considered through the SA process,	Included as part of a wider site (see above)	Considered through the SA process,	Included as part of a wider site (see above)	No further SA work required.

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
Lower Heathcote 40 Hectares (approx 700 houses)		about perceived coalescence, potential impact on infrastructure (especially transport) and scale of development to the south of Warwick and Leamington	appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).		appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.		
Warwick Gates Employment Land 9.8 Hectares (approx. 200-250 dwellings)	W20	Included as a Preferred Option for 200 houses	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Included in the Revised Development Strategy for 250 houses	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Commitment. Has planning permission for 220 houses	No further SA work required.
Whitnash East (Part) 7.5 Hectares	L10	Allocated for Mixed Use development	Considered through the SA process,	Included as part of larger site (see below)	Considered through the SA process,	Has planning permission for 209 dwellings. This is	No further SA work required.

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
(approx. 175 Dwellings)			appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).		appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013).	included as a commitment and forms part of the East of Whitnash/South of Sydenham site.	
Land at Campion School/ Whitnash East 37 Hectares (approx. 500 Dwellings)	L39	Allocated for Mixed Use development	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Allocated for a total of 500 houses with open space and community facilities	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Part of site (to the north) has planning permission for 209 dwellings. This is included as a commitment. The southern part of the site is included for 300 dwellings	No further SA work required.
Golf Lane/Fieldgate Lane, Whitnash 4 Hectares (approx. 100 Dwellings)	L11	Allocated for housing and Open Space	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Allocated for 100 houses with open space.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013).	Has planning permission for 94 dwellings. This is included as a commitment.	No further SA work required.

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
					The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.		
Land at Woodside Farm, Whitnash 11 Hectares (approx. 250 Dwellings)	L14	Allocated for Housing and Open Space	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Allocated together with other sites in the south as part of Masterplan area	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Has planning permission for 250 dwellings. This is included as a commitment.	No further SA work required.
Former Ridgeway School and adjoining land, Montague Road, Warwick 3.49 Hectares approx. (80 dwellings)	W18	The larger site area of the original SHLAA site (3.49 hectares/80 dwellings) was allocated as one of four sites in the	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Due to landowner now wishing to retain the employment part of the site, a reduced area is suggested for allocation at a higher density to take into account the urban location of the site (1.8	The Former Ridgeway School site (W18) was considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA	Included. The adjacent site (currently used as a depot by the County Council) is now available as well. This would give a total site capacity of up to 100 dwellings	Appraisal has been amended to reflect the inclusion of the adjacent site and updated evidence; however, it does not significantly affect the findings of the previous appraisal. Revised appraisal

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
		urban area to come forward in Phase 1		hectares/72 dwellings)	Report (June 2013). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.		presented in Appendix V.
Land at Station Approach, Leamington Spa. 4.47 Hectares (approx. 220 Dwellings)	L35	The site was included as a committed housing site for 150 dwellings based on the proposals for mixed housing and employment uses in the Station Area Development Brief.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	The site was included as a housing allocation for 220 dwellings. Following the sale of parts of the site to the Homes and Communities Agency and a Registered Housing Provider, the comprehensive development of the site for housing is looking more likely. The Council is working with Stagecoach to assist with the relocation of the Bus Depot.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Site included. Work progressed on relocation of existing bus depot	No significant change, therefore no further SA work required.
Leamington Cricket Club. 3.19 Hectares (approx. 70	L40	Not included as a housing allocation - concerns	Considered through the SA process, appraisal	Not included as a housing allocation - concerns about loss of viable local	Considered through the SA process, appraisal	Not included as a housing allocation - concerns about loss of viable local sporting	No further SA work required.

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
Dwellings)		about loss of viable local sporting facility	presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	sporting facility	presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	facility	
Leamington Fire Station	L45	Included as one of four sites within urban area for 50 dwellings in phase 1	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Included as one of four sites within urban area for 60 dwellings in phase 2	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Included as one of four sites within urban area for 60 dwellings in phase 2. Proposals for relocation of fire station to southern sites is progressing	No significant change, therefore no further SA work required.
Warwickshire College, Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa.	L36	Included as one of 4 housing sites within the urban area (for 300	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of	Not included as a housing allocation following representations from College	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of	Not included as a housing allocation following representations from College	No further SA work required.

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
5.78 Hectares (approx. 300 dwellings)		dwellings) in Phase 3	the Initial SA Report (May 2012).		the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.		
Riverside House, Milverton Hill, Leamington Spa. 1.75 Hectares (approx. 50 Dwellings)	L37	Included as one of 4 sites within the urban area for 50 dwellings in Phase 3	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).		Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Included, with capacity increased to 100 following a detailed feasibility study	Small increase in the number of dwellings proposed which does not significantly affect the SA findings presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). No further SA work required.
Former IBM car Park (Opus 40 Site) 4.35 Hectares (approx. 100 dwellings)	W04	Not included as a housing allocation - considered to be more suitable as an employment site	Not considered.	Not included as a housing allocation - considered to be more suitable as an employment site	Draft appraisal of site to provide employment completed in 2013 but not published.	Included for employment land compensated by provision in Kenilworth and south of Warwick	Site has been considered through the SA process with an individual appraisal presented in Appendix V. The reasons for the

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
							selection of the site are presented Section 4 of the SA Report.
Glasshouse Lane/Crewe Lane 37.3 Hectares (approx. 650 Dwellings)	K18 and K19	Identified as a potentially suitable site but not allocated	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2013).	Identified as a potentially suitable site but not allocated.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Not allocated	No further SA work required.
Thickthorn, Kenilworth 46.2 Hectares (approx. 770 Dwellings)	K01, K05, K06, K09, K20	Allocated as a strategic site for mixed use, subject to the successful relocation of the sports clubs, to meet employment and housing needs of	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2013).	Allocated as a strategic site for mixed use, subject to the successful relocation of the sports clubs to meet employment and housing needs of Kenilworth. Community facilities, open space and a primary school to be provided on site.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the selection of the site were	Allocated as a strategic site for mixed use, to meet employment and housing needs of Kenilworth. Community facilities, open space and a primary school to be provided on site. Relocation of sports clubs to Castle Farm and land to south of	No significant changes, no further SA work required.

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
		Kenilworth. Community facilities, open space and a primary school to provided on site.			presented in Table 4.1.	Kenilworth	
Kenilworth Golf Course 51 Hectares (approx. 875 Dwellings)	K07	Identified as a potentially suitable site but not allocated	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2013).	Identified as a potentially suitable site but not allocated	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Not included	No further SA work required.
Crackley Triangle	K02 (Part)	Not allocated or identified as an alternative. Not considered to be suitable	Not considered.	Not allocated or identified as an alternative. Not considered to be suitable due to access issues	Not considered.	Included, as access issue adequately resolved	Site has been considered through the SA process with an individual appraisal presented in Appendix V. The reasons for the

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
		due to access issues					selection of the site are presented Section 4 of the SA Report.
Sydenham Industrial Estate North, Sydenham	L13	Not identified. Site not available	Not considered.	Not specifically identified, although the Sydenham Industrial estate - of which this forms a part - was identified as an area where there are vacancies and there is potential to consolidate employment land and in so doing bring forward some land for housing. Employment land to be replaced elsewhere to a higher quality	Not considered.	Included. Land assembly and proposals demonstrate this specific site is viable and deliverable.	Site has been considered through the SA process with an individual appraisal presented in Appendix V. The reasons for the selection of the site are presented Section 4 of the SA Report.
Kenilworth School Site	K29	Not identified. Site not available	Not considered.	Not identified. Site not available	Not considered.	Included for 250 dwellings on the basis that housing is needed and there is potential for the school to relocate to a single site at Southcrest Farm	Site has been considered through the SA process with an individual appraisal presented in Appendix V. The reasons for the selection of the site

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
							are presented Section 4 of the SA Report.
Kenilworth 6th Form	K27	Not identified. Site not available	Not considered.	Not identified. Site not available	Not considered.	Included for 130 dwellings on the basis that housing is needed and there is potential for the school to relocate to a single site at Southcrest Farm	Site has been considered through the SA process with an individual appraisal presented in Appendix V. The reasons for the selection of the site are presented Section 4 of the SA Report.
Court Street	L33	Not identified. Site not available	Not considered.	Not identified. Site not available	Not considered.	Included for 75 dwellings. Site assembly opportunities explored by linking Council owned land with privately owned land to make scheme viable	Site has been considered through the SA process with an individual appraisal presented in Appendix V. The reasons for the selection of the site are presented Section 4 of the SA Report.
Campion Hills	L55	Not identified. Site not available	Not considered.	Not identified. Site not available	Not considered.	Site likely to be allocated. Following a review of Council open space, the site became available	Site has been considered through the SA process with an individual appraisal

Site (including site area and potential capacity)	SHLAA Ref	Preferred Options Document May 2012	Initial SA Report (May 2012)	Revised Changes document June 2013	Interim SA Report (June 2013)	April 2014 Publication Draft Local Plan	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
						and subject to landscape review and assessment of the need to provide replacement open space, was considered suitable	presented in Appendix V. The reasons for the selection of the site are presented Section 4 of the SA Report.

Potential Village Site Allocations

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
Baginton					
BAG1*O - North of Rosewood Farm	C10 & C19	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BAG2*O - Land at Mill Hill	CO7	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BAG3*O – Land to the East of Andrews Close	C21	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BAG4*O – Land off Friends Close	CO8	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BAG5*O – Russells Garden Centre	CO1	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
Barford					
BAR1*O - Land West of Wellesbourne Road	R15	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Site now discounted.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BAR2*O - Sherbourne Nursery	R16	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BAR3*O - Land Off Bremridge Close	R84	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Slight reduction in the number of dwellings from 15 to 12. Preferred Option.	Minor capacity change, does not significantly affect the findings of the previous SA. No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BAR4*O - Land off Wasperton Road Extended	R83	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BAR5*O - Land North of Telephone Exchange	R86	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BAR6*O - South of Barford House	R10	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Now a Preferred Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
					Report.
BAR7*O - Land rear of Granville Public House	R85	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
Bishop's Tachbrook					
BT1*O - South of School	R02 & R11	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Square area on the west of site withdrawn but capacity remains the same, due to an update in the calculation methodology. Preferred Option	The change to the boundary of the site does not significantly affect the findings of the previous appraisal. No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BT2*O - Land West of Bishop's Tachbrook	R22	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BT3*O - Land at Tachbrook Hill Farm	R31	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
Burton Green					
BG1*O - Land SW of Westwood Heath Road	CO2	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
BG2*O - Land off Cromwell Lane, Burton Green	CO2	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BG3*O - Land off Hodgetts Lane	R89	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No site change. Update to landscape evidence identifies that the site is of medium landscape value. Discounted Option.	Appraisal for this settlement has been updated to reflect the evidence. Please refer to Appendix VII. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BG4*O - Burrow Hill Nursery	R90	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Reduction in capacity from 75 to 60 dwellings. Preferred Option.	Minor capacity change, does not significantly affect the findings of the previous SA. No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BG5*O - Land at the Rear of the Peeping Tom Pub	R91	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No site change. Update to landscape evidence identifies that the site is of high / medium landscape value. Discounted Option.	Appraisal for this settlement has been updated to reflect the evidence. Please refer to Appendix VII. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BG6*O - Red Lane to the south of New Farm	R87	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
BG7*O - Land North of The	R88	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
Small Holding, Red Lane			Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.		selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
Cubbington					
CU1*O - Allotment land, Rugby Road	L18	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Allotment holder compensation package in place and new allotment location identified. Preferred Option.	Appraisal for this settlement has been updated to reflect the evidence. Please refer to Appendix VI. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
CU2*O - Land opposite Willow Sheet Meadow	L19	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Capacity increased from 40 to 65 dwellings, reflective of increased site depth. Preferred Option.	Minor capacity change, does not significantly affect the findings of the previous SA. No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
CU3*O - Allotment Gardens, Coventry Road	L22	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
CU4*O - Waverley Equestrian Centre	L43	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
CU6*O - Confidential Site	No Ref	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
					Report.
CU7*O - North of Bungalow Farm	L53	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
Hampton Magna					
HM1*O – Land South of Arras Boulevard	R74	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No capacity or boundary changes. Update to landscape evidence identifies the site as medium / high landscape value across the whole parcel Preferred Options.	Appraisal for this settlement has been updated to reflect the evidence. Please refer to Appendix VII. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
HM2*O – Land to the East of Clifton Avenue	R98	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
HM3*O – Land to the North East of Blandford Way	R95	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
HM4*O - Land west of Stanks Farm	R94	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
HM5*O – Land	R97	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal	No change to site.	No further appraisal work

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
South of Lloyd Close			presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Discounted Option.	required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
HM6*O - Maple Lodge	R96	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
Hatton Park					
HP1*O - Land north of Grand Union Canal	R99	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
HP2*O - Land north-west of Severn Trent Treatment Works	R101	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
HP3*O – Land North of Birmingham Road	R38	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Capacity change from 90 to 80 dwellings to take account of existing field patterns. Preferred Option.	Minor capacity change, does not significantly affect the findings of the previous SA. No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
HP4*O - 407 Birmingham Road and land to West	R75	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
HP5*O - Land west of R75 Birmingham Road	R100	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
Hatton Station					
HS1*O – Former Storage Depot, Oakdene Crescent	R77	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.	No further appraisal work required given the change in policy direction. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
HS2*O – Land West of Station Road	R102	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.	No further appraisal work required given the change in policy direction. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
HS3*O – Land off Station Road	R71	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required given the change in policy direction. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
Hill Wootton					
HW1*O – Land South of Hill Wootton Road	R155	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower	No further appraisal work required given the change in policy direction. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
				scoring settlements.	of the SA Report.
Kingswood					
KW1*O - Meadow House, Kingswood	R108	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Capacity reduced (down from 20 to 10 dwellings) due to recently completed flood mapping work. Preferred Option.	Minor capacity change, does not significantly affect the findings of the previous SA. Please refer to Appendix VII. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
KW2*O - Kingswood Farm	R109	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
KW3*O - South of Kingswood Close	R110	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
KW4*O - Station Lane, opposite Gowen Bank	R111	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
KW5*O - Land South of the Stables, Station Lane	R113	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
KW6*O - Land South of Rising Lane	R114	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
			consultation in November 2013.		provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
KW7*O - Rear of Broom Hall Lane	R115	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Capacity increased from 11 to 12 dwellings. Preferred Option.	Minor capacity change, does not significantly affect the findings of the previous SA. No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
KW8*O - East of Lenson	R116	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Site withdrawn and reclassified as a windfall site.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
KW9*O - Priory Farm	R117	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
KW10*O - Swallowfield Stud	R105	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
KW11*O - Land Off Brome Hall Lane	R112	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
KW12*O - Land to the Rear of Kingswood Cottages	R106	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Now Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
					Report.
KW13*O - Land to the west of Mill Lane	R107	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
Leek Wooton					
LW1*O – The paddock, Police HQ	R120	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Capacity reduced from 35 to 30 dwellings. Preferred Option.	Minor capacity change, does not significantly affect the findings of the previous SA. No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
LW2*O – Land North of Main Entrance, Police HQ	R121	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Capacity reduced from 10 to 5 dwellings. Preferred Option.	Minor capacity change, does not significantly affect the findings of the previous SA. No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
LW3*O – Former Tennis Courts, Police HQ	R122	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Capacity reduced from 10 to 5 dwellings. Preferred Option.	Minor capacity change, does not significantly affect the findings of the previous SA. No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
LW4*O - Informal Car Park, Warwickshire Golf and	R125	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further appraisal work required. Please refer to Appendix VII Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
Country Club					provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
LW5*O - Open Field, Warwickshire Golf and Country Club	R127	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Update to landscape evidence identifies the site as high overall. Discounted Option.	Appraisal for this settlement has been updated to reflect the evidence. No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
LW6*O – Land North of Hill Wootton Road	R54	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No capacity or boundary changes. Update to landscape evidence identifies the site as a medium rather than high/medium value area. Discounted Option.	Appraisal has been revised to take account of updated evidence. Please refer to Appendix VII Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
LW7*O - Land South of Hill Wootton Road	R118	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No capacity or boundary changes. Update to landscape evidence identifies the site as high / medium and medium across areas of the site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
LW8*O – Woodcote House	R137	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Site withdrawn as an allocated village site.	The withdrawal of this site does not significantly affect the findings of the appraisal. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
LW9*O - Warwickshire Police HQ, Northern Lodge	R123	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
LW10*O - Land off Home Farm, Leek Wootton	R130	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
LW11*O - Rear of the Hamlet	R53	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
LW12*O - Land off Warwick Road	R62	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
LW13*O - Black Spinney Fields	R124	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
Radford Semele					
Site(s): RS1*O – Land South of Southam Road	R41	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
Site(s): RS1*O –	R129	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal	As above.	As above.

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
Land South of Southam Road (Expanded)			presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.		
RS2*O – Land North of Southam Road	R67	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Updated evidence now indicates no major issues with highways access Preferred Option.	Appraisal for this settlement has been updated to reflect the evidence. Please refer to Appendix VII. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
RS3*O – South West Radford Semele	R21 / R56	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Please refer to Appendix VII. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
RS4*O - Land to the East of Church Lane	R128	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Updated evidence base indicates high landscape value. Site discounted as a preferred option. Discounted Option.	Appraisal for this settlement has been updated to reflect the evidence. Please refer to Appendix VII. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
Shrewley Common					
SC01*O – Land at the Gatehouse	R40	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.	No further appraisal work required given the change in policy direction. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
SC02*O Land South East of	R51	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the	Site withdrawn due to change in policy	No further appraisal work required given the change in

Potential Site	SHLAA Ref	Village Housing Options & Settlement Boundaries Consultation Nov 2013	Sustainability Appraisal (Nov 2013)	Publication Draft Local Plan April 2014	Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)
Shrewley Common			Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.	policy direction. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
Hockley Heath					
HOC1*O – Former Aylesbury House Hotel and Surrounds	R104	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Site is now being progressed as a brownfield site within the Local Plan.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.
Coventry Finham settlement					
COP1*O – Land at Oak Lea, Howes Lane	C04	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	Site is now being progressed as a greenfield site on the edge of Coventry within Local Plan.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.

Appendix VIII: Summary of Responses to Consultation

Initial SA Report (May 2012)

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (Richard Wheat) [Council Respondent ID: 3077]				
1.1	General	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires planning policies and decision to be based on up-to-date evidence about the natural environment of the area so that the sustainability appraisal can 'consider all the likely significant effects on the natural environment'. Therefore, without comprehensive data for all preferred site allocations, it will be difficult for the local authority to justify the conclusions of the sustainability appraisal process and thus the preferred options during examination in public.	Noted.	No change.
1.2	General - SA Framework	<p>Clarify the Sustainability Assessment Criteria</p> <p>The Trust recommends that the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) includes greater transparency about the criteria used to assess different options and site allocations.</p> <p>At present, it is not possible to determine how each site allocation was scored against the 16 sustainability categories, which in turn raises questions as to how these conclusions were formulated. In particular, we are concerned that for category 6: To protect and enhance the natural environment of the SA, almost all the site allocations have scored either a negative or strongly negative scoring, implying one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All site allocations are highly detrimental to the natural environment, in which case the preferred housing options are collectively not an effective strategy to deliver sustainable 	Noted and agree. Further detail has now been provided in relation to the nature and significance of effects within appraisal matrices.	Further detail to be provided within appraisal matrices in relation to the nature and significance of effects.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		<p>development in the district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The environmental gains and benefits that new development can bring to a site, through for example the protection and enhancement of valued ecological features, green infrastructure delivery or habitat management, have not been factored into the scoring assessment. - The current criteria used for the natural environment is not sensitive enough to differentiate between sites that can, on balance, provide opportunities for the natural environment and those that can't. This could have occurred for example by strong weighting towards factors such as the loss of the green belt, which will always score negatively where development in the green belt is proposed. <p>The Trust would therefore like to see more information in the SA to justify why the preferred development strategy has consistently shown negative scores for the natural environment and how this development strategy can in turn contribute towards the pursuit of truly sustainable development.</p>		
1.3		<p>We believe the SA should detail a standardised and objective criteria for which all site allocations should be assessed. This will give relevant stakeholders the opportunity to review and comment upon the factors that influence the scoring for each site allocation; helping to differentiate between the sustainability of different sites and giving greater weight to the SA process overall. Using this feedback, the local authority can then be confident that their chosen strategy represents the most appropriate strategy when compared to all reasonable alternatives.</p> <p>We believe that any scoring criteria for the natural environment should be inclusive of both constraints and opportunities. This would ensure a more balanced approach to scoring the</p>	<p>The SA is a systematic process that is designed to evaluate the predicted social, economic and environmental effects of the Local Plan against identified objectives.</p> <p>The full SA Framework of Objectives and decision aiding questions was provided in the SA Scoping Report (2011).</p>	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		<p>natural environment category as impacts of each site allocations can be considered in the context of other benefits and wider contributions to ecological networks and biodiversity targets in the district. This approach is also more consistent with the NPPF which requires local authorities to plan positively for ecological networks in order to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2020. Subsequently, when scoring site allocations for the natural environment, we recommend that the following factors are taken in to consideration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does the site impact on statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites - Does the site impact on Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) habitats and species and other important ecological features such as river corridors. - Does the site have potential to impact on populations of protected species? - Is there an ability to provide ecological mitigation to avoid or reduce long-term impacts - Are there opportunities for habitat enhancement, buffering statutory and nonstatutory sites or introducing a management plan for sites, features or species of ecological importance - Are there opportunities to create, link-up or restore biodiversity and green infrastructure assets across the district? <p>The Trust recommends that the impact on natural resources and ecosystem services should also be considered within category 5: to ensure the prudent use of land and natural resources of the SA. Currently this category is understood to be scored only on whether or not the site allocation is on greenfield or brownfield land. However, this does not take into account impacts on soils, air quality, natural resources or ecosystem services. Nor does it consider what opportunities are available to mitigate and enhance current natural resources and</p>	<p>The potential for negative as well as positive effects on designated biodiversity is considered against SA Objective 6 (To protect and enhance the environment). A more detailed narrative will be provide on the nature and significance of effects against SA Objective 6 in future iterations of the SA.</p>	

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		ecosystem services within site allocations and how proposals could contribute to national targets and ambitions, such as those listed in Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services for maintaining healthy and well functioning ecosystems and restoring degraded ecosystems services. The Trust believes the impact on natural resources and ecosystem services is a significant consideration in choosing site allocations and if inadequately assessed could compromise the ability to achieve key objectives in the plan or even the effectiveness of policy provisions. We subsequently recommend that the site allocations are reviewed accordingly to account for these points.		
1.4	General	<p>Review Conclusions of Sustainability Appraisal</p> <p>In light of our concerns above, we believe the local authority should review the scores and conclusions given for category 5 and 6 of the sustainability appraisal. To aid this process the Trust has briefly summarised a number of factors which we believe should be considered for each preferred housing allocation. This summary is included in appendix 1.</p>	Noted. SA is an iterative and ongoing process; therefore, the appraisal of strategic options and sites will be revisited as the Local Plan develops.	No change.
1.5	Chapter 3	<p>Appendix 1: Summary of factors that should be considered when scoring site allocations against Category 6 in the Sustainability Appraisal</p> <p>Woodside Farm (South of Whitnash)</p> <p>The small section of broad-leaf woodland and the mature hedgerows and trees are the key features of this site. However there are opportunities to retain these features and enhance them through buffering or new habitat creation which should be reflected in the score for this site.</p>	Noted. This will be taken into consideration as part of any further appraisal work for reasonable site options. This site was granted outline planning permission in 2013 and is now a Major Housing Commitment in the Plan.	No change.
1.6	Chapter 3	Whitnash East (South of Sydenham)	Noted. This will be taken into	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		Whitnash brook, which forms the eastern boundary of the site, is an important watercourse and wildlife corridor that supports a good variety of semi-natural habitats and connects to the adjacent Local Nature Reserve in the north. The development area also supports hedgerows which connect the feature to the Railway cutting to the east which is a pLWS. The presence of protected species will also need to be considered and so overall this site could score unfavourably on these grounds. Scoring should take into account that impacts on the brook could be avoided and mitigated through a substantial buffer and the hedgerows could be retained to maintain connectivity to the adjacent pLWS. There is also an opportunity to extend the existing LNR boundary south along the eastern boundary of the site by buffering the brook and delivering further habitat enhancement, creation and restoration on site.	consideration as part of any further appraisal work for reasonable site options.	
1.7	Chapter 3	Fieldgate Lane (Whitnash) Species rich hedgerows and the adjacent railway pLWS are the key ecological features for this site. The grassland habitat that constitutes much of the site contains ridge and furrow, but is species poor and offers opportunities for enhancement. The site offers excellent potential to buffer the railway pLWS and retain the hedgerows which are confined to the site boundaries. It also provides opportunities for habitat restoration and creation on site.	Noted. This will be taken into consideration as part of any further appraisal work for reasonable site options. This site was granted outline planning permission in 2013 and is now a Major Housing Commitment in the Plan.	No change.
1.8	Chapter 3	South of Gallows Hill/ West of Europa Way The linear belt of habitats following the Tach Brook is an important and sensitive feature of the site. Some of these habitats also form part of Nursery Wood pLWS and connect well with New Waters LWS and so the site should score unfavourably	Noted. This will be taken into consideration as part of any further appraisal work for reasonable site options.	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		on these grounds. Numerous hedgerows and trees are also present throughout the site, providing opportunities for protected species such as otter. This will need to be reflected in the scoring for this site. The Tach brook corridor with associated semi-natural habitats could and should be substantially buffered and maintained in order to retain this important connective route throughout the site. Buffering along the Nursery wood pLWS boundary to the west could also be achieved as part of any landscaping proposals to maintain linkages. Hedgerows and mature trees could also be retained although there is likely to be some loss to provide access across the site. The site offers good potential to deliver habitat creation, restoration and enhancement particularly around the Tach brook area and improve connectivity to surrounding sites, features and habitats.		
1.9	Chapter 3	Myton Garden Suburb (North of Gallows Hill) The presence of a biodiverse watercourse, veteran trees, mature hedgerows, ridge and furrow grassland and a good likelihood of protected species are likely to score this site unfavourably. However, there are opportunities to retain important hedgerows and trees and buffer and enhance the watercourse as well delivering new habitat creation or restoration on site. The watercourse could provide linkages to a strategic wildlife corridor in the form of the River Leam	Noted. This will be taken into consideration as part of any further appraisal work for reasonable site options.	No change.
1.10	Chapter 3	Loes Farm (North of Woodloes) The Veteran Oaks, watercourse and old semi improved grassland with yellow meadow ants are important and unique ecological features that according to the WDC Habitat Assessment are a significant constraint to the development at this site. As much of the site constitutes the old meadow it would be impossible to deliver even small amounts of development	Noted. This will be taken into consideration as part of any further appraisal work for reasonable site options.	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		<p>without adversely affecting these key features and so the site should score unfavourably on these grounds. If impacts can be minimised, there may be opportunities to enhance the watercourse and the plantation woodland on site and improve the current botanical diversity of the grassland Red House Farm (East of Lillington)</p> <p>The Hedgerows are perhaps the key feature of the site, together with the opportunities they provide for protected species. However there are opportunities to retain the hedgerows as well as potential to deliver habitat creation and restoration throughout the site.</p>		
1.11	Chapter 3	<p>Land North of Milverton</p> <p>The brook corridor which is a tributary of the River Avon LWS, the area of semi-improved grassland to the southeast and the species-rich mature hedgerows and trees are all key features for the site. The layout of the hedgerows would likely make it difficult to retain the vast majority of these features and so should be scored unfavourably on these grounds. Removal of these features and the any associated mature trees would also likely disrupt habitat opportunities for protected and noteworthy species such as farmland birds and bats. Otters may also be a consideration. There are opportunities to maintain and buffer the brook corridor in the northeast of the site enhancing linkages to the River Avon which is a strategic green infrastructure asset. There are also opportunities for new habitat creation, restoration and enhancement throughout the site.</p>	Noted. This will be taken into consideration as part of any further appraisal work for reasonable site options.	No change.
1.12	Chapter 3	<p>Thickthorn (Inc Land north of Thickthorn)</p> <p>The section of Thickthorn wood LWS within the site boundary, the adjacent Glasshouse Spinney LWS, the mature hedgerows</p>	Noted. This will be taken into consideration as part of any further appraisal work for reasonable site options.	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		and trees and an area of semi-improved grassland are all likely to be constraints to development at this site. There are opportunities to retain and buffer these key ecological features but there is a risk that infill development in this area will further isolate or restrict connectivity to and between these features. Scoring should reflect this cumulative impact. Opportunities for new habitat creation could help reduce these impacts by linking up the woodlands as well as contributing towards wider enhancements to the Arden Landscape area. More information is needed about the habitats north of Glasshouse Spinney to provide a more comprehensive summary for this site.		
1.13	Chapter 3	Land at Blackdown Up-to-date ecological data required Warwick Gates Employment Land Up-to-date ecological data required	Noted. This will be taken into consideration as part of any further appraisal work for reasonable site options. Land at Blackdown is no longer included in the Local Plan.	No change.
Mrs Vivien Bryer [Council Respondent ID: 5570]				
2.1	Local Plan Preferred Options (2012)	<p>5. The Council's rejection of other proposals (ref 7.18- dispersing development on small/medium sites) claims it 'would be impractical in terms of the number of sites that would have to be identified' 'Further, this pattern of development would make it difficult to make fullest use of public transport, walking and cycling'. These are allegations with no evidence to back them up.</p> <p>6. Similarly 7.19, while admitting that 'the sustainability appraisal of the options showed that the option for focusing development outside the Green Belt had clear advantages associated with the provision of sustainable transport and reducing the need to travel. However, there would be significant impacts on the historic and natural environment due to such a high concentration of development to the south of</p>	Noted. Please refer to the Initial SA Report and Appendices (May 2012).	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		the towns due to increased cross-town traffic.` What is the evidence?		
Natural England (David Westbrook) [Council Respondent ID: 7424]				
3.1	Chapter 3	<p>PO3: Broad Location of Growth</p> <p>8. Natural England is concerned that the overall level and spatial distribution of growth should be informed through detailed environmental testing. From that perspective we welcome the Sustainability Appraisal work undertaken so far and the fact that the allocations have avoided direct impact upon statutory biodiversity designations.</p>	Noted.	No change.

Interim SA Report (June 2013)

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
Gleeson Developments Ltd and Sundial Group represented by Savills (L&P) Ltd (Mr Robert Linnell) [Council Respondent ID: 57022]				
1.1	Section 3	<p>The consideration of the Options for the Distribution of Sites for Housing refer to the potential impact on heritage to the east of Kenilworth.</p> <p>However, in the options with less development at Kenilworth the SA report states that the impact on the heritage assets will be less. This is not necessarily the case and will depend on the layout and location of the proposed housing not just the quantum.</p>	Noted. While the nature and significance of the effect is dependent on the location of development as well as the quantum, at this strategic level of assessment, a lower level of growth in that area is assumed to have the potential for a less significant effect on heritage.	No change.
1.2	Section 4	<p>Paragraph 4.58 of the SA Report refers to Thickthorn and confirms the potential long term negative impact on Thickthorn Manor and Stables which are Grade II listed buildings. Parts to the north-east of the site are also within a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The document identifies the need for buffer strips around the woodland and along the edge of the A46.</p> <p>Paragraphs 4.107 - 4.109 refer to sites K18 and K19. The SA should refer more precisely to sites K17 and K19 which is in the control of Gleeson and the Sundial Group and is available for development.</p> <p>Land at Crewe Gardens Farm is not being actively promoted. As set out in the above representations, sites K17 and K19 should be assessed in the SA report as an extension to the land at Thickthorn and not as an alternative to it. The current SA wrongly appraises the land.</p>	<p>The first two paragraphs are noted.</p> <p>Disagree with last point. This is primarily an issue for plan-making as the site is not being considered through the Local Plan as an extension to the land at Thickthorn. The Council considers that development should be concentrated on the Land at Thickthorn as it is considered to be the most sustainable urban extension in Kenilworth as Southcrest Farm and Woodside Training centre are less well located to both the town centre and strategic highway network.</p>	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
1.3	Section 4	<p>In addition, concerns are raised regarding statement re visibility at the existing entrance to and from the site. Client's highways report has demonstrated that good visibility can be provided to a number of access solutions to the land to serve a development scheme. The site should not been marked down for having poor visibility at an existing access point when this will be resolved in any new layout.</p> <p>Draft masterplan layouts for the site that have been circulated to Officers and Members clearly demonstrate that the site can be developed without any impact on the Scheduled Ancient Monument or its setting.</p> <p>Table 4.1 in the SA Report rejects Glasshouse Lane/Crewe Lane on the basis of "updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land."</p> <p>The site has not therefore been rejected on any site specific grounds. If it is shown that further housing growth is required at Kenilworth either now or in the next plan period the land should be taken out of the Green Belt now and safeguarded in accordance with the advice in the NPPF.</p>	<p>The appraisal of the site in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (2013) states that the Local Plan will include policies to ensure that traffic and transport issues are identified and that appropriate mitigation are implemented.</p> <p>As stated in Para 4.115 of the Interim SA Report (2013), "It should be noted that whilst the SA findings are considered by the Council in its selection of sites and form part of the evidence supporting the Local Plan, the SA findings are not the sole basis for a decision; other factors, including planning and feasibility, play a key role in the decision-making process". Table 4.1 sets out the reasons for progressing or rejecting sites in plan making.</p>	No change.
Natural England (Hayley Fleming) [Council Respondent ID: 56486]				
2.1	General	<p>Natural England welcomes the production of the Final Interim Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The Interim Report provides a clear narrative of the SA / SEA process. We note the conclusion that the focus of development to the south of Warwick, Leamington and Whitnash has the potential for significant cumulative long-term negative effects on landscape and the historic environment but</p>	Noted.	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		that careful planning and design is expected to mitigate these impacts. We note the imperative for sustainable design to protect and enhance the landscape and historic environment, as well as biodiversity, air, water and soil quality.		
Mr Paul Newton [Council Respondent ID: 53660]				
3.1	General	Concern about access to Leamington town centre from South Leamington, Warwick Gates and Whitnash as only three routes exist; one frequently closed due to flooding and another already suffering from excessive traffic congestion.	Noted.	No change. This will be considered through the iterative SA of the Local Plan.
Environment Agency				
4.1	Appendix I	We have reviewed the supporting Final Interim Sustainability Report submitted in support of these proposals and consider that the impacts of development in these locations are fairly represented. Appendix 1 section 9 To Create Good Quality Air, Water and Soils, the question "Will it prevent deterioration of water quality as measured by the Water Framework Directive?" should be included, with the associated indicator being "Water Framework Directive measures of water quality in local rivers	Noted.	The additional decision-aiding question and indicator have been incorporated into the SA Framework.