



**Warwick District Council
Submission Local Plan**

Sustainability Appraisal Report

February 2015

enfusion



Warwick District Council Submission Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Report

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SA OF WARWICK DISTRICT COUNCIL'S SUBMISSION LOCAL PLAN - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

1. This is the summary of the Sustainability Appraisal Report for Warwick District Council's Submission Local Plan. It describes how the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process was used to assist in planning for the development and the use of land, as required by planning legislation and National Planning Guidance. It provides an outline of the SA process and findings, including how the SA has influenced the development of the plan, and in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, the European SEA Directive and UK guidance on SA/SEA.

WARWICK DISTRICT COUNCIL'S DRAFT LOCAL PLAN

2. The Local Plan will guide future development in the District for the next 15 years. It sets out how much new development (land for housing and employment) is needed and where this development should take place as well as provides information about the infrastructure (roads, schools, open spaces, etc) needed to support new development.
3. The Local Plan includes a Vision for the District as follows:

The Council's Vision for Warwick District (which we share with our partners), as set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy, is "to make Warwick District a Great Place to Live, Work and Visit".
4. The Council and its partners are trying to deliver this vision together through the Sustainable Community Strategy. The Local Plan aligns with both the Warwick District and Warwickshire County Sustainable Community Strategies by focusing on the following strategic priorities:
 - Supporting Prosperity: seeking to enable the District's economy to prosper by providing opportunities for businesses to grow and relocate is an important priority for the Local Plan. To achieve this, the Plan sets out policies and proposals to support employment, vibrant town centres and a strong cultural and tourism offer.
 - Providing the homes the District needs: providing opportunities to deliver the housing needed to support the District's changing and growing population is central to the Plan, ensuring this is high quality and affordable, at the same time as meeting the needs of everyone including those with specialist housing needs.
 - Supporting sustainable communities (including health and wellbeing and community safety): there are many aspects to the delivery of sustainable communities including the design and layout of new development; provision of infrastructure; spaces and services to enable healthy and safe

lifestyles; regeneration and enhancement of existing communities and environments and the protection of the natural and built environment.

5. In the Local Plan, these strategic priorities, are supported by a Spatial Strategy which seeks to:
 - maximise use of brownfield sites;
 - only bring forward greenfield sites in sustainable locations;
 - avoid coalescence between settlements;
 - protect important heritage assets;
 - protect areas of high landscape value and important natural assets;
 - focus employment, retail, leisure and cultural activities in town centres; and
 - only develop sites in the Green Belt where exceptional circumstances can be justified.
6. The Local Plan's objectives link the Local Plan strategy, with the specific proposals set out within the Local Plan Chapters. The objectives provide the framework to deliver sustainable development by balancing social, economic and environmental imperatives and where possible enhancing all three. The Objectives are as follows:
 - Objective 1: Providing sustainable levels of growth in the District.
 - Objective 2: Providing well-designed new developments that are in the right location and address climate change
 - Objective 3: Enabling the District's infrastructure to improve and support growth
7. The Submission Local Plan contains 20 development strategy policies that set out the level and location of growth, 15 housing policies, 31 policies for delivering prosperous communities, 46 policies for sustainable communities and 2 infrastructure policies.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL & STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

8. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of environmental, social and economic considerations in the preparation of Local Development Plans. This requirement for SA is in accordance with planning legislation¹ and paragraph 165 of the National Planning Policy Framework. Local Plans must also be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment^{2 3} (SEA) and Government advises^{4 5} that an integrated approach is taken so that the SA process incorporates the

¹ Section 19(5) of the 2004 Act and Regulation 22(a) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012

² EU Directive 2001/42/EC

³ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004

⁴ DCLG - National Planning Practice Guidance' 2014, ODPM - 'A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive' 2005, Planning Advisory Service – 'The Principles of Plan Making Chapter 6 - The Role of Sustainability Appraisal' 2013

⁵ DCLG, 2012 National Planning Policy Framework

requirements for SEA - and to the same level of detail. For the SA of the Local Plan an integrated process has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements for both SA and SEA. The Council commissioned independent specialist consultants Enfusion to progress the SA work in February 2013.

9. SA is an iterative and ongoing process that informs plan-making by assessing developing elements of the plan, evaluating and describing the likely significant effects of implementing the plan, and suggesting possibilities for mitigating significant adverse effects and enhancing positive effects. UK Guidance suggests a staged approach to SEA⁶. Initially the scope of the SA is determined by establishing the baseline conditions and context of the Local Plan area by considering other relevant plans and objectives, and by identifying issues, problems and opportunities for the area. From this the scope of the SA is prepared and includes an SA Framework of objectives for sustainable development in the Plan area and which forms the basis against which the Local Plan is assessed.

SUSTAINABILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCAL PLAN AREA AND LIKELY EVOLUTION WITHOUT THE PLAN

10. Baseline information about the Local Plan area has been collected and updated since the onset of the plan-making and SA processes. Relevant and sufficient information on the present and future state of the area has been collected in order to adequately predict the potential effects of implementing the Local Plan on the area. Baseline analysis provides the basis for making judgments about how the emerging content of the Local Plan might hinder or progress objectives for sustainable development.
11. Warwick District covers an area of some 283 km². The District lies within the heart of Warwickshire to the south of the city of Coventry and is surrounded on all sides except for the South East by Green Belt. The District comprises four main towns including Royal Leamington Spa, Warwick, Kenilworth and Whitnash with approximately 90% of the district's population live in these urban areas with the remaining 10% living in a number of relatively small villages. These main centres contain a wide range of different types of housing although there are affordability issues.
12. The total estimated population in 2011 was 137,700. The population has grown from 124,000 in 2000 - an 11% increase - and is forecast to continue to grow, with potentially a 17% growth over the next 15 years. Compared to other parts of Warwickshire, a higher proportion of the District's population is of working age. The highest rate of projected population growth in the future is expected to be amongst those aged 65 and over.
13. The District has a diverse population, with a high proportion of non-white British residents (15% of the total population) compared to other Districts in the County. Relative to the West Midlands as a whole, the District has a strong local economy, with a skilled population and higher than average levels of

⁶ ODPM A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive 2005

productivity and earnings compared with regional and national averages. There are good road and rail links with surrounding major urban areas.

14. The District's relative prosperity masks some significant areas of deprivation. In particular, Lillington lies within the most deprived 20% of Super Output Areas nationally. Further, the changing needs of business means that some of the District's traditional industrial areas require regeneration, with many of these areas located alongside the Grand Union Canal in Warwick and Royal Leamington Spa. The District's 40km of canal offer particular opportunities for recreation, regeneration and environmental improvement.
15. The three main town centres of Royal Leamington Spa, Kenilworth and Warwick provide a focus for retail, leisure and employment. The unique and high quality environments of these town centres has meant that they have been relatively resilient to the recent recession and the competition from online retailing and other retail areas and town centres. Despite this there has been an increase in vacancy rates and a fall in rents in some of parts of the town centres indicating a need to continue to focus investment in these areas.
16. The District also contains a large number of environmental assets of mainly national or local importance including features of historic interest, geological/geomorphological significance and particular habitats of nature conservation interest. Areas of historic or environmental importance in the District include:
 - 7 Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 - 15 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
 - 2,145 Listed Buildings
 - 29 Conservation Areas (covering 4% of the District)
 - 11 Registered Parks and Gardens (covering 4% of the District)
17. Air quality and traffic congestion, particularly in the main towns, are key issues. However, the District produces the lowest amount of waste per head compared to the other local authorities in Warwickshire. In addition, in terms of measuring well-being, Warwick District emerged as having a smaller number of areas where people are estimated to have low well-being in Warwickshire as a whole and the health of residents is generally better than in other areas of the County. The District also has the lowest overall recorded crime rates in Warwickshire.
18. Without the Local Plan existing trends are likely to continue and there would be a lack of co-ordination between where new development takes place and where it is needed. Development would not necessarily be directed towards the areas with the least constraints, which could have adverse effects on sensitive receptors such as the natural environment and heritage.

KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES, PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

19. Plans and programmes that could affect the Local Plan were reviewed and considered together with information collected relevant to the characteristics

of the District. From these studies the key sustainability issues and opportunities for the Local Plan were identified as follows:

1. The effects of the recent recession and not knowing how the local economy will change in the future.
 2. Relatively high house prices limiting local people's ability to buy or rent property in the area, creating the need for more affordable housing for families in towns and villages. Another issue is the need to provide more housing to meet people's needs in the future, particularly those of older people.
 3. The economic strength of the town centres of Warwick, Leamington Spa and Kenilworth, and the threat to these from retail and leisure developments elsewhere.
 4. The size and condition of existing community facilities and services (particularly schools and health-care facilities) and whether they can meet current and future needs.
 5. People's general health and well-being, and the need for people (particularly teenagers and young people) to have access to sport and cultural experiences, such as cinemas and community events.
 6. Road congestion and air pollution, particularly around the main junctions along the A46 and M40, the routes into the towns, and within the town centres.
 7. The threat of flooding of homes and businesses in some areas, particularly where surface water may flood towns and villages, and the concern that the threat of flooding will increase because of climate change.
 8. Areas of poverty in Warwick and Leamington Spa.
 9. The pressure for new development threatening the high-quality built and natural environments in the district, particularly historic areas, and the cost of maintaining historic buildings and areas.
 10. Crime and the fear of crime, particularly in town centres, and the need to protect the community from harm.
 11. The Government's planned High Speed 2 rail line and its possible effects on the area. (The Government is consulting the public separately on this issue.)
20. The baseline and review of other plans was updated in 2013 and 2014 so that the basis for assessment remained current. This also demonstrated that the sustainability issues are still relevant and that the methods of assessment remain applicable.

HOW HAS THE LOCAL PLAN BEEN ASSESSED?

21. An SA Framework was compiled and included SA Objectives that aim to resolve the issues and problems identified for development planning in the Local Plan area. This SA Framework, together with the baseline information, comprised the basis for assessment, and is summarised in the following table:

Objective	Key Questions
1. To have a strong and stable economy	Will it help meet the employment needs of the local community? Will it help diversify the economy in general? Will it enhance the vitality and viability of the town centre? Will it encourage or enable inward investment? Will it promote investment in future prosperity (for example by supporting R&D, small businesses and/or encouraging skills development)?
2. To enable a range of sustainable transport options	Will it encourage the use of public transport, walking or cycling? Will it help reduce traffic congestion?
3. To reduce the need to travel	Will it reduce the overall need to travel? Will it help reduce the need to travel by car / lorry?
4. To reduce the generation of waste and increase recycling	Will it encourage the management of waste in line with the waste management hierarchy, giving first priority to reducing waste, followed by reuse and recycling, then other forms of energy recovery and lastly disposal? . Will any residual disposal be undertaken in the least environmentally detrimental manner?
5. To ensure the prudent use of land and natural resources	Does it optimise the use of previously developed land and buildings? Will it minimise development on Greenfield land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded or underused land? Does it make efficient use of existing physical infrastructure (i.e. instead of requiring new infrastructure to be built)? Does it encourage resource-efficient design and/or construction (in terms of water and/or raw materials)? Does it encourage the use of materials from alternative and renewable sources?
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment	Will it protect and enhance species, habitats and sites designated for their nature conservation interest? Will it safeguard and/or enhance the character of significant landscape areas?
7. To create and maintain safe, well-designed, high quality built environments	Will it help provide a sense of identity and local distinctiveness? Will it protect or enhance the setting of the town? Will it promote design that enhances townscapes? Will it protect or improve safety in built environments?
8. To protect and enhance the historic environment	Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value? Will it encourage appropriate use of and/or access to buildings and landscapes of historical/cultural value?
9. To create good quality air, water and soils	Will it affect local air quality? Will it affect air quality in the Air Quality Management Areas? Will it minimise pollution of soils? Will it minimise light and noise pollution levels? Will it retain the best quality agricultural land? Will it minimise adverse effects on ground and surface water quality?

Objective	Key Questions
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.	Will it reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency? Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions? Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources?
11. To adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change including flood risk	Will it reduce or minimise the risk of flooding? Will it minimise sensitive development in medium and high risk flood zones?
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)	Is it enabling the housing target to be met? Does it provide for the development of balanced communities by encouraging an appropriate mix of housing (in terms of type, size and tenure)? Will it reduce homelessness and housing need? Will it reduce the number of empty homes?
13. To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities	Will it maintain and enhance existing community facilities? Will it put unacceptable pressure on existing services and community facilities? Will it improve access to local services and facilities for the whole community?
14. To improve health and well being	Will it promote healthy lifestyles? Will it provide and improve access to health and social care services? Will it provide and/or enhance the provision of open space? Will it improve opportunities to participate in the district's cultural, sport and recreational opportunities?
15. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?
16. To reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Will it reduce the fear of crime? Will it reduce / discourage anti-social behaviour?

22. Each emerging part of the Local Plan, including options for distributing housing, employment and infrastructure, potential allocations, and policies to control proposed development, was subject to SA. Using the SA Framework, the baseline information and professional opinion, the likely effects of the emerging Local Plan were assessed. The SA considered positive, negative and cumulative effects for alternatives according to categories of significance as set out in the following table:

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

23. Sustainability Appraisal is informed by the best available information and data. However data gaps and uncertainties exist and it is not always possible to accurately predict effects at a strategic plan level. For example, specific significance of effects on biodiversity, heritage assets, or changes to local level traffic flows may depend on more detailed studies and assessments that are more appropriately undertaken at the next stage of planning - at the project or site level. Climate change impacts are difficult to predict as the effects are most likely to be the result of changes at a cumulative and regional/national level, and therefore a precautionary approach that seeks to deliver best practice mitigation and adaptation is the most appropriate approach.

WHAT REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED AND ASSESSED?

24. Throughout the development of the Local Plan, alternatives have been considered and appraised through the SA process in an iterative and ongoing way such that the findings of the SA have informed plan-making. Alternatives for the level and distribution of growth as well as potential site allocations have been considered from the early stages - from the SA Scoping Report (March 2011) through to the production of this SA Report (Feb 2015). The findings of the SA of alternatives and the reasons for the selection or rejection of options are provided in the main SA Report.

WHAT ARE THE LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF THE SUBMISSION LOCAL PLAN?

25. **Housing** (SA Objectives 7 & 12) Overall, the Local Plan is considered to have the potential for major short to long-term positive cumulative effects on housing through the provision of 12,860 new homes to meet the objectively assessed need of the District during the life of the Plan. Housing will be distributed across the District in urban and rural areas and Local Plan policies will ensure that a suitable mix of homes are provided to meet the needs of all people in the future. The increased supply of housing as a result of the policies and allocations could also have the effect of reducing house prices in the area, which was identified as a key sustainability at the scoping stage. The Local Plan also seeks to provide affordable housing that will also help to

address this issue. Local Plan policies seek to protect the existing built environment and also require any new development to be well designed and be high quality.

26. **Economy and Employment** (SA Objective 1) Overall, the Local Plan is considered to have the potential for major short to long-term positive cumulative effects on the economy and employment through the provision of 66 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan. Major allocations for employment have been distributed between Leamington, Kenilworth and the sub-regional employment area in the north of the District. The Local Plan protects existing employment as well as supports economic growth through both the regeneration of previously developed land as well as development of suitable Greenfield sites. It also seeks to maintain the shopping function of the town centres and support proposals that enhance their roles.
27. **Communities and Health** (SA Objectives 13, 14, 15 & 16) The Local Plan seeks to protect and enhance accessibility to community facilities and services, which includes open space for recreation and health facilities. Provision is made for new community facilities and improvements to sustainable transport modes will help to improve accessibility. Policies support development that is of the highest quality and ensures that new development is integrated with existing communities and that the design and layout of proposals minimise the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour. The provision of housing and employment will help to meet the future needs of communities in the District and the amenity of residents is also protected. It is therefore considered that the Local Plan as a whole will have major positive cumulative effects in the long-term for communities and health.
28. **Transport and Accessibility** (SA Objective 2 & 3) Local Plan policies seek to address the impacts of proposed development on the road network and ensure that appropriate infrastructure is provided. The IDP sets out a range of highways and sustainable transport infrastructure that will need to be delivered during the life of the Plan to support proposed development. Local Plan policies also seek to improve public transport and pedestrian routes and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes. These measures along with the delivery of housing, employment and community facilities/ services has the potential for a long-term positive cumulative effect on transport and accessibility.
29. **Air Quality** (SA Objective 9) It is considered that major negative effects on air quality are unlikely as a result of the Local Plan. Policies seek to address the impacts of proposed development on the road network and improve public transport and pedestrian routes as well as encourage the use of sustainable transport modes. While there may be some localised impacts in the short-term as a result of proposed development, the mitigation proposed through Local Plan policies and predicted trends in air quality will ensure that these are not significant.
30. **Climate Change and Flooding** (SA Objective 10 & 11) Local Plan policies seek to address the impacts of proposed development on the road network and improve public transport and pedestrian routes and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes. These measures along with predicted trends in

air quality should ensure that the Local Plan does not have major long-term negative effects on climate change as a result of increased traffic. There is also the potential for the Local Plan to have negative cumulative effects through the embodied energy inherent in the construction and maintenance of development. Processing methods and technologies are likely to improve reducing the amount of embodied energy used; however this is uncertain.

31. **Water Resources and Water Quality** (SA Objectives 5 & 9) Overall, the Local Plan is considered to have the potential for minor negative cumulative effects on this topic through the provision of 12,860 homes and 66 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan. Local Plan policies protect the water environment and encourage the inclusion of water efficiency measures and sustainable drainage systems as well as the provision of necessary infrastructure. Mitigation measures should ensure that negative cumulative effects are not significant.
32. **Natural Environment (Landscape, Flora and Fauna and Soils)** (SA Objective 5, 6 & 9) The level of growth proposed through the Local Plan has the potential for major long-term negative effects on the natural environment. To address this, the Local Plan seeks to direct development away from sensitive areas and also protect, enhance and restore the natural environment. The mitigation provided by Plan policies and available at the project level should address negative effects to ensure they are not significant for the landscape or biodiversity; however, the overall cumulative effect of the Local Plan remains uncertain. The Local Plan will lead to the loss of large areas of best and most versatile agricultural land.
33. **Cultural Heritage** (SA Objective 8) Overall the Local Plan seeks to protect and enhance heritage as well as avoid development that would have an impact on the significance of heritage assets. It seeks to direct development to the available and suitable areas with the least constraint. Whilst it is recognised that development has the potential for negative effects on heritage it is also considered that there is the opportunity for positive effects by enhancing assets and promoting improved access. There is suitable mitigation available to address negative effects to ensure that they are not significant; however, the overall cumulative effect of the Local Plan on heritage remains uncertain.
34. **Waste and Recycling** (SA Objective 4) Overall, the Local Plan is considered to have the potential for minor negative cumulative effects on this topic through the provision of 12,860 homes and 66 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan. Local Plan policies expect development proposals to make sufficient provision for sustainable waste management and they also allow for sufficient flexibility to address increased future demand for waste facilities as a result of proposed development.

HOW COULD NEGATIVE EFFECTS BE MITIGATED AND POSITIVE EFFECTS ENHANCED?

35. An important role of the SA process is to provide recommendations for the mitigation of negative effects and enhancement of the positive effects identified in the appraisal process. These can then be carried forward in the

remainder of the plan-making process and can include further recommendations for other development plan documents and for processes including site master planning.

36. In preparing Local Plan policies, Warwick District Council has sought to mitigate the negative effects of development and maximise the opportunities presented. The proposed Policies and Site Allocations presented in the Submission Local Plan reflect recommendations arising from all the previous SA work undertaken to support the plan development stages, and the Council is commended for their effective and thorough integration of key sustainability themes and requirements throughout the progression of the Plan. In particular, the findings of the SA guided the selection of potential site allocations by identifying sustainability issues and in particular the cumulative effects of development for settlements and sensitive receptors.
37. Potential negative effects are mitigated through strong policies that seek to protect, enhance and restore the natural environment and heritage as well as promote strong sustainable communities through high quality layout and design. The Local Plan ensures that necessary infrastructure and investment is provided at the right times and in the right places to support new development and communities. It also seeks to create a healthy integrated network of Green Infrastructure by planning for the natural environment at a variety of spatial scales, which will have benefits for communities and nature as well as the economy.

CONSULTATION

38. The emerging Local Plan and its accompanying SA documents have been subject to statutory consultation at the scoping stage with the statutory bodies (English Heritage, Environment Agency, and Natural England) and wider consultation with stakeholders and the public. The SA accompanying each stage of plan-making since 2011 has been subject to public consultation through provision of the documents on the Councils' Local Plan website. Comments made and responses to these comments have been recorded and also made available. Thus consultation has been a vital ongoing and iterative element of the plan-making and the SA processes. The Submission Local Plan and the SA Report reflect the findings of various technical studies and the responses received during consultation.

MONITORING PROPOSALS

39. Local Planning Authorities are required to produce Monitoring Reports (MRs) including indicators and targets against which the progress of the Plan can be assessed. There is also a requirement to monitor the predictions made in the SA and Government advises Councils to prepare a monitoring strategy that incorporates the needs of the two processes to make best use of shared information and resources. Monitoring proposals were suggested in the early SA scoping stage and will be progressed, including consultation, as the Local Plan progresses. The Council will prepare a monitoring strategy that will include consideration of any specific requirements from the SA process.

SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

40. The SA of the Submission Local Plan has appraised the effects of the policies and site allocations as well as the overall effects of the plan, including cumulative effects. The Appraisal has identified that the proposed Local Plan will help to address the identified sustainability issues in the area, with major positive effects particularly for communities through the allocation of a range of new housing and employment land, together with improvements to sustainable modes of transport. The key negative effects identified relate to the potential environmental impact of increased housing, employment and infrastructure development. Overall, the policies and proposed site allocations provide a strong positive framework to guide future sustainable development in the District.
41. The Submission Local Plan will be submitted to the Government for inspection in February 2015, supported by evidence including the SA Reports. The Secretary of State will call an Examination in Public, chaired by an independent Inspector, to examine the Local Plan and consider the issues that have been raised by the consultation.
42. The documents are available to download from the Warwick District Council's website.

1.0 Introduction

Purpose of the SA and the SA Report

- 1.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of a local plan under section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 ('the Act'). Its role is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives. As a result, it helps the local planning authority to meet the more general requirement under section 39 of the Act which is to prepare a local plan *"with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development."*
- 1.2 Government Policy advises that *"a Sustainability Appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment [(the SEA Directive)] should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors"* (Paragraph 165 National Planning Policy Framework, 2012). The SEA Directive⁷ has been transposed into English law through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004⁸ (commonly referred to as the 'SEA Regulations').
- 1.3 SA/ SEA is an ongoing and iterative process where the assessment occurs over the various stages of plan making. The National Planning Practice Guidance⁹ (2014) outlines the stages of SA work that need to be carried out as the Local Plan is being prepared:
- Stage A: Setting Context and Objectives, establishing the Baseline and Deciding the Scope
 - Stage B: Developing and Refining Alternatives and Assessing Effects
 - Stage C: Preparing the SA Report
 - Stage D: Publish and Consult on the SA Report and the Local Plan
 - Stage E: Post Adoption Report and Monitoring
- 1.4 This is the SA Report that documents the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment processes for Warwick District Council's Local Plan. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework discussed in Section 3 of this SA Report explains further the relationship between the SA and the SEA; compliance with the SEA Directive and Regulations and the NPPF is detailed in Appendix I. This SA Report is being submitted alongside the Local Plan for examination by an independent inspector.

⁷ EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment. Available online: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32001L0042>

⁸ The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Available online: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/contents/made>

⁹ National Planning Practice Guidance: Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal. Available online: <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

Background to the Local Plan and SA

- 1.5 Warwick District Council is preparing a Local Plan to guide future development in the Local Authority area. In accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012, the Council must carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of its Local Plan.
- 1.6 The SA/SEA of the Local Plan has been on-going since 2011 and is being undertaken alongside the preparation of the plan. The plan-making and SA/SEA processes to date are summarised in the table below:

Table 1.1: Local Plan and SA/SEA documents

LDP Stage and Documents Consultation	SA/SEA Stage and Documents Consultation
Issues and Scenarios Public consultation 17 March to 15 July 2011	SA Scoping Report Public consultation 17 March to 15 July 2011
Preferred Options Public consultation 01 June to 03 August 2012	Initial SA Report Public consultation 01 June to 03 August 2012
Revised Development Strategy Public consultation 14 June to 29 July 2013	Interim SA Report Public consultation 14 June to 29 July 2013
Publication Draft Local Plan Public Consultation w/c 12 th May to w/c 23 rd June 2014	Publication Draft SA Report Public Consultation w/c 12 th May to w/c 23 rd June 2014
Submission Local Plan Submitted in Feb 2015 to be examined by an independent inspector	Submission SA Report (this report) Submitted alongside the Local Plan in Feb 2015 to be examined by an independent inspector

Local Plan: Content and Objectives

- 1.7 The Local Plan will guide future development in the District for the next 15 years. It sets out how much new development (land for housing and employment) is needed and where this development should take place as well as provides information about the infrastructure (roads, schools, open spaces, etc) needed to support new development.
- 1.8 The Council's vision for Warwick District (which we share with our partners), as set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy, is **"to make Warwick District a Great Place to Live, Work and Visit"**.
- 1.9 The Council and its partners are trying to deliver this vision together through the Sustainable Community Strategy. This sets out the approach to address 5 key priorities:
- Safer Communities
 - Health and Wellbeing

- Housing
 - Prosperity
 - Sustainability
- 1.10 The Sustainable Community Strategy is central to improving the quality of life in the District across all these priorities. The Local Plan is a key element in the delivery of the Sustainable Community Strategy. The Local Plan has therefore been aligned with the Strategy to ensure it addresses the key priorities.
- 1.11 The Local Plan aligns with both the Warwick District and Warwickshire County Sustainable Community Strategies by focusing on the following strategic priorities:
- Supporting Prosperity: seeking to enable the District's economy to prosper by providing opportunities for businesses to grow and relocate is an important priority for the Local Plan. To achieve this, the Plan sets out policies and proposals to support employment, vibrant town centres and a strong cultural and tourism offer.
 - Providing the homes the District needs: providing opportunities to deliver the housing needed to support the District's changing and growing population is central to the Plan, ensuring this is high quality and affordable, at the same time as meeting the needs of everyone including those with specialist housing needs.
 - Supporting sustainable communities (including health and wellbeing and community safety): there are many aspects to the delivery of sustainable communities including the design and layout of new development; provision of infrastructure; spaces and services to enable healthy and safe lifestyles; regeneration and enhancement of existing communities and environments, including tackling inequalities, and the protection of the natural and built environment.
- 1.12 In the Local Plan, these strategic priorities, are supported by a Spatial Strategy which seeks to:
- maximise use of brownfield sites;
 - only bring forward greenfield sites in sustainable locations;
 - avoid coalescence between settlements;
 - protect important heritage assets;
 - protect areas of high landscape value and important natural assets;
 - focus employment, retail, leisure and cultural activities in town centres; and
 - only develop sites in the Green Belt where exceptional circumstances can be justified.
- 1.13 The Local Plan's objectives link the Local Plan strategy, with the specific proposals set out within the Local Plan Chapters. The objectives provide the framework to deliver sustainable development by balancing social, economic and environmental imperatives and where possible enhancing all three. The Objectives are as follows:

Objective 1: Providing sustainable levels of growth in the District.

- 1.14 Provide a sustainable level of economic growth (and balance this with housing growth) to maintain high levels of employment, and to deal with pockets of unemployment in deprived areas. This Plan will:
- identify and maintain a flexible and varied supply of accommodation and land for business that is the right type and in the right location;
 - support the growth of advanced manufacturing and engineering businesses, knowledge industries, energy industries and the rural economy; and
 - improve the rates of business growth in the District to support the 'organic' growth of the local economy.
- 1.15 Provide a sustainable level of housing growth (and balance this with economic growth) to reduce the number of people who are currently homeless or living in unsatisfactory accommodation, to meet future housing needs, and to help deal with the issues of need for affordable housing. The Local Plan will:
- identify and maintain supply of land for housing to meet the objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing ensuring this is of the right size, has the right tenure, and is in the right location;
 - make sure that the district can accommodate university students without harming the balance of existing communities;
 - allow providers to meet the special housing needs of the growing number of older people; and
 - make provision for gypsies and travellers in order to deal with local need and historic demand.
- 1.16 Provide a sustainable level of retail and leisure growth that will meet people's existing and future needs, and will maintain and improve the vitality and viability of existing town and local centres as attractive and safe places to visit both by day and night. The Local Plan will:
- plan for their future management and growth of each town centre, taking account of their unique roles, to provide sustainable levels of retail and leisure growth.

Objective 2: Providing well-designed new developments that are in the right location and address climate change

- 1.17 Make sure that new developments are in places that will reduce the need for people to use their cars. This will minimise air pollution and help address climate change by reducing road congestion and carbon emissions, and will encourage people to live more healthy lifestyles by walking and cycling more.
- 1.18 Encourage new developments to be designed and built so they use water and energy efficiently and reduce the overall demand for natural resources (specifically by increasing the use of renewable and low-carbon sources of energy to reduce carbon emissions).

- 1.19 Make sure that new developments are located, designed and built so that they can deal with the expected effects of climate change, particularly flooding.
- 1.20 Make sure new developments are appropriately distributed across the District and designed and located to maintain and improve the quality of the built and natural environments, particularly historic areas and buildings, sensitive wildlife habitats and areas of high landscape value. In addition new developments should respect the integrity of existing settlements.
- 1.21 Make sure new developments are built to a high standard in terms of design, and provide inclusive, lively and attractive places where people feel safe and want to live, work or visit.
- 1.22 Make sure new developments provide public and private open spaces where there is a choice of areas of shade, shelter and recreation which will benefit people and wildlife and provide flood storage and carbon management.
- 1.23 Protect and enhance high quality landscapes and important heritage and natural assets, ensuring that where adaptation is needed, this is done in a sensitive way for their significance.

Objective 3: Enabling the District's infrastructure to improve and support growth

- 1.24 Enable improvements to infrastructure, such as schools and the health services, to provide and maintain facilities and services people need, in locations people can get to and which support sustainable economic growth in deprived areas.
- 1.25 Enable energy, communications, the emergency services, water and waste organisations to improve their infrastructure and services so that they can meet people's current and future needs, protect the environment, and contribute towards dealing with the causes and mitigating the effects of climate change.
- 1.26 Enable transport providers to provide improvements, particularly better and more integrated public transport, cycling and pedestrian facilities, to meet people's current and future needs, improve the safety and efficiency of the transport network, and support sustainable economic growth.
- 1.27 Enable improvements to be made to the built and natural environments which will help to maintain and improve historic assets, improve habitats and their connectivity, help the public access and enjoy open spaces such as parks and allotments and support healthy lifestyles. Reduce the risk of flooding, keeping the effects of climate change (including the effects on habitats and wildlife) to a minimum,.

- 1.28 Enable the maintenance and improvement of the quality of sporting and leisure facilities, including opportunities for culture and tourism. This will include maintaining a flexible supply of land and buildings for sport and recreation that is the right quality and in the right location, and can meet people's current and future needs and support healthy lifestyles.

Structure of this Sustainability Report

- 1.29 Section 2 explains the approach taken to SA and details the methods used for each stage and each element of the developing Local Plan. The scoping process and outcome is summarised in Section 2. Section 3 describes the characteristics of the Local Plan area, setting out the baseline conditions and the policy context, together with an indication of how the area might develop without the Local Plan. Details of baseline information and policy context are provided separately in Appendices II and III.
- 1.30 In consideration of the time that has progressed and the changes to the planning system, as well as recent case law on SEA that has guided current practice, Section 4 explains options in plan-making and alternatives assessment in SEA. Section 5 sets out the findings of the comprehensive SA of the Local Plan.
- 1.31 The SEA Directive requires that the Report should include a description of the measures concerning monitoring and such proposals are set out in Section 6. A summary of the process and findings of the SA is provided in Section 7. In accordance with the SEA Directive, a Non-Technical Summary is also provided - at the beginning of this SA Report and also available separately. Appendix I provides signposting to explain how this SA complies with the requirements of the SEA Directive and Regulations as well as the NPPF.

2.0 Appraisal Methods

Scoping the Key Sustainability Issues and the SA Framework

- 2.1 During 2011 with the early stages of the Local Plan preparation, relevant plans and programmes (PP) were reviewed and baseline information was gathered and analysed by Officers to help identify the issues, problems and opportunities for the area (further detailed in the following Section 3). The details of this analysis were reported in the technical Appendices¹⁰ to the Scoping Report 2011.
- 2.2 A Framework of SA Objectives and decision-aiding questions was developed from the key issues identified in 2011 as part of the scoping work. This framework aims to promote and/or protect sustainability factors that are relevant to the Local Plan area and its timescale for implementation. It forms the basis against which emerging elements of the Local Plan are appraised using both quantitative and qualitative assessment respectively from the evidence base and professional judgment.
- 2.3 The Scoping Report set out the process undertaken and it was published on the Council's website in March 2011 and subject to consultation with the statutory bodies and the public. As a result of the responses received, the SA Framework of Objectives was reviewed to ensure that it was fit for purpose and up to date. The revised SA Framework was published in the Initial SA Report in August 2012. Following the consultation period on the Revised Development Strategy and Interim SA Report in June 2013, further changes were made to the SA Framework to reflect a representation received from the Environment Agency. An additional decision-aiding question and indicator relating to the Water Framework Directive was added to SA Objective 9 (To create good quality air, water and soils).
- 2.4 The SA Framework of Objectives, Decision-Aiding Questions and Potential Indicators revised as a result of statutory and public consultation is set out in the following table (*including cross-references in italics for the topics in the SEA Directive and key requirements in the NPPF*):

Table 2.1: SA Framework

Objective	Key Questions	Indicators
<p>1. To have a strong and stable economy</p> <p>• <i>SEA Directive topics: population & health</i></p> <p>• <i>NPPF paras</i></p>	<p>Will it help meet the employment needs of the local community?</p> <p>Will it help diversify the economy in general?</p> <p>Will it enhance the vitality and viability of the town centre?</p> <p>Will it encourage or enable inward</p>	<p>1. Amount of employment land with planning permission by type</p> <p>2. Percentage of enterprises in knowledge intensive services (i.e. creative and digital industries, high value manufacturing, ICT, financial, professional and public services)</p> <p>3. Amount of completed employment floor space by type</p> <p>4. Level of unemployment in Warwick District</p> <p>5. Potential Indicator - Number / percentage of</p>

¹⁰ http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/downloads/download/379/helping_shape_the_district_-_sustainability_appraisal

18-22	investment? Will it promote investment in future prosperity (for example by supporting R&D, small businesses and/or encouraging skills development)?	working age population in employment 6. Number of working age population claiming workless benefits by type 7. Number of new business registrants per annum 8. Amount of completed retail, office and leisure floorspace 9. Number of Super Output Areas within the top percentiles of skills deprivation nationally 10. Young people not in education, employment and training (NEET)
2. To enable a range of sustainable transport options • SEA Directive topics: air, climatic factors, health • NPPF paras 29-41	Will it encourage the use of public transport, walking or cycling? Will it help reduce traffic congestion?	11. Number of bus and train passenger journeys (NB: This indicator may not be collected in the future) 12. Percentage of people aged 16 to 74 who travel to work via ○ bicycle and foot ○ bus and train 13. Traffic speed in main towns (NB: This indicator may not be collected in the future)
3. To reduce the need to travel • SEA Directive topics: air, climatic factors, health • NPPF paras 29-41	Will it reduce the overall need to travel?	14. Average annual daily traffic flows in main towns NB: This indicator may not be collected in the future. 15. Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and major health centre 16. Potential Indicator - Distance to nearest local shopping centre 17. Percentage of households within set distances of key services via the road network
	Will it help reduce the need to travel by car / lorry?	18. Potential Indicator - Average distance travelled to fixed place of work 19. Percentage of people aged 16 to 74 who travel to work via car
4. To reduce the generation of waste and increase recycling • SEA Directive topics: soil, health, biodiversity • NPPF para 5	Will it encourage the management of waste in line with the waste management hierarchy, giving first priority to reducing waste, followed by reuse and recycling, then other forms of energy recovery and lastly disposal? . Will any residual disposal be undertaken in the least environmentally detrimental manner?	20. Total amount of waste per head of population 21. Percentage of total waste per head that is recycled 22. Percentage of total waste per head that is composted
5. To ensure	Does it optimise the	23. Densities of developed dwellings

<p>the prudent use of land and natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SEA Directive topics: biodiversity, flora, fauna and soil</i> • <i>NPPF paras 17, 79-92 & 111</i> 	<p>use of previously developed land and buildings? Will it minimise development on Greenfield land? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded or underused land? Does it make efficient use of existing physical infrastructure (i.e. instead of requiring new infrastructure to be built)? Does it encourage resource-efficient design and/or construction (in terms of water and/or raw materials)? Does it encourage the use of materials from alternative and renewable sources?</p>	<p>24. Percentage of dwellings on previously developed land (i.e. new and converted buildings) 25. Amount of developed employment land by type which is on previously developed land 26. Potential Indicator - Proportion of homes being built to Code Levels 4,5 and 6</p>
<p>6. To protect and enhance the natural environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SEA Directive topics: biodiversity, flora, fauna and landscape</i> • <i>NPPF paras 109-125</i> 	<p>Will it protect and enhance species, habitats and sites designated for their nature conservation interest? Will it safeguard and/or enhance the character of significant landscape areas?</p>	<p>27. Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance (AMR). 28. Potential Indicator - Planning applications decided within (in part) or adjacent to a Local Wildlife Site or potential Local Wildlife Site 29. % of SSSIs in Favourable or Unfavourable Recovering condition (Natural England). 30. Potential Indicator - Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets (CSW LBAP Partnership) 31. Potential Indicator - Area of highly sensitive historic landscape characterisation type(s) which have been altered and their character eroded 32. Potential Indicator - % of planning applications where archaeological mitigation strategies (preservation by design and / or archaeological recording) were developed and implemented 33. Potential Indicator - % of planning applications for which archaeological investigations were required prior to approval</p>
<p>7. To create and maintain safe, well-designed, high quality built environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SEA Directive topics: landscape,</i> 	<p>Will it help provide a sense of identity and local distinctiveness? Will it protect or enhance the setting of the town? Will it promote design that enhances townscapes? Will it protect or</p>	<p>34. Satisfaction with your neighbourhood as a place to live 35. Potential Indicator - Development complying with Secured By Design guidelines</p>

<p><i>cultural heritage</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF paras 56-68 	<p>improve safety in built environments?</p>	
<p>8. To protect and enhance the historic environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEA Directive topics: <i>cultural heritage</i> • NPPF paras 126-141 	<p>Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value?</p> <p>Will it encourage appropriate use of and/or access to buildings and landscapes of historical/cultural value?</p>	<p>36. Number of listed buildings (by grade) on English Heritage's buildings/sites 'at risk' register</p> <p>37. Number of scheduled ancient monuments on English Heritage's 'at risk' register</p> <p>38. Number of registered Parks and Gardens on English Heritage's 'at risk' register</p> <p>39. Investment in listed buildings – value added by grant schemes</p> <p>40. Proportion of Conservation Areas protected by article 4 designation</p> <p>41. Number of Conservation Areas covered by an up to date Conservation Area Statement (reviewed within the last 5 years)</p>
<p>9. To create good quality air, water and soils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEA Directive topics: <i>soil, water, air</i> • NPPF paras 109-125 	<p>Will it affect local air quality?</p> <p>Will it affect air quality in the Air Quality Management Areas?</p> <p>Will it minimise pollution of soils?</p> <p>Will it minimise light and noise pollution levels?</p> <p>Will it retain the best quality agricultural land?</p> <p>Will it minimise adverse effects on ground and surface water quality?</p> <p>Will it prevent deterioration of water quality as measured by the Water Framework Directive?</p>	<p>42. Extent of Air Quality Management Areas</p> <p>43. Air quality concentration levels</p> <p>44. Water Framework Directive measures of water quality in local rivers</p> <p>45. Potential Indicator - Major development (over 1000 sqm or 10 dwellings) located in areas of Grades 1, 2 and 3a agricultural</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Will it reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency?</p> <p>Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?</p> <p>Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources?</p>	<p>(43). Air quality concentration levels</p> <p>46. Renewable energy installed by type</p> <p>47. Per capita carbon emissions</p> <p>48. Potential Indicator - Proportion of electricity produced via renewable resources</p> <p>(26) Potential Indicator – Proportion of new homes built to code levels 4, 5 and 6</p> <p>49. Potential Indicator - Commercial development built to BREEAM good and excellent</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SEA Directive topics: air, climatic factors</i> • <i>NPPF paras 93-99, 120</i> 		
<p>11. To adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change including flood risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SEA Directive topics: water, climatic factors</i> • <i>NPPF paras 93-104</i> 	<p>Will it reduce or minimise the risk of flooding? Will it minimise sensitive development in medium and high risk flood zones?</p>	<p>50. Estimated number of addresses located in level 2 or 3 flood zones 51. Planning applications decided in areas of flood risk (zones 2 and 3) by development type 52. Potential Indicator - Number of planning applications incorporating SUDs 53. Potential Indicator - Surface water run off indicator</p>
<p>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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SEA Directive topics: population, health</i> • <i>NPPF paras 47-55</i> 	<p>Is it enabling the housing target to be met? Does it provide for the development of balanced communities by encouraging an appropriate mix of housing (in terms of type, size and tenure)? Will it reduce homelessness and housing need? Will it reduce the number of empty homes?</p>	<p>54. Net additional dwellings for the current year 55. Five year supply of housing 56. Affordable housing completions 57. Number of households on local authority housing waiting list 58. Homeless households in priority need in temporary accommodation 59. No. of private dwellings empty for more than 6 months per 1000 dwellings 60. Housing affordability - ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings</p>
<p>13. To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SEA Directive topics: population, health</i> 	<p>Will it maintain and enhance existing community facilities? Will it put unacceptable pressure on existing services and community facilities? Will it improve access to local services and facilities for the whole community?</p>	<p>61. Number of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard 62. Percentage of District Council owned public buildings with access and facilities to people with disabilities (17) Percentage of households within set distances of key services</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPPF paras 23-27 & 69-78</i> 		
<p>14. To improve health and well being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SEA Directive topics: health</i> • <i>NPPF paras 69-78</i> 	<p>Will it promote healthy lifestyles?</p> <p>Will it provide and improve access to health and social care services?</p> <p>Will it provide and/or enhance the provision of open space?</p> <p>Will it improve opportunities to participate in the district's cultural, sport and recreational opportunities?</p>	<p>63. Male/Female Years of Life lost per 10,000 population</p> <p>Male/female life expectancy at birth</p> <p>64. Percentage of residents taking 30 minutes or more moderate exercise five times per week</p> <p>65. Highest and lowest ranked SOAs for health deprivation and disability</p> <p>66. Number of households within 300m, 2km & 5km of 2ha, 20ha and 100ha accessible natural greenspace (ANGst) respectively</p> <p>67. Potential Indicator - Amount of unrestricted greenspace per 1000 population</p>
<p>15. To reduce poverty and social exclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SEA Directive topics: population, health</i> • <i>NPPF paras 69-78</i> 	<p>Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</p>	<p>68. Proportion of working age population claiming workless benefits</p> <p>69. Index of multiple deprivation (rank of super output areas)</p>
<p>16. To reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SEA Directive topics: population, health</i> • <i>NPPF para 69</i> 	<p>Will it reduce actual levels of crime?</p> <p>Will it reduce the fear of crime?</p> <p>Will it reduce / discourage anti-social behaviour?</p>	<p>70. Fear of crime by type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • home broken into and having something stolen • being physically attacked by strangers • having their car stolen <p>71. Recorded crime rates by type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent crime • Vehicle crime • Domestic burglary • Criminal damage <p>72. Recorded Antisocial Behaviour Rates</p> <p>73. Percentage of respondents that have a 'high' perceived level of antisocial behaviour in their local area</p>

SA Method

- 2.5 This SA Framework formed the basis for appraising the strategic options for the level and distribution of growth as well as reasonable options for sites from 2011 through to 2015. The baseline information was updated in 2012, 2013 and 2014 and the PP Review updated in 2013 and 2014; the issues for the Local Plan area remained the same and the SA Framework was still relevant and retained for continuity of appraisal. The summary of the updated baseline and plans and programmes review can be found in Section 3 with the detail provided in Appendices II and III.

- 2.6 During the early stages 2011-2012 of SA and Local Plan preparation, the SA used a system of symbols to represent the findings of the SA for different elements of the emerging plan as follows:

Table 2.2: SA Key to Nature and Significance of Effects (2011-2012)

Strongly positive	++	2
Positive	+	1
Neutral	=	0
Negative	-	-1
Strongly negative	--	-2
Unknown	?	0

Table 2.3: Compatibility Analysis Key (2011)

Symbol	Description
✓	Positive
X	Negative
O	Neutral
?	Uncertain

- 2.7 Amendments to the significance key were made in May 2013, in order to make the identified sustainability effects of the Local Plan clearer. The 'scoring' aspect of the previous SA method has been removed as it can often be misinterpreted and draw the focus away from the identified significant effects.
- 2.8 The revised significance key used for the SA of Strategic Options; Potential Site Allocations and Potential Village Site Allocations is presented in Table 2.3 below:

Table 2.4: Revised Significance 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
+	-	SA Objectives 2, 5, 6, 13 and 14 consider more than one topic/issue and as a result there is the potential for different effects upon each topic considered. For example, Objective 2 has decision-aiding questions that relate to encouraging the use of public transport, walking and cycling as well as reducing traffic congestion. Development could have a negative effect on traffic; however, it could also improve public transport or provide new cycle/walking routes with a positive effect. Therefore, two symbols would be shown.

- 2.9 For Compatibility Analysis of the Publication Draft Local Plan Vision and Objectives (amended and refined since 2011):

Table 2.5: Revised Compatibility Analysis Key.

O	Neutral
++	Very Compatible
+	Compatible
?	Uncertain
-	Incompatible
--	Very Incompatible

- 2.10 Throughout the SA process, the appraisal was proportionate to the stage of the developing Local Plan and the elements of the plan that were being appraised.

Strategic Options

- 2.11 Reasonable strategic options for the level and distribution of growth were subject to high level strategic SA against each SA objective in 2011, 2012 and 2013. The findings of this work is summarised in Section 4 with the detail provided in the Scoping Report (2011), Initial SA Report (2012) and Interim SA Report (2013), which are all available on the Council's website¹¹. The appraisal carried out in 2013 provided a commentary describing the potential effects and possibilities for mitigation of any adverse effects or enhancements of positive effects. Any changes to the overall level or distribution of growth proposed in the Local Plan since the Revised Development strategy consultation in 2013 have also been considered in Section 4.

Potential Site Allocations

- 2.12 Reasonable site options were subject to high level strategic SA against each SA objective in 2012 by the Council using the key presented in Table 2.2. The findings of this work are provided in the Initial SA Report (2012)¹². Further appraisal work was then undertaken by Enfusion in 2013 to consider reasonable options for site allocations. The options were subject to SA against each SA objective using the key presented in Table 2.4. The findings for each reasonable site option were set out in individual detailed matrices - evidence was cited where applicable, a commentary was provided and suggestions for mitigation or enhancement were made where relevant. The nature of the likely sustainability effects (including positive/negative, duration, permanent/temporary, secondary, cumulative and synergistic) were described, together with any uncertainty noted.
- 2.13 Following consultation on the Revised Development Strategy in June 2013 and updates to evidence there have been changes to the site options

¹¹ http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/info/20410/new_local_plan

¹² http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/downloads/download/384/preferred_options_-_sustainability_appraisal

considered through the Local Plan. The boundaries and/ or capacity for some of the site options previously considered through the SA have changed as well as there being a number of new sites that have not yet been subject to appraisal. Enfusion has carried out an appraisal of all new reasonable site options using the method set out in Para 2.12 above and key presented in Table 2.4. Any significant changes to sites options previously considered through the SA in 2013 have been addressed by updating the individual appraisal matrices for those sites. For completeness, the detailed appraisal of all reasonable strategic site options is presented in Appendix V of this SA Report, with a summary of the findings presented in Section 4.

- 2.14 In response to consultation reps on the SA as well as proposed changes to the Publication Draft Local Plan, Enfusion produced individual appraisals for two employment sites, which included the sub-regional employment site adjacent to Coventry Airport. The same method was used as for the appraisal of the other site options set out in Para 2.12 above and key presented in Table 2.4. The appraisals accompanied the Publication Draft - Focussed Changes on public consultation from 31 October to 12 December 2014.
- 2.15 A number of further amendments have been proposed to the Publication Draft Local Plan to take account of consultation responses and updated evidence. These changes have been screened for significance with regard to the SA work, which is presented in Appendix IX of this Report. Where necessary, either as a result of proposed changes or consultation responses, appraisals have been updated in Appendices V. Any new sites not previously considered through the SA process were subject to the same method as was used as for the appraisal of the other site options set out in Para 2.12 above and key presented in Table 2.4. The changes to potential site options and how they have been considered through the Plan and the SA are presented in Appendix VII of this Report.

Potential Village Site Allocations

- 2.16 The Council carried out a high level appraisal of seven Category 2 Villages in 2012 against each SA objective using the key presented in Table 2.2. The findings of this work were presented in the Initial SA Report published in June 2012¹³. Following further evidence base and site appraisal work the Council identified a number of reasonable options for village sites. The reasonable site options for each settlement were subject to SA against each SA objective in 2013 using the revised key presented in Table 2.4.
- 2.17 Detailed appraisal matrices were provided for each of the primary and secondary service villages to ensure that the cumulative effects (positive and negative) of proposed village site options were sufficiently considered. Any significant effects relating to individual village site options were identified within the appraisal commentary for each of the villages, thus satisfying the requirement for reporting the "significant" likely effects in accordance with the SEA Directive. The appraisal was undertaken using professional judgment,

¹³ http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/downloads/download/384/preferred_options_-_sustainability_appraisal

supported by the baseline information (SA Scoping Report 2011) and further updated evidence gathered as part of the Council's site selection method, as well as any other relevant information sources available. Sustainability Appraisal is informed by the best available information and data; however, data gaps and uncertainties exist and it is not always possible to accurately predict effects at a strategic level of assessment.

- 2.18 The symbols provided in the appraisal matrices relate to the cumulative effect of the proposed site options for that primary or secondary service village rather than each individual village site option. As previously stated, any significant effects for individual village site options are noted within the appraisal commentary. The SA has taken a consistent approach to the appraisal of village site options, any assumption or thresholds used are presented in the table below.

Table 2.6: SA of Potential Village Site Allocations - Assumptions and Thresholds

Table 2.6: SA on Potential Village Site Locations – Assumptions and Thresholds		
SA Objective	Assumptions and Thresholds	
1. To have a strong and stable economy	++	Positive effects considered unlikely as no employment land will be delivered.
	+	
	=	Assumed no employment will be provided by proposed village sites and that most people will travel to the larger settlements.
	?	Proposed sites in that village contain current employment uses which could be lost; however, the precise nature of proposals is not yet known so the effect is considered uncertain.
	-	Negative effects are not considered likely; the loss of existing employment is addressed above.
	--	
2. To enable a range of sustainable transport options	Distance from public transport as well as potential impacts on traffic are considered against this SA Objective. It is assumed that development at any of the village site options will increase traffic.	
	++	Majority of proposed sites in village have access to bus stop within 0 - 400m and/or access to train station within 1km.
	+	Majority of proposed sites in village have access to bus stop within 400 - 800m.
	=	Development is unlikely to have a positive or negative effect.
	?	No evidence relating to capacity of existing highway network.
	-	Majority of proposed sites in village have access to bus stop within 800 - 1,600m and/ or traffic flow problem or other transport issue identified by Transport Assessment (2012).
	--	Access to bus stop greater than 1,600m and/ or traffic flow problem or other transport issue identified by Transport Assessment (2012) ¹⁴ and/or more than 80 dwellings ¹⁵ proposed if all options were progressed and developed.
3. To reduce the need to travel	++	Development would significantly reduce the need to travel. This is considered unlikely as the proposed sites are in villages.

¹⁴ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency (March 2012) Warwick District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report.

¹⁵ Guidance threshold that would require the production of a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan as set out in the Department For Transport's Guidance on Transport Assessment (March 2007).

	+	Development would reduce the need to travel. This is considered unlikely as the proposed sites are in villages.
	=	A neutral effect is considered unlikely.
	?	An uncertain effect is considered unlikely.
	-	Assumed there will be a need to travel to other villages or towns to obtain access to employment as well as services and facilities to meet the majority of peoples' needs. Minor long-term negative effect for all village sites and minor negative cumulative effects for all villages.
	--	Major negative effects considered unlikely, as sites are being identified in primary and secondary service villages.
4. To reduce the generation of waste and increase recycling	++	Positive effects considered unlikely as development will lead to an increase amount of waste produced.
	+	Positive effects considered unlikely as development will lead to an increase amount of waste produced.
	=	Neutral effect considered unlikely as development will lead to an increase amount of waste produced.
	?	An uncertain effect is not considered likely, please see below.
	-	Assumed that all village site options will have a minor long-term negative effect negative through the generation of waste with the potential for minor long-term negative cumulative effect for all villages.
	--	Major negative effects considered unlikely given the scale of development.
5. To ensure the prudent use of land and natural resources	Land type and water protected areas are considered against this SA objective.	
	++	All potential sites are Brownfield Land.
	+	Majority of sites are either entirely or predominantly Brownfield Land.
	=	A neutral effect is not considered possible.
	?	Land type is unknown and no evidence relating to water protected areas.
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development would lead to the loss of Greenfield land. Site[s] within a Surface Water Safeguarded Zone and/or Groundwater Source Protection Zone.
	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development would lead to the loss of Green Belt Land. Site[s] within a Surface Water Drinking Water Protection Area 'at risk' or 'probably at risk' and/or Groundwater Drinking Water Protected Area 'at risk' or 'probably at risk'.
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment	The natural environment includes landscape and biodiversity.	
	++	Development has the potential for major positive effects on the landscape and/or biodiversity. Development would need to directly address an existing issue with regard to landscape and/or biodiversity.
	+	Development has the potential for positive effects on the landscape and/or biodiversity.
	=	Neutral effect on landscape and biodiversity is considered unlikely.
	?	The landscape and ecological value of the site[s] is not known.
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development proposed in area of low to medium or medium landscape value. Development proposed in area of low to medium or medium ecological value. Development could have impacts on locally

		designated biodiversity adjacent to proposed village sites, includes, Local Wildlife Sites and Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats.
	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development proposed in area of medium to high or high landscape value. • Development proposed in area of medium to high or high ecological value. • Protected species present. • Development could have impacts on internationally or nationally designated biodiversity.
7. To create and maintain safe, well-designed, high quality built environments	++	Development directly addresses an existing issue with regard to the built environment.
	+	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. It is therefore assumed that all proposed sites can achieve this with minor positive effects on the built environment.
	=	Neutral effect considered unlikely given the requirements of the NPPF.
	?	Uncertain effect considered unlikely given the requirements of the NPPF.
	-	A proposed site goes against the Village Design Statement or Parish Plan.
	--	Development would have major negative effects on the built environment.
8. To protect and enhance the historic environment	++	Development directly addresses an existing issue with regard to the historic environment.
	+	Development has the potential for positive effects on the historic environment.
	=	Development is unlikely to have either a positive or negative effect on the historic environment.
	?	No heritage assets on or adjacent to proposed sites and archaeology unknown.
	-	Development at a proposed site could have an indirect effect on a Scheduled Monument, Listed Building and/or Conservation Area including their setting.
	--	Development at proposed sites could have a direct effect on a Scheduled Monument, Listed Building and/or Conservation Area.
9. To create good quality air, water and soils	++	Development at the site[s] would directly address an existing issue with regard to air, water and soil quality.
	+	Development at the site[s] has the potential for positive effects on air, water and soil quality.
	=	Development at the site[s] is unlikely to have a positive or negative effect on air, water and soil quality.
	?	The potential effects of development at the site[s] are uncertain.
	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is assumed that development at all the village sites have the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against this SA Objective. • Site[s] within a Groundwater Vulnerability Zone.
	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site[s] adjacent to or in close proximity to sewerage treatment plant, airport, main road (Motorway or A road) and/ or railway line.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site[s] located on historic landfill site. • Development would lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. • Site[s] have been identified as potentially being contaminated¹⁶.
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.	++	Major positive effects are considered unlikely as development would need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide renewable or low carbon energy. It is assumed for all sites that development will increase levels of traffic.
	+	Minor positive effects are considered unlikely as it is assumed for all sites that development will increase levels of traffic and therefore greenhouse gas emissions.
	=	A neutral effect is considered unlikely as it is assumed for all sites that development will increase levels of traffic and therefore greenhouse gas emissions.
	?	An uncertain effect is considered unlikely as it is assumed for all sites that development will increase levels of traffic and therefore greenhouse gas emissions.
	-	A minor negative long-term effect assumed for all proposed development sites and cumulatively for villages as a result of increased traffic.
	--	Given the capacity of the sites it is considered unlikely that site[s] will have a major negative effect.
11. To adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change including flood risk	++	Development at the site[s] would directly address existing flooding risk.
	+	Development at the site[s] has the potential for positive effects on flood risk.
	=	Site[s] not in an area of medium or high flood risk.
	?	Flood risk information not available.
	-	Site[s] have identified surface water drainage issues.
	--	Site[s] located within Flood Zones 2 or 3.
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)	++	Assumed that all proposed sites have the potential for a positive effect on housing with major long-term positive cumulative effects for rural communities.
	+	Assumed that all proposed sites have the potential for a positive effect on housing.
	=	See above.
	?	See above.
	-	See above.
	--	See above.
13. To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities	++	Development would lead to the provision of facilities and services.
	+	Development has the potential to support existing services and facilities.
	=	Development unlikely to have positive or negative effects on services and facilities.
	?	Assumed that 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.
	-	No existing services and facilities within village and none being delivered as part of development.

¹⁶ Warwick District Council Environmental Health Team

	--	Development would lead to the loss of existing facilities and services.
14. To improve health and well being	++	Existing healthcare facility present in village.
	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumed that all proposed sites have the potential for indirect positive effects on health through the provision of housing. Site[s] within 300m of natural greenspace¹⁷.
	=	No existing healthcare facility in village but good/excellent access to public transport.
	?	No information on existing healthcare facilities and public transport.
	-	No existing healthcare facility in village and poor access to public transport.
	--	Development would lead to the loss of an existing healthcare facility.
15. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	++	See + below.
	+	Assumed that all proposed sites have the potential for indirect positive effects through the provision of housing, therefore potential for indirect positive cumulative effects for each village.
	=	See + above.
	?	See + above.
	-	See + above.
	--	See + above.
16. To reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	++	See ? below.
	+	See ? below.
	=	See ? below.
	?	The potential effect of development for all the proposed sites on crime is uncertain at this stage. The effects on crime will depend on the design and layout finalised at the development management level.
	-	See ? above.
	--	See ? above.

2.19 The method and findings for the SA of potential village site options was presented alongside the Village Housing Options and Settlement Boundaries Document for public consultation in November 2013¹⁸. In response to the representations received and updated evidence there have been some changes to the potential village sites, which includes new sites. The appraisal matrices were updated to reflect these changes and presented in Appendix VI of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).

2.20 A number of amendments have been proposed to the Local Plan since the Publication Draft consultation in May 2014. These changes have been screened for significance with regard to the SA work, which is presented in Appendix IX of this Report. Where necessary, either as a result of proposed changes or consultation responses, the appraisals for the village site options have been updated in Appendices VI. The changes to village site allocation

¹⁷ Warwick District Council (2010) Accessible Natural Greenspace standards.
<http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2168A53B-62DA-47EF-9A5D-2589AF448308/0/AN1LOCALSITES.pdf>

¹⁸ http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/info/20410/new_local_plan

options and how they have been considered through the Plan and the SA are presented in Appendix VII of this Report.

Publication Draft Local Plan

- 2.21 The SA of Publication Draft Local Plan, including policies, is structured under 10 topic headings, which have been linked to Objectives in the SA Framework as well as topics in the SEA Directive. This provides a framework and structure to evaluate the likely significant effects of the Publication Draft Local Plan against these key topics. The appraisal of each topic has been divided into a number of sub-headings to ensure that each aspect of the emerging Local Plan (Policies and Site Allocations) is considered as well as the interrelationships between topics and cumulative effects of the Plan as a whole.
- 2.22 The appraisal was undertaken using professional judgment, supported by the updated baseline information and further updated evidence for the Local Plan, as well as any other relevant information sources available. The nature of the likely sustainability effects (including positive/negative, duration, permanent/ temporary, secondary, cumulative and synergistic) are described, together with any uncertainty noted. Evidence is cited where applicable and a commentary provided and suggestions for mitigation or enhancement made where relevant. Sustainability Appraisal is informed by the best available information and data; however, data gaps and uncertainties exist and it is not always possible to accurately predict effects at a strategic level of assessment.

Submission Local Plan

- 2.23 A number of changes have been made to the Local Plan since the Publication Draft consultation ended in July 2014. It is important to ensure that any proposed changes are screened through the SA process to determine if they significantly affect the findings of the SA presented in the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) and further appraisal work is required. A screening table was produced to consider all the proposed amendments, which includes proposed changes to Policy as well as preferred site allocations. The findings of this work is provided in Appendix IX of this Report.
- 2.24 The SA of the Publication Draft Local Plan (Paras 2.20 and 2.21) has been updated to reflect consultation responses received on the SA as well as take account of any significant changes to the Local Plan. The revised appraisal is presented in Section 5 of this Report.

Uncertainties and data gaps

- 2.25 It is not always possible to accurately predict sustainability effects when considering plans at such a strategic scale. Impacts on biodiversity and cultural heritage, for example, will depend on more detailed information and studies at a site-level. Whilst climate change science is becoming more accurate, it is difficult to predict impacts likely to result from climate change,

including synergistic effects. These uncertainties have been acknowledged in the appraisal, baseline and other areas of this SA Report where applicable.

Consultation on the SA

- 2.26 The SEA Directive/ Regulations require that the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate timeframes to express their opinion on the draft plan and accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan.
- 2.27 The SA has been subject to public consultation at the scoping stage in 2011 and with the Initial SA Report (June 2012) that accompanied the Developing the Preferred Option Document in 2012. The responses to consultation on the SA scoping are recorded in the Initial SA Report (June 2012). In addition, further consultation has taken place on the Interim SA Report (June 2013) that accompanied the Revised Development Strategy in 2013 as well as the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) that accompanied the publication Draft Local Plan in May 2014. Consultation also took place on a number of individual site appraisals which accompanied the Publication Draft - Focused Changes in October 2014. The responses to the Initial SA Report (June 2012), Interim SA Report (June 2013), Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) and Focused Changes appraisals (Oct 2014) made available at the time of preparing this SA Report are recorded in Appendix VIII.
- 2.28 This SA Report is being submitted alongside the Local Plan for examination by an independent inspector.

3.0 Sustainability Context and Objectives

Introduction

- 3.1 Since the production of the Scoping Report in 2011, the baseline and the review of plans and programmes has been updated to reflect the current evidence. This Section builds on the scoping work carried out in 2011 and provides a summary of the updated baseline information with reference to the likely evolution without the plan and summary of the relationships between the Local Plan and other relevant plans and programme. It also provides an over view of the sustainability characteristics of the Local Plan area and sets out the key issues, problems and opportunities for sustainable development and spatial planning identified from the analysis of the evidence.

Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

- 3.2 In order to establish a clear scope for the SA of the Publication Draft Local Plan, it is necessary (and a requirement of SEA) to review and develop an understanding of the wider range of *policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives*"¹⁹ that are relevant to the Local Plan. This includes International, European, National, Regional and local level policies, plans and strategies. Summarising the aspirations of other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives (hereafter referred to as 'relevant plans') promotes systematic identification of the ways in which the Local could help fulfil them.
- 3.3 A review of relevant plans and programmes was undertaken during the SA/SEA scoping stage in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive, this included considering the wider plans reviewed as part of the development of the evidence base for the Local Plan. The policy context and relationship with other plans and programmes was presented in Appendix 2 of the SA Scoping Report published in March 2011²⁰. An update to the PP review was carried out by Enfusion in 2013 and 2014 to inform the appraisal of the Revised Development Strategy and Publication Draft Local Plan. The plan and programme review including the updates is presented in Appendix III of this Report.

Baseline Collection

- 3.4 Collection of baseline information is required under SEA legislation, and is fundamental to the SA process to provide a background to, and evidence base for, identifying sustainability problems and opportunities in the District and providing the basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the Local Plan. To make judgements about how the emerging content of the plan will progress or hinder sustainable development, it is essential to understand the economic, environmental and social circumstances in the District today and

¹⁹ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents ODPM, November 2005

²⁰ http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/downloads/download/379/helping_shape_the_district_-_sustainability_appraisal

their likely evolution in the future. The aim is to collect only relevant and sufficient data on the present and future state of the District to allow the potential effects of the Local Plan to be adequately predicted.

- 3.5 The SA/ SEA Guidance provided by Government²¹ proposes a practical approach to data collection, recognising that information may not yet be available and that information gaps for future improvements should be reported as well as the need to consider uncertainties in data. Collection of baseline information should be continuous as the SA process guides plan making and as new information becomes available.
- 3.6 SA/ SEA Guidance advises that, where possible, information should be collated to include:
- 'comparators' - (i.e. the same information for different areas) - as points of reference against which local data may be compared;
 - established targets, which will highlight how far the current situation is from such thresholds; and
 - trends - to ascertain whether the situation is currently improving or deteriorating.
- 3.7 Baseline information was collated and reviewed during the SA/SEA scoping stage in 2011 and presented in Appendix 1 of the Scoping Report²². It gathered together national, regional and local data to enable assessment of the current situation within the District. Targets and standards at international, national and local level are reviewed to provide the necessary context and to facilitate the focussing of resources into areas of non-compliance or significant failure. The baseline information was updated in 2012, 2013 and 2014 to inform the appraisal of the Preferred Options, Revised Development Strategy and Publication Draft Local Plan. The updated baseline information is presented in Appendix II of this Report. A summary of the updated baseline information is provided below along with the characteristics of the Local Plan area.

Sustainability Context and Baseline Information

Economy and Employment (including education)

What's the situation now?

Economy and employment

- 3.8 Despite the economic downturn the Districts economy has remained in a strong position relative to Warwickshire and the UK as a whole. It is characterised by continued low levels of unemployment and the highest

²¹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) National Planning Practice Guidance - Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal. Online at <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/>

²² http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/downloads/download/379/helping_shape_the_district_-_sustainability_appraisal

GVA per head in Warwickshire. The long term outlook is that the District will continue to perform better than the West Midlands

- 3.9 The economy of the district stood at £3.2 billion in 2011 outperforming the West Midlands and UK in the period leading up to the recent recession. The total number of people employed in the district in 2011 was 90,351 (Cambridge Econometrics 2013). Between 2000 and 2008 the economy grew by 3.75% compared to 1.5% pa and 2.5% pa in the West Midlands and the UK respectively. Employment grew by 1.75% compared with 0.5% in the West Midlands and 1% in the UK. Since the start of the recession in 2008 employment in the district has reduced slightly but by less than 0.25%. In contrast to the West Midlands and UK there has been little impact on economic output (GVA)
- 3.10 In terms of the structure of the Districts economy the largest employment sector is professional services (11,600 in employment in 2011) which is focused in Leamington. The top ten sectors make up 81% of the employment in the district. There is a concentration of food and drink manufacturers in Leamington but these have not performed well in the recession
- 3.11 The labour market of Warwick District is characterised by a strong skills profile, above average economic participation and above average wages. In 2011 GVA per job (measure of economic productivity) was £36,400 -3% below UK average but 7% above West Midlands average. It is acknowledged that despite having a cluster of knowledge based industries actual output across the district is less than would be expected nationally. This is one of the issues the LEP would like to address through its City Deal proposal and Strategic Economic Plan
- 3.12 Warwick District has seen significant investment in sites, which has helped drive growth and prosperity in this area, including sites such as Warwick Technology Park, Tachbrook Business Park, Warwick Gates and Tournament Fields (which houses the European headquarters of Gerberit – a world leader in advanced plumbing and plastics technologies). While the district is the strongest performing economic area of the sub-region (in terms of GVA per head)²³, some parts of the transport network in this area are at capacity, leading to congestion and unreliable journey times at peak hours. This could result in higher costs for businesses, which can affect overall competitiveness, and might constrain future economic growth of the area²⁴.
- 3.13 The District's economy is characterised by its strength in knowledge intensive industries (over 28.2% of all enterprises), i.e. those that are intensive users of ICT technologies and have high shares of highly educated labour²⁵. Similarly, the District has a much greater proportion of people employed (57 %) in 'knowledge occupations' compared to the regional and national average. It is generally believed that jobs in the knowledge economy are likely to be more secure than those which require low skills and therefore easier to export.

²³ Source: Warwickshire County Council (2013) Quality of Life Report in Warwickshire 2013/14

²⁴ Source: Coventry Council and Warwickshire County Council (2011) Coventry & Warwick Economic.

²⁵ Source: Warwickshire County Council (2012) Quality of Life Report in Warwickshire 2012/13

- 3.14 The proportion of people unemployed in the District has also consistently been lower than the county and national figures. The latest figures from June 2013 show that 1,472 residents were claiming job-seekers allowance, representing 1.6% of the working age population²⁶. This has improved since 2011 where 2.3% of the working age population were claiming²⁷. However, there is considerable variation within the district with some areas experiencing unemployment rates just below 6%. Worklessness is a less familiar term than unemployment and is used to describe all those of working age who are not employed and are claiming a benefit, i.e. jobseekers allowance, incapacity benefit, and income support. In the district, approximately 6,000 people of the working age population are claiming benefits with the majority claiming ESA and incapacity benefits.²⁸
- 3.15 The District has the strongest underlying growth expected for personal service and sales occupations followed by associate professions and the number of managers and proprietors, and professionals is also expected to increase, but at a similar rate to overall employment growth²⁹. Conversely, it has a below average and falling proportion of its residents in 'skilled trades occupations', possibly a reflection of the decline of the manufacturing sector with the loss of firms such as Ford, Potterton and Benford from the District. However, manufacturing firms do still retain a strong presence in the District although there is a shift towards more knowledge based hi-tech manufacturing, with a particular emphasis within the automotive industry.
- 3.16 The number and proportion of young people aged 16-19 years who are not in education, employment or training has decreased in Warwickshire between 2005/06 and 2012/13³⁰. Figures for the District for the last 2 years were slightly higher than the proportion covered for Warwickshire as a whole. In 2012, work placed based earnings were at £26,989 which was slightly above the county and national averages although this figure has fallen slightly since 2011.

Education and Skills

- 3.17 The District has seen a steady increase in the number of pupils who achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A*- C including English and Maths between 2007 and 2012. Just under 70% of pupils achieve these grades which is well above the averages for Warwickshire and England as a whole. Also the 2011 data suggest that 38.4% of the usual resident aged 16 and over has attained a degree level of higher qualification with an additional 3.3% in apprenticeships. These figures are significantly higher compared to Warwickshire and the national average as a whole.

²⁶ Source: Warwickshire County Council (2013) Quality of Life Report in Warwickshire 2013/14

²⁷ Source: Office Of National Statistics (2011) Neighbourhood Statistics - 2011 Census

²⁸ Source: Warwickshire County Council (2013) Quality of Life Report in Warwickshire 2013/14

²⁹ Source: GL Hearn Limited (2012) Economic and Demographic Forecasts Study for Warwick District Council & Coventry City Council.

³⁰ Source: Warwickshire county Council (2012) Quality of Life Report 2013/14

Retailing and Town Centres

- 3.18 Warwick District has a network of centres, each offering a range of shops and services to the local population. A summary of the current situation and health of these centres is as follows:
- 3.19 Leamington Spa town centre is considered to be a relatively healthy town centre. The breadth of its current retail offer is broadly in line with other higher order centres in the UK. It has department store representation and a good range of national multiple retailers are present. These all serve an important anchor function to the centre, because they continue to bring shoppers into the town centre. The vitality and viability of the centre is underpinned by:
- the healthy list of operators seeking representation in the centre;
 - steady prime Zone A rentals; and
 - an environmentally attractive shopping environment.
- 3.20 However there are concerns about:
- fall in retail floor space since 2008
 - fall in the UK Venuescore rankings;
 - the loss of an independent department store operator, Woodward's;
 - the level of vacant outlets and floorspace;
 - the limited scale of substantial new development in the centre during the past two decades.
- 3.21 Leamington Spa's retail performance and prospects cannot be divorced from those of competing centres. In this context the town centre competes at a sub-regional level with Coventry and Solihull, and with the regional centre at Birmingham. All of these centres have seen the implementation of major retail and leisure schemes, which has resulted in Leamington Spa losing its competitive edge due to the limited amount of investment in new retail facilities in the town centre.
- 3.22 Kenilworth is perceived as a healthy town centre catering for the local catchment and visitors alike and is performing well at its level in the shopping hierarchy. Positive indicators include:
- that it is anchored by a good food store offer
 - a good range of national multiple retailers present;
 - an increase in rental levels;
 - low vacancy and the centre;
 - environmentally attractive; and
 - no obvious negative crime perception.
- 3.23 Furthermore, the centre's profile and trading performance have been significantly enhanced by the new investment associated with the redevelopment of Talisman Square, anchored by Waitrose. Sainsbury's to the south of the town centre also acts as an important anchor and generator of

linked trips. The evidence indicates that the existing shopping provision in the town centre has benefitted from the Talisman Square redevelopment.

- 3.24 Kenilworth town centre will never compete with the higher order centres for comparison trade, especially in the fashion sector. Therefore its future performance and prospects will depend on its ability to meet local needs efficiently. Fundamentally, at this level in the shopping hierarchy the maintenance and enhancement of the food shopping function is of paramount importance. If people shop for food locally, they may be inclined to resist other destinations for non-food visits and other retailers in the centre are therefore supported. Now that Kenilworth's shopping function is better anchored, its overall prospects for the future are enhanced.
- 3.25 Despite the centre's current health, there are concerns as to the limited amount of investment in traffic management in the centre, which could result in the town losing its competitive edge and attractiveness.
- 3.26 Generally speaking, Warwick town centre accommodates a good range of middle to upmarket independent and leisure service operators catering for shoppers and tourists alike. This is in contrast to neighbouring Leamington Spa, which is more functional and predominantly governed by national multiple retailers selling mainstream fashion. In this way, it can be argued that these neighbouring shopping destinations complement each other.
- 3.27 Given that Warwick does not have a wide range of national multiples, especially comparison retailers, it is considered that that the important anchor function to the centre as a whole is served by the strong service sector.
- 3.28 Whilst there is no specific evidence to point to a picture of fragility or decline in the health of Warwick town centre, the limited degree of retailer interest and the recent decline in pedestrian footfall does not point to a vibrant and robust centre. This, together with the limited scale of new investment in the centre, leads to the view that whilst the centre is vital, it is not particularly viable in terms of attracting new development and investment. Moreover, and in practical terms, given the proximity of Leamington Spa, it is likely that the town centre will continue to lose trade to the dominant centres in its hinterland, especially in terms of expenditure in fashion goods. The present comparison retail offer of the town centre is unlikely therefore to be significantly improved.
- 3.29 Warwick District also has a large number of smaller local centres, shopping parades and isolated shops. These include small clusters of shops in historic parts of the towns and planned shopping parades developed as towns have expanded. All these locations play an important role in providing shops and services within easy walking distance of many people. Although the vast majority of shops are within the urban area, a number of the district's villages also contain local shops although their number has decreased in recent years.

What will the situation be without the new Local Plan?

- 3.30 The anticipated growth of the local population of the district will place greater demands for employment, school places, childcare provision, retail and investment in the retail sector although this may be tempered by a fall in the working age population.
- 3.31 The situation without the plan may result in:
- negative effects the economic growth of the District as it would reduce businesses' and investors' confidence to expand or locate in the area. Uncontrolled or sporadic development might harm the environment and/or impact on local infrastructure capacity which may impact on the attractiveness of the area for economic growth.
 - a lack of co-ordination between where new employment development takes place and where it is needed to address areas of unemployment and worklessness or in the types of jobs required to meet the skills of the existing population. This may place increasing demands on transport infrastructure, which includes areas outside of the District.
 - a lack of co-ordination between where new development takes place and where investment in schools, colleges, nursery and childcare provision is focussed. The lack of co-ordination may also result in delays to the timing of when improvements are made which may affect the delivery of development, or result in a lack of places or overcrowding in existing schools. The absence of a Local Plan may also impact on the ability to make bids for public funds, attract private sector money, and for assembling land for education projects. Increasing demands on schools may also coincide with a period of pressure to reduce public spending on both infrastructure and services.
 - investment not being directed towards the town and local centres, retail development may take place in other less sustainable locations which may reduce demand for existing centres and reduce their attractiveness to shoppers, retailers and investors.

Climatic Factors

What's the situation now?

- 3.32 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.

Table 3.1: Per Capita Local Carbon Emissions Estimates for (kt/CO₂)³¹

Year	Total per capita emissions	Industry and commercial	Domestic	Road transport
2005	9.4	415.2	333.1	511.1

³¹ Department for Energy and Climate Change (2014)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-emissions-estimates>

2006	9.4	424.6	333.7	513.1
2007	9.0	381.0	324.3	517.0
2008	8.7	373.7	321.7	496.2
2009	7.9	323.3	287.4	474.6
2010	8.1	338.1	307.7	472.6
2011	7.6	301.9	272.4	472.8

- 3.33 In terms of energy consumption the data below (Table 3.2) shows that consumption across the three main consuming categories has decreased between 2005 and 2011³². This implies that energy efficiency may have increased in the District through technological advances and energy efficiency schemes driven by the government but this also could be partly attributed to the economic downturn. Improving energy efficiency continues to be an important objective.

Table 3.2: total final energy consumption for Warwick District

Year	Industrial and commercial (GWh)	Domestic (GWh)	Transport (GWh)	Total (GWh)
2005	1,151.7	1,246.6	1,790.6	4,191.6
2006	1,109.3	1,221.0	1,815.3	4,148.8
2007	1,007.8	1,194.5	1,821.2	4,027.0
2008	980.6	1,155.8	1,791.3	3,931.5
2009	909.0	1,079.8	1,714.1	3,706.8
2010	923.7	1,075.0	1,687.0	3,689.7
2011	857.6	1,029.3	1,679.1	3,570.4

- 3.34 The Council's Low Carbon Action Plan 2012 sets out a framework for Reducing Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Improving Energy Efficiency across Warwick District. It has identified opportunities to reduce carbon emissions in Warwick District by 12% (128,000 tCO₂ per year) over the next 15 years towards meeting the national target of reducing 2009 levels by 25% by 2027
- 3.35 To deliver this, a series of schemes and initiatives have been identified in three broad areas: energy efficiency projects in buildings, use of low and zero carbon technologies for generating energy locally and transport. It is recommended that the Council set up a Low Carbon Task Force to take responsibility for the delivery of these projects. The Council is currently considering how to take forward the recommendations of the report
- 3.36 Overall analysis of current and projected energy use in the District shows that the biggest opportunity and need is to address energy use in existing buildings. Existing private sector housing is responsible for around 91% of total emissions within the domestic buildings sector. However, new development will increase consumption and it is anticipated that the Council's preferred growth option will result in an increase in district wide carbon emissions of between 1 and 4% over the next 15 years. National requirements for the

³² Department for Energy and Climate Change (2014) <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level-2005-to-2010>

construction of new buildings through building regulations mean that the scope to improve on this at the local level over the long term may be limited

What will the situation be without the new Local Plan?

- 3.37 Projections for climate change in the West Midlands based on medium emissions scenarios suggest hotter, drier summers, warmer wetter winters and more extreme weather events as follows³³:

Table 3.3: Future predicted temperature and precipitation

Temperature	2020	2050	2080
mean temperature (°C)	0 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4
Precipitation	2020	2050	2080
Winter mean precipitation %	0 to 10	0 to 20	0 to 30
Summer mean precipitation %	0 to -10	-10 to -20	-10 to -30

- 3.38 The anticipated growth of the local economy and population of the District will increase the demand for energy and heating which could increase reliance on fossil fuels and make targets to reduce carbon emissions more difficult to achieve. In the future the risk of finite resource scarcity could mean energy demands cannot be met if alternative renewable and low carbon sources are not developed. The situation without the new Local Plan would mean measures to reduce overall energy consumption and increase the use of renewable and low carbon technologies might not be implemented and this would make it difficult to meet national carbon emission targets. The absence of a new Local Plan would also make it more difficult to implement measures to ensure new development adapts to the predicted effects of climate change, which may have consequences for the local population and businesses, as well as the built and natural environment.

Cultural heritage

What's the situation now?

- 3.39 The District has a rich history which has left a legacy of fine historic buildings and places, including castles of national importance at Warwick and Kenilworth. Warwick District contains over 1,500 statutory listings which account for 2,145 separate addresses, many of which are of national importance³⁴. Of those listed buildings, 4 are recognised as being at risk namely Baginton Castle, Goodrest Lodge (Leek Wootton), Old Castle Bridge (Warwick), and the Masters House (Warwick)³⁵. There are 11 parks and gardens of special historic interest³⁶ which cover 4% of the District's land area, of which two are considered to be at risk namely Guy's Cliffe and Stoneleigh Abbey³⁷. There are a further 29 historic parks and gardens designated of

³³ Environmental Agency (2010) West Midlands State of Environment

³⁴ Source: Warwick District Council (2014) Historic Building Guidance – Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

³⁵ Source: English Heritage (2014) Heritage at Risk Register

³⁶ Source: English Heritage (2014) Heritage List

³⁷ Source: English Heritage (2014) Heritage at Risk Register

local importance³⁸. The District also contains 41 Scheduled Monuments, 13 of which are considered to be at risk. In addition, there are 29 designated Conservation Areas³⁹ covering approximately 4% of the District's land area. The historic environment therefore makes a significant contribution to the District and is in generally good condition. This contributes to the strong perception that Warwick District is a high quality environment overall, but there are pockets where the environment is not as high quality and needs to improve. Nine out of ten residents were satisfied with their local area as a place to live in 2009/10⁴⁰.

What will the situation be without the new Local Plan?

- 3.40 The quality of the historic and built environment makes an important contribution to the success of the district's economy. Without these attributes, the towns and villages would have considerably less charm and appeal as places to work, live or visit. In the absence of a new Local Plan, there is a risk that the quality of the historic and built environment deteriorates as a result of developments and changes to places which do not preserve what is important locally in terms of listed buildings, parks and gardens, and conservation areas.
- 3.41 Poor quality development can have a detrimental effect on the appearance of an area, which can affect the desirability of a place to live and work. This can potentially discourage private sector investment in repairing and maintaining buildings and spaces, and if not addressed can lead to a spiral of decline in an area. This may result in an increase in the number of buildings, sites and Conservation Areas 'at risk'.
- 3.42 It is also important to preserve the local distinctiveness of the district in its towns, villages and rural areas. This is what makes the place attractive to residents and visitors. This also applies to landscapes which, if sporadic development was allowed as a result of the lack of a local plan, could be lost or severely damaged.

Communities and Health

What's the situation now?

Health

- 3.43 The District and Warwickshire as a whole can be seen as generally being healthy. The following bullet points illustrate the general health profile of Warwick⁴¹:
- The District is below the national averages for deaths caused by all cancers, respiratory diseases and mental behaviour disorders although it

³⁸ Source: Warwick District Council (2014) Information from Officers

³⁹ Source: Warwick District Council (2014) Historic Building Guidance – Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

⁴⁰ Source: Warwickshire Partnership Place Survey 2009/10

⁴¹ Source: Warwickshire county Council (2012) Quality of Life Report 2013/14

has a higher number of deaths from heart diseases than the national average and Warwickshire as a whole.

- Trends in age standardised cancer mortality rates in those aged under 75 has been decreasing in Warwickshire with rates lower than the national average.
- Smoking attributable mortality in Warwick is significantly better than the national and regional averages.
- The prevalence of overweight and obese children, 2011-2012 in Warwick is lower than that recorded in the West Midlands and England as a whole. However, one ward in Warwick has a statistically significantly higher prevalence of obese Year 6 age children than Warwickshire as a whole.
- The rates admissions to hospital for alcohol related harm of such in Warwickshire (1,975 admissions per 1,000 population) are lower than either the regional (2,285 admissions per 100,000 population) or national rates.
- The Proportion of carers providing unpaid care for 50 or more hours per week, has increase from 15% in 2001 to about 17% in 2011 which is in line with an overall trend in growth across England. However the figures are significantly lower for the District compared to Warwickshire and England as a whole.

- 3.44 In terms of measuring well-being, Warwick District emerged as having a smaller number of areas where people are estimated to have low well-being in Warwickshire as a whole. The top three Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Warwickshire which could be considered the 'happiest' are all in Warwick District, in particular the LSOAs of Milverton North (Leamington Spa), Glass House and Windy Arbour (Kenilworth) and Leek Wootton, Guys Cliffe and Beausale (Warwick/Leamington). However, the 'worst' performing LSOA in Warwickshire was found in the District in Lillington East.

Open Space and Cultural Facilities

- 3.45 Warwick District contains a large number of open spaces which vary in terms of type, quality and size. These include formal sports fields, parks and gardens, nature reserves, informal recreation areas, children's play areas, allotments, rivers, canals, cemeteries and woodland. In total, there is over 1,775 hectares of open space within the district, with just less than 700 hectares being unrestricted and publicly accessible⁴². There are 461 greenspaces across Warwick District and of these 67% had unrestricted access for public use.
- 3.46 Currently there is a total of 14 sports halls in Warwick on 11 sites and the standard of provision of courts per 10,000 population in Warwick is the lowest of the 5 local authorities in Warwickshire⁴³. It is also below the West Midlands region standard of 3.97 badminton courts per 10,000 population and below the England wide standard of 4.01 courts per 10,000 population⁴⁴.

⁴² Source: Parks and Open Spaces Audit 2008

⁴³ Source: Sport England (2012) Sport England's Facilities Planning Model. Warwick District Council. Provision for Sports Halls

⁴⁴ Source: Sport England (2012) Sport England's Facilities Planning Model. Warwick District Council. Provision for Sports Halls

- 3.47 There is also a wide range of arts and cultural facilities within the District, including theatres, cinemas, libraries, galleries and visitor attractions, such as Warwick Castle. In addition, there are a number of nationally recognised events and festivals including Warwick Words and Folk Festivals.
- 3.48 The District also contains a number of national cycle routes as well as a number of local routes including⁴⁵:
- National Route 52 runs north from Warwick through Coventry, Nuneaton and Coalville to link with National Route 6 just west of Loughborough
 - National Route 523 travels between Kenilworth and Burton Green
 - National Route 41 of the National Cycle Network is a long distance route that when complete will connect Bristol, Gloucester, Stratford-upon-Avon and Rugby.

Social and Economic Deprivation

- 3.49 National statistics which measure relative deprivation have highlighted five general localities in Warwick District which are amongst the most deprived 20% or 30% of areas in England⁴⁶. These include Lillington East, Brunswick South East and South West, and Packmores West.
- 3.50 There have been a considerable number of targeted interventions in the Brunswick and Crown wards in Leamington in recent years and significant improvements made in narrowing the gaps. These include targeting public and voluntary services such as health, education, youth, community safety and child care with the emphasis on children and families. Such targeted efforts are now being expanded to take in some of the estates in Warwick where pockets of deprivation exist.
- 3.51 Also five rural localities in the District are ranked amongst the most deprived 10% in the country in terms of barriers to housing and to services. The Council supports the Rural Community Council which is in turn supporting Parish Councils to produce Parish Plans and/or Housing Needs Surveys.

Community Safety

- 3.52 In 2012/ 2013 there were 52.18 per 1000 population were recorded crimes in the district⁴⁷. Warwick District has the lowest recorded crime rates and the highest Anti-Social Behaviour Order and Criminal Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO and CRASBO) incident number rates in the County⁴⁸. Out of all recorded crime in the District 'violent crime' was the highest. However, since 2003 all forms of recorded crime have decreased.
- 3.53 Warwickshire Police have carried out a rationalisation of their operating stations and posts. There is only one station in Leamington Spa which is open to the public. Police officers attend surgeries in venues across the District.

⁴⁵ Sustrans (2014) National Cycle Route Map

⁴⁶ Warwick District Council (2013) Annual Monitoring Report

⁴⁷ Source: Warwickshire county Council (2012) Quality of Life Report 2013/14

⁴⁸ Source: Warwickshire county Council (2013) Quality of Life Report 2013/14

Warwickshire Fire and Rescue currently have two stations within the district, a full time station at Leamington and a retained stations at Kenilworth⁴⁹.

What will the situation be without the new Local Plan?

Health

- 3.54 The increasing proportion of elderly people is a major challenge in Warwickshire - increased life expectancy brings with it an increase in the number of people in need of health and social care. In addition, a number of changes to the way in which health and social services are delivered are likely to take place over the period of the plan. Where such changes have land use implications, the process of planning and delivering the new services will be less efficient without a long term spatial plan which is able to co-ordinate future needs in terms of service delivery centres.
- 3.55 Where new housing development takes place, there will be a corresponding increase in the demand for health and social services. Without a plan, the providers will be unable to forecast this future demand and make the appropriate decisions to meet it. In terms of urban extensions, there would be no mechanism to ensure that facilities to meet the increased demand will be provided within the developments. The health, social and specialist housing needs of an increasing number of older people may not be adequately met.

Open Space and cultural facilities

- 3.56 The anticipated growth of the local economy and population of the District will inevitably place greater demands on existing open space, sports and cultural facilities. Those increasing demands may also coincide with a period of pressure to reduce public spending on both facilities and services.
- 3.57 Without the new Local Plan, there is a risk that new housing and business developments may result in the loss of existing open space, or missed opportunities to secure qualitative or quantitative enhancements to existing leisure and cultural facilities across the District. Opportunities for people to participate in sports and enjoy the arts within the district may also diminish without the co-ordination of public and private sector investment. The absence of a Local Plan may impact on the ability to make bids for public funds, attract private sector money, and assemble land for leisure and cultural projects.

Social and economic deprivation

- 3.58 New development can deliver new housing, including affordable housing, employment, and associated infrastructure and services. Without a plan this would not necessarily be located in areas which can benefit areas of social and economic deprivation. In addition, in rural areas, housing pressures may continue to grow but new housing would not necessarily be targeted towards

⁴⁹ Warwickshire county council (2014) Fire Stations Map

meeting local needs and supporting services. In the absence of a Local Plan, areas of deprivation may therefore deteriorate within the District.

Crime

- 3.59 The continued growth of the District will place greater pressure on community safety services. This could result in potentially more crimes being committed, a rise in antisocial behaviour and possibly the fear of crime. Demands on the fire and rescue service could also increase. For both services, increasing congestion could result in longer response times. An increasing pressure on growth and development in the district may occur at a time when there is pressure to reduce public spending on community safety services. The situation without the new Local Plan, may lead to new development being located in areas which cannot easily be served by the police or fire services, or designed without community safety in mind which can help reduce crime and the perception of it.

Housing

What's the situation now?

- 3.60 Housing in Warwick District is concentrated within the towns of Warwick, Leamington Spa, Whitnash and Kenilworth – approximately 88% of the District's population live in the urban areas⁵⁰. The housing market in the district has been particularly buoyant in the recent past with housing growth rates amongst the highest in the region. The estimated population of the District at 2012 of 138,600 represents an increase of 12% since 2001 (124,000)⁵¹. Between 2004 and 2009, the District had the highest level of population growth in the West Midlands region.
- 3.61 The District includes a wide range of housing which, compared with the rest of Warwickshire, includes higher than average proportions of flats and privately rented homes. Despite this, however, the district had a median property price of £251,775 in 2013⁵², well above the county and regional averages. This has led to problems of affordability, particularly for young people, many of whom have to leave the district to access housing which they can afford to buy. In 2012, the District had an affordability ratio of 7.65⁵³ which was the second highest in Warwickshire.
- 3.62 A recent Housing Assessment⁵⁴ has indicated an annual need for 268 affordable homes. This is above likely (or realistic) levels of housing delivery, and has arisen from under-provision of affordable housing for a decade or more and due to a housing moratorium between 2006 and 2009. Since 2001-2, affordable housing delivery has averaged 85 dwellings a year (18% of total

⁵⁰ Source: Office for National Statistics Mid 2011 Population Estimates for Super Output Areas

⁵¹ Source: Warwickshire County Council (2013) Quality of Life Report 2012 - 2013

⁵² Source: Communities and Local Government Live Tables: Median House Prices from Land Registry Data 2013 (Third Quarter)

⁵³ Source: Warwickshire County Council (2013) Quality of Life Report 2012 - 2013

⁵⁴ Source: GL Hearn (2013) Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Strategic Housing Market

house building) but this has been offset by losses of affordable housing through right-to-buy sales. Overall between 2001 and 2013 the number of affordable housing completion per annum have fallen from 177 to 71. Over this period, housing need increased. In addition between 2004/05 and 2012/13 the number of households accepted as being homeless and in priority need has reduced with the greatest number recorded in 2004/05. The lowest number recorded was in 09/10 but the number has almost tripled since then.

- 3.63 Warwick District has a relatively young population compared with the national profile with a particularly high proportion of young people in the 20-39 age range. This is partly explained by the proximity of the University of Warwick, many of whose students choose to live in the District's towns, particularly Leamington Spa. At the same time, however, the District is a popular choice of residence for more affluent families with employment ties in the wider sub-region.
- 3.64 The national trend of growing numbers of older people is equally applicable to Warwick District. Current population projections show that the proportion of people aged 75 and over will increase by 39% from 2011 to 2021⁵⁵. Older people are increasingly more likely to live independently for longer and this will impact on the suitability of housing to meet their specific needs.
- 3.65 Large areas of the district are unsuitable for new housing due to the presence of historic buildings, parks and gardens, nature reserves and areas liable to flood. The area of the district to the north of Warwick and Leamington is currently designated as Green Belt.
- 3.66 A study looking at the Local Needs and Historic Demands for Gypsy and Traveller Sites in Warwick District found that demand was low and transitory in nature in the district⁵⁶. Even given the highest average number of days spent in the district this is no higher than 12 days. The average number of vans per visit is less than 9. The Council commissioned a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) to identify the need within the District, which was published in November 2012. The assessment demonstrated that there is a need for 31 permanent pitches to be provided over a 15 year period (25 within the first five years and in addition 6-8 transit pitches over the full 15 years)⁵⁷.

What will the situation be without the new Local Plan?

- 3.67 In the absence of a new Local Plan, there will not necessarily be sufficient homes to meet the needs of newly-forming households, those wishing to move to the area for work and those wishing to move to more suitable accommodation.

⁵⁵ Source: Office for National Statistics: 2008-based Population Projections

⁵⁶ Warwick District Council (2011) Evidence of Local Needs and Historic Demand for Gypsy and Traveller Sites in Warwick District Report by Planning Policy and Housing Strategy teams at Warwick District Council

⁵⁷ Lisa Scullion and Philip Brown (2012) Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit, University of Salford. Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessment. Warwick District Council.

- 3.68 New homes will not necessarily be located in places which are close to jobs, services, and public transport and community facilities or in areas where development does not harm areas of acknowledged importance such as Nature Reserves or Historic Parks and Gardens. The right types, sizes and tenures of homes to meet needs will not necessarily be built.
- 3.69 Without plans for new medium to large housing developments, there will be very limited opportunities to provide affordable rented and Home buy (shared ownership) homes and to properly plan for the necessary infrastructure such as schools and doctors surgeries.
- 3.70 There will be limited opportunities to meet the housing needs of the whole population, such as young people, families and older people, and to ensure that new and existing housing areas offer a high quality, sustainable environment.
- 3.71 If housing needs are not met, this will lead to out-migration as people, particularly young working people, move to find homes in neighbouring areas such as Rugby and Coventry. This reduction in the local workforce could have a damaging effect on the local economy as businesses find it difficult to recruit. There would also be an increase in commuting and potentially a further ageing of the local population.

Natural Environment (Landscape, Flora and Fauna and Soils)

What's the situation now?

- 3.72 Warwick District possesses a natural environment that is regarded as being of a particularly high quality⁵⁸. Broadly speaking there are two types of natural asset that combine to give Warwick District its distinct natural environment. They are:
1. particular landscape characteristics familiar to the locality; and
 2. specific environmental assets including nature conservation/ biodiversity interests, and features of historic value (geologically/geomorphologically important features).
- 3.73 The landscape of the District is a product of the particular geological conditions combined with the impacts of farming practices over the centuries. The majority of the natural landscape falls within either the Historic Arden or Dunsmore landscape character areas. In addition, a large part approximately 20,550 ha⁵⁹ of the District is designated as Green Belt.
- 3.74 The District also contains a large number of environmental assets, including features of historic interest, geological/geomorphological significance and

⁵⁸ Source: Warwick District Green Infrastructure Study

⁵⁹ Source: Department for communities and Local Government (March 2013) Area of designated Green Belt by Local Authority

particular habitats of nature conservation interest. There are 7 Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI's)⁶⁰, 8 Local Nature Reserves⁶¹ and significant tracts of woodland deemed to be of ancient origin. There are also many other sites and features that are subject to non-statutory designations that reflect their particular contribution to biodiversity. These include 54 designated Local Wildlife Sites and 175 potential Local Wildlife Sites⁶².

- 3.75 According to Defra's Magic maps (2014), the majority of the District (approximately 60%) consists of grade 3 agricultural land with rest being made up of approximately 20% of grade 2 agricultural land, 1% grade 4 and 5 agricultural land and 14% being classified as urban and non-agricultural land.

What will the situation be without the new Local Plan?

- 3.76 The quality of the natural environment makes an important contribution to the success of the District's economy. Without these attributes, the towns and villages would have considerably less charm and appeal as places to work, live or visit. In the absence of a new Local Plan, there is a risk that the quality of the natural environment deteriorates as a result of developments and changes to places which do not preserve what is important locally in terms of landscape and areas of ecological interest.
- 3.77 The anticipated growth of the local economy and population of the district will inevitably place greater demands on the natural environment. These increasing demands may also coincide with a period of pressure to reduce public spending on public open spaces. The situation without the new Local Plan would be a lack of co-ordination between where new development takes place and where investment in open space is focussed. The absence of a Local Plan may also impact on the ability to make bids for public funds, attract private sector money, and for assembling land for natural environment projects.

Transport and Infrastructure

What's the situation now?

Transport

- 3.78 In terms of the strategic road network (i.e. M40, A45 and A46), a number of junctions currently experience congestion and stress at peak periods⁶³. This is reported to be having a negative effect on business competitiveness and the attractiveness of the area for inward investment⁶⁴.

⁶⁰ Source: Natural England (2014) Sites of Specific Scientific Interest

⁶¹ Source: Defra (2014) Magic Map – Local Nature Reserve Layer

⁶² Source: Warwick District Council (2013) Annual Monitoring Report

⁶³ Source: West Midlands Strategic Road Network Study: Report for the Highways Agency

⁶⁴ Source: DaSTS Improving Connectivity in the Coventry North/South Corridor

- 3.79 Road traffic in Warwickshire has increased at a greater rate compared to the equivalent increases seen in the West Midlands or England and roads in Warwick town centre continue to have the slowest recorded speeds.⁶⁵ Traffic flows in each of the three main towns in the district are monitored to establish traffic growth or reduction. Based on 24 hour flows recorded at cordon sites around the towns, traffic flows have fallen in each of the three main towns between 2000 and 2009⁶⁶. However, congestion at peak periods of the day is widely recognised as a problem within Warwick District, particularly within and around the main towns and on key inter-urban routes such as the A452 between Kenilworth and Leamington Spa, and the A445 and A425 routes between Leamington Spa and Warwick.
- 3.80 Congestion is one of the main contributors towards areas of poor air quality within the district. In the District 47.4% of people aged 16-74 travel to work by car/ van where as only 3.2 % travel to work by bus and train with the remainder travelling by bicycle or on foot⁶⁷. In addition, Road transport in Warwick District is also responsible for over 40% of CO₂ emissions contributing towards climate change⁶⁸. In 2011, the average journey time by car was less than 8 minutes for each of the eight key services in Warwick⁶⁹.

Utilities

- 3.81 In Warwick District, Western Power is responsible for electricity distribution at the local level and National Grid Distribution own and operate the lower pressure gas distribution network to household and companies. Other electricity and gas companies, such as Powergen, buy this electricity and gas and supply it to consumers.
- 3.82 The western and central areas of the district have a high number of non gas connected domestic properties. In urban areas, this may be because electricity was favoured at the time the building was being developed, however, in rural areas it is likely that many buildings will be located where it is uneconomical to invest in gas grid connections.

What will the situation be without the new Local Plan?

- 3.83 The anticipated growth of the local economy and population of the district will inevitably place greater demands on the transport system and also the demand for electricity and gas and the infrastructure needed to supply it. If this is not carefully managed it could affect the timing of development. This is likely to result in increased traffic flows, with potentially more congestion, significant delays with a number of junctions exceeding capacity⁷⁰, and also increased demand for public transport services. An ageing population may also put greater demands on public and community transport services to

⁶⁵ Source: Warwickshire County Council (2013) Warwickshire Quality of Life Report 2013 - 2014

⁶⁶ Source: Warwickshire County Council Draft Local Transport Plan 3

⁶⁷ Source: Office of National Statistics (2011) Census data.

⁶⁸ Source: Warwickshire County Council Draft Local Transport Plan 3

⁶⁹ Source: Warwickshire County Council (2013) Warwickshire Quality of Life Report 2013 - 2014

⁷⁰ Source: West Midlands Strategic Road Network Study: Report for the Highways Agency

access services. These increasing demands on transport may also coincide with a period of pressure to reduce public spending on both infrastructure and services.

- 3.84 The situation without the new Local Plan would be a lack of co-ordination between where new development takes place and where investment in transport is focussed. The lack of co-ordination may also result in delays to the timing of when improvements are made which may affect the delivery of development. The absence of a Local Plan may also impact on the ability to make bids for public funds, attract private sector money, and for assembling land for transport projects and also it would be difficult for utility providers to plan the necessary infrastructure.

Air Quality

What's the situation now?

- 3.85 There are currently five active Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) within the district covering locations across Warwick, Leamington and Kenilworth town centres. These have been designated as a result for the air quality objective for NO₂ not being met. Concentrations continue to be monitored at a number of locations using both automatic monitoring stations and a network of passive diffusion tubes.
- 3.86 An Updating and Screening Assessment completed in 2012 identified that Charles Street in Warwick was at risk of exceeding the NO₂ annual mean objective and as a result a detailed assessment was carried out in June 2013 to determine whether an AQMA should be declared there. The assessment concluded that an AQMA was not required at this location⁷¹.

What will the situation be without the new Local Plan?

- 3.87 The anticipated growth of the local economy and population of the district is likely to result in increasing the amount of traffic particularly in the urban areas where the AQMA are designated. Transport assessments undertaken by the Council considered the potential impacts of increased traffic within the AQMA. A more detailed assessment of the potential impacts on the AQMA was carried out and published in November 2013. The Air Quality Assessment (AQA) found that in the short-term, nitrogen dioxide objectives will continue to be exceeded in both the Warwick and Leamington Spa AQMA. It states that concentrations of nitrogen dioxide are predicted to be much lower in 2028 than in 2011 as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. In 15 years' time these vehicles will make up the majority of cars on the roads in the UK. The AQA also predicts that background concentrations will be substantially reduced in 15 years' time as a result of reductions in various contributing sectors. It should be noted that the findings of the AQA rely on new vehicles meeting the emission control standards coming into force.

⁷¹ Source: Warwickshire Observatory (2013) Warwickshire Quality of Life Report 2013 - 2014

- 3.88 The situation without the new Local Plan would be that appropriate mitigation would not be available to address impacts on air quality resulting from any increases in new development both employment and/or residential. This could reduce the air quality further in existing AQMAs. It also could result in existing AQMAs being expanded or additional ones being made depending on the location of the new development.

Waste and Recycling

- 3.89 In 2012/13, the District produced just under 350 kg of waste per head of population which was a significant reduction compared to previous years⁷². The District also produces the lowest amount of waste per head compared to the other local authorities in Warwickshire. Approximately 200 kg of waste per head is recycled and/or composted⁷³ which means that the District has already reached revised waste framework directive target to recycle 50% of waste from households by 2020 and Warwickshire Waste Strategy 2013.
- 3.90 All waste collected by the local authority is disposed of by Warwickshire County Council, as the waste disposal authority. It is also the responsibility of the County Council to plan for and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the identified need. The district currently contains two waste management facilities, namely the household waste recycling centres in Kenilworth and Leamington Spa.
- 3.91 In August 2013 it was announced that waste targets for the end of Warwickshire's Waste Strategy period should be:
1. Aim to reduce residual waste to 311 kg per household per year, by the end of the strategy period (2020).
 2. Aim to achieve aspirational countryside recycling and composting targets of 65% by the end of the strategy period (2020).

What will the situation be without the new Local Plan?

- 3.92 The anticipated growth of the local economy and population of the district is likely to result in increasing amounts of waste to be collected and disposed of, recycled or composted, and therefore place greater demands on waste infrastructure. The situation without the new Local Plan might be a lack of co-ordination between when and where new development takes place, and what mitigation is put in place to reduce construction and also operation waste and provide recycling facilities. This might result in the district failing to meet targets for dealing with waste and recycling, and result in greater levels of waste being sent to landfill sites.

⁷² Source: Warwickshire County Council (2013) Warwickshire Quality of Life Report 2013 - 2014

⁷³ Source: Warwickshire County Council (2013) Warwickshire Quality of Life Report 2013 - 2014

Water Resources, Water Quality and Flooding

What's the situation now?

Water Resources

- 3.93 Severn Trent Water is the appointed water company for the district with the responsibility of providing sufficient quantity and quality of water to meet demand whilst minimising the impact on the environment. They are responsible⁷⁴ for the operation and maintenance of the existing public foul drainage network and for providing waste water treatment capacity for future domestic development. They are also responsible for the public surface water drainage networks. From 2011, all private sewers and lateral drains that drain to public sewers will transfer into the ownership of the appointed water company removing the burden on householders and allowing for a more integrated sewerage system.
- 3.94 Severn Trent published their water resources management plan to demonstrate how they intend to meet future water demand over the next 25 years. Their overall aim is to maintain and achieve target levels of service whilst minimising impact on the environment by reducing leakage, managing the demand for water and developing new resources.
- 3.95 Improvements to water infrastructure are programmed into the company's capital plan which runs in five year AMP (Asset Management Plan) cycles of which we are currently in AMP5 (2010 – 2015) which seeks to:
- Reduce leakage;
 - Increase the rate of household meter uptake through the promotion of free meter options and targeted policy of metering upon occupant change;
 - Increase water efficiency measures beyond AMP4 levels; and,
 - Maximise use of existing water resources by improving grid connectivity and supply network.

Flooding

- 3.96 In 2008, it was estimated that there were just under 200,000 people in the West Midlands living in a floodplain with approximately 120,000 properties believed to be at significant risk from flooding⁷⁵. It was estimated by Warwick District Council in 2011 that 1,006 addresses were located in Flood Zone 3 and 2,688 were located in Flood Zone 2. The total number of dwellings located within the District in 2011 was 59,755 and therefore according to the data approximately 6% of the total has a high or medium risk of flooding⁷⁶.
- 3.97 The District contains a number of designated Main Rivers most of which form tributaries of the River Avon: Canley Brook; River Sowe; Finham Brook; River Leam; and River Itchen⁷⁷. All of which provide a source of flooding.

⁷⁴ Source: Section 94 of the Water Industry Act 1991

⁷⁵ Source: Environment Agency (2009) Flooding in England – A National Assessment of Flood Risk.

⁷⁶ Office for National Statistics (2011) Neighbourhood statistics.

⁷⁷ Source: Mouchel (April 2013) Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Warwick District Council.

- 3.98 A Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2013)⁷⁸ has been undertaken which identifies the areas currently under threat and the potential for further flood risk due to climate change based on a 20% increase in flow down the watercourse. The assessment showed areas at highest risk followed routes adjacent to rivers and canals. A number of locations within the district are also known to suffer from surface water flooding.

Water Quality

- 3.99 The District lies predominately within the Warwickshire Avon area of the Severn River Basin Management Plan of which, in relation to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, 11% of water bodies are currently at good ecological status and are expected to remain the same at 2015. A small area of the district lies within the Tame, Anker and Mease area of the Humber RBMP area of which only 3% of water bodies are at good ecological status however this is expected to remain the same.
- 3.100 In terms of waste water infrastructure, there is no existing capacity at the Waste Water treatment works at Finham or Longbridge however Seven Trent Water does not consider this to be a barrier to development as there is physical capacity to increase the works. They also believe there is capacity within the receiving water course to allow further discharge consents in relation to waste water treatment. Network capacity constraints are being appraised by Severn Trent as part of their sewer flooding investment programme.

What will the situation be without the new Local Plan?

- 3.101 Without the new Local Plan, the impact of flooding (which is projected to increase due to climate change) on people and property could increase if development is not directed away from areas of medium and high flood risk. The plan is also needed to ensure new development is designed to ensure surface water is properly managed and does not increase flooding.
- 3.102 The anticipated growth of the local economy and population will place increased demand on water infrastructure both in terms of meeting the potable water requirements and treating waste water. Without the new Local Plan, there may be a lack of co-ordination between development and the delivery of necessary water supply and waste treatment. It is important to ensure that increased demand, such as waste water treatment caused by future development does not cause deterioration in the existing status of watercourses or make it more difficult for the water body to meet 'good ecological status'.

The Character of Warwick District

- 3.103 Warwick is a non-metropolitan District, covering an area of some 283 km². The District lies within the heart of Warwickshire to the south of the city of Coventry

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

and is surrounded on all sides except for the South East by Green Belt. The District comprises four main towns including Royal Leamington Spa, Warwick, Kenilworth and Whitnash with approximately 90% of the district's population live in these urban areas with the remaining 10% living in a number of relatively small villages. . These main centres contain a wide range of different types of housing although there are affordability issues.

- 3.104 The total estimated population in 2011 was 137,700. The population has grown from 124,000 in 2000 - an 11% increase - and is forecast to continue to grow, with potentially a 17% growth over the next 15 years. Compared to other parts of Warwickshire, a higher proportion of the District's population is of working age. The highest rate of projected population growth in the future is expected to be amongst those aged 65 and over.
- 3.105 The District has a diverse population, with a high proportion of non-white British residents (15% of the total population) compared to other Districts in the County. Relative to the West Midlands as a whole, the District has a strong local economy, with a skilled population and higher than average levels of productivity and earnings compared with regional and national averages. There are good road and rail links with surrounding major urban areas.
- 3.106 The District's relative prosperity masks some significant areas of deprivation. In particular, Lillington lies within the most deprived 20% of Super Output Areas nationally. Further, the changing needs of business means that some of the District's traditional industrial areas require regeneration, with many of these areas located alongside the Grand Union Canal in Warwick and Royal Leamington Spa. The District's 40km of canal offer particular opportunities for recreation, regeneration and environmental improvement.
- 3.107 The three main town centres of Royal Leamington Spa, Kenilworth and Warwick provide a focus for retail, leisure and employment. The unique and high quality environments of these town centres has meant that they have been relatively resilient to the recent recession and the competition from online retailing and other retail areas and town centres. Despite this there has been an increase in vacancy rates and a fall in rents in some of parts of the town centres indicating a need to continue to focus investment in these areas.
- 3.108 The District also contains a large number of environmental assets of mainly national or local importance including features of historic interest, geological/geomorphological significance and particular habitats of nature conservation interest. Areas of historic or environmental importance in the District include:
- 7 Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 - 15 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
 - 2,145 Listed Buildings
 - 29 Conservation Areas (covering 4% of the District)
 - 11 Registered Parks and Gardens (covering 4% of the District)

- 3.109 Air quality and traffic congestion, particularly in the main towns, are key issues. However, the District produces the lowest amount of waste per head compared to the other local authorities in Warwickshire. In addition, in terms of measuring well-being, Warwick District emerged as having a smaller number of areas where people are estimated to have low well-being in Warwickshire as a whole and the health of residents is generally better than in other areas of the County. The District also has the lowest overall recorded crime rates in Warwickshire.

Key Sustainability Issues, Problems and Opportunities

- 3.110 Key sustainability problems, issues and objectives of relevance to Warwick District have been identified through:
- the review of other relevant Plans and Programmes;
 - an analysis of currently available baseline information ;
 - preliminary consultations with key stakeholders; and
 - consultation responses received after public consultation on the SA Scoping Report (March 2011).
- 3.111 Despite updates to the baseline information and PP Review the key sustainability problems, issues and objectives identified in the Scoping Report (2011) were still found to be relevant and therefore no significant changes were made to the SA Framework. The key sustainability problems, issues and objectives are as follows.
1. The effects of the recent recession and not knowing how the local economy will change in the future.
 2. Relatively high house prices limiting local people's ability to buy or rent property in the area, creating the need for more affordable housing for families in towns and villages. Another issue is the need to provide more housing to meet people's needs in the future, particularly those of older people.
 3. The economic strength of the town centres of Warwick, Leamington Spa and Kenilworth, and the threat to these from retail and leisure developments elsewhere.
 4. The size and condition of existing community facilities and services (particularly schools and health-care facilities) and whether they can meet current and future needs.
 5. People's general health and well-being, and the need for people (particularly teenagers and young people) to have access to sport and cultural experiences, such as cinemas and community events.
 6. Road congestion and air pollution, particularly around the main junctions along the A46 and M40, the routes into the towns, and within the town centres.
 7. The threat of flooding of homes and businesses in some areas, particularly where surface water may flood towns and villages, and the concern that the threat of flooding will increase because of climate change.
 8. Areas of poverty in Warwick and Leamington Spa.

9. The pressure for new development threatening the high-quality built and natural environments in the district, particularly historic areas, and the cost of maintaining historic buildings and areas.
10. Crime and the fear of crime, particularly in town centres, and the need to protect the community from harm.
11. The Government's planned High Speed 2 rail line and its possible effects on the area. (The Government is consulting the public separately on this issue.)

4.0 SA of Alternatives

Introduction

- 4.1 The development of plan-making options and the SA/SEA of alternatives have been on-going throughout the production of the Warwick Local Plan and its accompanying SA. Alternatives have been considered from the early stages - from the SA Scoping Report (March 2011) through to the production of this SA Report (January 2015). This section sets out the history of the SA of alternatives and options assessment to date. It summarises how options have been identified, assessed and progressed through different stages of plan-making; it summarises and refers to SAs that have been undertaken and outlines how the findings of these SAs have influenced different stages of the Local Plan.

Assessment of Alternatives in SA/SEA

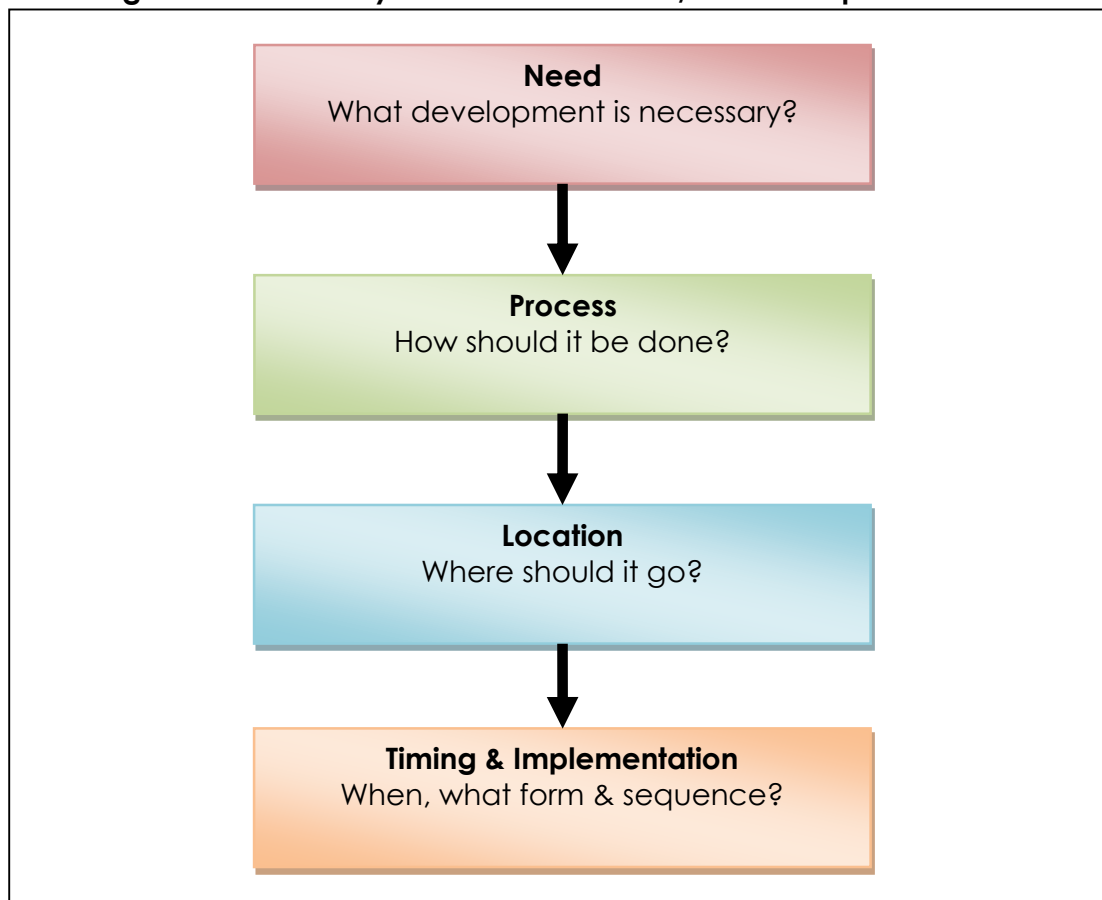
- 4.2 The EU SEA Directive⁷⁹ requires assessment of the likely significant effects of implementing the plan and “reasonable alternatives” taking into account “the objectives and geographical scope” of the plan and the reasons for selecting alternatives should be outlined in the Report. The Directive does not specifically define the term “reasonable alternative”; however, UK SA/SEA guidance⁸⁰ advises that it should be taken to mean “realistic and relevant” i.e. deliverable and within the timescale of the plan.
- 4.3 Extant SEA guidance⁸¹ sets out an approach and methods for developing and assessing alternatives. This includes acknowledgement of a hierarchy of alternatives that are relevant and proportionate to the tiering of plan-making. Alternatives considered at the early stages of plan-making need not be elaborated in too much detail so that the “big issues” are kept clear; only the main differences between alternatives need to be documented i.e. the assessment should be proportionate to the level and scope of decision-making for the plan preparation. The hierarchy of alternatives may be summarised in the following diagram:

⁷⁹ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm>

⁸⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-environmental-assessment-directive-guidance>

⁸¹ <http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pagelid=152450>

Figure 4.1: Hierarchy of Alternatives in SA/SEA and Options in Plan-Making



- 4.4 Recent case law in England has clarified and provided further guidance for current practice on how alternatives should be considered in SA/SEA of spatial and land use plans. The Forest Heath Judgment⁸² confirmed that the reasons for selecting or rejecting alternatives should be explained, and that the public should have an effective opportunity to comment on appraisal of alternatives. The SA report accompanying the draft plan must refer to, summarise or repeat the reasons that had been given in earlier iterations of the plan and SA, and these must still be valid.
- 4.5 The Broadlands Judgment⁸³ drew upon the Forest Heath findings and further set out that, although not an explicit requirement in the EU SEA Directive, alternatives should be appraised to the same level as the preferred option; the final SA Report must outline the reasons why various alternatives previously considered are still not as good as the proposals now being put forward in the plan, and must summarise the reasons for rejecting any reasonable alternatives - and that those reasons are still valid. The Rochford Judgment⁸⁴ confirmed that the Council had adequately explained how it had carried out the comparative assessment of competing sites and that any shortcomings in

⁸² Save Historic Newmarket Ltd v Forest Heath District Council (2011) EWHC 606

⁸³ Heard v Broadland District Council, South Norfolk District Council, Norwich City Council (2012) EWHC 344

⁸⁴ Cogent Land LLP v Rochford District Council (2012) EWHC 2542

the early process had been resolved by the publication of an SA Addendum Report.

- 4.6 A recent High Court decision⁸⁵ found that the choice of alternatives for environmental assessment is a matter of planning judgment. In *Ashdown Forest Economic Development LLP, Sales, J* held that the planning authority has a substantial area of discretion as to the extent of the inquiries which need to be carried out to identify the reasonable alternatives which should then be examined in greater detail. Under the SEA Directive and Environmental Assessment Regulations 2004, it is the plan-making authority that is the primary decision-maker in relation to identifying what is to be regarded as a reasonable alternative.

SA Findings and Reasons for Selecting/Rejecting Alternatives in the Local Plan

Issues and Scenarios (March 2011)

- 4.7 The Local Plan helping shape the district: Issues and Scenarios Document (March 2011) proposed three broad options for growth in the District, which were as follows:
- **Scenario one** is the lowest level of new development and investment that would be realistic. This option would limit any new development to the levels that we have had during the recent recession. It would only allow development of land that already has permission for building works, and of redundant or vacant land and buildings within the towns and villages (250 homes and 4 hectares of employment land per annum)
 - **Scenario two** is a level of new development and investment which is halfway between scenarios one and three. This would see new development return to the levels we had in the later part of the last decade, before the recession (500 homes and 4.5 hectares of employment land per annum)
 - **Scenario three** is the highest level of new development and investment that would be realistic. This scenario would return levels of new development to the levels we had during the economic growth in the early part of the last decade which is considered the maximum level likely to be achieved. It would meet forecasts of the amount of new development needed in the future to support the economy, and projections for the district's housing needs based on population and household growth (800 homes and 5 hectares of employment land per annum).
- 4.8 A 'no growth' option was not considered a reasonable or realistic option at the time because:
- a number of sites already had planning permission;

⁸⁵ *Ashdown Forest Economic Development LLP v SSCLG, Wealden District Council and South Downs National Park Authority* [2014] EWHC 406 (Admin).

- there would be no opportunities to meet either the outstanding need for affordable housing, the additional demand arising from the trend for smaller households, or the changing needs of an ageing population;
- there would be limited opportunities for the regeneration of sites which become unused or redundant;
- no housing growth would have an adverse impact upon the growth of the local economy as the national economic situation improves; and
- no growth would be contrary to Government policy.

4.9 The 3 proposed scenarios were subject to SA with the findings presented in the SA Scoping Report (March 2011), which accompanied the Issues and Scenarios Document on public consultation from 17th March to 15th July 2011. The SA found that against the majority of SA objectives the effects of the scenarios were uncertain as the distribution and exact nature of the development is not yet known. Compared to the other options, it was considered that scenario 3, as the higher growth option, had the potential for the greatest positive effect against SA objectives relating to the economy, sustainable transport, housing and access to local services and facilities. It also found that scenario 3 had the potential for the greatest negative effect against SA objectives relating to the natural environment & landscape, the prudent use of land and air, water & soil quality. Scenario 1 as the lowest growth option was assessed as having the potential for a negative effect on housing and the least positive effect on the economy, sustainable transport and access to local services and facilities. However, it was also assessed as having the potential for less negative effects on the natural environment & landscape, the prudent use of land and air, water & soil quality.

Preferred Options (May 2012)

- 4.10 Following the publication of the Issues and Scenarios Document and the SA Scoping Report the Council undertook further work on the evidence base. This included the production of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) to determine what level of growth should be taken forward over the plan period. The purpose of the SHMA is to provide a robust and up-to-date understanding of housing need and demand within the District in order to inform and support planning policy and housing strategy.
- 4.11 The SHMA⁸⁶ was published in March 2012 and three projections were considered by the Council to be worthy of further consideration because they would support realistic levels of employment and housing growth. The three projections were as follows:

- **Projection 1: Trend Based**

A projection which assumes that recent levels of net migration will continue into the future.

- **Projection 2: Employment Growth**

⁸⁶ Warwick District Council (March 2012) Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

A projection which takes account of forecast employment growth by looking at what level of net migration would be required to enable this to happen.

■ **Projection 3: Employment Growth with Continued Commuting**

This is similar to Projection 2 but allows for a continuation of existing levels of in and out-commuting by the additional employees, rather than balancing new homes and jobs.

- 4.12 Projection 3 was rejected by the Council under further consideration as the increase in jobs would not be matched by an increase in homes. Projections 1 and 2 were considered to be more realistic options in terms of meeting the housing and employment needs of the District. Based on the findings of the SHMA, the Council identified two options for the future level of growth in the District. These were presented in the Local Plan Preferred Options Document (May 2012) as follows:

- **Option 1:** 600 new homes each year (2011 - 2029)
- **Option 2:** 700 new homes each year (2011 - 2029)

- 4.13 These two options were based on new evidence and did not follow on from the scenarios identified at the Issues and Scenarios stage. The two growth options were appraised against the SA Framework with the findings presented in the Initial SA Report (May 2012) which accompanied the Local Plan Preferred Options Document on public consultation from 01st June to 03rd August 2012. The SA found that option 2 had the potential for a greater positive effect on SA objectives relating to the economy, housing and sustainable transport options. Option 1 was assessed as having the potential for a reduced negative effect on the natural environment & landscape and the quality of air, water & soils compared to option 1. The findings of the SA helped to inform the selection of option 1 as the preferred option. The reasons for the selection of this option and the rejection of option 2 were provided in Section 5 of the Preferred Options Document (May 2012). Option 2 was rejected as there was a lack of certainty that a sufficient number of homes on strategic sites could be delivered within the plan period.

- 4.14 The Council considered four options for the broad location of growth, which were as follows:

- **Option 1:** Focus development outside the Green Belt
- **Option 2:** Distributed around the urban fringe
- **Option 3:** Disperse development in small/medium sites, including around villages
- **Option 4:** New settlement outside the Green Belt

- 4.15 The four options were appraised against the SA Framework with the findings presented in the Initial SA Report (May 2012) which accompanied the Local Plan Preferred Options Document on public consultation from 01st June to 03rd August 2012. The findings of the SA are presented in the table below and helped to inform the selection and rejection of options in plan-making.

Table 4.1: Summary of SA Findings of Options for the Broad Location of Growth (May 2012)

Broad Options for the Location of growth	Summary of SA Findings presented in the Initial SA Report (May 2012)
Broad Option 1 - Focus development outside the green belt	Would have a positive effect in supporting economic growth. Concentration of sites in one area, close to the urban area, has the potential to support sustainable transport options and reduce the need to travel. However focusing development in one area could have a significant impact on the landscape and the location of sites is more likely to have an impact on the historic environment. Would meet overall housing need but restricted choice in terms of location may mean this option could not meet the needs of all residents.
Broad Option 2 - Distributed around urban fringe	Would have a positive effect in supporting economic growth, sites well related to the urban areas could reduce the need to travel and have the potential to meet all housing needs. Distribution of sites is less likely to have a significant impact on the landscape and historic environment.
Broad Option 3 - Development dispersed in small and medium sites including villages (no large sites)	Sites unlikely to be of a sufficient size to accommodate employment opportunities or support public transport improvements therefore could increase reliance on the private car. Would be more difficult to provide dedicated services, potentially impacting on existing services. Could be harder to provide a mix of housing and affordable housing. However a dispersed approach could potentially minimise impact on the historic environment
Broad Option 4 - New Settlement Outside the Green Belt	Positive impact in terms of supporting economic growth. Critical mass to support new facilities but could still generate a need to travel to access other key services and employment. Would meet overall housing needs however there would be a lack of choice in terms of location.

- 4.16 The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment⁸⁷ (SHLAA) found that half of potential sites for development (43%) were located outside the Green Belt. These include sites within the existing urban areas and sites to the south of Warwick, Leamington Spa and Whitnash. Based on this evidence the Council considered that Option 1 would lead to the concentration of development within one part of the District and offer no scope for meeting the needs of Kenilworth or villages within the Green Belt. Similar issues were also identified in relation to Option 4.
- 4.17 The Council acknowledged that Option 3 would meet some concerns expressed by the public about the impact of large development sites. However, such a pattern for growth would make it difficult to properly plan for, and deliver, the necessary infrastructure and would be impractical in terms of the number of sites which would have to be identified. Further this pattern of development would make it difficult to make the fullest use of public transport,

⁸⁷ Warwick District Council (May 2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Main Report.

walking and cycling and make provision for a full range of community facilities with easy access to jobs, schools and other services.

- 4.18 The SHLAA demonstrated that there is limited availability of urban Brownfield land in the District - a capacity of approximately 1,320 dwellings or 11% of the total SHLAA capacity. Therefore, in order to meet the housing requirement, it was considered necessary by the Council to locate development on Greenfield land outside the existing built up areas. In the case of Warwick District, as there is limited availability for urban Brownfield land, extensions to the urban area offered the most sustainable location for growth. For the reasons set out above, Option 2 was selected as the Preferred Option for the location of growth.
- 4.19 The Council developed a number of options for the distribution of housing sites, based on sites assessed through the SHLAA, which was necessary for transport and infrastructure modelling. The apportionment of sites across the District in each option was guided by the following principles:
- maximisation of development on urban Brownfield land where possible to minimise development on Greenfield land;
 - development on the edge of Leamington, Warwick and Whitnash, to both north and south, in order to minimise impact on landscape quality by not concentrating development in one location;
 - greater emphasis on Greenfield land outside the Green Belt rather than within the Green Belt;
 - provision of sufficient development land to meet both the housing and employment needs of Kenilworth; and
 - the avoidance of coalescence of settlements
- 4.20 In each option, the balance of housing would be located in areas such as east of Leamington, the larger villages or the Westwood Heath area south of Coventry. This would enable the transport models to assess the impact of development in these locations. Four options were identified and are set out in the table below.

Table 4.2: Options for the distribution of housing sites.

Location	Option			
	1	2	3	4
Existing Urban Areas*	700	700	700	700
North of Leamington/ Warwick	2,640	1,470	2,300	2,640
South of Leamington/ Warwick/ Whitnash	2,765	4,450	3,900	3,365
East of Leamington	0	200	200	200
East of Kenilworth	1,620	1,620	1,260	770
Westwood Heath (South of Coventry)	880	0	0	350
Rural Area	0	0	200	400
Total	8,605	8,440	8,563	8,429

- 4.21 All options included the same allocation of Brownfield development within the urban areas of Warwick and Leamington Spa. All included development adjacent to the urban areas of Warwick, Leamington and Whitnash and East of Kenilworth however the level differed between options. Option 1 and 4

include different levels of development to the South of Coventry at Westwood Heath, and Options 3 and 4 include development in the rural area. The development allocated to rural areas in Options 3 and 4 focused on what was considered to be the most sustainable villages; Lapworth, Radford Semele, Bishops Tachbrook and Barford.

- 4.22 The transport modelling⁸⁸ found that all options of sites could be accommodated however Option 4 was found to be the most favourable in transport terms partly due to it representing a more dispersed pattern of development including villages. This led to consideration of whether the rural areas could accommodate further development. This was reinforced by the wider interpretation of sustainability in the NPPF which allows for development in one location to support services in neighbouring villages.
- 4.23 The four options were appraised against the SA Framework with the findings presented in the Initial SA Report (May 2012) which accompanied the Local Plan Preferred Options Document on public consultation from 01st June to 03rd August 2012. The findings of the SA for the 4 options are presented in the table below:

Table 4.3: Summary of SA Findings of Options for the Broad Location of Growth (May 2012)

Options for the Distribution of Housing Sites	Summary of SA Findings presented in the Initial SA Report (May 2012)
Option 1	Positive effect in terms of supporting the economy. Potential negative effects in terms of reducing the need to travel and using sustainable forms of transport from Blackdown and Westwood Heath. Less critical mass to the south to support sustainable transport options.
Option 2	Positive effect in terms of supporting the economy. Most compact option of sites likely to have the least negative effects, positive in terms of reducing the need to travel, meeting the districts housing needs, and potential to have the least impact on the historic environment.
Option 3	Positive effect in terms of supporting the economy. Potential negative effects in terms of reducing the need to travel and using sustainable forms of transport from the southern end of The Asps and land at Blackdown. Negative effect on areas of high landscape character and biodiversity importance at The Asps and Blackdown. Potential impact on historic environment as includes large concentration of development adjacent to the Warwick Castle Park.
Option 4	Positive effect in terms of supporting the economy. Potential negative effects in terms of reducing the need to travel and using sustainable forms of transport from land at Blackdown and Westwood Heath. Positive in terms of meeting all housing needs across the district

⁸⁸ Warwick District Council (March 2012) Strategic Transport Assessment Modelling - PARAMICS Testing & Results Report.

- 4.24 The findings of the SA along with representations received on the Issues and Scenarios Document and other evidence - including the transport modelling, SHMA, SHLAA, and Joint Green Belt Study (2009) - helped the Council to develop a further option for the distribution of housing sites. This was the Preferred Option and was set out in the Preferred Options Document (May 2012) and is presented in the table below, alongside the other 4 Options, as Option 5.

Table 4.4: Options for the distribution of housing sites, including the Preferred Option.

Location	Option				
	1	2	3	4	5
Existing Urban Area ⁸⁹	700	700	700	700	480
North of Leamington/ Warwick	2,640	1,470	2,300	2,640	2,640
South of Leamington/ Warwick/ Whitnash	2,765	4,450	3,900	3,365	3,410
East of Leamington	0	200	200	200	200
East of Kenilworth	1,620	1,620	1,260	770	770
Westwood Heath (South of Coventry)	880	0	0	350	0
Rural Area	0	0	200	400	830
Total	8,605	8,440	8,563	8,429	8,360

- 4.25 The findings of the SA for Option 5 were presented the Initial SA Report (May 2012) that accompanied the Preferred Options on public consultation from 01 June to 03 August 2012 and is provided in the table below:

Table 4.5: Summary of SA Findings of the Preferred Option for the Broad Location of Growth (May 2012)

Preferred Option for the Distribution of Housing Sites	Summary of SA Findings presented in the Initial SA Report (May 2012)
Preferred Option	Positive effect in terms of supporting the economy. Potential negative impact on the historic environment, landscape character and biodiversity at the Asps and land at Blackdown. Positive in terms of meeting all housing needs across the district and in particular a range of rural housing needs.

Options for Potential Site Allocations

- 4.26 The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is a key component of the evidence base that supports the Council's Local Plan and its approach to the delivery of new Housing in the District. Sites assessed through the SHLAA⁹⁰ as being available, achievable and suitable were considered in further detail by the Council for their potential inclusion within the Local Plan. Those sites with a potential capacity of 40 dwellings or over were considered strategic.

⁸⁹ These figures are not directly comparable because the higher figure contains small urban SHLAA sites and the lower figure does not.

⁹⁰ Warwick District Council (May 2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

- 4.27 The Preferred Options Document (May 2012) identified a number of strategic sites for development which met the preferred approach for the distribution of housing sites in the District. These sites and alternative options were considered through the SA with the findings presented in the Initial SA Report that accompanied the Preferred Options on consultation from 01 June to 03 August 2012.

Revised Development Strategy (May 2013)

- 4.28 Following the publication of the Local Plan Preferred Options and Initial SA Report in June 2012, further changes were made to the level and broad location for growth, as well as the distribution of housing sites. The Revised Development Strategy (June 2013) set out the changes since the Preferred Options (May 2012) and provided a justification for them.

Options for the Level of Growth

- 4.29 The Revised Development Strategy set out an interim level of growth of 12,300 homes between 2011 and 2029 (an annual average of 683 new homes each year), with an understanding that it may be revised depending on the findings of the Joint SHMA and the resulting co-operation between authorities. This is an increase on the overall level of proposed growth set out in the Preferred Options (May 2012), which was 10,800 homes between 2011 and 2029 (an annual average of 600 new homes each year). The reason for the change in the level of growth is updated evidence, in particular the production of the Economic and Demographic Forecasts Study (December 2012).
- 4.30 The two options for the level of growth (the old preferred option of 600 new homes per year and the new option of 683 homes per year) were appraised against the SA Framework with the findings presented in the Interim SA Report (June 2013) which accompanied the Revised Development Strategy on public consultation from 14th June to 29th July 2013. The summary findings of the SA for the two options are presented in the table below with the detailed appraisal provided in Appendix IV:

Table 4.6: Summary of SA Findings of Options for the Level of Growth (June 2013)

Options for the Level of Growth	Summary of SA Findings presented in the Interim SA Report (June 2013)
Option 1 (old Preferred Option): 600 new homes each year	This option could potentially 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

Options for the Level of Growth	Summary of SA Findings presented in the Interim SA Report (June 2013)
	soil ⁹¹ ; 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.
Option 2: 700 new homes each year	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 District ⁹² . 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 soil ⁹³ . However, as for option 1, there is still some uncertainty as the nature of the effect for a number of SA objectives and level of significance will depend on the location of proposed development and implementation of other policies.

- 4.31 Table 4.7 provides an outline of the reasons for selection/rejection of alternatives for the level of growth where relevant. It should be noted that whilst the SA findings are considered by the Council in its selection of options 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 4.7: Summary of Approach to Alternatives Assessment and Selection for the Level of Growth

Strategic Options Considered and Appraised	Reasons for Progressing or Rejecting the Option in Plan Making
Options for the Level of Growth	
Option 1: 600 new homes a year Option 2: 700 new homes a year	Option 1 was rejected as the updated evidence showed it would not meet the needs of the District during the life of the Plan. Option 2 was progressed as it would meet the needs of the District during the life of the Plan.

Options for the Location of Growth

- 4.32 Following the publication of the Local Plan Preferred Options in June 2012, the Council considered if there were potentially any other reasonable alternatives for the location of growth. This was partly due to the consultation responses received on the Preferred Options but also as a result of new

⁹¹ Appendix I & III of the Warwick District Council Interim SA Report (May 2013).

⁹² Warwick District Council (March 2012) Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

⁹³ Appendix I & III of the Warwick District Council Interim SA Report (May 2013).

information on the ability of non-Green Belt sites to the south of Warwick, Leamington and Whitnash to absorb new development.

- 4.33 In addition, the analysis of representations received following the June/ July 2012 consultation showed that there was considerable opposition to development in the Green Belt to the north of Warwick and Leamington, particularly if there were alternative non-Green Belt locations to the south of the towns. Further, there was a general desire for more development to take place on Brownfield land.
- 4.34 In the light of representations received and new evidence, the Council re-examined the capacity of non-Green Belt land, to the south of Warwick/ Leamington/ Whitnash, and Brownfield land to accommodate new development. The revised approach to the location of growth was set out in the Revised Development Strategy as follows:
- concentrate growth within, and on the edge of, the existing urban areas
 - protect the Green Belt from development where alternative non-Green Belt sites are suitable and available
 - avoid development in locations which could potentially lead to the coalescence of settlements
 - distribute growth across the District, including within and/or on the edge of some villages
 - allow for a hierarchy of growth in the rural area to include:
 - a higher level of growth in larger, more sustainable villages with a reasonable level of services
 - limited growth in smaller villages and hamlets, of a scale appropriate to the existing settlement
- 4.35 The five options for the location of growth were appraised against the SA Framework with the findings presented in the Interim SA Report (June 2013) which accompanied the Revised Development Strategy on public consultation from 14th June to 29th July 2013. The summary findings of the SA for the options are presented in the table below with the detailed appraisal provided in Appendix IV:

Table 4.8: Summary of SA Findings of Options for the Location of Growth (June 2013)

Options for the Location of Growth	Summary of SA Findings presented in the Interim SA Report (June 2013)
Option 1: Focus development 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. Positive effects for residents in the south of the District through the provision of housing, employment, services/ facilities and improvements to public transport. Potential for concentrated development in the south to increase the level of traffic through the urban areas and this could also potentially increase levels of traffic and therefore levels of atmospheric pollution within the AQMAs. Focussing development outside the Green Belt, in the south of the District has the potential for a significant medium to long term

Options for the Location of Growth	Summary of SA Findings presented in the Interim SA Report (June 2013)
	negative effect on the landscape and historic environment given the sensitivity and constraints of that area.
Option 2: Distribute around the urban fringe and across the District (including within and/or on the edge of some villages).	<p>This option has the potential for a significant medium to long term positive effect on SA Objectives relating to housing, employment and access to service/ facilities as it will help to meet the needs of residents across the District. Improved access to housing, employment and health services and facilities has the potential for a long term indirect positive effect on health & well being. 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. 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.</p>
Option 3: Disperse development in small/medium sites, including around the villages	<p>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.</p>
Option 4: New settlement outside the Green Belt	<p>This option would have similar effects to option 1 in terms of focussing 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. 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. 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.</p>

Options for the Location of Growth	Summary of SA Findings presented in the Interim SA Report (June 2013)
	<p>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.</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. It should be noted that there is some uncertainty as the precise location for a new settlement is not known.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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. Similar to 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.</p> <p>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 AQMAs⁹⁴. Congestion is one of the main contributors towards areas of poor air quality within</p>

⁹⁴ Warwick District Council Website - Air Pollution: <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/EXERES/C459BD22-E192-468D-9338-E1ADCFA0C437.htm>

Options for the Location of Growth	Summary of SA Findings presented in the Interim SA Report (June 2013)
	<p>the District with road transport responsible for over 40% of CO₂ emissions⁹⁵.</p> <p>Similar to option 1, this option will focus development outside the Green Belt with medium to long term negative effect on the landscape and historic environment given the sensitivity and constraints of that area.</p>

- 4.36 Table 4.9 provides an outline of the reasons for selection/rejection of alternatives for the location of growth where relevant.

Table 4.9: Summary of Approach to Alternatives Assessment and Selection for the Broad Location of Growth

Strategic Options Considered and Appraised	Reasons for Progressing or Rejecting the Option in Plan Making
Options for the Broad Location of Growth	
<p>Option 1: Focus development outside the Green Belt</p> <p>Option 2: Distribute around the urban fringe and across the District (including within and/or on the edge of some villages).</p> <p>Option 3: Disperse development in small/medium sites, including around the villages</p> <p>Option 4: New settlement outside the Green Belt</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Option 1 was rejected as it would lead to the concentration of development within one part of the District and offer no scope for meeting the needs of Kenilworth or villages within the Green Belt. Option 4 was rejected for similar reasons; development would be focussed in one area and offers no scope for meeting the needs of the rest of the District.</p> <p>The Council acknowledged that Option 3 would meet some concerns expressed by the public about the impact of large development sites. However, it was rejected as the pattern for growth would make it difficult to properly plan for, and deliver, the necessary infrastructure and would be impractical in terms of the number of sites which would have to be identified. It would also make it difficult to make the fullest use of public transport, walking and cycling and make provision for a full range of community facilities with easy access to jobs, schools and other services.</p> <p>Option 2 was initially progressed as the Preferred Option in 2012 as there was a limited availability of urban Brownfield land so extensions to the urban area offered the most sustainable location for growth. However, new information has since become available that indicates that there is the potential for non-Green Belt Land south of Warwick, Leamington and Whitnash to absorb more development than was previously thought possible.</p>

⁹⁵ Warwickshire County Council Draft Local Transport Plan 3

	<p>Representation received on the Preferred Options also showed that there is considerable opposition to development in the Green Belt to the north of Warwick and Leamington, particularly if there were alternative non-Green Belt locations to the south of the towns. For these reasons Option 2 was rejected by the Council as it would lead to a significant amount of development on Green Belt Land.</p> <p>Option 5 was developed by the Council in response to the new evidence referred to above, which indicated that the south of the District could accommodate more development. This option was progressed as it would lead to less development on Green Belt Land, which also responds to representations objecting to development in the Green Belt to the north of Warwick and Leamington.</p>
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Options for the Distribution of Housing

- 4.37 As a result of changes to the broad location of growth the Council also made changes to the distribution of housing sites. Based on the approach to the broad location of growth, the Revised Development Strategy proposed that a significant amount of new development would be located to the south of Warwick/ Leamington/ Whitnash, outside of the Green Belt. However, in the case of development to meet the needs of Kenilworth, there are no non-Green Belt options and land at Thickthorn was considered to be the least harmful alternative in terms of the purposes of Green Belt land and was considered the most sustainable in terms of its proximity to the Town and its services. An additional Green Belt site at Red House Farm in the Lillington area was also included to provide an opportunity for the wider regeneration of the locality. The distribution of housing sites set out in the Revised Development Strategy is presented in the table below.

Table 4.10: Revised Development Strategy - broad location of allocated development sites.

	Total Dwellings	% Total
Urban Brownfield Sites	380	5.7
Sites on the edge of Warwick, Leamington & Whitnash	4,550	68.6
Sites on the edge of Kenilworth	700	10.6
Village Development	1,000	15.1
TOTAL	6,630	100.0

- 4.38 The two options for the level of growth (700 new homes per year and 600 new homes per year) were appraised against the SA Framework with the findings presented in the Interim SA Report (June 2013) which accompanied the Revised Development Strategy on public consultation from 14th June to 29th

July 2013. The summary findings of the SA for the options are presented in the table below with the detailed appraisal provided in Appendix IV:

Table 4.11: Summary of SA Findings of Options for the Distribution of Housing (June 2013)

Options for the Distribution of Housing	Summary of SA Findings presented in the Interim SA Report (June 2013)
<p>Option 1 Existing 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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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. 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) are 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.</p>
<p>Option 2 Existing 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</p>	<p>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.</p>

Options for the Distribution of Housing	Summary of SA Findings presented in the Interim SA Report (June 2013)
	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
<p>Option 3 Existing 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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Options for the Distribution of Housing	Summary of SA Findings presented in the Interim SA Report (June 2013)
	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
<p>Option 4 Existing 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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Option 5 Existing 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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Options for the Distribution of Housing	Summary of SA Findings presented in the Interim SA Report (June 2013)
<p>(South of Coventry): 0 Rural Area: 830 Total = 8,360</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Option 6 Existing 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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

- 4.39 Table 4.12 provides an outline of the reasons for selection/rejection of alternatives for the distribution of housing where relevant.

Table 4.12: Summary of Approach to Alternatives Assessment and Selection for the Distribution of Housing Sites

Strategic Options Considered and Appraised	Reasons for Progressing or Rejecting the Option in Plan Making
Options for the Distribution of Housing Sites	
<p>Option 1: As above in Table 4.11</p> <p>Option 2: As above in Table 4.11</p> <p>Option 3: As above in Table 4.11</p> <p>Option 4: As above in Table 4.11</p> <p>Option 5: As above in Table 4.11</p> <p>Option 6: As above in Table 4.11</p>	<p>The transport modelling found that options 1 to 4 could be accommodated; however option 4 was found to be the most favourable in transport terms partly due to it representing a more dispersed pattern of development including villages. This led the Council to consider whether the rural areas could accommodate further development. Option 5 was progressed as the Preferred Option in 2012, as it conformed to the then Preferred Option for the broad location of growth and would help to meet the needs of the whole District. Options 1 to 4 were rejected as they would not provide the same scope for meeting the needs of the wider District.</p> <p>As a result of new evidence and representations received on the Preferred Options the approach to the broad locations of growth was revised, with more of a focus on non-Green Belt Land to the south of Warwick, Leamington and Whitnash. Option 5 no longer conformed to the preferred approach for the location of development so was therefore rejected by the Council. Option 6 was developed and conformed to the new approach to the location of growth, with a focus for development in the south, while also meeting the needs of the wider District. Option 6 was therefore progressed.</p>

Options for Potential Site Allocations

- 4.40 Following the publication of the Local Plan Preferred Options and Initial SA Report in June 2012, there were changes to the broad location for growth and distribution of housing sites. This meant that there were a number of changes to the potential sites allocated in the Local Plan. The Revised Development Strategy (June 2013) focussed more development to the south of Warwick, Leamington and Whitnash on suitable and available non-Green Belt Land.
- 4.41 Given the changes to the Local Plan since the Preferred Options and new evidence with regard to the cumulative impacts on landscape and traffic infrastructure in the south, it was considered necessary to revise and update the SA of potential site allocation options presented in the Initial SA Report (May 2012). The detailed individual appraisals were presented in Appendix III of the

Interim SA Report (June 2013) with a summary of the findings provided in Section 4. The reasons for the selection and rejection of the site allocation options through plan-making were provided in Section 4 of the Interim SA Report (June 2013), they have also been provided later in this Section in Table 4.13. The chronology of identifying, assessing and refining options for site allocations is detailed in Appendix VII of this Report.

Publication Draft Local Plan (April 2014)

- 4.42 Following the publication of the Revised Development Strategy and Interim SA Report in June 2013, further changes were made to the overall level of growth, distribution of housing, and strategic site allocations as a result of consultation responses and updated evidence.

Options for the Level of Growth

- 4.43 The Planning Inspector who considered the Coventry City Council's Core Strategy recommended that the City carry out a Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Joint SHMA) with its neighbouring authorities, specifically Warwick District, Rugby Borough and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough. This would help to ensure that housing growth in the sub-region is considered strategically and that all needs are met. A Joint SHMA was carried out with the findings published in November 2013.
- 4.44 The Joint SHMA assessed that the overall need for Warwick District up to 2031 is 720 dwellings per annum, which is slightly higher than the preferred option of 700 dwellings set out within the Revised Development Strategy (June 2013). Taking the findings of the Joint SHMA into account the Council is progressing with 720 dwellings per year as the preferred level of growth in the Publication Draft Local Plan as this meets the objectively assessed need of the District. The previous preferred option of 700 dwellings has been adjusted to reflect updated evidence, in particular the Joint SHMA.
- 4.45 The slightly higher level of growth at 720 dwellings per year is considered unlikely to result in any significant difference in the nature and significance of effects identified in the appraisal for the previous preferred option at 700 dwellings per year. The sustainability appraisal was presented in Appendix II of the Interim SA report (June 2013) and is presented in Appendix IV of this SA Report. There is the potential for a slightly enhanced positive effect against the housing SA Objective as it will meet the objectively assessed need of the District. There is also the potential for a slightly enhanced positive effect against SA Objectives relating to the economy, sustainable transport and improving accessibility to services and facilities through the provision of more housing.
- 4.46 Conversely, there is the potential for a slightly higher level of growth to have a greater negative effect on SA Objectives relating to the prudent use of land, the natural environment and the quality of air, water and soil. However, there is still some uncertainty as the nature and significance of the effect is dependent on the location of proposed development and sensitivity of

receptors. It is therefore considered unlikely that there would be a significant difference in the nature and significance of the effects between the new and previous preferred option for the overall level of growth. The reasons for the selection and rejection of options presented in Table 4.7 are therefore still valid.

Options for the Location of Growth

- 4.47 The overall spatial strategy for the distribution of growth has not changed since the Revised Development Strategy was published in June 2013. The Publication Draft Local Plan still seeks to protect the Green Belt by focussing development on non-Green Belt sites where suitable and available and by concentrating growth within and on the edge of existing urban areas as well as distributing it across the District. The reasons for the selection and rejection of options presented in Table 4.9 are therefore still valid.

Options for the Distribution of Housing

- 4.48 As a result of changes to the overall level of growth there have been some changes to the preferred option for the distribution of housing sites. The table below sets out how the housing requirement is being met in the emerging Publication Draft Local Plan and compares it to that proposed in the Revised Development Strategy (2013).

Table 4.13: Meeting the Housing requirement

	Revised Development Strategy 2013	Publication Draft Local Plan 2014
Sites completed between 2011 and 2013	447	406
Sites with outstanding planning permission at 1st April 2013	1,681	1,906
Sites with planning permission granted between 1st April 2013 and 31st December 2013		1,317
Small Urban SHLAA sites assessed as being suitable	300	393
An allowance for windfall sites coming forward in the plan period	2,800	2,485
Consolidation of existing employment areas and canal-side regeneration	450	269
Sites allocated in this Plan	6,622	6,248
Total	12,300	13,024

- 4.49 The table below compares the broad location of allocated sites for housing proposed in the Revised Development Strategy and Publication Draft Local Plan.

Table 4.14: Broad Location for Allocated Sites

	Revised Development Strategy 2013	Publication Draft Local Plan 2014
Existing Urban Area Brownfield Sites	380 (5.7%)	1,330 (21.3%)
Greenfield sites on edge of Warwick, Leamington and Whitnash	4,550 (68.6%)	3,295 (52.7%)
Greenfield sites on edge of Kenilworth	700 (10.6%)	850 (13.6%)
Village development	1,000 (15.1%)	773 (12.4%)
Total	6,630	6,248

- 4.50 The table above shows that the distribution of housing still conforms to the preferred spatial strategy by protecting Green Belt land to the north of District and focussing development around Warwick, Leamington and Whitnash. A greater proportion of development is now proposed on urban Brownfield sites and on the edge of Kenilworth while there has been a reduction in the proportion of development on the edge of Warwick, Leamington and Whitnash and in the rural area (including villages).
- 4.51 In terms of alternatives for the broad distribution of housing, the proposed changes as set out above do not significantly affect the findings of the sustainability appraisal for the preferred option as set out in the Revised Development Strategy 2013 (Option 6), which was presented in Appendix II of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). Similar to all the options, the current broad distribution of housing proposed in the Publication Draft Local Plan still 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.
- 4.52 There is still the potential for indirect positive effects on health and social exclusion by providing development in the rural area helping to meet the needs of rural communities. There is still a focus of development in the south of the District on non-Green Belt Land, which provides better potential to support sustainable transport options in the south; however, it is also less likely to deliver them or improve existing services in the north. The preferred distribution of housing now proposes a greater proportion of development on urban brownfield sites, which means there is the potential for a slightly reduced negative effect on the prudent use of land. However, given the level of development proposed on greenfield sites there is still the potential for minor negative effects.
- 4.53 The quantum of development proposed in the south still has the potential for significant medium to long term negative effects on the landscape and historic environment. It is therefore concluded that the changes to the preferred option for the broad location of allocated sites does not significantly change the nature or significance of effects previously identified

for Option 6 in Appendix IV of this Report. The reasons for the selection and rejection of options presented in Table 4.12 are therefore still valid.

Options for Potential Site Allocations

- 4.54 Following the publication of the Revised Development Strategy and Interim SA Report in June 2013, there have been changes to potential options for site allocations. These changes are as a result of updated evidence and the consultation responses received on the Revised Development Strategy. The changes to options - including any new site - and how they have been considered through the SA is set out in Appendix VII of this Report.
- 4.55 Where necessary, previous appraisals presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013) have been revised to take account of changes and/ or updated evidence. Any new site options being considered through plan-making have also been subject to appraisal. The findings of the SA for potential site allocation options are presented in Appendix V of this SA Report.
- 4.56 Table 4.15 provides an outline of the reasons for selection/rejection of alternatives for site allocations where relevant.

Table 4.15: Summary of Approach to Alternatives Assessment and Selection for Site Allocations

Strategic Sites Considered and Appraised	Reasons for Progressing or Rejecting the Site in Plan Making
Site Allocations taken forward in the Publication Draft Local Plan (2014)	
Kenilworth School Site	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable
Former Severn Trent Sewage Works, south of Harbury Lane	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Station Approach, Leamington Spa	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Former Ridgeway School and Land at Montague Road, Warwick	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Kenilworth VI Form College	Site is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable; however, it does not conform to the Preferred Approach to the location of growth as part of the site is within the Green Belt. Site taken forward as it is needed to meet the needs of Kenilworth and is considered to be a less harmful alternative in Green Belt and landscape terms and one of the most sustainable in terms of its proximity to the Town and its services and is in part on previously developed land.
Soans Site	Site assessed as Suitable, Available & Achievable in the SHLAA Review and conforms to preferred approach for location of growth on urban brownfield land

Riverside House, Leamington Spa	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Court Street	New enlarged site assessed as Suitable, Available & Achievable in the SHLAA Review and conforms to preferred approach for location of growth on urban brownfield land.
Leamington Fire Station, Leamington Spa	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Garage Site, Theatre Street	New site assessed as Suitable, Available & Achievable in the SHLAA Review and conforms to preferred approach for location of growth on urban brownfield land.
Aylesbury House Hotel	New site assessed as Suitable, Available & Achievable in the SHLAA Review and conforms to preferred approach for location of growth on brownfield land.
Land West of Europa Way (known in Appendix V as Myton Garden Suburb)	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Land South of Harbury Lane (known in Appendix V as Lower Heathcote Farm and Grove Farm)	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
East of Whitnash/South of Sydenham (known in Appendix V as Land at Campion School/Whitnash East)	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Red House Farm (East of Lillington)	Site is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable; however, it does not conform to the Preferred Approach to the location of growth as it is within the Green Belt. Site taken forward as it provides an opportunity for the wider regeneration of the locality.
East of Kenilworth (Thickthorn)	Site is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable; however, it does not conform to the Preferred Approach to the location of growth as it is within the Green Belt. Site taken forward as it is needed to meet the needs of Kenilworth and is considered to be the least harmful alternative in terms of the purposes of Green Belt Land and the most sustainable in terms of its proximity to the Town and its services.
Crackley Triangle	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Oaklea Farm, Finham	Site was taken forward as it is a sustainable site on the edge of Coventry with limited impact on the green belt.
Campion Hills	Site is assessed through the SHLAA as being available,

	achievable and suitable; however, it does not conform to the Preferred Approach to the location of growth as it is within the Green Belt. Site taken forward to support the regeneration of Lillington and is considered to be the least harmful alternative in terms of the purposes of Green Belt Land and the most sustainable in terms of its proximity to local services in Lillington.
Site Allocations taken forward as commitments	
Golf Lane/ Fieldgate Lane, Whitnash	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Warwick Gates Employment Land	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Land at Woodside Farm, Whitnash	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Alternative sites rejected	
North of Milverton (West)	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
North of Milverton (East)	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
North of Milverton (whole site)	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
Land at Blackdown	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
Westwood Heath	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land. There is also potential for impacts on infrastructure outside of Warwick District.
Westwood Heath (Partial)	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land. There is also potential for impacts on infrastructure outside of Warwick District.
Welsh Road, Cubbington	Site rejected as currently an active employment site and updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
Loes Farm	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land. The impacts on landscape would also be difficult to mitigate.

South of Gallows Hill	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.
Land South of Gallows Hill, The Asps and Park Farm	Northern part (South of Gallows Hill) of site retained. The Asps and Park Farm were rejected as a result of potential impacts on the landscape and historic environment.
West of St Marys Lands	Site rejected as access constraints were reassessed, confirming the conclusion of the SHLAA, which was that the Racecourse track is essential to the operation of the racecourse so availability is not likely to be realised.
Leamington Cricket Club	Site rejected as there are concerns about the loss of a viable local sporting facility and loss of open space within the existing built up area,
Warwickshire College, Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa.	Site rejected following representations from the College.
Glasshouse Lane/Crewe Lane	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
Kenilworth Golf Course	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
Oaks Farm	Site rejected as not identified as suitable for an urban extension in the SHLAA.

Options for Village Site Allocations

- 4.57 In November 2013 the Council published a Village Housing Options and Settlement Boundary Document to help inform the Local Plan. The document set out potential options for village site allocations and indicative proposals for new village boundaries. The potential site options considered by the Council for each settlement were subject to SA against each SA Objective with the method and findings published alongside the Village Housing Options and Settlement Boundary Document for consultation from 25 November 2013 to 10 January 2014. The findings of the SA informed the Council's decision-making and therefore the selection and rejection of options.
- 4.58 Following the consultation and to take account of representations and updates to evidence, there have been a number of changes to potential village site options, including new sites. These changes and how they have been considered through the SA are presented in Appendix VII of this Report. To take account of the changes, revisions have been made to the appraisal that accompanied the Village Housing Options and Settlement Boundary Document on consultation in November 2013. The findings and revised appraisals for potential village site options are presented in Appendix IV of this Report.

4.59 Table 4.16 provides an outline of the reasons for selection/rejection of alternatives for village site allocations.

Table 4.16: Summary of Approach to Alternatives Assessment and Selection for Potential Village Site Allocations

Potential Sites Considered	Reasons for Progressing or Rejecting the Option in Plan Making
Baginton	
BAG1*O - North of Rosswood Farm	Site progressed – small residential site that will help address local housing need. Landscape assessment has been revisited and supports a limited quantity of development on the site.
BAG2*O - Land at Mill Hill	Rejected option – landfill site with high landscape value scoring near conservation area and scheduled ancient monument.
BAG3*O – Land to the East of Andrews Close	Rejected option – landfill site with potentially high remediation costs. Site is now located within the boundary of the gateway project.
BAG4*O – Land off Friends Close	Rejected option – elevated site which is unsuitable due to quarry / geological importance, potential contamination and landscape impact.
BAG5*O – Russells Garden Centre	Rejected option – number of site constraints including substantial flood risk. Also currently an active commercial use.
Barford	
BAR1*O - Land West of Wellesbourne Road	Rejected option – uncertainty over site deliverability with no active site sponsor. Remediation costs may be high on such a small site. Possible windfall.
BAR2*O - Sherbourne Nursery	Site progressed – medium sized residential site near the heart of the village and local services. Concerns will need to be addressed regarding the quality of the site access, development phasing and type and mix of housing. Proximity of the conservation area is also another important development consideration.
BAR3*O - Land Off Bremridge Close	Site progressed – Small development site with a strong relationship to nearby new development. Level of development reduced slightly to reflect close proximity to existing development.
BAR4*O - Land off Wasperton Road Extended	Rejected option – site forms part of a very open field landscape, development of which may encourage the further erosion of this strongly agricultural area on the edge of the village.
BAR5*O - Land North of Telephone Exchange	Rejected option – site has a number of development constraints including insufficient highways access, partial flooding and high traffic noise.
BAR6*O - South of Barford House	Site progressed – small enclosed site with some limited potential for a sensitively designed development.
BAR7*O - Land rear of Granville Public House	Rejected option – site suffers from poor access and higher landscape value scoring than nearby Sherbourne Nursery site.
Bishop's Tachbrook	
BT1*O - South of School	Site progressed – larger scale development site which will assist in delivering significant regenerative benefits and free traffic flow around Kingsley Close and the local school.

Potential Sites Considered	Reasons for Progressing or Rejecting the Option in Plan Making
BT2*O - Land West of Bishop's Tachbrook	Rejected option – site considered of high landscape value and located some distance main services / facilities. Western edge of the settlement is more rural in character – open views northwards.
BT3*O - Land at Tachbrook Hill Farm	Rejected option – edge of village site with little or no major connectivity to the main village. Distinctly rural environment which would have a significant impact on landscape character.
Burton Green	
BG1*O - Land SW of Westwood Heath Road	Rejected option – medium sized development site within an area of high landscape value, with difficult site access.
BG2*O - Land off Cromwell Lane, Burton Green	Rejected option – medium sized development site within an area of high landscape value, with difficult site access.
BG3*O - Land off Hodgetts Lane	Rejected option – backland development site with significant impact on nearby residential properties.
BG4*O - Burrow Hill Nursery	Site progressed – provides an option to better connect the village together and space for community and other uses.
BG5*O - Land at the Rear of the Peeping Tom Pub	Rejected option – reasonably enclosed site which reflects the historic landscape character of the area which should be retained.
BG6*O - Red Lane to the south of New Farm	Rejected option – area of high landscape value and would lead to further ribbon development.
BG7*O - Land North of The Small Holding, Red Lane	Rejected option – area of high landscape value and would lead to further ribbon development.
Cubbington	
CU1*O - Allotment land, Rugby Road	Site progressed – development site linked to CU2*O and would provide a mixture of housing to meet local housing needs. An alternative nearby new allotment site has been identified. Significant environmental screening will be required.
CU2*O - Land opposite Willow Sheet Meadow	Site progressed – development will mirror the Cotton Mills Spinney area opposite and integrate with CU1*O. Significant environmental screening will be required.
CU3*O - Allotment Gardens, Coventry Road	Rejected option – would lead to a significant finger of new development into an area of high landscape value.
CU4*O - Waverley Equestrian Centre	Rejected option – would lead to a significant finger of new development into an area of high landscape value.
CU6*O – Confidential Site	Rejected option – site flooding and no development interest.
CU7*O - North of Bungalow Farm	Rejected option – elevated site within an area of high landscape value, potential problems with site access.
Hampton Magna	
HM1*O – Land South of Arras Boulevard	Site progressed – large Greenfield site, with potential for strong connectivity with the existing village facilities. Potential regenerative impacts.
HM2*O – Land to the East of Clifton Avenue	Rejected option – Edge of settlement location with little connection to the main village.

Potential Sites Considered	Reasons for Progressing or Rejecting the Option in Plan Making
HM3*O – Land to the North East of Blandford Way	Rejected option – small site with insufficient vehicular access – potentially high landscape impact.
HM4*O - Land west of Stanks Farm	Rejected option – some sustainability benefits due to proximity to railway station, but the site is disconnected to the main village settlement.
HM5*O – Land South of Lloyd Close	Rejected option – some connectivity to the main settlement but potentially significant impact on nearby residents and little regenerative impact.
HM6*O - Maple Lodge	Rejected option – located within a parcel of high landscape value – disconnected from the main village and its core services / facilities.
Hatton Park	
HP1*O - Land north of Grand Union Canal	Rejected option – site has a high landscape impact, disconnected to the main village and would lead to ribbon development along Hatton Hill.
HP2*O - Land north-west of Severn Trent Treatment Works	Rejected option – potentially significant loss of Local Wildlife Site in an area of high landscape value.
HP3*O – Land North of Birmingham Road	Site progressed – land take reduced in consideration of proximity of Smith's Covert – options to integrate within the village and provide a strong environmental buffer to the site.
HP4*O - 407 Birmingham Road and land to West	Rejected option – impact on potential local wildlife site and wider canal corridor – area of high landscape value.
HP5*O - Land west of R75 Birmingham Road	Rejected option – impact on potential local wildlife site and wider canal corridor – area of high landscape value.
Hatton Station	
HS1*O – Former Storage Depot, Oakdene Crescent	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.
HS2*O – Land West of Station Road	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.
HS3*O – Land off Station Road	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.
Hill Wootton	
HW1*O – Land South of Hill Wootton Road	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.
Kingswood	
KW1*O - Meadow House, Kingswood	Site progressed – suitable in part on a reduced scale following consideration of new hydrology modelling. Will require sensitive development along the canal edge.
KW2*O - Kingswood Farm	Site progressed – suitable in part subject to sensitive design recognising proximity to a nearby listed building and a canal corridor.
KW3*O - South of Kingswood Close	Rejected option – not suitable due to substantial impact on tree frontage and major impact on landscape character.
KW4*O - Station Lane, opposite Gowen Bank	Rejected option – major impact on an area of high landscape character and a central characteristic of the village.
KW5*O - Land South of the Stables,	Site progressed – suitable at a small scale due to limited site access and proximity to an area of high landscape value.

Potential Sites Considered	Reasons for Progressing or Rejecting the Option in Plan Making
Station Lane	
KW6*O - Land South of Rising Lane	Rejected option – insufficient vehicle access and significant impact on landscape character.
KW7*O - Rear of Broom Hall Lane	Site progressed – potential small scale housing site, within a reasonable central location.
KW8*O - East of Lenson	Withdrawn option – development capacity likely to drop below 5 dwellings. Site may come forward as a windfall.
KW9*O - Priory Farm	Rejected option – not suitable due to frequent localised flooding.
KW10*O - Swallowfield Stud	Rejected option – not suitable due to frequent localised flooding.
KW11*O - Land Off Brome Hall Lane	Rejected option – site is outside the main village envelope in an area of high landscape value.
KW12*O - Land to the Rear of Kingswood Cottages	Rejected option – considerable risk of flooding on parts of the site, with new development increasing this risk to properties within very close proximity. Flood alleviation measures may reduce the capacity of the site to less than 5 units.
KW13*O - Land to the west of Mill Lane	Site progressed – brownfield site with potential for small scale re-development.
Leek Wootton	
LW1*O – The Paddock, Police HQ	Site progressed – suitable in part as a low-density development, subject to comprehensive masterplanning and minimising impact on the listed building and its surrounding landscape.
LW2*O – Land North of Main Entrance, Police HQ	Site progressed – suitable in part as a reduced scale to take into consideration the sensitivity of the landscape in this area.
LW3*O – Former Tennis Courts, Police HQ	Site progressed – suitable in part as a reduced scale to take into consideration the sensitivity of the landscape in this area.
LW4*O - Informal Car Park, Warwickshire Golf and Country Club	Site progressed – small scale development option near the primary school.
LW5*O - Open Field, Warwickshire Golf and Country Club	Rejected option – reassessed with a high landscape scoring, elevated site to the rear.
LW6*O – Land North of Hill Wootton Road	Rejected option – site provides a natural environmental buffer to the main village and suffers from noise pollution from the nearby A46.
LW7*O - Land South of Hill Wootton Road	Rejected option – site provides a natural environmental buffer to the main village and noise issues are a considerable potential constraint.
LW8*O – Woodcote House	Site withdrawn as an allocated village site – development may come forward on the existing build form footprint.
LW9*O - Warwickshire Police HQ, Northern Lodge	Rejected option – site is separated from the main build form of the village.
LW10*O - Land off Home Farm, Leek Wootton	Rejected option – site access is insufficient to support a large scale development. Site is located within an area of high landscape value.
LW11*O - Rear of the	Rejected option – not suitable due to site access and close

Potential Sites Considered	Reasons for Progressing or Rejecting the Option in Plan Making
Hamlet	proximity to Site of Interest for Nature Conservation and Ancient Woodland
LW12*O - Land off Warwick Road	Rejected option – not suitable due to landscape impact an undesirable northern extension of the village and perceived coalescence impact with Kenilworth.
LW13*O - Black Spinney Fields	Rejected option – not suitable due to site access and close proximity to Site of Interest for Nature Conservation and Ancient Woodland.
Radford Semele	
Site(s): RS1*O – Land South of Southam Road	Rejected option – site is located within an area of high landscape value. Limited options to contain development.
Site(s): RS1*O – Land South of Southam Road (Expanded)	Rejected option – site is located within an area of high landscape value. Limited options to contain development.
RS2*O – Land North of Southam Road	Site progressed – originally rejected on insufficient highways access, which has now been resolved. Site will require substantial environmental screening, but development will need to minimise ribbon development along the A425.
RS3*O – South West Radford Semele	Rejected option – local concerns about the coalescence of settlements at this sensitive south western corner of the village, also likely to add significantly to congestion within the village along School Lane.
RS4*O - Land to the East of Church Lane	Rejected option – site revaluated as high landscape value, development of which would lead to a loss of valued land providing a rural setting to the village and church.
Shrewley Common	
SC01*O – Land at the Gatehouse	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.
SC02*O Land South East of Shrewley Common	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.
Hockley Heath	
HOC1*O – Former Aylesbury House Hotel and Surrounds	This site is no longer being considered as a potential village site allocation. The reasons for selection/rejection are provided in Table 4.16 above.
Coventry Finham settlement	
COP1*O – Land at Oak Lea, Howes Lane	This site is no longer being considered as a potential village site allocation. The reasons for selection/rejection are provided in Table 4.16 above.

Submission Local Plan (February 2015)

Options for the Level of Growth

- 4.60 The overall level of growth has not changed since the Publication Draft Local Plan was published in April 2014. Policy DS 6 (Level of Housing Growth) still seeks to provide for 12,860 new homes between 2011 and 2029. The reasons for the selection and rejection of options presented in Table 4.7 are therefore still valid.

Options for the Location of Growth

- 4.61 The overall spatial strategy for the distribution of growth has not changed since the Revised Development Strategy was published in June 2013. The Submission Local Plan still seeks to protect the Green Belt by focussing development on non-Green Belt sites where suitable and available and by concentrating growth within and on the edge of existing urban areas as well as distributing it across the District. The reasons for the selection and rejection of options presented in Table 4.9 are therefore still valid.

Options for the Distribution of Housing

- 4.62 There have been some amendments to the distribution of housing sites set out in Policies DS7 (Meeting the Housing Requirement) and DS10 (Broad Location of Allocated Housing Sites) to reflect changes to allocations set out under Policy DS11 as well as a reduction in numbers for consolidated employment land. The table below sets out how the housing requirement is being met in the emerging Submission Local Plan and compares it to that proposed in the Publication Draft Local Plan (2014).

Table 4.17: Meeting the Housing requirement

	Publication Draft Local Plan 2014	Submission Local Plan 2015
Sites completed between 2011 and 2013	406	406
Sites with outstanding planning permission at 1st April 2013	1,906	1,906
Sites with planning permission granted between 1st April 2013 and 31st December 2013	1,317	1,317
Small Urban SHLAA sites assessed as being suitable	393	393
An allowance for windfall sites coming forward in the plan period	2,485	2,485
Consolidation of existing employment areas and canal-side regeneration	269	200
Sites allocated in this Plan	6,188	6,299
Total	12,964	13,006

- 4.63 The table below compares the broad location of allocated sites for housing proposed in the Publication Draft Local Plan and Submission Draft Local Plan.

Table 4.18: Broad Location for Allocated Sites

	Publication Draft Local Plan 2014	Submission Local Plan 2015
Existing Urban Area Brownfield Sites	1,330 (21.3%)	1,535 (24.6%)
Greenfield sites on edge of Warwick, Leamington and Whitnash	3,295 (52.7%)	3,167 (50.2%)
Greenfield sites on edge of Kenilworth	850 (13.6%)	853 (13.5%)
Village development	773 (12.4%)	744 (11.7%)
Total	6,248	6,299

- 4.64 The tables demonstrate that the distribution of housing still conforms to the preferred spatial strategy by protecting Green Belt land to the north of District and focussing development around Warwick, Leamington and Whitnash.
- 4.65 In terms of alternatives for the broad distribution of housing, the proposed changes as set out above do not significantly affect the findings of the SA as set out in the Revised Development Strategy SA Report 2013. The findings are summarised in Table 4.11 earlier in the Section and the detailed appraisal matrices are presented in Appendix IV of this Report. The reasons for the selection and rejection of options presented in Table 4.12 are therefore still valid.

Options for Potential Site Allocations

- 4.66 Following the publication of the Publication Draft SA Report in April 2014, there have been changes to potential options for site allocations. These changes are as a result of updated evidence and the consultation responses received on the Revised Development Strategy. The changes to options - including any new sites - and how they have been considered through the SA is set out in Appendix VII of this Report.
- 4.67 Where necessary, previous appraisals presented in Appendix V of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) have been revised to take account of changes as well as consultation responses. Any new site options being considered through plan-making have also been subject to appraisal. The findings of the SA for potential site allocation options are presented in Appendix V of this SA Report.
- 4.68 Table 4.18 below takes account of the proposed changes, including any new sites, and provides an outline of the reasons for selection/rejection of alternatives for site allocations where relevant.

Table 4.19: Summary of Approach to Alternatives Assessment and Selection for Site Allocations

Strategic Sites Considered and Appraised	Reasons for Progressing or Rejecting the Site in Plan Making
Site Allocations taken forward in the Publication Draft Local Plan (2014)	
Kenilworth School Site	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable
Former Severn Trent Sewage Works, south of Harbury Lane	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Station Approach, Leamington Spa	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Former Ridgeway School and Land at Montague Road, Warwick	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Kenilworth VI Form College	Site is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable; however, it does not conform to the Preferred Approach to the location of growth as part of the site is within the Green Belt. Site taken forward as it is needed to meet the needs of Kenilworth and is considered to be a less harmful alternative in Green Belt and landscape terms and one of the most sustainable in terms of its proximity to the Town and its services and is in part on previously developed land.
Soans Site	Site assessed as Suitable, Available & Achievable in the SHLAA Review and conforms to preferred approach for location of growth on urban brownfield land
Riverside House, Leamington Spa	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Court Street	New enlarged site assessed as Suitable, Available & Achievable in the SHLAA Review and conforms to preferred approach for location of growth on urban brownfield land.
Leamington Fire Station, Leamington Spa	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Garage Site, Theatre Street	New site assessed as Suitable, Available & Achievable in the SHLAA Review and conforms to preferred approach for location of growth on urban brownfield land.
Aylesbury House Hotel	New site assessed as Suitable, Available & Achievable in the SHLAA Review and conforms to preferred approach for location of growth on brownfield land.
Land West of Europa Way	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred

(known in Appendix V as Myton Garden Suburb)	Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Land South of Harbury Lane (known in Appendix V as Lower Heathcote Farm and Grove Farm)	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
East of Whitnash/South of Sydenham (known in Appendix V as Land at Campion School/Whitnash East)	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Red House Farm (East of Lillington)	Site is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable; however, it does not conform to the Preferred Approach to the location of growth as it is within the Green Belt. Site taken forward as it provides an opportunity for the wider regeneration of the locality.
East of Kenilworth (Thickthorn)	Site is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable; however, it does not conform to the Preferred Approach to the location of growth as it is within the Green Belt. Site taken forward as it is needed to meet the needs of Kenilworth and is considered to be the least harmful alternative in terms of the purposes of Green Belt Land and the most sustainable in terms of its proximity to the Town and its services.
Crackley Triangle	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Oaklea Farm, Finham	Site was taken forward as it is a sustainable site on the edge of Coventry with limited impact on the green belt.
Opus 40, Birmingham Road	Site taken forward as housing allocation as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth. Previously the site was included as an employment allocation however additional marketing and viability evidence submitted indicates the site is unlikely to be viable for employment in the current market.
Land at Stratford Road	Site taken forward as an employment allocation following further work to assess employment land options since the Publication Draft Local Plan. This will replace employment allocations at Land north of Gallows Hill and Opus 40.
Land surrounding Coventry Airport (Sub-Regional Employment Site)	Site taken forward to meet sub regional employment land needs.
Site Allocations taken forward as commitments	
Golf Lane/ Fieldgate Lane, Whitnash	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Warwick Gates Employment Land	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and

	suitable.
Land at Woodside Farm, Whitnash	Site taken forward as it conforms to the Preferred Option for the location of growth and is assessed through the SHLAA as being available, achievable and suitable.
Alternative sites rejected	
North of Milverton (West)	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
North of Milverton (East)	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
North of Milverton (whole site)	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
Land at Blackdown	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
Westwood Heath	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land. There is also potential for impacts on infrastructure outside of Warwick District.
Westwood Heath (Partial)	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land. There is also potential for impacts on infrastructure outside of Warwick District.
Welsh Road, Cubbington	Site rejected as currently an active employment site and updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
Loes Farm	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land. The impacts on landscape would also be difficult to mitigate.
South of Gallows Hill	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.
Land South of Gallows Hill, The Asps and Park Farm	Northern part (South of Gallows Hill) of site retained. The Asps and Park Farm were rejected as a result of potential impacts on the landscape and historic environment.
West of St Marys Lands	Site rejected as access constraints were reassessed, confirming the conclusion of the SHLAA, which was that the Racecourse track is essential to the operation of the racecourse so availability is not likely to be realised.
Leamington Cricket Club	Site rejected as there are concerns about the loss of a viable local sporting facility and loss of open space

	within the existing built up area,
Warwickshire College, Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa.	Site rejected following representations from the College.
Glasshouse Lane/Crewe Lane	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
Kenilworth Golf Course	Site rejected as updated landscape and transport evidence suggests more development could be delivered to the south of the district on non-Green Belt Land.
Oaks Farm	Site rejected as not identified as suitable for an urban extension in the SHLAA.
Campion Hills	Site rejected as not able to justify exceptional circumstances for loss of the Green Belt.
Land South of Baginton	Site rejected as there is insufficient evidence that odour, noise and landscape constraints could be mitigated.

Options for Village Site Allocations

- 4.69 To take account of consultation responses received on the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) revisions have been made to the appraisals for proposed site options in Burton Green and Cubbington. The findings and revised appraisals for potential village site options are presented in Appendix VI of this Report. Table 4.19 provides an outline of the reasons for selection/rejection of alternatives for village site allocations.

Table 4.20: Summary of Approach to Alternatives Assessment and Selection for Potential Village Site Allocations

Potential Sites Considered	Reasons for Progressing or Rejecting the Option in Plan Making
Baginton	
BAG1*O - North of Rosswood Farm	Site progressed – small residential site that will help address local housing need. Landscape assessment has been revisited and supports a limited quantity of development on the site.
BAG2*O - Land at Mill Hill	Rejected option – landfill site with high landscape value scoring near conservation area and scheduled ancient monument.
BAG3*O – Land to the East of Andrews Close	Rejected option – landfill site with potentially high remediation costs. Site is now located within the boundary of the gateway project.
BAG4*O – Land off Friends Close	Rejected option – elevated site which is unsuitable due to quarry / geological importance, potential contamination and landscape impact.
BAG5*O – Russells Garden Centre	Rejected option – number of site constraints including substantial flood risk. Also currently an active commercial use.
Barford	
BAR1*O - Land West of Wellesbourne Road	Rejected option – uncertainty over site deliverability with no active site sponsor.

	Remediation costs may be high on such a small site. Possible windfall.
BAR2*O - Sherbourne Nursery	Site progressed – medium sized residential site near the heart of the village and local services. Concerns will need to be addressed regarding the quality of the site access, development phasing and type and mix of housing. Proximity of the conservation area is also another important development consideration.
BAR3*O - Land Off Bremridge Close	Site progressed – Small development site with a strong relationship to nearby new development. Level of development reduced slightly to reflect close proximity to existing development.
BAR4*O - Land off Wasperton Road Extended	Rejected option – site forms part of a very open field landscape, development of which may encourage the further erosion of this strongly agricultural area on the edge of the village.
BAR5*O - Land North of Telephone Exchange	Rejected option – site has a number of development constraints including insufficient highways access, partial flooding and high traffic noise.
BAR6*O - South of Barford House	Site progressed – small enclosed site with some limited potential for a sensitively designed development.
BAR7*O - Land rear of Granville Public House	Rejected option – site suffers from poor access and higher landscape value scoring than nearby Sherbourne Nursery site.
Bishop's Tachbrook	
BT1*O - South of School	Site progressed – larger scale development site which will assist in delivering significant regenerative benefits and free traffic flow around Kingsley Close and the local school.
BT2*O - Land West of Bishop's Tachbrook	Rejected option – site considered of high landscape value and located some distance from main services / facilities. Western edge of the settlement is more rural in character – open views northwards.
BT3*O - Land at Tachbrook Hill Farm	Rejected option – edge of village site with little or no major connectivity to the main village. Distinctly rural environment which would have a significant impact on landscape character.
Burton Green	
BG1*O - Land SW of Westwood Heath Road	Rejected option – medium sized development site within an area of high landscape value, with difficult site access.
BG2*O - Land off Cromwell Lane, Burton Green	Rejected option – medium sized development site within an area of high landscape value, with difficult site access.
BG3*O - Land off Hodgetts Lane	Rejected option – backland development site with significant impact on nearby residential properties.
BG4*O - Burrow Hill Nursery	Site progressed – provides an option to better connect the village together and space for community hall and other uses. The site is within the noise contours of HS2, however the Council considers that there is suitable mitigation options

	available to overcome this constraint.
BG5*O - Land at the Rear of the Peeping Tom Pub	Rejected option – reasonably enclosed site which reflects the historic landscape character of the area which should be retained.
BG6*O - Red Lane to the south of New Farm	Rejected option – area of high landscape value and would lead to further ribbon development.
BG7*O - Land North of The Small Holding, Red Lane	Rejected option – area of high landscape value and would lead to further ribbon development.
Cubbington	
CU1*O - Allotment land, Rugby Road	Site progressed – development site linked to CU2*O and would provide a mixture of housing to meet local housing needs. An alternative nearby new allotment site has been identified. Significant environmental screening will be required.
CU2*O - Land opposite Willow Sheet Meadow	Site progressed – development will mirror the Cotton Mills Spinney area opposite and integrate with CU1*O. Significant environmental screening will be required.
CU3*O - Allotment Gardens, Coventry Road	Rejected option – would lead to a significant finger of new development into an area of high landscape value.
CU4*O - Waverley Equestrian Centre	Rejected option – would lead to a significant finger of new development into an area of high landscape value.
CU6*O – Confidential Site	Rejected option – site flooding and no development interest.
CU7*O - North of Bungalow Farm	Rejected option – elevated site within an area of high landscape value, potential problems with site access.
Hampton Magna	
HM1*O – Land South of Arras Boulevard	Site progressed – large Greenfield site, with potential for strong connectivity with the existing village facilities. Potential regenerative impacts.
HM2*O – Land to the East of Clifton Avenue	Rejected option – Edge of settlement location with little connection to the main village.
HM3*O – Land to the North East of Blandford Way	Rejected option – small site with insufficient vehicular access – potentially high landscape impact.
HM4*O - Land west of Stanks Farm	Rejected option – some sustainability benefits due to proximity to railway station, but the site is disconnected to the main village settlement.
HM5*O – Land South of Lloyd Close	Rejected option – some connectivity to the main settlement but potentially significant impact on nearby residents and little regenerative impact.
HM6*O - Maple Lodge	Rejected option – located within a parcel of high landscape value – disconnected from the main village and its core services / facilities.
Hatton Park	
HP1*O - Land north of Grand Union Canal	Rejected option – site has a high landscape impact, disconnected to the main village and would lead to ribbon development along Hatton Hill.
HP2*O - Land north-west of Severn Trent Treatment Works	Rejected option – potentially significant loss of Local Wildlife Site in an area of high landscape value.

HP3*O – Land North of Birmingham Road	Site progressed – land take reduced in consideration of proximity of Smith's Covert – options to integrate within the village and provide a strong environmental buffer to the site.
HP4*O - 407 Birmingham Road and land to West	Rejected option – impact on potential local wildlife site and wider canal corridor – area of high landscape value.
HP5*O - Land west of R75 Birmingham Road	Rejected option – impact on potential local wildlife site and wider canal corridor – area of high landscape value.
Hatton Station	
HS1*O – Former Storage Depot, Oakdene Crescent	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.
HS2*O – Land West of Station Road	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.
HS3*O – Land off Station Road	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.
Hill Wootton	
HW1*O – Land South of Hill Wootton Road	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.
Kingswood	
KW1*O - Meadow House, Kingswood	Site progressed – suitable in part on a reduced scale following consideration of new hydrology modelling. Will require sensitive development along the canal edge.
KW2*O - Kingswood Farm	Site progressed – suitable in part subject to sensitive design recognising proximity to a nearby listed building and a canal corridor.
KW3*O - South of Kingswood Close	Rejected option – not suitable due to substantial impact on tree frontage and major impact on landscape character.
KW4*O - Station Lane, opposite Gowen Bank	Rejected option – major impact on an area of high landscape character and a central characteristic of the village.
KW5*O - Land South of the Stables, Station Lane	Site progressed – suitable at a small scale due to limited site access and proximity to an area of high landscape value.
KW6*O - Land South of Rising Lane	Rejected option – insufficient vehicle access and significant impact on landscape character.
KW7*O - Rear of Broom Hall Lane	Site progressed – potential small scale housing site, within a reasonable central location.
KW8*O - East of Lenson	Withdrawn option – development capacity likely to drop below 5 dwellings. Site may come forward as a windfall.
KW9*O - Priory Farm	Rejected option – not suitable due to frequent localised flooding.
KW10*O - Swallowfield Stud	Rejected option – not suitable due to frequent localised flooding.
KW11*O - Land Off Brome Hall Lane	Rejected option – site is outside the main village envelope in an area of high landscape value.
KW12*O - Land to the Rear of	Rejected option – considerable risk of flooding on

Kingswood Cottages	parts of the site, with new development increasing this risk to properties within very close proximity. Flood alleviation measures may reduce the capacity of the site to less than 5 units.
KW13*O - Land to the west of Mill Lane	Site progressed – brownfield site with potential for small scale re-development.
Leek Wootton	
LW1*O – The Paddock, Police HQ	Site progressed – suitable in part as a low-density development, subject to comprehensive masterplanning and minimising impact on the listed building and its surrounding landscape.
LW2*O – Land North of Main Entrance, Police HQ	Site progressed – suitable in part as a reduced scale to take into consideration the sensitivity of the landscape in this area.
LW3*O – Former Tennis Courts, Police HQ	Site progressed – suitable in part as a reduced scale to take into consideration the sensitivity of the landscape in this area.
LW4*O - Informal Car Park, Warwickshire Golf and Country Club	Site progressed – small scale development option near the primary school.
LW5*O - Open Field, Warwickshire Golf and Country Club	Rejected option – reassessed with a high landscape scoring, elevated site to the rear.
LW6*O – Land North of Hill Wootton Road	Rejected option – site provides a natural environmental buffer to the main village and suffers from noise pollution from the nearby A46.
LW7*O - Land South of Hill Wootton Road	Rejected option – site provides a natural environmental buffer to the main village and noise issues are a considerable potential constraint.
LW8*O – Woodcote House	Site withdrawn as an allocated village site – development may come forward on the existing build form footprint.
LW9*O - Warwickshire Police HQ, Northern Lodge	Rejected option – site is separated from the main build form of the village.
LW10*O - Land off Home Farm, Leek Wootton	Rejected option – site access is insufficient to support a large scale development. Site is located within an area of high landscape value.
LW11*O - Rear of the Hamlet	Rejected option – not suitable due to site access and close proximity to Site of Interest for Nature Conservation and Ancient Woodland
LW12*O - Land off Warwick Road	Rejected option – not suitable due to landscape impact an undesirable northern extension of the village and perceived coalescence impact with Kenilworth.
LW13*O - Black Spinney Fields	Rejected option – not suitable due to site access and close proximity to Site of Interest for Nature Conservation and Ancient Woodland.
Radford Semele	
Site(s): RS1*O – Land South of Southam Road	Rejected option – site is located within an area of high landscape value. Limited options to contain development.
Site(s): RS1*O – Land South of Southam Road (Expanded)	Rejected option – site is located within an area of high landscape value. Limited options to contain development.

RS2*O – Land North of Southam Road	Site progressed – originally rejected on insufficient highways access, which has now been resolved. Site will require substantial environmental screening, but development will need to minimise ribbon development along the A425.
RS3*O – South West Radford Semele	Rejected option – local concerns about the coalescence of settlements at this sensitive south western corner of the village, also likely to add significantly to congestion within the village along School Lane.
RS4*O - Land to the East of Church Lane	Rejected option – site revaluated as high landscape value, development of which would lead to a loss of valued land providing a rural setting to the village and church.
Shrewley Common	
SC01*O – Land at the Gatehouse	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.
SC02*O Land South East of Shrewley Common	Site withdrawn due to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.
Hockley Heath	
HOC1*O – Former Aylesbury House Hotel and Surrounds	This site is no longer being considered as a potential village site allocation. The reasons for selection/rejection are provided in Table 4.18 above.
Coventry Finham settlement	
COP1*O – Land at Oak Lea, Howes Lane	This site is no longer being considered as a potential village site allocation. The reasons for selection/rejection are provided in Table 4.18 above.

Sub-Regional Employment Site

- 4.70 The Coventry & Warwick Strategic Employment Land Study (Oct 2014) concluded that there is a clear case for the identification of one or more strategic employment sites to serve the Coventry & Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership (CWLEP) area. The study assessed a number of potential major site options in the CWLEP area against a range of criteria (including access to amenities and public transport) as well as constraints (including environmental designations and flooding). The assessment identified that the Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway site satisfies all the strategic sites criteria and is best placed to fulfil the leading role as the sub-region's premier strategic employment site. Another two sites (in Coventry City and Rugby Borough) were identified as offering significant potential to play a strategic employment role in a manner that is complementary to the Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway site. As evidenced in the Coventry & Warwick Strategic Employment Land Study (Oct 2014) there are no other reasonable alternatives for a sub-regional employment site within Warwick District.

- 4.71 A Sustainability Appraisal of the Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway site was produced and placed alongside the Warwick's Publication Draft - Focused Changes for consultation in October 2014. The appraisal has subsequently been updated to reflect consultation responses and is presented in Appendix V of this Report.

5.0 SA of the Local Plan

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1 This Section sets out the findings of the SA of the Local Plan. It is structured according to 10 key topics which have been linked to relevant SA Objectives as well as SEA Directive topics and relevant paragraphs from the NPPF. The appraisal of each topic has been divided into a number of sub-headings to ensure that each aspect of the emerging Local Plan is considered, including policies and site allocations, as well as the interrelationships between topics and cumulative effects of the Plan as a whole.
- 5.2 In accordance with the SEA Directive and Regulations any likely significant effects are identified along with any mitigation measures necessary to address them. The SA does not therefore provide a narrative on the nature and significance of effects for each policy within the Local Plan, as a policy might not be relevant to a particular topic or is considered unlikely to have a significant effect.
- 5.3 A number of changes have been made to the Local Plan since the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) was published in May 2014. It is important to ensure that any proposed changes are screened through the SA process to determine if they significantly affect the findings of the SA presented in the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) and further appraisal work is required. A screening table was produced to consider all the proposed amendments, which includes proposed changes to Policy, supporting text as well as preferred site allocations. The findings of this work are presented in Appendix IX of this Report. The SA of the Local Plan presented in this Section has been updated to reflect the findings of the screening as well as consultation responses received on the SA.

The Vision and Objectives

- 5.4 A compatibility analysis of the Objectives of the Local Plan was carried out against the SA Framework and presented in the SA Scoping Report published in 2011. The compatibility analysis found that the majority of Local Plan objectives were either compatible or neutral against SA Objectives, with some uncertainty also identified.
- 5.5 Since the Scoping Report (2011) there have been changes to the vision and objectives of the Local Plan to bring them in line with the Warwickshire Sustainable Community Strategy and Warwick District Council's Corporate Development Strategy. The current vision and objectives for the Local Plan are set out in Section 1 of this SA Report.
- 5.6 The vision is considered to be compatible with the majority of SA Objectives as it seeks to make Warwick District a great place to live, work and visit. The objectives are considered to be compatible with SA Objectives relating to housing, the economy, communities and health as they support housing and employment growth, which will have positive effects for those topics. They also seek to ensure well-designed new development that is in the right

location to address climate change, which is compatible with SA Objective 11. There is the potential for conflict between Local Plan objectives that support growth and SA objectives relating to the natural environment and heritage.

SA of the Local Plan

Housing

SEA Directive Topics: Population & Human Health
NPPF paras 47 - 68

Relevant SA Objectives:

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

Appraisal of Publication Draft Local Plan Policies

- 5.7 Strategic Policy DS2 (Providing the Homes the District Needs) seeks the provision of the full Objectively Assessed Need for housing in the District and ensures new housing delivers the quality and mix of homes needed, affordable homes, and sites for gypsies and travellers. This has the potential for a major short to long-term positive effect against this topic, and in particular SA Objective 12. Policies DS7 (housing requirement), DS10 (broad location of housing), DS11 (site allocations) and H1 (Directing New Housing) are also likely to have major short to long-term positive effects on housing as they set out the requirement for 12,860 new homes between 2011 and 2029 and where it will be delivered. The spatial strategy (Policy DS4) seeks to distribute housing across the District and meet the needs of both urban and rural areas.
- 5.8 Policy H2 (Affordable Housing) does not permit residential developments on sites of 11 or more dwellings, where the combined gross floorspace is more than 1,000 sq.m, unless provision is made for a minimum of 40% affordable housing. The Joint SHMA identified a need for 268 new affordable homes per annum over the life of the plan and this is equivalent to 37% of the total requirement. There is the potential for major long-term positive effect on housing by meeting the identified need for affordable homes during the life of the Plan. There is also the potential for minor positive effects on housing as a result of Policy H3 (Affordable Housing on Rural Exception Sites) which seeks affordable housing on rural exception sites.
- 5.9 The overarching policy for housing and Policy H4 (Securing a Mix of Housing) seek to ensure that the District has the right amount, quality and mix of housing to meet future needs, which has the potential for a major positive

effect on this topic. Policies H4 to H8 have the potential for a minor long-term positive effect on meeting the housing need for the whole community as they relate to the provision of multiple/student accommodation, housing for older people, provision of gypsies and traveller sites and provision of housing for rural workers. There is also the potential for long-term positive effects through Policy HS5, which supports proposals that provide homes to meet the needs of older people and those with disabilities.

- 5.10 Policy DS5 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) sets out the Council's positive approach to considering development proposals in line with the NPPF, proactively working with applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible. This has the potential for a minor long-term positive effect on housing. Taking account of the duty to cooperate within the NPPF, Policy DS20 requires a review of the Local Plan if evidence demonstrates that significant housing needs arising from outside the District's boundaries should be met within Warwick District. This has the potential for minor long-term positive effects on housing outside the Plan area; however, at this stage this is uncertain.
- 5.11 The overarching policy on sustainable communities seeks all new development to deliver high quality layout and design with the potential for a positive effect on SA Objective 7. Policy BE1 (Layout and Design) permits new development where it positively contributes to the character and quality of its environment through good layout and design. These policies will ensure that new development is well-designed and good quality and will minimise potential impacts on the existing built environment. The layout and design of new development is also encouraged to minimise the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour through Policy HS17 (Crime Prevention), which has the potential for long-term positive effects. Specific measures for the design and layout of strategic housing sites of over 200 dwellings will be set out in development briefs (Policy BE2).

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 5.12 The residential site allocations and village site allocations were appraised as all having the potential for a positive effect on this topic of housing through the provision of new homes. Those allocations of 100 or more dwellings were considered to have the potential for significant long-term positive effects on SA Objective 12. The detailed appraisal of site allocations is provided in Appendix V and VI of this SA Report.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 5.13 Overall, the Local Plan will have major short to long-term positive cumulative effects on housing through the provision of 12,860 new homes to meet the objectively assessed need of the District during the life of the Plan. Housing will be distributed across the District in urban and rural areas and Local Plan policies will ensure that a suitable mix of homes are provided to meet the needs of all people in the future. The increased supply of housing as a result of the policies and allocations could also have the effect of reducing house prices in the area, which was identified as a key sustainability at the scoping

stage. The Local Plan also seeks to provide affordable housing that will also help to address this issue. Local Plan policies seek to protect the existing built environment and also require any new development to be well designed and be high quality.

- 5.14 The Local Plan is most likely to interact with the Local Plans of surrounding Local Authorities to have a major long-term positive cumulative effect on the provision of housing, including affordable housing for the people living/migrating in the District.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 5.15 The provision of housing and associated delivery of services and facilities also has the potential for indirect positive effects on a number of other topics, which include economy and employment, communities and health and transport and accessibility. Conversely, the delivery of housing also the potential for negative effects on a number of topics, which include communities and health, transport and accessibility, air quality, climate change and flooding, water resources and quality, natural environment, cultural heritage and waste and recycling.

Economy and Employment

SEA Directive Topics: Population & Human Health
NPPF paras 18-22

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 1: To have a strong and stable economy

Appraisal of Publication Draft Local Plan Policies

- 5.16 Policy DS1 has the potential for a major long-term positive effect on the economy and employment as it ensures that sufficient employment land is available to provide for the growth of the economy and meet the future needs of the District. The minimum level of employment land to be provided during the life of the Plan is 66 ha and this is set out in Policy D8. This has the potential for a major long-term positive effect on the economy and employment. Policy DS9 is considered to have a similar effect as it allocates 25.8 ha employment at three sites (The higher figure reflects that Tachbrook Park has been allocated rather than appearing in the Plan as an employment commitment) and allows for a further 6.5 ha at the sub-regional employment site set out in Policy D16. Policy D16 is also considered to have the potential for a major long-term positive effect as it allocates an employment site of sub-regional significance. This will help to support economic growth as well as the development of Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering which is a sub-regional priority.

- 5.17 Policy DS17 supports canal-side regeneration and enhancement with the preparation of a canal-side DPD. This along with Policy DS18 which supports the regeneration of the Crown Way Shopping Centre have the potential for minor long-term positive effects on the economy and employment; however, there is still an element of uncertainty as there are no specific proposals. There is also the potential for minor positive effects through Policies EC1, EC2 and EC3 as they set out criteria for the permission of new employment development and protect existing and committed employment land and buildings. Policy BE6 supports the development of electronic communications and high speed broadband which could have long-term positive effects on the economy as this will help local businesses to grow and set up in new areas. It will also help to people to work from or start-up businesses from home.
- 5.18 Policies TC1, TC2 and TC3 also have the potential for a minor long-term positive effect as they set out criteria for the permission of new retail development and protect existing and potential floorspace. Similar effects are likely as a result of Policies TC4 and TC5 as they support the redevelopment of the Chandos Street car park for retail and proposals for large scale shopping development in Royal Leamington Spa Town Centre. Policies TC6 to TC18 predominantly relate to changes of use and are unlikely to have significant effects. Policies MS1 and MS2 supports major sites which have an important role in the District's economy, with the potential for a minor long-term positive effect on the economy.
- 5.19 The Local Plan also supports the growth of tourism as a key part of the local economy. Policies CT1 to CT7 direct new tourism growth, which includes visitor accommodation and camping and caravan sites. Potential for a minor long-term positive effect on the economy. Development strategy policies that relate to the provision of housing (Policies DS2, DS7, DS10, DS11) are also likely to have indirect positive effects on this topic through supporting the provision of new employment land as well as existing employment and services/facilities in town centres.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 5.20 The appraisal considered that all of the residential site allocations are likely to have minor short to long-term indirect positive effects on the economy. The employment allocations proposed at Stratford Road, Tachbrook Park and the sub-regional employment site were all considered to have the potential for a major long-term positive effect on the economy. The strategic allocation at Thickthorn is also considered to have major long-term positive effects through the provision of 8ha of employment land as well as residential development. Any allocations that had the potential to lead to the loss of existing employment were considered to have the potential for minor negative effects on the economy. The detailed appraisal of site allocations is provided in Appendix V and VI of this SA Report.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 5.21 Overall, the Local Plan will have major short to long-term positive cumulative effects on the economy and employment through the provision of 66 ha of

employment land during the life of the Plan. Major allocations for employment have been distributed between Leamington, Kenilworth and the sub-regional employment area in the north of the District. The Local Plan protects existing employment as well as supports economic growth through both the regeneration of previously developed land as well as development of suitable Greenfield sites. It also seeks to maintain the shopping function of the town centres and support proposals that enhance their roles.

- 5.22 The Local Plan is most likely to interact with the Local Plans of surrounding Local Authorities to have a major long-term positive cumulative effect on the economy and employment for the sub-region.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 5.23 The provision of employment has the potential for indirect positive effects on communities and health and transport and accessibility. However, there is also the potential for negative effects on a number of topics, which include communities and health, transport and accessibility, air quality, climate change and flooding, water resources and quality, natural environment, cultural heritage and waste and recycling.

Communities and Health

SEA Directive Topics: Population & Human Health
NPPF paras 23-27 & 69-78

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 13: To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities
- SA Objective 14: To improve health and well being
- SA Objective 15: To reduce poverty and social exclusion
- SA Objective 16: To reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour

Appraisal of Publication Draft Local Plan Policies

- 5.24 Development strategy policies that seek the provision of housing and employment (Policies DS1, DS2, DS7, DS8, DS9, DS10, and DS11) have the potential to have negative effects in the short-term on communities and human health and wellbeing during construction, through increased levels of noise, light and air pollution. It is considered that there are suitable mitigation measures available to address short-term negative effects during construction. Policy BE3 does not permit development which has an unacceptable adverse impact on the amenity of nearby residents. The development strategy policies outlined above also have the potential for indirect long-term minor positive effects on communities and human health through improved accessibility to housing and employment as well as associated services and facilities.

- 5.25 Policies HS2, HS4, HS5, HS6 and HS8 are considered to have the potential for positive effects on communities and human health as they seek to protect and enhance existing community facilities as well as provide new facilities to meet demand. This includes open space, sports and recreation facilities as well as health facilities. Policy HS7 encourages development to minimise the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour through layout and design. The policy relating to Houses in Multiple Occupation and Student Accommodation will reduce the concentration of this type of accommodation in south Leamington and prevent such concentrations from forming elsewhere. This has the potential for positive effects on crime and anti-social behaviour.
- 5.26 Policy TR1 seeks to improve the choice and access to sustainable transport modes which could also have indirect minor positive effects through improving access to community facilities and services. Policy CC1 supports development proposals that provide energy efficiency housing to reduce fuel poverty and contribute to high quality, attractive and safe public realm to encourage social interaction. The overarching policy for sustainable communities covers a number of these areas so is also considered to have the potential for long-term positive effects.
- 5.27 It is important for all new development to be successfully integrated with existing communities. The overarching policy on sustainable communities requires new development to be high quality and ensure that it is brought forward in a way which enables strong communities. To achieve this they will need to deliver high quality layout and design to integrate with existing communities. Policy BE1 expects new development to harmonise with, or enhance, the existing settlement in terms of physical form, patterns of movement and land use as well as integrate with existing paths, streets, circulation networks and patterns of activity. These policies should help to ensure the integration of new development with existing communities and have long-term positive effects.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 5.28 Short-term negative effects on communities and human health during construction were identified for the majority of site allocations. It was considered that this could be mitigated through appropriate phasing and an Environmental Management Plan (construction & occupation) where necessary. Some brownfield site allocations were identified as having the potential for contamination and it was recommended that a survey be carried out to identify potential contaminants and suggest appropriate mitigation as necessary. There were also some site allocations adjacent to or within close proximity to main roads or railways, which could have negative effects on health. It was considered that suitable mitigation is available to address any significant effects at the project level, which could include buffers between the roads/railways and any new development. The appraisal also found that there is the potential for negative effects on the health and amenity of future residents at the Court Street and Soans sites as a result of odour arising from waste treatment facilities. However, once mitigation is taken into account the effects are unlikely to be of significance.

- 5.29 It should be noted that the appraisal for the proposed village site at Burton Green found that there is the potential for negative effects on health and wellbeing as result of the proposed HS2 route. A proportion of the site has the potential to be affected by noise generated during the operational phase of HS2.⁹⁶ The significance of the potential negative effect on health and wellbeing was considered uncertain at this stage; however, it was concluded that suitable mitigation would be available to ensure that negative effects are not significant.
- 5.30 The majority of larger sites were considered to have the potential for a positive effect on access to local services and facilities, health and poverty and social exclusion. Given the capacity of the sites there is greater potential to support existing, as well as new, community facilities and services particularly as these sites are predominantly in and around larger settlements which provides them with better access. The village site allocations were considered to have the potential to both support and increase pressure on existing services and facilities. As the capacity of existing services and facilities is unknown, an uncertain effect was identified. The Red Farm House allocation was identified as having the potential for a major long-term positive effect on access to community services and facilities and poverty and social exclusion as it is located adjacent to Lillington, one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the District. Development will help to regenerate the area and bring an improved quality and choice of housing as well as improved local facilities. The detailed appraisal of site allocations is provided in Appendix V and VI of this SA Report.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 5.31 The Local Plan seeks to protect and enhance accessibility to community facilities and services, which includes open space for recreation and health facilities. Provision is made for new community facilities and improvements to sustainable transport modes will help to improve accessibility. Policies support development that is of the highest quality and ensures that new development is integrated with existing communities and that the design and layout of proposals minimise the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour. The provision of housing and employment will help to meet the future needs of communities in the District and the amenity of residents is also protected. It is therefore considered that the Local Plan as a whole will have major positive cumulative effects in the long-term for communities and health.
- 5.32 The Local Plan supports the vision and aims of the Sustainable Community Strategy and is also likely to interact with the Local Plans of surrounding Local Authorities to have major long-term positive cumulative effects on communities and health. The proposed HS2 route runs through the District which could have cumulative negative effects on communities and health with proposed development in the Plan and surrounding areas. Evidence

⁹⁶ HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement. Available online:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-one-environmental-statement-documents>

suggests that suitable mitigation available to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects as a result of HS2⁹⁷.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 5.33 Communities and health can be indirectly affected by the nature and significance of effects on the majority of other topics. Positive effects on housing, employment and transport and accessibility can lead to indirect positive effects on communities and health. The impacts on environmental topics, such as air quality, water resources and quality and the natural environment can also either positively or negatively indirectly affect communities and health.

Transport and Accessibility

SEA Directive Topics: Population & Human Health
NPPF paras 29-41

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 2: To enable a range of sustainable transport options
- SA Objective 3: To reduce the need to travel

Appraisal of Publication Draft Local Plan Policies

- 5.34 Development strategy policies (Policies DS1, DS2, DS7, DS8, DS9, DS10, and DS11) seek the provision of 12,860 new homes and 66 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan. The preferred spatial strategy (Policy DS4) focuses this development within the urban areas and on greenfield sites to the south of Warwick and Leamington Spa. Transport assessments indicate that the provision of new housing and employment will result in increased levels of traffic with increased journey times and slower vehicle speeds. Without appropriate mitigation there is clearly the potential for these policies to have major long-term negative effects on the existing transport network.
- 5.35 During the various phases of the strategic transport assessment work a number of broad mitigation areas and measures have been proposed and tested to try and address the potential impacts on traffic as a result of proposed development. These mitigation areas include the A452 corridor between Leamington and Kenilworth, Leamington South and West, Warwick Town Centre and South West, Europa Way Corridor and the M40 (including junctions 14 and 15). The most recent strategic transport assessment⁹⁸ concluded that the potential impacts of proposed development in the Publication Draft Local Plan will be, in part, mitigated by the proposed measures but that some residual impacts would still occur. It notes that these residual impacts may occur through the allocation of natural background

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Warwickshire County Council (March 2014) Strategic Transport Assessment Phase 4 - Revised Development Allocation Testing.

growth within the network and that the impacts are most likely to occur in the long-term near the end of the plan period. It is concluded that further refinement of the proposed mitigation measures along with more detailed work on measures which may reduce the car based trip generation through alternative sustainable modes would likely reduce the identified impacts of proposed development.

- 5.36 The Council has prepared an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) to set out the infrastructure requirements to support the proposals in the Draft Local Plan through until 2029. It ensures that new developments will be properly supported by the necessary transport infrastructure. Policies DS15 and BE2 relate to the development of strategic sites and require the production of development briefs that set out the requirement for infrastructure ensuring alignment with the IDP. Policy TR3 seeks contributions from all development that will lead to an increase in traffic on the road network with the level of contributions to be calculated in accordance with the IDP. These policies are therefore considered to have a positive effect on transport as they seek to ensure that all development brought forward within the Plan period provides the necessary infrastructure and contributes to its provision across the whole of the District's network. As identified within the most recent transport assessment, the potential impacts on the highways network will, in part, be mitigated by the highways infrastructure identified within the IDP.
- 5.37 To address the potential residual impacts identified through the transport assessment the IDP also sets out a range of sustainable travel infrastructure, which is supported by various Local Plan policies, which include:
- The overarching policy on sustainable communities requires new development to ensure access and circulation are inclusive and provide for a choice of transport modes including public transport, cycling and walking.
 - Policy BE1 expects development to demonstrate that they integrate with the existing paths and streets and make provision for convenient and integrated cycling and walking routes and for public transport. It also expects development to meet the highest standards of accessibility and inclusion for potential users regardless of disability, age or gender.
 - Policy BE2 requires development briefs to be prepared for strategic sites that set out requirements for the design of health lifestyles including provision for cycling and walking as well as measures to manage and mitigate traffic generation.
 - Policy TR1 only permits development which provides safe, suitable and attractive access routes for pedestrians, cyclists, public transport users, delivery vehicles and other users of motor vehicles. Development will also be expected to demonstrate that it is designed to provide suitable and attractive access and circulation for a range of transport modes including pedestrians, cyclists and public transport services. Unless it undermines viability recharging points for should also be provided.
 - Policy TR2 requires all development that will result in the generation of significant transport movements to be supported by a Transport Assessment and where necessary a Travel Plan to demonstrate practical

and effective measures to avoid adverse impacts on traffic. The measures should also take full account of the cumulative impact of all development proposed in the Local Plan.

- Policy TR3 requires contributions from development towards transport improvements, which includes the provision of public transport, footpaths, cycleways and towpaths both internal and external to the development site.
- Policy TR4 supports development that does not encourage unnecessary car use and has regard to the location and accessibility of the site by means other than the private car.
- Policy HSI1 supports development that contributes to the development of a high quality, safe and convenient walking and cycling network.

5.38 These policies will have long-term positive effects on transport by supporting alternative modes of sustainable transport and seeking to reduce the impacts of development on the road network. The specific mitigation measures provided in the IDP along with the policies outlined above should address the potential impacts identified through the transport assessment and ensure that there are no major negative effects as a result of Local Plan policies.

5.39 There is also the potential for Local Plan policies that propose development to also have positive effects on transport and accessibility. The provision of housing and employment in and around existing urban areas as well as within the rural settlements could help to reduce the need to travel. However, it is likely that rural communities will still need to travel to access employment and community facilities and will remain dependent on the use of the private vehicle.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

5.40 All of the site allocations were considered likely to increase traffic and therefore have negative effects on transport with the significance of the effect being dependent on the size of the proposed development and its location. Generally it was the strategic sites that were considered to have the greatest impact on the road network. Based on transport assessments and mitigation measures available the appraisal concluded that the majority of sites are unlikely to have major negative effects on traffic.

5.41 The majority of site allocations were also considered to have long-term positive effects by potentially supporting improvements to public transport as well as walking and cycling routes. The significance of the effect again being dependent on the scale and location of the proposed development. This also influences the nature and significance of the effect on reducing the need to travel. The larger strategic sites around existing urban areas are more likely to help reduce the need to travel. The village sites are less likely to do this as people are likely to travel to the larger settlements to access the wider range of facilities/services on offer. The detailed appraisal of site allocations is provided in Appendix V and VI of this SA Report.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 5.42 Local Plan policies seek to address the impacts of proposed development on the road network and ensure that appropriate infrastructure is provided. The IDP sets out a range of highways and sustainable transport infrastructure that will need to be delivered during the life of the Plan to support proposed development. Local Plan policies also seek to improve public transport and pedestrian routes and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes. These measures along with the delivery of housing, employment and community facilities/ services has the potential for a long-term positive cumulative effect on transport and accessibility.
- 5.43 The Local Plan is most likely to interact with the Local Plans of surrounding Local Authorities as well as Warwickshire Local Transport Plan⁹⁹. At this stage the inter-plan cumulative effects are uncertain as while there is the potential for negative effects through increased traffic as a result of proposed development there is also the potential for significant improvements to sustainable transport modes as well as accessibility to housing, employment and community facilities/services.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 5.44 Positive effects on transport and accessibility can lead to indirect positive effects on communities and health. There is also the potential for indirect positive effects on environmental topics such as air and water quality.

Air Quality

SEA Directive Topics: Air
NPPF paras 109-125

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 9: To create good quality air, water and soils

Appraisal of Publication Draft Local Plan Policies

- 5.45 Development strategy policies (Policies DS1, DS2, DS7, DS8, DS9, DS10, and DS11) seek the provision of 12,860 new homes and 66 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan. The preferred spatial strategy (Policy DS4) focuses this development within the urban areas and on greenfield sites to the south of Warwick and Leamington Spa. Proposed development has the potential to increase levels of traffic and therefore atmospheric pollution within the District, which could have negative effects on air quality. There are three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the District, in Warwick, Leamington Spa and Kenilworth.

⁹⁹ Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2011-26. Available online: <http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/ltp3>

- 5.46 The transport assessments undertaken by the Council considered the potential impacts of increased traffic within the AQMAs. A more detailed assessment of the potential impacts on the AQMAs was carried out and published in November 2013. The Air Quality Assessment (AQA) found that in the short-term, nitrogen dioxide objectives will continue to be exceeded in both the Warwick and Leamington Spa AQMAs. It states that concentrations of nitrogen dioxide are predicted to be much lower in 2028 than in 2011 as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. In 15 years' time these vehicles will make up the majority of cars on the roads in the UK. The AQA also predicts that background concentrations will be substantially reduced in 15 years' time as a result of reductions in various contributing sectors. It should be noted that the findings of the AQA rely on new vehicles meeting the emission control standards coming into force.
- 5.47 It should be noted that the analysis of national trends monitoring indicates that there is now a gap between current projected vehicle emission reductions and projections on the annual rate of improvements in ambient air quality. This has resulted in revised guidance (Advice Note 170/12)¹⁰⁰ by the Highways Agency (HA) in respect of environmental impact assessment for proposed road schemes. Although a linear relationship is assumed up to 2030, the HA advise that a precautionary approach should be taken for predicted impacts between 2017 and 2030.
- 5.48 Whilst it is recognised that a precautionary approach must be taken, given the findings of the AQA and predicted trends in air quality, it is considered that the policies within the Plan and proposed development will not have major negative effects on air quality in the long-term. However, there is still an element of uncertainty given the reliance on new vehicles meeting the emission control standards coming into force. In the short-term there is the potential for negative effects; however, Local Plan policies seek to address the impacts of proposed development on the road network and improve public transport and pedestrian routes as well as encourage the use of sustainable transport modes. The positive effects and mitigation provided by Policies TR1, TR2, TR3 and TR4 should ensure that short-term negative effects are not significant.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 5.49 A number of site allocations were identified as having the potential for negative effects on air quality as a result of increased traffic. The significance of the effect was dependent on the scale of proposed development and location of the site. It was considered that there is suitable mitigation available to ensure that significant negative effects would not occur. Following consideration of the mitigation provided by Local Plan policies and predicted trends in air quality, it is considered unlikely that any of the proposed site allocations will have negative effects on air quality. The detailed appraisal of site allocations is provided in Appendix V and VI of this SA Report.

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/ha/standards/ians/pdfs/ian170.pdf>

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 5.50 It is considered that major negative effects on air quality are unlikely as a result of the Local Plan. Policies seek to address the impacts of proposed development on the road network and improve public transport and pedestrian routes as well as encourage the use of sustainable transport modes. While there may be some localised impacts in the short-term as a result of proposed development, the mitigation proposed through Local Plan policies and predicted trends in air quality will ensure that these are not significant.
- 5.51 The Local Plan is most likely to interact with the Local Plans of surrounding Local Authorities as well as Warwickshire Local Transport Plan¹⁰¹. At this stage the inter-plan cumulative effects are uncertain as while there is the potential for negative effects through increased traffic as a result of proposed development there is also the potential for significant improvements to sustainable transport modes as well as accessibility to housing, employment and community facilities/services.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 5.52 Air quality is closely linked with transport and accessibility as increased levels of traffic can result in increased levels of atmospheric pollution. Given the findings of the SA for air quality and transport and accessibility it is considered that there is the potential for indirect long-term positive effects on air quality. This has the potential for long-term indirect positive effects on health, water quality and the natural environment.

Climate Change and Flooding

SEA Directive Topics: Climatic Factors & Water
NPPF paras 93-104 & 120

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA 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
- SA Objective 11: To adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change including flood risk

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- 5.53 Development strategy policies (Policies DS1, DS2, DS7, DS8, DS9, DS10, and DS11) seek the provision of 12,860 new homes and 66 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan. This has the potential for negative effects on climate change as the provision of new housing and employment could result

¹⁰¹ Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2011-26. Available online: <http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/ltp3>

in increased levels of traffic and therefore greenhouse gas emissions. However, given the findings of the SA for the transport and accessibility and air quality topics above, it is considered unlikely that Local Plan policies will have negative effects on climate change through increased greenhouse gas emissions. Please refer to the transport and accessibility and air quality topics above.

- 5.54 There is also the potential for negative effects through the embodied energy inherent in the construction and maintenance of development. Processing methods and technologies are likely to improve reducing the amount of embodied energy used; however this is uncertain.
- 5.55 There are a number of Local Plan policies that seek to improve energy efficiency and support low carbon and renewable energy, which have the potential for a long-term positive effect on climate change. These policies include:
- The overarching policy on sustainable communities seeks to minimise energy consumption and promote renewable energies where possible.
 - Policy CC2 supports proposals for new low carbon and renewable energy technologies subject to a number of criteria.
 - Policy CC3 requires all new residential development to be designed and constructed in accordance with relevant national sustainability standards for new homes and from 2016 national zero carbon homes policy. It also requires non-residential development over 1,000 sq. m to achieve a minimum BREEAM standard 'very good'. In meeting these targets the Council expects development to be designed according to the energy hierarchy, which is firstly to reduce energy demand through energy efficiency measures, then supply energy through efficient means and finally the generation of renewable energy. The policy also expects applicants to consider the potential to incorporate large scale decentralised energy systems on strategic sites.
- 5.56 Climate change adaptation and in particular flooding is a significant issue for most areas in the UK and was identified through the scoping as a key sustainability issue for the District. Local Plan policies seek to ensure that development is directed away from areas of flood risk and that it does not increase the risk of flooding, which has the potential for a long-term positive effect. These policies include:
- The overarching policy on sustainable communities seeks to manage flood risk to ensure that proposals do not unduly increase the risk of flooding.
 - Policy CC1 requires all development to be resilient to and adapt to the future impacts of climate change through the inclusion of a number of measures which includes the incorporation of water efficiency measures, minimising vulnerability to flood risk and including sustainable drainage systems, optimising the use of Green Infrastructure and using a variety of methods to mitigate against rising temperatures.
 - Policy FW1 directs development away from areas of flood risk and sets criteria for development following the application of the sequential test.

- Policy FW2 requires appropriate sustainable drainage systems in all major developments. The policy also sets discharge run off rates which includes an allowance for climate change.

5.57 Given the policy mitigation above it is considered unlikely that the development proposed in Policies DS1, DS2, DS7, DS8, DS9, DS10, and DS11 will have major negative effects on flooding through the introduction of increased impermeable surfaces. A proportion of some of the proposed development sites within Policy DS11 are within areas of medium to high flood risk¹⁰² so there is the potential for negative effects. However, it is considered that development within these sites can be directed away from the areas of flood risk and ensure that major negative effects will not occur.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 5.58 All of the site allocations were considered likely to increase traffic and therefore have minor indirect negative effects on climate change through increased emissions of greenhouse gases. However, based on transport assessments and mitigation measures available the appraisal concluded that the majority of sites are unlikely to have major negative effects. All site allocations were considered to have the potential to include some form of energy generation from low carbon or renewable sources.
- 5.59 The majority of proposed site allocations are not within areas of medium to high flood risk. A proportion of some of the proposed site allocations are within an area of medium to high flood risk; however, in these cases it is considered that development can be directed away from the areas of flood risk. Local Plan policies direct development away from areas of flood risk so there are unlikely to be any major negative effects. Some of the site allocations were identified as having potential surface water flooding issues; however, it was again considered that suitable mitigation measures are available at the project level to address negative effects.
- 5.60 The majority of the site allocations were considered to have the potential for minor negative effects on flooding through the introduction of impermeable surfaces; it was considered that there is suitable mitigation available at the project level to address negative effects. The NPPF and Local Plan policies require that new development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Policy FW2 sets discharge run off rates for all new developments which includes an allowance for climate change. This should help to ensure that there new development does not increase flood risk elsewhere. The detailed appraisal of site allocations is provided in Appendix V and VI of this SA Report.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 5.61 Local Plan policies seek to address the impacts of proposed development on the road network and improve public transport and pedestrian routes and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes. These measures along

¹⁰² Warwick District Council (2013) Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Prepared by Mouchel.

with predicted trends in air quality should ensure that the Local Plan does not have major long-term negative effects on climate change as a result of increased traffic. There is also the potential for the Local Plan to have negative cumulative effects through the embodied energy inherent in the construction and maintenance of development. Processing methods and technologies are likely to improve reducing the amount of embodied energy used; however this is uncertain.

- 5.62 There are a number of Local Plan policies that seek to improve energy efficiency and support low carbon and renewable energy, which have the potential for a long-term positive cumulative effect on climate change.
- 5.63 Local Plan policies seek to ensure that development is directed away from areas of flood risk, that it does not increase the risk of flooding and incorporates sustainable drainage systems. It is considered that the cumulative effect of the Local Plan will be neutral on flooding given the mitigation measures available. There is an element of uncertainty as this is dependent on the implementation of mitigation measures.
- 5.64 The Local Plan is most likely to interact with the Local Plans of surrounding Local Authorities that are also proposing development. In the short-term there are likely to be negative cumulative effects on climate change; however, there is the potential for positive effects in the long-term. The cumulative effect of the Local Plan with other Plans and Programmes is likely to be positive in the long-term for flooding.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 5.65 The nature and significance of effects on climate change and flooding is closely linked to housing, employment and transport. Flooding is also closely linked to communities and human health as well as water quality. Increased flood risk can have negative effects on human health as well as indirect negative effects on water quality and the economy.

Water Resources and Water Quality

SEA Directive Topics: Water
NPPF paras 109-125

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 5: To ensure the prudent use of land and natural resources
- SA Objective 9: To create good quality air, water and soils

Appraisal of Publication Draft Local Plan Policies

- 5.66 Negative effects are most likely to arise as a result of policies in the Development Strategy, that set out the quantum and location of growth. Higher level policies, such as Policies DS1, DS2 and DS4, are considered to

have uncertain effects as the the quantum and specific location of development are set out in other Local Plan policies. Policies DS6 and DS8 seek the delivery of 12,860 homes and 66 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan, which have the potential for significant long-term negative effects on water resources and quality through increasing the levels of water abstracted for drinking and increasing the levels of consented discharges. The increased area of impermeable surfaces as a result of development can also have impacts on water quality through the transfer of pollutants in surfacewater run-off. The location for development is set out in Policies DS9 and DS10 and while there is the potential for negative effects; these are more appropriately addressed through the consideration of specific site allocations.

5.67 There are a number of Local Plan policies that seek to protect the water environment and minimise the impacts of development. These policies have the potential for a positive effect on this topic and include:

- The overarching policy on sustainable communities seeks all new development to deliver high quality layout and design, which includes minimising water consumption.
- Policy CC1 (Planning for Climate Change Adaptation) requires all development to seek the inclusion of water efficiency measures, encouraging the use of grey water and rainwater recycling where appropriate.
- Policy FW2 (Sustainable Drainage) requires all new major developments to incorporate sustainable drainage systems that provide biodiversity, water quality and amenity benefits in accordance with the Warwickshire Surface Water Management Plan. The policy also sets run off rates for all new developments and the sustainable drainage schemes for sites that are suspected of contamination must be designed to prevent the mobilisation of contaminants to waterbodies.
- Policy FW3 (Water Efficiency) requires all new residential development of one dwelling or more to meet a water efficiency standard of 110 litres/person/day, which includes 5 litres/person/day for external water storage.
- Policy FW4 (Water Supply) expects developers to ensure that there is adequate water supply and waste water water infrastructure to serve the existing and proposed developments by minimising the need for new infrastructure and not affecting the waterbodies ability to reach good status as set out in the Severn River Basin Management Plan.
- Policy NE5 (Protection of Natural Resources) expects development proposals to demonstrate that they do not give rise to water pollution where it could have harm on sensitive receptors and does not result in a reduction in the quality or quantity of groundwater resources.
- Policy CC3 requires all new dwellings to be designed and constructed in accordance with relevant national sustainability standards.

5.68 The Warwickshire sub-regional Water Cycle Study (2010) recommends that given the current and predicted supply-demand deficit, Warwick District Council should seek that all new development is built at Code for Sustainable

Homes (CSH) level 3/4 for water efficiency as a minimum. To meet CSH level 3 new development would need to meet a minimum standard of 105 litres/person/day and for level 4 it is 90 litres/person/day¹⁰³. While it is understood that Government Guidance recommends that development as a minimum should not exceed 125 litres/person/day¹⁰⁴, it is considered that Policy FW3 could be strengthened in this regard. It is therefore recommended that Policy FW3 should be amended to encourage all new residential development of one dwelling or more to meet a standard of 90 litres/person/day in terms of water efficiency.

- 5.69 Given the mitigation provided by Local Plan policies above, current regulatory processes, such as the WRMP, and with the recommendation above, it is considered that any potential significant negative effects as a result of Local Plan Policies can be addressed. The residual effects are considered to be neutral with an element of uncertainty as they will be dependent on the implementation of mitigation measures.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 5.70 The SA of site allocations identified that there is the potential for minor negative effects on the water quality for a number of proposed developments as there may be a watercourse present on the site or it may be located on a sensitive receptor (water protection zone). It was concluded that none of the allocations are likely to have significant negative effects given the mitigation measures provided through Local Plan policies and available at the project level. The detailed appraisal of site allocations is provided in Appendix V and VI of this SA Report.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 5.71 Overall, the Local Plan is considered to have the potential for minor negative cumulative effects on this topic through the provision of 12,860 homes and 66 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan. Local Plan policies protect the water environment and encourage the inclusion of water efficiency measures and sustainable drainage systems as well as the provision of necessary infrastructure. Mitigation measures should ensure that negative cumulative effects are not significant.
- 5.72 The Local Plan is most likely to interact with the Local Plans of surrounding Local Authorities that are also proposing development. There is the potential for long-term negative cumulative effects on the water environment.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 5.73 The water environment is influenced by and affects a number of the topics considered through this SA. Potential negative effects on water resources and quality can also have indirect negative effects on communities and human health and the natural environment. Similarly, improvements to water

¹⁰³ CLG (2010) Code for Sustainable Homes - Technical Guide.

¹⁰⁴ DCLG (2010) Building Regulations Approved Documents: Part G (sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency)

resources and quality can also have benefits for these topics. Given that the appraisal has found that there is not likely to be negative effects on the water environment, it is considered unlikely that there would be any major indirect negative effects on any other topics.

Natural Environment (Landscape, Flora and Fauna and Soils)

SEA Directive Topics: Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Soil and Landscape
NPPF paras 17, 79-92 & 109-125

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 5: To ensure the prudent use of land and natural resources
- SA Objective 6: To protect and enhance the natural environment
- SA Objective 9: To create good quality air, water and soils

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- 5.74 This topic covers a range of key issues including the landscape, biodiversity and soils. Negative effects are most likely to arise as a result of policies that set out the quantum and location of proposed growth. Higher level policies, such as Policies DS1, DS2 and DS4, are considered to have uncertain effects as the quantum and specific location of development are set out in other Local Plan policies. Policies DS6 and DS8 seek the delivery of 12,860 homes and 66 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan, which has the potential for major long-term negative effects on the natural environment.
- 5.75 The spatial strategy (Policy DS4) seeks to direct housing and employment in the first instance on previously developed land within urban areas. This is positive for the natural environment as while brownfield sites can be important it is generally greenfield sites that have greater value. The spatial strategy seeks to avoid development in areas with high landscape or natural environment value as well as limit development in the Green Belt. Given existing constraints the spatial strategy means that development during the life of the Plan will be focussed within urban areas and to the south of Warwick and Leamington.
- 5.76 The location for development is set out in Policies DS10 and DS11 and would result in the loss of large areas of greenfield land as well as some areas of Green Belt. This has the potential for major long-term negative effects on the loss of green space as well as the landscape. The Council is restricted in terms of potential options for development given existing constraints, in particular the Green Belt, and available sites. Various landscape studies and Green Belt reviews¹⁰⁵ have been undertaken to inform the development of the Local Plan. This has included assessments of the potential strategic areas for growth set out in Policies DS10 and DS11. The majority of the strategic areas were

¹⁰⁵ Local Plan Evidence Base. Available online:
http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/info/20416/evidence_base

assessed as having either low or medium landscape value. Land to the South of Harbury Lane was assessed as having medium to high landscape value but that sensitive development could occur and be contained naturally by Tach Brook.

5.77 Local Plan policies that seek to protect and enhance the Green belt, landscape and Green Infrastructure have the potential for long-term positive effects on this topic. These include:

- Policy DS3 seeks to facilitate high quality development and protect areas of significance including high quality landscapes.
- Policy DS19 will apply Green Belt policy in accordance with government guidance as set out in the NPPF.
- The overarching policy for sustainable communities requires new development to be high quality and protect and where possible enhance the natural environment including important landscapes.
- Policy BE1 expects development proposals to demonstrate that they relate well to local topography and landscape features.
- Policy BE2 requires developments over 200 dwellings to comply with a development brief that will set out requirements for landscaping.
- Policy NE1 seeks to protect, enhance and restore the District's Green Infrastructure assets and strive for a healthy integrated network for the benefit of nature, people and the economy. This allows for planning at a variety of spatial scales.
- Policy NE4 permits new development that positively contributes to the landscape character and requires development proposals to demonstrate that they integrate landscape planning at an early stage and acknowledge cumulative effects.

5.78 Given the findings of the SA for other topics, such as transport, air quality and water resources and quality, it is considered unlikely that there will be any major negative effects on biodiversity as a result of increased pollution. The location for development is set out in Policies DS10 and DS11 and while there is the potential for negative effects at a local level through the loss of habitats; these are more appropriately addressed through the consideration of specific site allocations. The key negative effect likely to arise as a result of development strategy policies is related to the overall loss and fragmentation of habitats. Important habitat corridors should be protected and maintained as the connectivity of habitats is important for the long-term integrity of biodiversity.

5.79 Local Plan policies seek to protect and enhance biodiversity, which has the potential for short to long-term positive effects. Policies NE2 and NE3 have the potential for positive effects as they seek to protect, enhance and restore both nationally and locally important biodiversity. Development will be expected to ensure that there is no net loss of biodiversity and where possible a net gain as well as ensuring negative impacts are avoided. Development will not be permitted unless it can demonstrate through an ecological assessment that appropriate mitigation or compensatory measures are

available to address impacts, which should also include measures for long term management of biodiversity. Importantly, the Local Plan also seeks to protect, enhance and restore the District's green infrastructure assets and strive for a healthy integrated network for the benefit of nature. A Green Infrastructure Study (2010) and GI Delivery Assessment (2012) have helped to inform the development of the policies in the emerging Local Plan. The policies should mitigate the potential negative effects of development strategy policies with the potential for long-term positive effects on biodiversity. It should be noted that the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report (2014) for the Local Plan concluded that there would not be likely significant effects on any European sites designated for nature conservation (Special Protection Areas, Special Conservation Areas and Ramsar sites).

- 5.80 The Council intend to prepare and adopt a Canal-side DPD to support regeneration and enhancement. Canals can provide important habitats for wildlife as well as important corridors for movement. It is recommended that the importance of Canals for biodiversity should be a key consideration in the development of the DPD.
- 5.81 There is the potential for major long-term negative effects on the natural environment through the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. Sites allocated in Policies DS10 and DS11 are identified as best and most versatile agricultural land to the south of Warwick and Leamington as well as the Thickthorn site to the south east of Kenilworth¹⁰⁶. Policy NE5 expects development proposals to demonstrate that they avoid the best and most versatile agricultural land unless the benefits of the proposal outweigh the need to protect the land for agricultural purposes.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 5.82 The nature and significance of the effect of potential site allocations on the landscape is dependent on a number of factors, which includes the sensitivity/importance of the site in landscape terms, loss of greenfield/Green Belt land as well as the potential scale of development. It was concluded that there are mitigation measures available to address significant effects. Site allocations that would lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land were appraised as having the potential for major negative effects on the prudent use of land. For some of the larger strategic sites the SA recommended that any proposal for development 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).
- 5.83 The majority of sites were considered unlikely to have major negative effects on biodiversity. Suitable mitigation measures are available at the project level to address adverse effects; however, there is still an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. The

¹⁰⁶ Magic Map - Agricultural Land Classifications. Available online: <http://www.magic.gov.uk/>

detailed appraisal of site allocations is provided in Appendix V and VI of this SA Report.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 5.84 The level of growth proposed through the Local Plan has the potential for major long-term negative effects on the natural environment. To address this, the Local Plan seeks to direct development away from sensitive areas and also protect, enhance and restore the natural environment. The mitigation provided by Plan policies and available at the project level should address negative effects to ensure they are not significant for the landscape or biodiversity; however, the overall cumulative effect of the Local Plan remains uncertain. The Local Plan will lead to the loss of large areas of greenfield as well as best and most versatile agricultural land.
- 5.85 The Local Plan is most likely to interact with the Local Plans of surrounding Local Authorities that are also proposing development. Cumulatively there is the potential for long-term negative effects on the natural environment. There is also the potential for major long term cumulative negative effects on the natural environment with proposed HS2 route, which runs through the District. The Environmental Statement¹⁰⁷ produced to accompany the High Speed Rail (London - West Midlands) Bill concludes that once appropriate mitigation is considered, there will not be significant adverse effects as a result of the HS2 on the environment. Policy NE6 in the Local Plan seeks appropriate mitigation of any significant environmental effects of HS2 on the natural environment, businesses and residents of the District. If the Bill is enacted there will need effective on-going monitoring of environmental conditions within the District will be vital to ensure that HS2 and development being proposed through the Local Plan do not have significant negative effects on the natural environment.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 5.86 The natural environment is influenced by and affects a number of the topics considered through the SA. Potential negative effects on the natural environment can also have indirect negative effects on communities and health, climate change and flooding, air quality and water resources and water quality. Similarly, improvements to the natural environment can also have benefits for these topics.

¹⁰⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-one-environmental-statement-documents>

Cultural Heritage

SEA Directive Topics: Cultural Heritage
NPPF paras 126-141

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 8: To protect and enhance the historic environment

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- 5.87 Policies DS1 and DS2 seek to provide employment and housing to meet the future needs of the District. The level of proposed growth is set out in Policies DS6 and DS8 which seek the delivery of 12,860 homes and 66 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan. While there is the potential for significant negative effects as a result of the level of growth proposed, the nature and significance of the effect as a result of these policies is uncertain, as it is dependent on the precise location of proposed development which is set out in other Local Plan policies. Policy DS7 sets out how the housing land requirements will be met; however, it does not provide specific locations so is considered to have a similar effect to Policies DS1 and DS2.
- 5.88 Policy DS4 (Spatial Strategy) sets out the preferred spatial strategy for distributing proposed growth, which is to firstly focus development on previously developed land within urban areas and then greenfield sites on the edge of urban areas. Development in the Green Belt is limited to those locations where exceptional circumstances can be justified. Given that the majority of the District is designated as Green Belt Land the spatial strategy means that the majority of development will be focussed within the urban areas and to the south of the District. This has the potential for significant long-term negative effects on heritage in that area, which includes Warwick Castle and its historic park and garden (Grade I listed) along with a number of listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments.
- 5.89 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”¹⁰⁸. However, as for Policies DS1 and DS2 there is still an element of uncertainty for Policy DS4 as the nature and significance of effect still depends on the precise location of development. To address the potential adverse effects on heritage, Policy DS4 states that sites which would have an impact on the significance of heritage assets will be avoided.
- 5.90 Policies DS9 and DS10 allocate sites for residential and employment development based on the spatial strategy. While none of the proposed sites are likely to lead to the complete loss or destruction of designated heritage

¹⁰⁸ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington

assets there is still the potential for major long-term negative effects. Issues for specific sites are more appropriately addressed through the consideration of specific site allocations.

5.91 There are a number of Local Plan policies that seek to protect and enhance heritage and minimise the potential impacts of development. These policies have the potential for a positive effect on this topic and include:

- Policy D3 (Supporting Sustainable Communities) seeks to facilitate high quality new development which includes caring for built, cultural and natural heritage.
- Policy DS4 avoids sites that would have a detrimental impact on the significance of heritage assets.
- Policy GT2 (Criteria for assessing G&T sites) sets out the criteria for which G&T sites will be assessed against, this includes the impact on heritage assets and their setting.
- The overarching policy on sustainable communities seeks that development should protect and where possible enhance, the historic environment and particularly designated heritage assets such as listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and conservation areas.
- Policy BE1 expects new development to reflect, respect and reinforce local architectural and historical distinctiveness.
- Policy BE2 expects strategic development sites over 200 dwellings to comply with a development brief that will set how the proposal will meet the requirements of Policy BE1.
- Policy TR1 expects development proposals to have considered and addressed impacts on the historic environment and specifically impacts on heritage assets and their setting.
- Policy TR2 does not permit any development that results in substantial harm to the significance of heritage assets as a result of traffic generation unless effective mitigation can be achieved.
- Policy HE1 (Protection of Statutory Heritage Assets) seeks to protect heritage and refuse planning permission for any proposals that adversely affect the special architectural, historic interest, integrity or setting of Listed Buildings.
- Policy HE2 (Protection of Conservation Areas) expects development to respect the setting of Conservation Areas and important views both in and out of them. Any new development should make a positive contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of the Conservation Area.
- Policy HE3 restricts the erection of advertisement hoardings within Conservation Areas.
- Policy HE4 (Protecting Historic Parks and Gardens) will not permit development if it would result in substantial harm to the historic structure, character, principal components and setting of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.
- Policy H5 (Locally Listed Historic Assets) strongly resists development that would lead to the demolition or loss of significance of a locally listed historic asset.

- Policy H6 (Archaeology) will not permit development which results in substantial harm to Scheduled Monuments or other archaeological remains of national importance and their settings.

5.92 Local Plan policies seek to protect and enhance the historic environment of the District and avoid development that would have an impact on the significance of heritage assets. There are measures in place to ensure that development proposals take account of potential impacts on heritage and provide appropriate mitigation where necessary. It is therefore considered that there are suitable mitigation measures available to ensure that Local Plan policies will not have major negative effects on heritage. However, there is still an element of uncertainty until project level assessments have been carried out and mitigation measures have been implemented.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

5.93 The majority of site allocations were considered to either have uncertain or minor negative effects on heritage as they are within close proximity to Listed Buildings or close proximity/ within Conservation Areas. The appraisal concluded that there would be suitable mitigation available to address potential negative effects. The appraisal also identified the potential for positive effects for some of the urban sites as the redevelopment of brownfield sites can have positive effects on heritage in the long-term.

5.94 The strategic development at Thickthorn was identified as having the potential for a major negative effect on heritage as Thickthorn Manor and Stables (Grade II Listed Buildings) is 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 A46109. 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 detailed appraisal for the site recommended that any proposal for development would need to demonstrate that there is no significant adverse effect to important heritage, in particular the Scheduled Monument and its setting.

5.95 Policy BE1 ensures that the Council will refuse any proposal for development at Thickthorn that might adversely affect statutory heritage. It is considered that this along with the other mitigation provided by Local Plan policies will ensure that negative effects are not significant. However, there is still an element of uncertainty until project level assessments have been carried out and mitigation measures have been implemented.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

5.96 Overall the Local Plan seeks to protect and enhance heritage as well as avoid development that would have an impact on the significance of

¹⁰⁹ English Heritage - The National Heritage List for England. Available online: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

heritage assets. It seeks to direct development to the available and suitable areas with the least constraint. Whilst it is recognised that development has the potential for negative effects on heritage it is also considered that there is the opportunity for positive effects by enhancing assets and promoting improved access. There is suitable mitigation available to address negative effects to ensure that they are not significant; however, the overall cumulative effect of the Local Plan on heritage remains uncertain.

- 5.97 As for the Natural Environment Topic, the Local Plan could interact with the proposed HS2 route to have long term cumulative negative effects on the setting of heritage assets. The Environmental Statement¹¹⁰ produced to accompany the High Speed Rail (London - West Midlands) Bill concludes that once appropriate mitigation is considered, there will not be significant adverse effects as a result of the HS2 on the environment. Policy NE6 in the Local Plan seeks appropriate mitigation of any significant environmental effects of HS2 on the natural environment, businesses and residents of the District.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 5.98 Heritage has links to a number of other topics as it can be affected by housing and employment as well as the natural environment (landscape impacts). The protection and enhancement of heritage can also have indirect positive effects on communities and health.

Waste and Recycling

SEA Directive Topics: Material Assets
NPPF para 5

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 4: To reduce the generation of waste and increase recycling

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- 5.99 The proposed delivery of 12,860 homes and 66 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan through Policies DS1, DS2, DS6, DS7, DS8, DS9, DS10 and DS11 has the potential for short to long-term negative effects on waste. In the short-term waste will be created during construction and in the long-term as a result of additional households and employment areas generating waste day to day.
- 5.100 Policy BE1 (Layout and Design) has the potential for a positive effect as it expects development proposals to make sufficient provision for sustainable waste management, which includes facilities for kerbside collection, waste separation and minimisation. Policy CC3 (Buildings Standard Requirements) requires all new residential development to be designed and constructed in

¹¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-one-environmental-statement-documents>

accordance with relevant national sustainability standards. Any development will also need to be in accordance with the Warwickshire County Council Waste Core Strategy as per Local Plan Policy W1 (Waste Core Strategy). Policy W2 ensures that as part of the review for the Waste Core Strategy, Warwick District Council will work with Warwickshire County Council to identify a suitable site for either extending facilities on an existing site or a new facility on previously developed/industrial site within or close to the edge of the towns of Royal Leamington Spa, Warwick and Kenilworth.

- 5.101 The mitigation measures provided by policies BE1, W1 and W2 should ensure that the negative effects of providing 12,860 homes and 16 ha of employment land through Policies DS1, DS2, DS6, DS7, DS9, DS10 and DS11 are not significant.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 5.102 The site allocations and village site allocations were appraised as all having the potential for a minor negative effect on this topic as waste created in the short term during construction and in the long term as a result of additional households generating waste day to day. Local Plan policies should ensure that potential effects are not significant; however, the appraisal recommends 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 detailed appraisal of site allocations is provided in Appendix V and VI of this SA Report.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 5.103 Overall, the Local Plan is considered to have the potential for minor negative cumulative effects on this topic through the provision of 12,860 homes and 66 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan. Local Plan policies expect development proposals to make sufficient provision for sustainable waste management and they also allow for sufficient flexibility to address increased future demand for waste facilities as a result of proposed development.
- 5.104 The Local Plan is most likely to interact with the Local Plans of surrounding Local Authorities to have a minor negative cumulative effects on waste. The Warwickshire Waste Core Strategy will ensure that there is sufficient waste management capacity to address waste arising as a result of proposed development in Warwick District and other LAs within the Warwickshire County.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 5.105 There are not considered to be any strong links to other topics given that significant negative or positive effects on waste and recycling are unlikely.

6.0 Implementation and Monitoring

Introduction

- 6.1 This section discusses indicators and targets to help monitor the sustainability effects of the Local Plan. Targets and/or indicators for each sustainability objective have been identified (from the SA Framework) to provide a suggested list for discussion, and refined further to consider the significant sustainability effects of the plan, as required by the SEA Directive/ Regulations.

Monitoring Requirements

- 6.2 The SEA Regulations require that the SA develops measures for monitoring the significant effects of the Local Plan. Current SA guidance states that monitoring will enable Local Planning Authorities 'to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions¹¹¹.' Government Guidance also requires that the monitoring results from the SA 'should be reported in the local planning authority's Monitoring Report¹¹².'
- 6.3 The aim of SA monitoring is to set a framework to show whether progress is being made towards sustainable development throughout the Local Plan's plan period. This section discusses indicators and targets to help monitor the sustainability effects of the Local Plan. Targets and/or indicators for each sustainability objective have been identified (from the SA Framework) to measure the significant sustainability effects of the plan, as required by the SEA Directive. Additional suggestions from consultees have been included.
- 6.4 Monitoring arrangements should be designed to:
- highlight significant effects;
 - highlight effects which differ from those that were predicted; and
 - provide a useful source of baseline information for the future.

SA monitoring proposals for Warwick District Council's Local Plan

- 6.5 Planning legislation requires local planning authorities to produce Monitoring Reports (MR), which should include the findings of SA monitoring. Accordingly, the monitoring strategy for the SA should be integrated with the Local Plan MR. When preparing the Local Plan MR, the Council will consider this SA chapter to ensure recommended monitoring proposals are included, where practicable.

¹¹¹ Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) National Planning Practice Guidance - Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal. Online at <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/>

¹¹² Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) National Planning Practice Guidance Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal. Online at <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/>

- 6.6 The table below contains a list of proposed SA indicators to be incorporated into the MR as considered appropriate by Council. These take into account consultation comments received throughout the SA process and will be reduced and further refined for the SA Adoption Statement.

Table 6.1 Proposed monitoring indicators

Indicators
1. To have a strong and stable economy
1. Amount of employment land with planning permission by type 2. Percentage of enterprises in knowledge intensive services (i.e. creative and digital industries, high value manufacturing, ICT, financial, professional and public services) 3. Amount of completed employment floor space by type 4. Level of unemployment in Warwick District 5. Potential Indicator - Number / percentage of working age population in employment 6. Number of working age population claiming workless benefits by type 7. Number of new business registrants per annum 8. Amount of completed retail, office and leisure floorspace 9. Number of Super Output Areas within the top percentiles of skills deprivation nationally 10. Young people not in education, employment and training (NEET)
2. To enable a range of sustainable transport options
11. Number of bus and train passenger journeys (NB: This indicator may not be collected in the future) 12. Percentage of people aged 16 to 74 who travel to work via <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o bicycle and foot o bus and train 13. Traffic speed in main towns (NB: This indicator may not be collected in the future)
3. To reduce the need to travel
14. Average annual daily traffic flows in main towns NB: This indicator may not be collected in the future. 15. Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and major health centre 16. Potential Indicator - Distance to nearest local shopping centre 17. Percentage of households within set distances of key services via the road network 18. Potential Indicator - Average distance travelled to fixed place of work 19. Percentage of people aged 16 to 74 who travel to work via car
4. To reduce the generation of waste and increase recycling
20. Total amount of waste per head of population 21. Percentage of total waste per head that is recycled 22. Percentage of total waste per head that is composted
5. To ensure the prudent use of land and natural resources
23. Densities of developed dwellings 24. Percentage of dwellings on previously developed land (i.e. new and converted buildings) 25. Amount of developed employment land by type which is on previously developed land 26. Potential Indicator - Proportion of homes being built to Code Levels 4,5 and 6
6. To protect and enhance the natural environment

27.Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance (AMR).
28.Potential Indicator - Planning applications decided within (in part) or adjacent to a Local Wildlife Site or potential Local Wildlife Site
29.% of SSSIs in Favourable or Unfavourable Recovering condition (Natural England).
30.Potential Indicator - Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets (CSW LBAP Partnership)
31.Potential Indicator - Area of highly sensitive historic landscape characterisation type(s) which have been altered and their character eroded
32.Potential Indicator - % of planning applications where archaeological mitigation strategies (preservation by design and / or archaeological recording) were developed and implemented
33.Potential Indicator - % of planning applications for which archaeological investigations were required prior to approval
7. To create and maintain safe, well-designed, high quality built environments
34.Satisfaction with your neighbourhood as a place to live
35.Potential Indicator - Development complying with Secured By Design guidelines
8. To protect and enhance the historic environment
36.Number of listed buildings (by grade) on English Heritage's buildings/sites 'at risk' register
37.Number of scheduled ancient monuments on English Heritage's 'at risk' register
38.Number of registered Parks and Gardens on English Heritage's 'at risk' register
39.Investment in listed buildings – value added by grant schemes
40.Proportion of Conservation Areas protected by article 4 designation
41.Number of Conservation Areas covered by an up to date Conservation Area Statement (reviewed within the last 5 years)
9. To create good quality air, water and soils
42.Extent of Air Quality Management Areas
43.Air quality concentration levels
44.Water Framework Directive measures of water quality in local rivers
45.Potential Indicator - Major development (over 1000 sqm or 10 dwellings) located in areas of Grades 1, 2 and 3a agricultural
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.
(43). Air quality concentration levels
46.Renewable energy installed by type
47.Per capita carbon emissions
48.Potential Indicator - Proportion of electricity produced via renewable resources
(26) Potential Indicator – Proportion of new homes built to code levels 4, 5 and 6
49.Potential Indicator - Commercial development built to BREEAM good and excellent
11. To adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change including flood risk
50.Estimated number of addresses located in level 2 or 3 flood zones
51.Planning applications decided in areas of flood risk (zones 2 and 3) by development type
52.Potential Indicator - Number of planning applications incorporating SUDs
53.Potential Indicator - Surface water run off indicator
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)
54.Net additional dwellings for the current year
55.Five year supply of housing
56.Affordable housing completions
57.Number of households on local authority housing waiting list
58.Homeless households in priority need in temporary accommodation
59.No. of private dwellings empty for more than 6 months per 1000 dwellings
60.Housing affordability - ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings
13. To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities

61.Number of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard
62. Percentage of District Council owned public buildings with access and facilities to people with disabilities
(17) Percentage of households within set distances of key services
14. To improve health and well being
63.Male/Female Years of Life lost per 10,000 population
Male/female life expectancy at birth
64.Percentage of residents taking 30 minutes or more moderate exercise five times per week
65.Highest and lowest ranked SOAs for health deprivation and disability
66.Number of households within 300m, 2km & 5km of 2ha, 20ha and 100ha accessible natural greenspace (ANGst) respectively
67.Potential Indicator - Amount of unrestricted greenspace per 1000 population
15. To reduce poverty and social exclusion
68.Proportion of working age population claiming workless benefits
69.Index of multiple deprivation (rank of super output areas)
16. To reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
70.Fear of crime by type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • home broken into and having something stolen • being physically attacked by strangers • having their car stolen
71.Recorded crime rates by type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent crime • Vehicle crime • Domestic burglary • Criminal damage
72.Recorded Antisocial Behaviour Rates
73.Percentage of respondents that have a 'high' perceived level of antisocial behaviour in their local area

7.0 Summary of Findings and Next Steps

Findings

- 7.1 The Sustainability Appraisal process has considered the strategic environmental and wider sustainability effects that are likely, or that have the potential to occur, as a result of the implementation the Local Plan. Where possible, the process has identified opportunities to enhance the positive effects of the plan and mitigate the negative effects. This is in addition to the mitigation and enhancement measures already contained within the Plan. The appraisal recognises the need to consider the wider policy and operational context of the implementation of plan policies, and hence wider recommendations that may be applied to further Development Plan Documents (for example the Canal-side DPD and Royal Leamington SPA AAP) are also included.
- 7.2 Throughout the development of the Local Plan, alternatives have been considered and appraised through the SA process in an iterative and ongoing way such that the findings of the SA have informed plan-making. The SA of the Local Plan has appraised the effects of policies and site allocations, as well as the overall effect of the plan, including cumulative and incremental effects. The SA has found that the Local Plan will make a significant contribution to sustainability in the District, with a particularly strong focus on meeting housing, employment and community needs, enhancing accessibility and encouraging high quality design.
- 7.3 The Local Plan focuses development in existing urban areas and to the south of Warwick and Leamington on non-Green Belt Land. This has the potential for major long-term negative effects on sensitive receptors including heritage, landscape and biodiversity in these areas. The Local Plan contains strong policies that seek to protect, enhance and restore the natural environment and heritage as well as ensure that development proposals demonstrate that they will not have adverse effects. The SA considered that the mitigation provided by Local Plan policies will ensure that negative effects are not significant but that the overall cumulative effect of the Local Plan on the natural environment and heritage remains uncertain.
- 7.4 The overall level of growth also has the potential for negative effects on sensitive receptors such as air quality through increased levels of traffic. However, updated transport and air quality assessment evidence has shown that the cumulative effect of development in the south of the District can be addressed through careful planning and design as well as appropriate contributions towards the improvement of infrastructure.

Next Steps

- 7.5 The Submission Local Plan will be submitted to the Government for inspection in February 2015, supported by evidence including this SA Report. The Secretary of State will call an Examination in Public, chaired by an independent Inspector, to examine the Local Plan and consider the issues that have been raised by the consultation.

- 7.6 This SA Report is available, together with other supporting evidence, alongside the Submission Local Plan and these are available to download from the Warwick District Council's website.

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 (Feb 2015) 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); a Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014); a Submission SA Report (Feb 2015) with a Non-Technical Summary; 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>									
Kg	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>									
%	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							

Leamington Spa

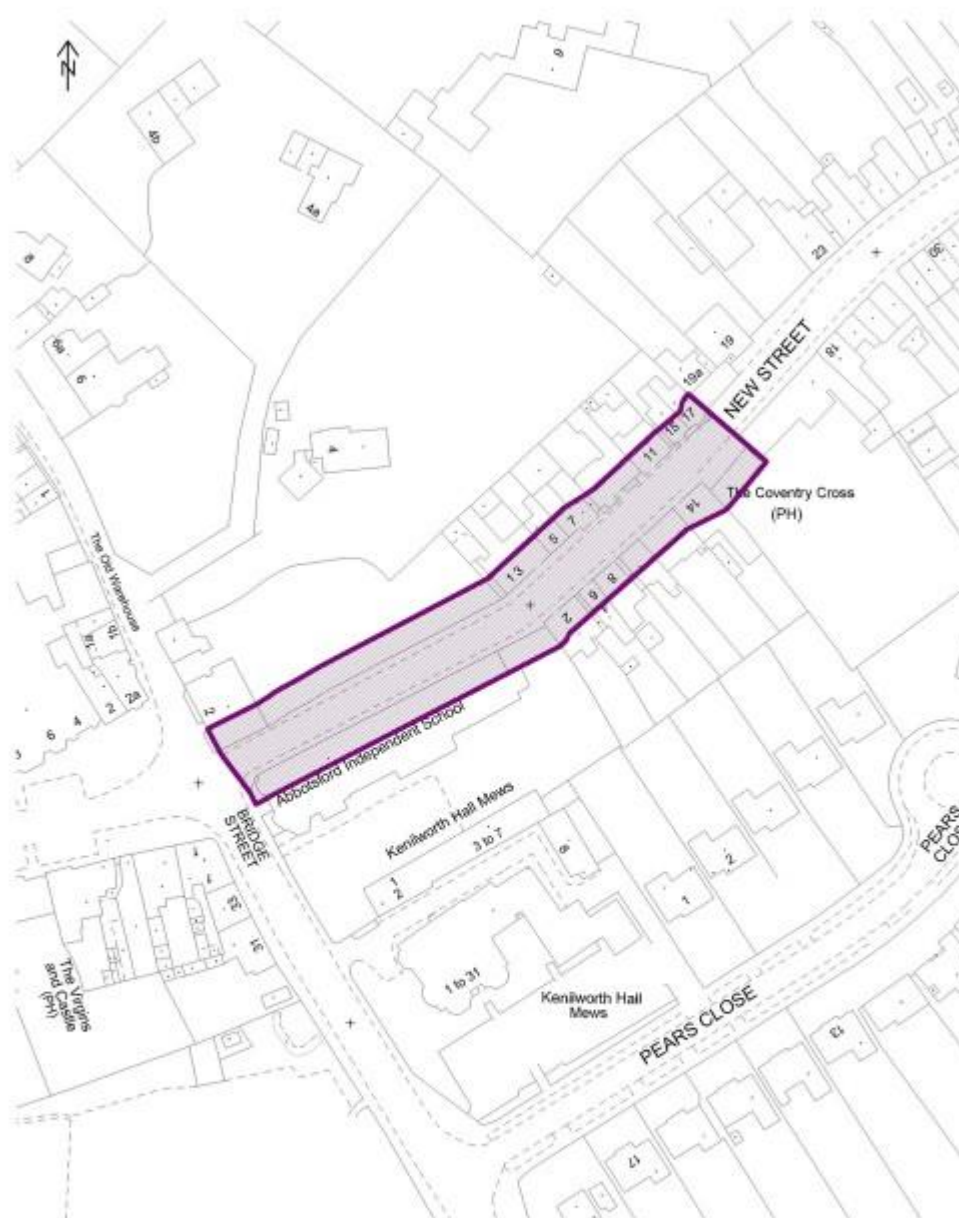
Air Quality Management Area No 1

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

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

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.



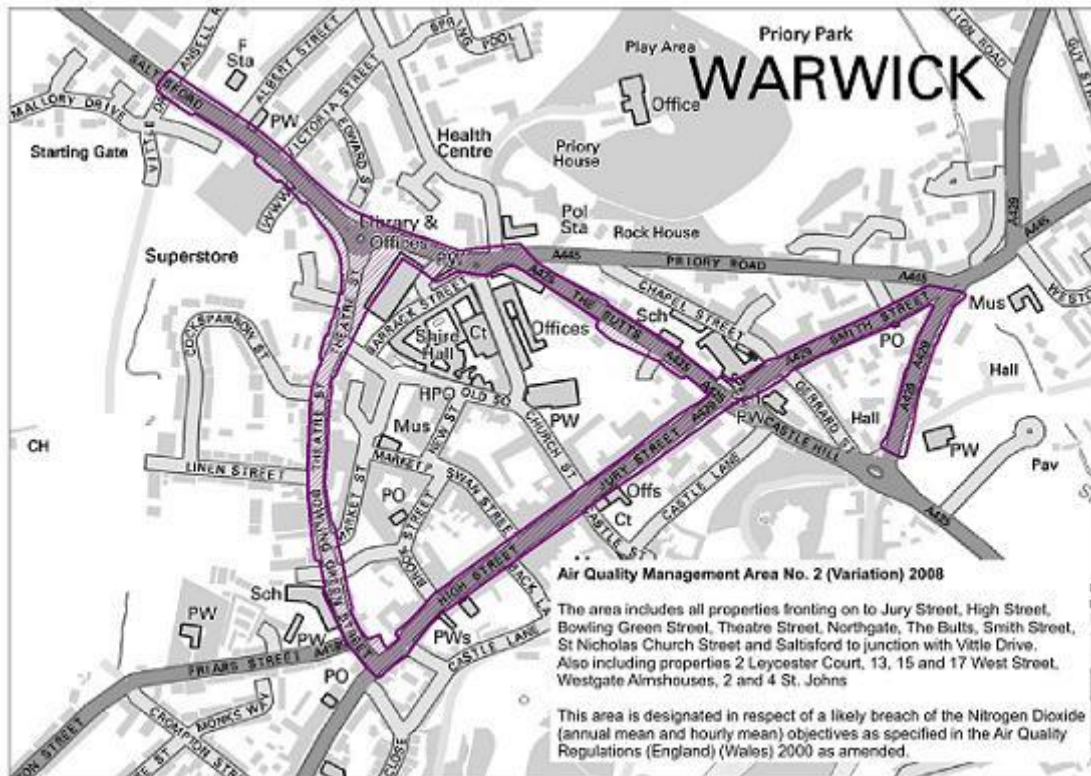
Air Quality Management Area No. 5 (New Street, Kenilworth) 2008

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)

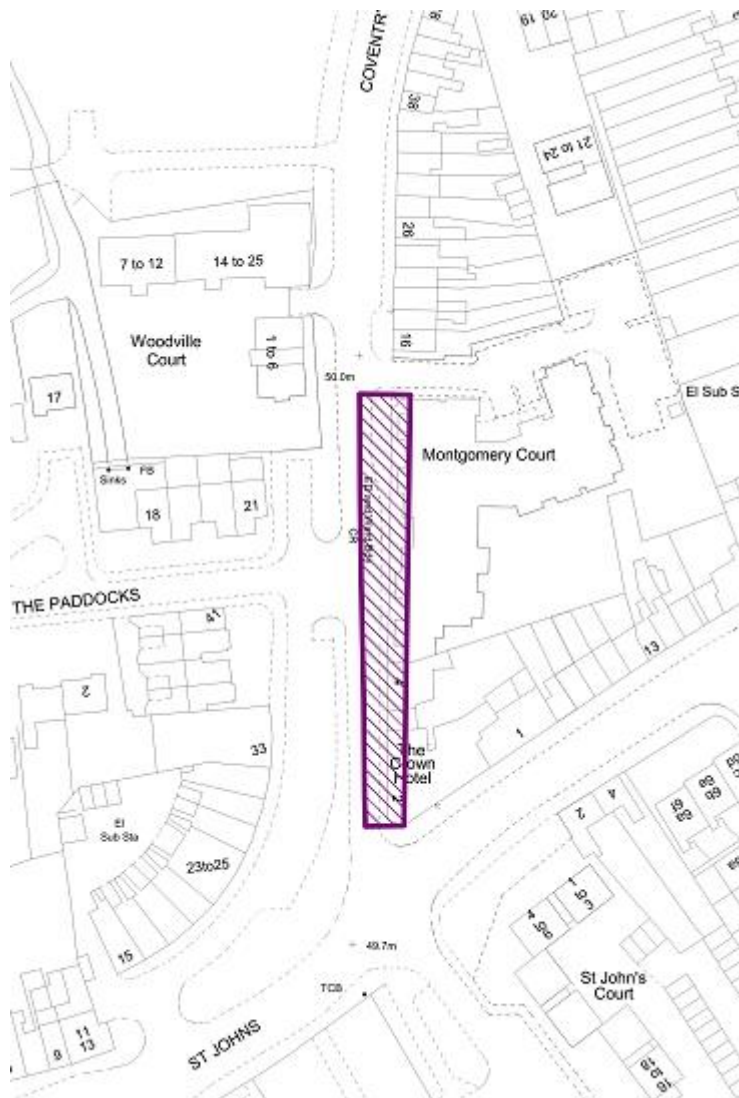
The area includes all the properties fronting Jury Street, High Street, Bowling green Street, Theatre Street, Northgate, The Butts, Smith Street, St Nicholas Church Street and Saltisford to junction with Vittle Drive. Also including properties 2 Leicester Court, 13, 15 and 17 West Street, Westgate Almshouses, 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"> <i>To ensure that 15% of total energy is provided through renewables sources by 2020 (Compared with under 2% in 2009), and</i> <i>To cut carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by at least 34% by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels</i>
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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	
<p>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.</p> <p>The seven attributes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 <p>Management and maintenance: places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future</p>	
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	
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and older people.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reduce serious violent crime2. Reduce antisocial behaviour including criminal damage3. Reduce serious acquisitive crime including vehicle crime
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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	
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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 ■ LIFESTYLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lifestyle Factors Affecting Health ■ VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing Health Inequalities ▪ Disability ▪ Safeguarding ■ ILL-HEALTH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long-Term Conditions ▪ Mental Wellbeing ■ 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

Warwick District Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 - 2026	
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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

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>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.

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>

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

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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.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<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"> 1. To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens in order to promote a fairer, more inclusive society; 2. To seek reliable and efficient transport networks which will help promote full employment and a strong, sustainable local and sub-regional economy; 3. To reduce the impact of transport on people and the (built and natural) environment and improve the journey experience of transport users; 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; 5. To encourage integration of transport, both in terms of policy planning and the physical interchange of modes; and, 6. To reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change. <p>There are a number of current proposals for transport improvements within or adjoining Warwick District, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Managing the highway network; 2. Develop quality bus corridors; 3. Provision of a new rail station at Kenilworth and associated train service improvements to Leamington Spa and Coventry and elsewhere; 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; 5. Improve rail services, including the third stage of Project Evergreen to reduce journey times and improve capacity on the Chiltern line; 6. Enhance facilities for community transport; 7. Invest in the pedestrian and cycle environment and develop safer routes to school; 8. Introduce a Park and Ride to serve both Warwick and Leamington Spa town centres; 9. Develop traffic management improvements within Warwick town centre; and, 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.
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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)

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:

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

Objectives, Targets & Indicators

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:

- 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)

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.

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 contributed 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. <i>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;</i> 2. <i>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,</i> 3. <i>Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.</i>
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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 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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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	
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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	+	+	?	?	-	?	-	?	?	?	?	++	+	+	?	?	?
<p>Summary:</p> <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 District ³ . 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 soil ⁴ . 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
+	-	SA Objectives 2, 5, 6, 13 and 14 consider more than one topic/ issue and as a result there is the potential for different effects upon each topic considered. For example, Objective 2 has decision-aiding questions that relate to encouraging the use of public transport, walking and cycling as well as reducing traffic congestion. Development could have a negative effect on traffic; however, it could also improve public transport or provide new cycle/walking routes with a positive effect. Therefore, two symbols would be shown.

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 the majority of the site is at low risk of surface water flooding.⁴ . There are some small areas of high risk for surface water flooding within and around the football pitch; however, these are not significant. 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.

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 Surface Water Flooding. Online at <http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/default.aspx> [accessed Jan 2015]

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]

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 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.

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].

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

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

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.

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

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).

- 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.

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:																								
<p>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.</p>																								
<p>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).</p>																								
<p>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.</p>																								
<p>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.</p>																								

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 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.

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

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	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]

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 major 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-AA5-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 risk⁵¹. 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].

Site: Former IBM Car Park (Opus 40) Size, Capacity & Use: 3.7 ha, Residential, 100 dwellings SHLAA Ref: W04 (IBM Car Park, 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	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	?	?	-	-	=	++	=	+	+	?
Summary:																		
<p>The site is a former car park situated adjacent to the A46 linked to existing employment uses. Development at this site has the potential for a major long term positive effect on SA objective 12 through the potential delivery of 100 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).</p> <p>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 A46. 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 be required between any development and A46⁵⁸ to minimise the potential impacts from noise and atmospheric pollution. Potential for minor negative effect against SA Objective 9. Access to the site would also need to be investigated further but it is considered that this can be addressed at the project level. The proximity to the cemetery would require ground investigation works to address any potential issues with regard to contamination. Project level assessments would ensure that any adverse effects on the cemetery are avoided.</p> <p>With regard to travel and transport, there are bus stops on Wedgnoek Lane just over 400m away and Warwick railway station is approx. 2.4km away⁵⁹. At this stage it is not known precisely how proposed development will affect traffic; however, given the size of the site and mitigation available it is</p>																		

⁵⁸ Warwick District Council (May 2014) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Main Report.

⁵⁹ Measured from the south east boundary of the site where it joins a private road. Google (2015) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed Jan 2015].

unlikely that negative effect will be significant. The site is close to a GP Surgery and a school (within 1 mile⁶⁰) as well as existing employment so there is the potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 3.

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. 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 is the potential for minor 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 biodiversity designations within or in close proximity to the site⁶¹. There are a number of trees which are predominantly situated along the boundary of the site, these be retained where possible, particularly along the boundary adjacent to the A46. It should be noted that some of these trees are identified within the SHLAA⁶² as being protected. Any proposal for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity and improve green links to the adjacent cemetery.

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 site⁶³, 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. The site is close to a GP Surgery and schools (within 1 mile⁶⁴) and is not within an area of high flood risk or at risk from surface water flooding⁶⁵. Therefore the effects on the climate change adaption and access to local services and facilities are considered to be neutral.

⁶⁰ Measured from the south east boundary of the site where it joins with a private road. Google (2015) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed Jan 2015].

⁶¹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed January 2015].

⁶² Warwick District Council (May 2014) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Main Report.

⁶³ English Heritage (2015) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed Jan 2015]

⁶⁴ Measured from the south east boundary of the site where it joins with a private road. Google (2015) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014].

⁶⁵ Environment Agency (2015) Flood Maps. Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed Jan 2015]

Site: Tachbrook Park Size: 6.1 ha employment land SHLAA Ref: 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: <p>The site is comprised of five parcels of land within the Tachbrook Park Business Park to the south east of Leamington Spa. The site previously had Planning permission which has since expired, so the site is now being progressed as an employment allocation (6.1ha). The provision of employment at this site has the potential for a major long term positive effect on the economy. There is also the potential for indirect minor positive effects on health and poverty and social exclusion. No housing is being proposed at the site, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 12.</p> <p>There are no international or nationally designated sites for biodiversity⁶⁶ or heritage⁶⁷ within or in close proximity to the site. There is a minor watercourse that runs along the southern edge of two of the parcels of land, which is a LWS. It should also be noted that there is some deciduous woodland (priority habitat) adjacent to two of the parcels of land but it is unlikely that development would significantly affect it. Mitigation provided through Local Plan policies and available at the project level should ensure that there are no negative effects. Potential for a neutral effect against SA objectives 6 and 8.</p> <p>The site is not within an area of high flood risk and is not at significant risk from surface water flooding⁶⁸. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p> <p>The individual parcels of land are surrounded by existing employment development and although they are greenfield land, it is considered unlikely that there would be any significant negative effects on landscape given available mitigation measures. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA</p>																

⁶⁶ Defra (2015) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed Jan 2015].

⁶⁷ English Heritage (2015) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed Jan 2015]

⁶⁸ Environment Agency (2015) Flood Maps - Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Seas & Surface Water Flooding. Online at <http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/default.aspx> [accessed Jan 2015]

Objective 7. The loss of greenfield land has the potential for a minor negative effect on the prudent use of land.

With regard to travel and transport, it is assumed that development at the site will not increase traffic significantly given the scale of the development, and the site has good access to bus stops given the existing business park and college. It is considered that the development is likely to lead to minor positive effects on SA Objective 2 and 3. Taking this into account it is unlikely that development will have any significant effects on SA Objectives 9 and 10.

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 employment generating waste day to day.

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

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, Open space and play areas, local centre and community facilities, Sports Stadium, 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 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 housing and accessibility of services and facilities.

The road network around the site is busy and at times suffers from congestion. The Strategic Transport Assessments⁶⁹ 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 2⁷⁰ 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 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

⁶⁹ Warwick District Council Evidence Base - Strategic Transport Assessments. Available online:

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

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

(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)⁷¹ 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 site⁷². The SHLAA⁷³ (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 natural environment; and to include provision for green infrastructure.

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

⁷² Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

⁷³ Warwick District Council (May 2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Main Report.

There is the potential for negative effects on heritage through impacts on landscape as well as Heathcote Hill Farmhouse (Grade II Listed Building)⁷⁴, 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).

⁷⁴ 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 Assessments⁷⁵ 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

⁷⁵ 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)⁷⁶ assessed that it has a medium to high landscape value. While the site clearly has landscape qualities, the review of the LCA undertaken in 2012⁷⁷ 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"⁷⁸. 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)⁷⁹.

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 development⁸⁰.

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 -

⁷⁶ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

⁷⁷ Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ English Heritage - The National Heritage List for England. Available online: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

⁸⁰ 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 Assessments⁸¹ 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

⁸¹ 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)⁸² assessed that it has a medium to high landscape value. While the site clearly has landscape qualities, the review of the LCA undertaken in 2012⁸³ 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"⁸⁴. 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 minor 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 development⁸⁵.

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

⁸² Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

⁸³ Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ 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 Brook⁸⁶. 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).

⁸⁶ 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)⁸⁷ 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 site⁸⁸. 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 & 3B⁸⁹. 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).

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

⁸⁹ 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:																		
<p>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.</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 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.</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. The Landscape Character Assessment Review⁹⁰ 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 site⁹¹ and the LCA Review (2012)⁹² 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 stage⁹³. The site is also not in an area of high flood risk⁹⁴.

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.

⁹⁰ Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

⁹¹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

⁹² Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

⁹³ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

⁹⁴ 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]

Land at Stratford Road - Employment Site																
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	++	+	+	-	+	- ?	=	=	--	=	-	=	=	+	-	+
<p>Summary:</p> <p>The site is situated to the south of Warwick and is not being allocated for housing as it is considered to be more suitable for employment. The provision of employment at this site has the potential for a major long term positive effect on the economy. There is also the potential for indirect minor positive effects on health and poverty and social exclusion. A small area of the upper part of the site is brownfield land leading to minor positive effects on SA Objective 5.</p> <p>The site is in close proximity to a sewage and waste water treatment site, with the potential for the development to be affected by odour and air quality issues. The site is also adjacent to a historic landfill site⁹⁵ with the potential for contaminants to be present. Further to this, the western border of the site runs alongside the A429 with further potential for high levels of noise, reduced air quality and possible light pollution. The site is situated in surface water Nitrate Vulnerable Zone⁹⁶. In combination, these effects are considered to have a major long-term negative effect on SA Objective 9, and could have indirect negative effects on health and wellbeing. It is recommended that a noise and odour impact assessment is carried out prior to development, which suggests the appropriate mitigation. Further to this a land quality assessment is required prior to development, along with any necessary remedial work to ensure that the site is acceptable in planning terms. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through Local Plan policies and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no major negative effects on health and well-being. However, there is an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level assessments have been carried out.</p> <p>The site is not within or in close proximity to any internationally or nationally designated biodiversity. The River Avon flows past approximately 40m from the eastern boundary of the site. While the River Avon is not designated at this section of the river it is still important for biodiversity. Any proposal for</p>																

⁹⁵ Environment Agency (2014) Landfill Maps <http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/> [accessed July 2014]

⁹⁶ Defra (2014) Magic Map <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed July 2014]

development will need to ensure that there are no negative effects on the River Avon. Across the River Avon there are some BAP Priority Habitats of Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh, and Undetermined Grassland⁹⁷; however, it is considered unlikely that development will significantly affect the BAP habitats. Mitigation provided through Local Plan policies and available at the project level should ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity. However, given the proximity of the River Avon it is considered that there is the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 6. There is an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level surveys and assessments have been carried out.

Part of the site is greenfield and within flood zones 2 and 3. However there is potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 11 however there are mitigation measures available, that could result in a neutral effect.

The site is relatively close to some Listed Buildings⁹⁸, a Registered Park and Garden⁹⁹, Warwick Conservation Area¹⁰⁰, and a Scheduled Ancient Monument¹⁰¹, however there are significant barriers between the development site and the historic assets, including the A Road, the River Avon and existing large areas of development (including the sewage works). Given the scale of the proposed development and the existing policies protecting historical assets, the development is considered unlikely to have a negative effect on the historical environment. Neutral effect against SA Objective 8.

With regard to travel and transport, it is assumed that development at the site will not increase traffic significantly given the scale of the development, and the site has good access to public transport, with the closest bus stop just 0.2 miles walking distance¹⁰² and Warwick railway station at 2.1 miles away¹⁰³. It is considered that the development is likely to lead to minor positive effects on SA Objective 2 and 3.

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).

⁹⁷ Defra (2014) Magic Map <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed July 2014]

⁹⁸ English Heritage (2014) National Heritage List for England <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed July 2014]

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Warwick District Council (2014) Urban Conservation Areas http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/downloads/download/150/urban_conservation_areas [accessed July 2014]

¹⁰¹ English Heritage (2014) National Heritage List for England <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed July 2014]

¹⁰² Measured from the boundary of the site where it joins with Stratford Road. Walking distance measured using Google (2014) Google Maps <https://maps.google.co.uk> [accessed July 2014]

¹⁰³ Ibid.

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 land¹⁰⁶. The site was assessed as having low landscape value in the Landscape Character Assessment (2009)¹⁰⁷ 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 A46¹⁰⁸. 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 development¹⁰⁹. 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

¹⁰⁶ Coventry Joint Green Belt Review (2009).

¹⁰⁷ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹⁰⁸ English Heritage - The National Heritage List for England. Available online: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

¹⁰⁹ 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).																		
It should be noted that the proposed HS2 route lies 450m to the north west of the site. The Environmental Statement ¹¹⁰ produced to accompany the High Speed Rail (London - West Midlands) Bill does not indicate that there are likely to be any significant negative environmental effects at the site as a result of the proposed high speed railway, which includes noise and vibration.																		
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) ¹¹¹ . 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) ¹¹² .																		
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																		

¹¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-one-environmental-statement-documents>

¹¹¹ Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014].

¹¹² Defra (2014) AQMA Information. Online at <http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/aqma/list.php> [accessed March 2014]

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 Monuments on or adjacent to the site¹¹³. 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.

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). 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 required¹¹⁴.

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 settlements¹¹⁵. The site is also located on of Greenfield land¹¹⁶ on the edge of Kenilworth and there are a number of prominent trees with TPOs on western boundary¹¹⁷. The development could also affect the views of the site from the Coventry Way. Given the scale of proposed development as well as mitigation provided through Local Plan policies and available at the project level it is likely that the significance of the negative effect could be reduced. Especially when taking into account that there is already existing development at either side of the site as well as existing development stretching to the north west.

In addition, although there are no international or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent the site¹¹⁸, the site is adjacent to Kenilworth Common Local Nature Reserve¹¹⁹, two pLWs¹²⁰ and also a priority habitat of deciduous woodland¹²¹. 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

¹¹³ English Heritage (2014) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed March 2014]

¹¹⁴ 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]

¹¹⁵ Warwick District Council (May 2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Main Report. Online at www.warwickdc.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

¹¹⁶ Google (2014) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014]

¹¹⁷ Warwick District Council (May 2012) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Main Report. Online at www.warwickdc.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

¹¹⁸ Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014].

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ 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]

¹²¹ Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014].

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. There is the potential for a cumulative negative effect on the landscape when considered alongside the proposed HS2 route, which lies approximately 450m to the north east of the site.

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 flooding¹²². 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 elsewhere¹²³ 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, 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 site¹²⁴. 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 2016¹²⁵. 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.

¹²² 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]

¹²³ 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]

¹²⁴ 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].

¹²⁵ BBC (2013) BBC News - Coventry and Warwickshire. Online at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-coventry-warwickshire-25349943> [Accessed March 2014]

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 0.8 miles to the nearest school (Park Hill Junior School)¹²⁶ 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.

¹²⁶ 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].

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) ¹²⁷ 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																

¹²⁷ 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 site¹²⁸. 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 heritage¹²⁹.

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).

¹²⁸ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

¹²⁹ 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 ¹³⁰ . 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																

¹³⁰ 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 site¹³¹ and the LCA Review (2012)¹³² 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 stage¹³³. The site is also not in an area of high flood risk¹³⁴. There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on the site¹³⁵; 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.

¹³¹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹³² Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

¹³³ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹³⁴ 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]

¹³⁵ 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 traffic¹³⁶. 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>																

¹³⁶ 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)¹³⁷ 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 site¹³⁸ 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 risk¹³⁹. 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.

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

¹³⁸ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹³⁹ 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]

Sub-Regional Employment Site

Site: Land surrounding Coventry Airport (Baginton, Bubbenhall and Coventry Airport) Size, Capacity & Use: 235 ha sub-regional employment site for uses B1, B2, and B8 (118ha developable area) SHLAA Ref: N/A																		
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 could potentially deliver a significant level of new employment land, which could have major long term positive effects on SA Objective 1 (economy). As no housing is proposed for this site, it is considered that development is likely to result in a neutral effect against SA Objective 12. There is the potential for an indirect minor positive effect on SA Objective 15 through the provision of significant new opportunities for employment.</p> <p>The site falls within the noise contours depicted on the Strategic Noise Map for Coventry Airport¹⁴⁰ which means that there is the potential for negative effects for health and well being. Under the current planning permission¹⁴¹ the airport could operate flights up to a maximum of 0.98 million passengers through the terminal per year. Cargo flights are subject to different controls and although operating at a low level currently could intensify including further night time operations. As employment (B1, B2 and B8 uses) is being proposed on the site, it is considered that there are unlikely to be significant negative effects. Potential for a residual minor negative effect on health and well being as a result of potential noise impacts.</p> <p>A representation has stated that the SA ignores the problem of removing toxic waste deposited in the sludge lagoons and ignores the developers proposal to bury this waste in the earth bunds surrounding the site. The Environment Agency and Environmental Health were satisfied that sufficient information was submitted with the application to demonstrate that the proposals were acceptable from a contaminated land perspective, subject to conditions to require further site investigation and the submission of detailed remediation proposals. It is therefore considered that there is unlikely to be</p>																		

¹⁴⁰ Defra (2006) Strategic Noise Map - Coventry Airport. Online at <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/noise/environment/mapping/aviation.htm> [accessed Jan 2015]

¹⁴¹ Planning Reference W04/1939.

any significant negative effects on human health, the natural environment or water quality as a result.

It is considered that development of the site is likely to have a negative effect against SA Objective 4, 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 by introducing increased activity on site and the associated day-to-day waste generated in the employment uses. It is recommended that a sustainable waste management plan accompanies the development proposal that also ensures adequate recycling provisions on site. It is considered that suitable mitigation exists through development management policies and at the project level to avoid any major negative effects with regard to waste.

There are numerous landscape, biodiversity and land restraints on the development site. The site is located within the Green Belt and much of the land is greenfield, although the site does utilise a significant amount of brownfield land, including former sewer beds. The site contains one existing Local Wildlife Site and three potential Local Wildlife Sites; further to this the east and south boundaries of the proposed site are also potential Local Wildlife Sites¹⁴². There are pockets of BAP Priority Habitats including Deciduous Woodland, Reedbeds and Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh. There are also pockets of trees that are part of the National Inventory of Woodland¹⁴³, and the Environmental Statement (ES) from the 2012 Coventry Gateway development application has identified a medium sized population of Great Crested Newts, a small grass snake population, and two small common pipistrelle bat roosts (protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)). A number of badger clans were also found (protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (as amended)), as well as breeding and wintering bird assemblages. Licenses may be required if for example, the badger clans are to be relocated.

Adjacent to site boundaries are the Stonebridge Meadows Local Nature Reserve in the north, further Green Belt land to the south and west of the site, and more BAP Priority Habitats. There is one SSSI within 1km of the boundary of the site, the Ryton And Brandon Gravel Pits SSSI approx 900m away, with another five SSSIs within 2kms¹⁴⁴.

The cumulative effect of proposed development, which includes this site, on the landscape is considered in the Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning (Nov 2012). It was concluded the area can sustain further development whilst creating opportunities to improve Green Belt function; however, it also states that it will be important to control the extent and scale of development so as not to push the zone of landscape and visual impacts far into the surrounding countryside. To minimise the negative effects on landscape and biodiversity sustainable drainage systems like reedbeds can be implemented to mitigate any natural drainage / reedbed habitat loss. Ultimately development could result in the loss of Green Belt and Greenfield land, and has the potential to significantly affect the landscape character, biodiversity, and wetland features, although appropriate mitigation could reduce the significance of these effects. Development will need to be carefully planned so as to minimise the effects, and 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). Guidance within this document includes a generous provision of green infrastructure as a buffer along the western edge between the, proposed employment site and housing within Baginton village. Woodland

¹⁴² Warwick District Council (2014) Ecological Asset Map <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/> [accessed July 2014]

¹⁴³ Defra (2014) Magic Map <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed July 2014]

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

shelterbelts are recommended. It is considered that with mitigation measures the potential adverse effects on landscape and biodiversity could be reduced to result in minor residual negative effect.

The site lies in a Minerals Safeguarded Area for sand and gravel deposits¹⁴⁵, development could hinder future access, and has the potential for short-term negative effects on health should these deposits be mined once development has occurred. The site contains a previous sewage works and landfill site, which will require significant remediation for development to be acceptable in planning terms. The site also lies in a Surface Water Nitrate Vulnerable Zone, and it is recommended that development at the site incorporates sustainable drainage where possible. Development is likely to increase vehicle usage in the area and therefore result in minor negative effects on air quality; this can be mitigated to some degree through improved access to public transport modes, and new connections to the existing walking and cycling routes. It is considered that development may lead to minor negative effects on SA Objective 9.

The eastern border of the site lies in an area of medium to high flood risk (surrounding the River Avon)¹⁴⁶. Flood protection and mitigation should be directed to this part of the site if required to make development acceptable in planning terms, and any proposal should avoid increasing impermeable surfaces along this edge. The proposal to implement a green infrastructure buffer along this edge, which should provide sufficient water storage capacity in the event of a flood is supported. It is considered that development may lead to minor negative effects on climate change adaptation; however, it is also considered that suitable mitigation exists through development management policies and at the project level to ensure that there will be no major negative effects on flooding.

There are no heritage assets contained within the site; however, the site forms part of a rich heritage landscape. The Roman Lund Fort is adjacent to the north west site boundary, new development adjacent to this site could result in minor to major negative effects on this Scheduled Monument (especially during construction). There are three conservation areas in close proximity to the site; Baginton Conservation Area, Bubbenhall Conservation Area and Stoneleigh Conservation Area. There is also a Registered Park and Garden adjacent to the Stoneleigh Conservation Area. There are numerous Listed Buildings around the site, mostly concentrated in Baginton and Bubbenhall¹⁴⁷. The most significant heritage concern for development at this site is the affect on the Lund Fort, in which significant mitigation will be required to ensure that negative effects on its setting do not occur. Furthermore it is recommended that archaeological trial trenching is undertaken within the vicinity of the Roman remains. It is considered that adequate mitigation is available through development management policies and at the project level to ensure that there will be no major negative effects on heritage.

Development of this site could result in the loss of sports and recreational facilities, as the Trinity Guild RFC is situated in the north of the site, which is considered to have a minor negative effect on SA Objective 14. It is recommended that the LPA secure contributions towards the relocation of these facilities to mitigate this effect. This is also likely to lead to minor negative effects on health, due to the removal of sports facilities promoting healthy lifestyles. Development is likely to lead to short term negative effects on health during construction phases, and long term minor negative effects

¹⁴⁵ Warwick District Council (2014) Mineral Safeguarding Areas <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/> [accessed July 2014]

¹⁴⁶ Environment Agency (2014) Flood Map – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and the Sea <http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/> [accessed July 2014]

¹⁴⁷ English Heritage (2014) The National Heritage List for England <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed July 2014]

through increased activity on site and associated emissions reducing air quality. Given the scale of the site there is the potential to provide further facilities on site and green infrastructure which could support the promotion of healthy lifestyles, and improved access to sustainable transport methods could reduce the negative effects on air quality further. There is also the potential for a long term positive effect through the provision of new employment opportunities.

National policy (NPPF) requires all development to achieve high quality and inclusive design, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and create safe and accessible environments, which is supported through the local plan policies; however, given the scale of the development, the effect on the built environment is considered to be uncertain at this stage. Design and development could support climate change mitigation goals by providing on site microgeneration. It is expected that the LPA will support the small scale generation of renewable energy on site where appropriate, and that development will achieve the necessary BREEAM ratings and microgeneration levels as set out in the Sustainable Buildings SPD. However, given the scale of the site, there is the opportunity for larger scale energy generation schemes to be provided. Given the policy requirements it is considered that development at this site will lead to long term minor positive effects on climate change mitigation.

There are limited opportunities to access the rail network by walking from the site, with Coventry Station 3.5 miles away¹⁴⁸. Currently the bus service number 539 connects the airport with Coventry train station (which connects with the West Coast Main Line and Arriva Cross Country Services), Pool Meadow bus station and Coventry city centre¹⁴⁹. There are numerous bus stops contained within the airport terminal and around the periphery of the airport which create connections to Kenilworth, Leamington Spa, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Pool Meadow bus station and Coventry city centre. A dedicated traffic free cycle route runs east/west alongside the A45 (north of the site), and an on-road cycle route running north/south along Howes Lane and Leaf Lane is to the west of the site¹⁵⁰. Development of the site should deliver connections to the existing cycle routes, and seek to extend the existing bus facilities to service the whole site. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 through good access to public transport.

The 2011¹⁵¹ census data shows that over 60% of Warwickshire residents use a car for their journey to work, and the local transport assessments show that both the A45 and A46 (which surround the site) experience high traffic flows¹⁵². At this stage it is not known precisely how proposed development will affect traffic. A key challenge in developing this site will be in creating sustainable transport and access routes to avoid increasing car ownership and traffic flows, and reduce the need to travel by car. The potential scale of development at this site has the potential to significantly increase levels of traffic on the surrounding road network and therefore increase atmospheric emissions. Significant highway improvements are being implemented at the Toll bar island junction and development on the site is expected to deliver further improvements to the strategic highway network. The Local Plan includes 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. Potential for a residual minor negative effect on SA Objective 2 as a result of increased traffic, which also has the potential for indirect residual negative effects against SA Objectives 9 and 10. In addition the scale of

¹⁴⁸ Walking distances measured from the airport and calculated using Google (2014) Google maps <https://maps.google.co.uk> [accessed July 2014]

¹⁴⁹ Coventry Airport (2014) Travel to the Airport <http://www.coventryairport.co.uk> [accessed July 2014]

¹⁵⁰ Sustrans (2014) National Cycle Network Map <http://www.sustrans.org.uk/> [accessed July 2014]

¹⁵¹ Warwickshire Observatory (2014) Census Analyses of Commuters Travelling to Work <https://warksobservatory.wordpress.com> [accessed July 2014]

¹⁵² Warwick District Council (2012) Strategic Transport Assessment Overview Report http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/info/20416/evidence_base [accessed July 2014]

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.

With the current lack of rail connection and location of the site, it is considered that there could be potential minor negative effects on the SA Objectives of sustainable transport and a reduced need to travel; however, there is plenty of scope to encourage bus and cycle connections to the site, which could reduce the negative effects and lead to long term positive effects. In addition, the Coventry & Warwickshire Strategic Employment Land Study identifies that part of the site is within 3km of areas with high levels of worklessness, which means that the provision of employment could help to reduce the need to travel. Overall, it is considered that there is the potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 3. It is recommended that a travel plan (as part of an EMP) accompanies any proposal for this site.

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) ¹⁵³. Given the above there is the potential for minor negative effects in the long-term on SA Objective 9 and on health.

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

¹⁵³ Defra (2014) AQMA Information. Online at <http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/aqma/list.php> [accessed March 2014]

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 value¹⁵⁴; 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 site¹⁵⁵. 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 risk¹⁵⁶.

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 site¹⁵⁷ 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.

¹⁵⁴ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹⁵⁵ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁵⁶ 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]

¹⁵⁷ 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: The site is adjacent to North of Milverton (West) and therefore there are likely to be cumulative effects on transport and landscape in particular. 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 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. 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 value¹⁵⁸; 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 site¹⁵⁹. 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 site¹⁶⁰; 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 risk¹⁶¹. 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.

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

¹⁵⁹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁶⁰ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁶¹ 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 value¹⁶²; 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 site¹⁶³. 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 site¹⁶⁴; 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 risk¹⁶⁵. 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.

¹⁶² Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹⁶³ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁶⁴ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁶⁵ 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: 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 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. 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.																

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 value¹⁶⁶.

There are no international or national nature conservation designations on the site¹⁶⁷. 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 site¹⁶⁸; 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 risk¹⁶⁹ 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.

¹⁶⁶ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹⁶⁷ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

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]

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 value¹⁷⁰.

There are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on the site¹⁷¹ 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 site¹⁷²; 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 risk¹⁷³ 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.

¹⁷⁰ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

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 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 site¹⁷⁴ 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 site¹⁷⁵; however, the presence of archaeology is unknown, although the area has a rich heritage.</p>																

¹⁷⁴ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁷⁵ 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 area¹⁷⁶ 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.

¹⁷⁶ 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 site¹⁷⁷. 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 risk¹⁷⁸. 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 site¹⁷⁹; 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.

¹⁷⁷ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁷⁸ Environment Agency (2013) Flood Maps – Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Online at <http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁷⁹ 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)¹⁸². 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 LCA¹⁸³ (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 2012¹⁸⁴ 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

¹⁸² English Heritage - The National Heritage List for England. Available online: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

¹⁸³ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹⁸⁴ 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 disturbance¹⁸⁵. 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 Brook¹⁸⁶. 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).

¹⁸⁵ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

¹⁸⁶ 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 ¹⁸⁷ 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 2 ¹⁸⁸ 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																

¹⁸⁷ Warwick District Council Evidence Base - Strategic Transport Assessments. Available online:

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

¹⁸⁸ 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)¹⁸⁹. 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 LCA¹⁹⁰ (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 2012¹⁹¹ 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 disturbance¹⁹². There woodlands and mature trees along the

¹⁸⁹ English Heritage - The National Heritage List for England. Available online: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

¹⁹⁰ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

¹⁹¹ Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

¹⁹² 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: <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>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.</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 site¹⁹³; however, the presence of archaeology is unknown, although the area has a rich heritage.</p> <p>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 risk¹⁹⁴ (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</p>																

¹⁹³ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁹⁴ 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 site¹⁹⁵ 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.

¹⁹⁵ 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: 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. 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. There are no notable biodiversity designations on or adjacent to the site ¹⁹⁶ ; 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 allocation ¹⁹⁷ ; the site is adjacent to the Leamington Spa Conservation Area ¹⁹⁸ ; 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. 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																

¹⁹⁶ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

¹⁹⁷ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

¹⁹⁸ 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 risk¹⁹⁹. 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.

¹⁹⁹ 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 site²⁰⁰ which could be directly affected by the allocation but there is a potential local wildlife site adjacent to the southern part of the site²⁰¹ 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 site²⁰²; the site is adjacent to a register park and garden; the site is within the Leamington Spa Conservation Area²⁰³; and given the heritage of Leamington Spa, there is likely to be</p>																																

²⁰⁰ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

²⁰¹ 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]

²⁰² 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 flooding²⁰⁴. 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.

²⁰³ 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]

²⁰⁴ 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: <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 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.</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 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.</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.</p>																

There are no international or national nature conservation designations on the site²⁰⁵; 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 site²⁰⁶; 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-off²⁰⁷. 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.

²⁰⁵ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

²⁰⁶ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

²⁰⁷ 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: <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 proposed HS2 route is in close proximity to the site. The HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement²⁰⁸ identifies that a proportion of the site will be effected by noise generated during the operational phase of HS2. The significance of the potential negative effect on health and well-being is uncertain at this stage; however, it is considered likely that suitable mitigation will be available to ensure that negative effects are not significant. This would include avoiding residential development within the areas identified as being affected by noise. Overall it is considered that there is the potential for a minor negative effect with an element of uncertainty until further project level assessments have been carried out.</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 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</p>																

²⁰⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-one-environmental-statement-documents>

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 value²⁰⁹ 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 site²¹⁰. 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 site²¹¹; however, the presence of archaeology is unknown.

Also the site is not within an area of high flood risk²¹². 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.

²⁰⁹ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

²¹⁰ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

²¹¹ English Heritage (2013) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed May 2013]

²¹² 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 value²¹³ 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 site²¹⁴. 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 risk²¹⁵ 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.

²¹³ Warwick District Council (Feb 2009) Landscape Character Assessment for Land South of Warwick and Leamington.

²¹⁴ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed May 2013].

²¹⁵ 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)²¹⁶ 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 site²¹⁷. 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 & 3B²¹⁸. 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).

²¹⁶ Ibid.

²¹⁷ Warwick District Habitats Assessment (2008).

²¹⁸ Warwick District Council (April 2013) Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Site: Campion Hills Size, Capacity & Use: 2.55 ha, Residential, 50 dwellings SHLAA Ref: L54																		
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 objective 12 through the delivery of 50 dwellings. 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). This site would support the regeneration of Lillington, the most deprived neighbourhood in the District; therefore, development of this site will help 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 through supporting the Red House Farm allocation in the regeneration of Lillington.</p> <p>Air, light and noise pollution are likely to increase - particularly in the short term during the construction phases as a result of development. This could affect neighbouring residential development. 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 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> <p>Potential effects on historic environment are considered to be minor negative at this stage. Although there are no Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments²¹⁹ on the site, the site is within 100 m of the Royal Leamington Spa Conservation Area²²⁰ which could be indirectly affected by</p>																		

²¹⁹ English Heritage (2014) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed March 2014]

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 Belt²²¹ 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 land²²² 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 site²²³ 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 flooding²²⁴. 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 elsewhere²²⁵ 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 site²²⁶. At this stage it is not known precisely how proposed development will affect traffic; however, updated transport

²²⁰ 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]

²²¹ Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014]

²²² Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed March 2014]

²²³ Defra (2014) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed March 2014]

²²⁴ Environment Agency (2014) Flood Maps Online at ([http\](http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk))maps.environment-agency.gov.uk [accessed March 2014]

²²⁵ 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]

²²⁶ 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 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 close to 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)²²⁷ 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.

²²⁷ 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: Land South of Baginton Size: 62.3ha SHLAA Ref: C10																
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 has the potential to provide a significant number of houses which will have a major long term positive effect on the SA objective relating to housing need. 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). Development at the site could result in the loss of existing employment including a farm and nurseries but at this stage this is uncertain and unlikely to be of significance for the District. There is a sewage treatment works (STW) to the south east of the site across the River Sowe and as a result the SHLAA identifies ²²⁸ that there is the potential for odour issues at the site. The promoters of the site produced an odour assessment in January 2014 ²²⁹ , which identifies that the site falls within the odour contour plots for the STW but that the levels are unlikely to be significant. The study proposes that any residential development could be focussed to the east away from the areas in the west that are closer to the WTS and are likely to experience more significant levels of odour. Based on the results of sniff testing surveys the study found that there is likely to be an overall 'slight adverse' odour effect at the site. Based on available evidence, it is considered that there is the potential for a residual minor negative effect on health and well being with regard to odour. The site falls within the noise contours depicted on the Strategic Noise Map for Coventry Airport ²³⁰ which means that there is the potential for negative effects for health and well being. The promoters of the site produced an acoustics report in December 2013 ²³¹ , which found that the dominant noise																

²²⁸ Warwick District Council (May 2014) SHLAA. Online at http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/downloads/download/528/shlaa_2014_documents_and_methodology

²²⁹ RPS for Lenco Investments (Jan 2014) Land South of Baginton Odour Assessment.

²³⁰ Defra (2006) Strategic Noise Map - Coventry Airport. Online at <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/noise/environment/mapping/aviation.htm> [accessed Jan 2015]

source affecting the site is the adjacent Stoneleigh and Coventry Roads. The assessment found that noise from the aircraft using Coventry Airport is audible on site, flights are infrequent and generally restricted to the daytime period. It also found that the level of noise affecting the site is elevated to the east; therefore, any proposed residential dwellings in the east of the site will require acoustic mitigation. The study concluded that the noise levels affecting the site do not restrict the suitability of the site for residential development. Under the current planning permission²³² the airport could operate flights up to a maximum of 0.98 million passengers through the terminal per year. Cargo flights are subject to different controls and although operating at a low level currently could intensify including further night time operations. Based on available evidence, it is considered that there is the potential for a residual minor negative effect on health and well being as a result of potential noise impacts. There is an element of uncertainty as if the frequency of flights were to increase there could be the potential for significant negative effects against SA Objective 14.

With regard to health and well being, it should also be noted that the SHLAA identifies that the site is close to a former filled quarry where elevated levels of landfill gas have been determined. It is not considered that this would result in any major negative effects and suitable mitigation is available to address the issue.

There are no international or national biodiversity designations within or in close proximity to the site²³³. There are 2 potential LWSs partially within the site and one adjacent to the north east boundary of the site. There are also some small areas of BAP Priority Habitats (deciduous woodland) within the site. The locally important sites and BAP Priority Habitats are predominantly situated along the western boundary which follows the River Sowe. Development on the site could avoid the locally important sites and priority habitats and appropriate buffer provided between any development and the River Sowe. Mitigation provided through Local Plan policies and available at the project level should ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity. Potential for a residual neutral effect with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out.

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. The Green Belt and Green Field Review (Nov 2013) found that the parcel of land that this site falls within has high value and plays a substantial role in protecting the setting of Baginton Village and providing a green buffer to Coventry²³⁴. There is also the potential for a long term negative effect on SA objective 9 (Air, water & soil quality) through the loss of agricultural land; however, it should be noted that the agricultural land classification is not known at this time. In addition, the site lies in a Minerals Safeguarded Area for sand and gravel deposits and building stone²³⁵, development could therefore hinder future access.

Large portions of the site (to the east and north) are identified in the Landscape Study and Ecological & Geological Study (Nov 2013) as having high or high/medium landscape sensitivity to housing development. Development would extend away from the village into the open countryside which is

²³¹ RPS (Acoustics) for RPS Planning & Development (Dec 2013) Proposed Residential Development, Baginton, Warwickshire – Acoustics Report on Environmental Noise for a Proposed Residential Development.

²³² Planning Reference W04/1939.

²³³ Defra (2015) Magic Maps. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed Jan 2015].

²³⁴ Warwick District Council (Nov 2013) Appendix 8 - Green Belt and Green Field Review. Online at http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/info/20416/evidence_base

²³⁵ Warwickshire County Council. Mineral Safeguarding Areas <http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/msa> [accessed Jan 2015]

identified as having high sensitivity and playing an important role in protecting the setting of the village and providing a green buffer to Coventry. It is therefore considered that there is the potential for long term negative effects on the landscape. Ultimately, the significance of the effect will be dependent on the proposed scale of development. Given that this site is being promoted as a strategic alternative site, it is assumed that the site would accommodate a significant number of dwellings, which could have major long term negative effects on the landscape.

The cumulative effect of proposed development, which includes this site, on the landscape is considered in the Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning (Nov 2012)²³⁶. It was concluded the area can sustain further development whilst creating opportunities to improve Green Belt function; however, it also states that it will be important to control the extent and scale of development so as not to push the zone of landscape and visual impacts far into the surrounding countryside. Ultimately development could result in the loss of Greenfield and Green Belt land that has medium/high landscape sensitivity, and has the potential to significantly affect the landscape character, although appropriate mitigation could reduce the significance of these effects. Development will need to be carefully planned so as to minimise the effects, and 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). It is considered that with mitigation measures the potential adverse effects on landscape could be reduced to result in minor residual negative effect.

There is a Scheduled Monument (Baginton Castle, associated settlement remains, ponds and mill sites) adjacent to the north west boundary²³⁷ of the site and a small proportion of the site falls within the Baginton Conservation Area²³⁸ to the north. Avoiding development in these areas of the site will provide some mitigation and help to reduce the significance of the negative effect. Mitigation provided through Local Plan policies and available at the project level will also help to reduce the significance of the effect on heritage. Given the potential major negative effects identified in relation to the landscape, it is considered that there is the potential for minor indirect negative effects on heritage assets, which includes the Scheduled Monument and Baginton Conservation Area, through negative effects on their setting.

There are some high areas of flood risk and areas at risk of surface water flooding along the eastern boundary of the site, which is not surprising given the presence of the River Sowe²³⁹; however, development could easily avoid these areas. 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 line with the appraisal of other site options and in recognition of the small areas of high flood risk, the nature and significance of the effect against SA Objective 11 is considered to be minor negative. The site also lies in a Surface Water and Groundwater Nitrate Vulnerable Zones, and it is recommended that development at the site incorporates sustainable drainage where possible.

²³⁶ Warwick District Council (Nov 2012) Options for Future Urban Expansion in Warwick District - Considerations for Sustainable Landscape Planning.

²³⁷ English Heritage (2015) National Heritage List for England. Online at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> [accessed Jan 2015]

²³⁸ Warwick District Council. Conservation Advice Leaflets - Baginton Conservation Area. Online at http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/downloads/file/478/baginton_conservation_area [accessed Jan 2015]

²³⁹ Environment Agency (2015) Flood Maps - Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Seas & Surface Water Flooding. Online at <http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/default.aspx> [accessed Jan 2015]

There are bus stops in close proximity to the north eastern boundary of the site on Coventry Road; however, there is no train station within reasonable walking distance. Given the size of the site, development could be provided at a scale to support new and improve existing public transport infrastructure with the potential for minor long term positive effects on SA objective 2 (sustainable transport). The positive effect is not considered significant given the location of the site, detached from existing urban areas. If the site were progressed then opportunities should be sought to coordinate any improvements to public transport infrastructure and improve pedestrian links with the proposed sub-regional employment site.

At this stage it is not known precisely how proposed development will affect traffic. The size of the site could potentially support a scale of development that could significantly increase levels of traffic on the surrounding road network. This is particularly the case when considered cumulatively with the proposed sub-regional employment site. However, the scale of development could also support improvements to the existing highway network to help reduce the significance of the potential negative effects. The Local Plan includes 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. Potential for a residual minor negative effect against SA Objective 2 as a result of increased traffic, which also has the potential for indirect residual minor negative effects on air quality and SA Objective 10.

The nearest GP (Kenyon Medical Centres²⁴⁰) is 2.7 miles away²⁴¹ and the nearest school (Baginton Fields School²⁴²) 2.2 miles away²⁴³. 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 service²⁴⁴. However, it is considered likely that the majority of residents would travel into Coventry to access the wider range of services and facilities on offer. Given the size of the site, there is the potential for development to support the delivery of new community facilities and services but at this stage this is unknown. Given the limited range of services/facilities on offer in the village and uncertainties surrounding the provision of any new facilities/services it is considered that there is the potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 13. Taking this into account it is also considered that there is the potential for a residual minor negative effect against SA Objective 3.

In terms of waste, given the potential scale of development that could be accommodated at the site 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.

²⁴⁰ NHS – Find Services. Online at <http://www.nhs.uk/service-search> [accessed Jan 2015]

²⁴¹ Measured from the northern east boundary of the site where it joins Coventry Road near the Oak Pub. Google (2015) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed Jan 2015].

²⁴² Directgov – Schools Search. Online at <http://schoolsfinder.direct.gov.uk/schoolsfinder> [accessed Jan 2015]

²⁴³ Measured from the northern east boundary of the site where it joins Coventry Road near the Oak Pub. Google (2015) Google Maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed Jan 2015].

²⁴⁴ 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 Jan 2015]

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

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	?	=	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	=	++	?	+	+	?
<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 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 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</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

³ Warwick District Council Environmental Services Team

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.

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.

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]

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/LocalPlanPreferredOptionsCompletwithAppendicesandCoversRFS.pdf>

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]

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 in the long-term for this SA Objective.

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]

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.

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

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 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.

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]

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]

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 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.

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]

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.

The proposed HS2 route runs through Burtons Green cutting across Cromwell Lane. The HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement⁶⁶ identifies that a proportion of site options BG4*O and BG6*O could potentially be effected by noise generated during the operational phase of HS2. The significance of the potential negative effect on health and well-being is uncertain at this stage; however, it is considered likely that suitable mitigation will be available to ensure that negative effects are not significant. Overall it is considered that there is the potential for a minor negative effect with an element of uncertainty until further project level assessments have been carried out.

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 vulnerability⁶⁷ 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

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 <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-one-environmental-statement-documents>

⁶⁷ 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]

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 of the site options apart from BG7*O are within 0 - 400 m of a bus stop. In addition, site options BG1*O, BG2*O & BG5*O are within 1km of Tile Hill Station⁶⁸. In terms of distance to existing sustainable transport modes site options BG1*O, BG2*O & BG5*O have the potential for a positive effect of greater significance than the other options as they are within 400m of a bus stop and 1km of a railway station.

Red Lane which feeds into the A452 (Birmingham Road) has been identified in the Transport Assessment (2012) as being affected by traffic⁶⁹. All of the potential site options have to increase levels of traffic; however, given their size this is unlikely to be significant individually. Therefore if all sites were taken forward for development there could be the potential for major negative cumulative effects on traffic against SA Objective 2; however at this stage this is uncertain. It should be noted that BG4*O, BG6*O & BG7*O are all situated adjacent to Red Lane; however, residents at any of the proposed sites options travelling to Kenilworth would be likely to travel along this road.

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 school⁷⁰. 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.

⁶⁸ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

⁶⁹ 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].

⁷⁰ 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 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 village⁷¹ 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 Kenilworth⁷² or play an important role in maintaining the wider strategic Green Belt around Coventry and the open setting of Burton Green⁷³. 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, 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 effect⁷⁴. Taking these landscape issues into account the cumulative effect on landscape for the village has been assessed as major negative. Mitigation provided through Local Plan policies and available at the project level should ensure that development at an individual site option will not have significant negative effects. The proposed HS2 route runs through Burtons Green cutting across Cromwell Lane, with a cut and cover tunnel proposed. There is therefore the potential for any development proposed in the village to act cumulatively with the HS2 to have negative effects on the landscape. The HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement⁷⁵ proposes a range of mitigation measures to try and ensure that there are no significant negative effects on landscape as a result of the proposed HS2 route.

In addition, there are no international, local or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent to the sites⁷⁶ and the majority of potential sites have been identified as being of low ecological value⁷⁷. 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.

⁷¹ 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/LocalPlanPreferredOptionsCompleetewithAppendicesandCoversRFS.pdf> [accessed October 2013]

⁷² Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-one-environmental-statement-documents>

⁷⁶ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

⁷⁷ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no designated listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on adjacent to the sites⁷⁸. 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.

⁷⁸ 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	=	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	-	-	?	++	?	+	+	?
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 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 elsewhere⁷⁹.</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>																	

⁷⁹ 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 location⁸⁰.

The site is also on a minor aquifer which is of high vulnerability⁸¹ 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 centre⁸². 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.

⁸⁰ 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

⁸¹ 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]

⁸² 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 village⁸³. 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 use⁸⁴. 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 landscape⁸⁵. In addition, there are no international, national or local nature conservation designations on or adjacent the site⁸⁶ 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 value⁸⁷ 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 site⁸⁸. 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.

⁸³ 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/LocalPlanPreferredOptionsCompletwithAppendicesandCoversRFS.pdf> [accessed October 2013]

⁸⁴ 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]

⁸⁵ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

⁸⁶ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

⁸⁷ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

⁸⁸ 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 risk⁸⁹ 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 risk⁹⁰. However, it has been identified by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2013) that Cubbington 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 conditions⁹¹. The SFRA recommended that future development is avoided and that effective planning policies should be</p>																

⁸⁹ 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]

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ 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]

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 location⁹². 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 effects⁹³. 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.

The proposed HS2 route runs to the north east of the village, approximately 250m away from site options CU1*O and CU4*O. The Environmental Statement⁹⁴ produced to accompany the High Speed Rail (London - West Midlands) Bill does not indicate that there are likely to be any significant negative environmental effects at the proposed site options as a result of the proposed high speed railway, which includes noise and vibration.

Sites CU2*O, CU3*O and CU4*O are also on or partly on a minor aquifer which is of high vulnerability⁹⁵ 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

⁹² 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

⁹³ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

⁹⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-one-environmental-statement-documents>

⁹⁵ 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 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 transport⁹⁶. 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 traffic⁹⁷. 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 school⁹⁸. 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 m⁹⁹ 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

⁹⁶ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

⁹⁷ 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/WDC1DFSTAOOverviewFinal.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

⁹⁸ 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]

⁹⁹ Warwick District Council (2010) Accessible Natural Greenspace standards <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2168A53B-62DA-47EF-9A5D-2589AF448308/0/AN1LOCALSITES.pdf>

Water Protected Area as well as a Surface Water Safeguarded Zone and therefore any development has the potential to lead to major 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 place then the effects relating to these topics are considered to be uncertain.

With regard to SA Objective 6, sites CU1*O, CU2*O and CU7*O are considered to have medium to high or high landscape value¹⁰⁰ and therefore there is potential for major negative long-term effects. Sites CU3*O, CU4*O and CU6*O are considered to have medium landscape 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 sites¹⁰¹. All allocations apart from CU6*O are considered to be of low to medium and medium ecological value.¹⁰² 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)¹⁰³ 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. The proposed HS2 route runs to the north east of Cubbington within 300m of the village. There is therefore the potential for any development proposed in the village to act cumulatively with the HS2 to have negative effects on the landscape. The HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement¹⁰⁴ proposes a range of mitigation measures to try and ensure that there are no significant negative effects on landscape as a result of the proposed HS2 route.

With regard to SA Objective 8, there are no designated listed buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments on or adjacent to the sites¹⁰⁵. 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.

¹⁰⁰ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹⁰¹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁰² Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹⁰³ 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]

¹⁰⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-one-environmental-statement-documents>

¹⁰⁵ 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 risk¹⁰⁶. Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere¹⁰⁷.</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 that there should be a requirement for an EMP (construction & occupation) including monitoring which should be followed-up. Potential allocation</p>																

¹⁰⁶ 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]

¹⁰⁷ 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

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 use¹⁰⁸ (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-term¹⁰⁹. 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 location¹¹⁰.

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 transport¹¹¹. 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 flows¹¹². HM1*O, HM2*O, HM5*O and 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

¹⁰⁸ Warwick District Council Environmental Health Team

¹⁰⁹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹¹⁰ 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

¹¹¹ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

¹¹² 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 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 access¹¹³.

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 surgery¹¹⁴. 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 value¹¹⁵ 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 sites¹¹⁶. 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 value¹¹⁷ and as a result the 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

¹¹³ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency

¹¹⁴ 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]

¹¹⁵ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹¹⁶ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹¹⁷ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

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 sites¹¹⁸. 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.

¹¹⁸ 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 risk¹¹⁹. 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 elsewhere¹²⁰.</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 regard to noise, light and air quality on any new residential development and as a result it would be recommended that suitable mitigation including</p>																

¹¹⁹ 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]

¹²⁰ 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

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 use¹²¹ (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 location¹²². Development on HP3*O would lead to the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land¹²³. 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 m¹²⁴ 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 flows¹²⁵. 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 minor negative.

¹²¹ Warwick District Council Environmental Health Team

¹²² 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

¹²³ Defra (2013) Magic – Post 1988 Agricultural Land Classification. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹²⁴ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

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/WDCLDFSTAOVERVIEWFINAL.pdf> [accessed November 2013].

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 nearby¹²⁶. 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 greenspace¹²⁷. 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.¹²⁸ 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 value¹²⁹ 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 landscape¹³⁰. In addition, there are no international or national nature conservation designations on or adjacent the sites.¹³¹ There is a potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS)¹³² 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 value¹³³ which means there is the potential for major negative effects on biodiversity. It would be recommended that strong environmental policies are developed to protect and

¹²⁶ 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]

¹²⁷ Warwick District Council (2010) Accessible Natural Greenspace standards <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2168A53B-62DA-47EF-9A5D-2589AF448308/0/AN1LOCALSITES.pdf>

¹²⁸ 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].

¹²⁹ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹³⁰ Ibid.

¹³¹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹³² 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]

¹³³ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

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)¹³⁴ 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.

¹³⁴ Habitat Biodiversity Audit Partnership for Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (2008) Warwick District Habitat Assessment. Online at <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/ronlyres/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	=	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	=	++	?	+	+	?
<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 employment needs and it is not located within an area of medium or high flood risk¹³⁵. Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere¹³⁶.</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 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 present¹³⁷ and as a result it would be recommended that a land quality assessment is carried out to identify and suggest mitigation for any potential</p>																

¹³⁵ 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]

¹³⁶ 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

¹³⁷ Warwick District Council Environmental Health Team

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 location¹³⁸. In addition, development will lead to the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land¹³⁹ 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 centre¹⁴⁰. 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.

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

¹³⁸ 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

¹³⁹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁴⁰ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

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 village¹⁴¹ 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'¹⁴². 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 site¹⁴³. 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 site¹⁴⁴. 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.

¹⁴¹ 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>

¹⁴² 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]

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ 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 and within close proximity to residential properties. Development of KW12*O could potentially have a major negative effect on flooding.</p>																

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 location¹⁴⁵. In addition, all sites will lead to the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land leading to minor negative effects in the long-term¹⁴⁶. 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 transport¹⁴⁷. 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

¹⁴⁵ 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

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

¹⁴⁷ 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 transport¹⁴⁸. 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 weekends¹⁴⁹. 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 station¹⁵⁰. 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

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ National Rail Enquiries (2013) Online at <http://www.nationalrail.co.uk/> [accessed October 2013]

¹⁵⁰ 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 value¹⁵¹; 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 site¹⁵². 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 sites¹⁵³. 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.

¹⁵¹ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

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

¹⁵³ 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 risk¹⁵⁴. Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere¹⁵⁵.</p>																

¹⁵⁴ 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]

¹⁵⁵ 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 location¹⁵⁶.

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 land¹⁵⁷ 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 land¹⁵⁸ leading to major negative effects in the long-term.

The sites are either on a major or minor aquifer which both have high vulnerability¹⁵⁹ 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.

¹⁵⁶ 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

¹⁵⁷ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ 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 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 m¹⁶⁰. 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 m¹⁶¹, 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 flows¹⁶². 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 school¹⁶³. 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 m¹⁶⁴ 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.

¹⁶⁰ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁶¹ Ibid.

¹⁶² 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].

¹⁶³ 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]

¹⁶⁴ 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 Land¹⁶⁵. 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 Belt¹⁶⁶. 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'¹⁶⁷. 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 value¹⁶⁸; 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 Woodland¹⁶⁹. 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)¹⁷⁰ 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)¹⁷¹ 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,

¹⁶⁵ 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]

¹⁶⁶ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹⁶⁷ 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]

¹⁶⁸ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹⁶⁹ Defra (2013) Magic – Habitats. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁷⁰ 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]

¹⁷¹ 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 ¹⁷² . Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere ¹⁷³ .																					
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																					

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 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 location¹⁷⁴. In addition, all sites will lead to the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land¹⁷⁵ 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 vulnerability¹⁷⁶ 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 transport¹⁷⁷. 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 flows¹⁷⁸. 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

¹⁷⁴ 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]

¹⁷⁵ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁷⁶ 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]

¹⁷⁷ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁷⁸ 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.¹⁷⁹.

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 school¹⁸⁰. 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, has all sites have access to natural greenspace within 300 m¹⁸¹ 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 Spa¹⁸². 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 risk¹⁸³. 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.

¹⁷⁹ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency

¹⁸⁰ 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]

¹⁸¹ Warwick District Council (2010) Accessible Natural Greenspace standards <http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2168A53B-62DA-47EF-9A5D-2589AF448308/0/ANILLOCALSITES.pdf>

¹⁸² Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

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]

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 low¹⁸⁴ 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)¹⁸⁵ 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 sites¹⁸⁶. 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.

¹⁸⁴ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵ 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]

¹⁸⁶ 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	=	?	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	-	-	=	++	?	+	=	+	?
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.																				
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.																				
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 ¹⁸⁷ . 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 elsewhere ¹⁸⁸ .																				
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 means there are likely to be major negative effects with regard to noise, light and air quality on any new residential development and potential																				

¹⁸⁷ 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]

¹⁸⁸ 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]

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 site¹⁸⁹ (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 location¹⁹⁰. In addition, all sites will lead to the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land¹⁹¹ 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)¹⁹². Hatton stations provide a regular service on weekdays and weekends into Warwick¹⁹³; 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 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 flows¹⁹⁴. Given the small size of each individual allocation there likely to be only minor negative effects resulting from

¹⁸⁹ Warwick District Council Environmental Health Team

¹⁹⁰ 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]

¹⁹¹ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

¹⁹² Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

¹⁹³ National Rail Enquiries (2013) Online at <http://www.nationalrail.co.uk/> [accessed October 2013]

¹⁹⁴ 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].

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*O¹⁹⁵.

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 Warwick¹⁹⁶. 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 village¹⁹⁷ which is considered to be of high environmental value on HS1*O and medium value of HS2*O¹⁹⁸. 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.

With regard to SA Objective 6, the landscape value for sites HS1*O, HS2*O and HS3*O are considered to be medium¹⁹⁹ 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 site²⁰⁰. However, approximately 50% of both sites HS1*O and HS2*O contain the BAP priority habitat of deciduous woodland and

¹⁹⁵ Warwickshire County Council and Highways Agency

¹⁹⁶ 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]

¹⁹⁷ 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>

¹⁹⁸ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

¹⁹⁹ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

²⁰⁰ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

development would result in direct long-term minor negative effects on BAP habitats²⁰¹. The presence of protected species has been confirmed on site HS1*O²⁰². 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 low²⁰³. 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 sites²⁰⁴. 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.

²⁰¹ Ibid.

²⁰² Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

²⁰³ Ibid.

²⁰⁴ 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 risk²⁰⁵. Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere²⁰⁶.</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>																

²⁰⁵ 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]

²⁰⁶ 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. 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 location²⁰⁷. In addition, all sites will lead to the direct loss of grade 3 (provisional) agricultural land²⁰⁸ 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 centre²⁰⁹. 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 flows²¹⁰. 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.

²⁰⁷ 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

²⁰⁸ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

²⁰⁹ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

²¹⁰ 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].

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 hall²¹¹. 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 village²¹². 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 medium²¹³ 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 sites²¹⁴. 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 sites²¹⁵. 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.

²¹¹ 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]

²¹² 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>

²¹³ Warwick County Council Landscape and Ecology Team

²¹⁴ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

²¹⁵ 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 risk²¹⁶. Furthermore, the NPPF requires that planning authorities should ensure that new development should not increase flood risk elsewhere²¹⁷.</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 land²¹⁸, potential for major negative effects.</p>																

²¹⁶ 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]

²¹⁷ 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

²¹⁸ 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 vulnerability²¹⁹ 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 stop²²⁰. 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 flows²²¹ 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 shops²²². 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.

²¹⁹ 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]

²²⁰ Google (2013) Google maps. Online at <https://maps.google.co.uk/> [accessed November 2013]

²²¹ 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].

²²² 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 village²²³. 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'²²⁴ 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 site²²⁵. 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 site²²⁶. 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.

²²³ 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>

²²⁴ 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]

²²⁵ Defra (2013) Magic – Statutory Rural Designations. Online at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [accessed November 2013].

²²⁶ 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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
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	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 carried out. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.15.	Site still not included. No changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
				employment land requirement will increase residential capacity on non greenbelt allocations.					
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	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 still not included. No changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
				employment land requirement will increase residential capacity on non greenbelt allocations.					
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 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	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 still not included. No changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
				employment land requirement will increase residential capacity on non greenbelt allocations.					
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 Table 4.1.	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 houses delivered to slightly exceed 250	No significant change, therefore no further SA work required.	Site still included, no changes proposed.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
Blackdown 66.7 Hectares (approx. 1,170 Dwellings)	L48	Allocated as a strategic site for mixed use. In line with the dispersal	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in	Site removed from Local Plan strategy. Updated transport	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the	Site not included. Exceptional circumstances for green belt release have not been	No further SA work required.	Site still not included. No changes.	No further SA work required. 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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
		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.	Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	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.	Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	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.			presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
Westwood Heath (partial) 20 Hectares (approx. 350	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	The partial Westwood Heath site was not subject to further individual	Not included in allocation due to green belt concerns and potential impact	No further SA work required. Reasons for the selection/rejection of	Site still not included. No changes.	No further SA work required. 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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
Dwellings)		impact on infrastructure outside of Warwick District	Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	on 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).	on infrastructure outside of Warwick District	Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.		presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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.	Site still not included. No changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
Loes Farm 24.5 Hectares (approx. 180 Dwellings)	W28	Allocated as a strategic site for 180 houses and open space	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Not included as exceptional circumstances for inclusion in green belt not justified and impact on landscape very hard to mitigate	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	Not included as exceptional circumstances for inclusion in green belt not justified and impact on landscape very hard to mitigate	No further SA work required.	Site still not included. No changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
					4.1.				Table 4.19.
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 area that had previously been allocated for	No further SA work required.	Site still included. The Submission Plan now refers to the school element of the proposed site separately under Policy DS11. This was done to reflect the difference between the greenfield and brownfield elements of the site. It is still being proposed as one site. The key changes include a reduction in the number	The appraisal for the site has been updated in Appendix V to reflect the proposed changes, in particular the removal of 8ha of employment land. The reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19. The appraisal of the Plan in Section 5 has also been updated to reflect the changes, where necessary.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
						housing but will now partially accommodate the new schools; football facilities and local centre.		of proposed dwellings from 1,190 to 1,112, the removal of the proposed 8ha of employment land.	
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.	Site still not included. No changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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). The reasons for the rejection of the site were	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 still not included. No changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the rejection of the site are

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
					presented in Table 4.1.				presented in Table 4.19.
South of Harbury Lane (Whole site) 123 Hectares (up to 2300 Dwellings) Comprises Lower Heathcote Farm, Grove Farm and Former Severn Trent Sewage Works.	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.	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). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	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.	Site still included, no changes proposed.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
South of Harbury Lane (partial site)- Lower	Part of W07	Not included due to concerns about	Considered through the SA process, appraisal	Included as part of a wider site (see above)	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in	Included as part of a wider site (see above)	No further SA work required.	Site still included, no changes proposed.	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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
Heathcote 40 Hectares (approx 700 houses)		perceived coalescence, potential impact on infrastructure (especially transport) and scale of development to the south of Warwick and Leamington	presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).		Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.				Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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.	No changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
Whitnash East (Part) 7.5 Hectares (approx. 175 Dwellings)	L10	Allocated for Mixed Use development	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Included as part of larger site (see below)	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the Interim SA Report (June 2013).	Has planning permission for 209 dwellings. This is included as a commitment and forms part of the East of Whitnash/South of Sydenham site.	No further SA work required.	No changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
									the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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.	Site still included, no changes proposed.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.	Has planning permission for 94 dwellings. This is included as a commitment.	No further SA work required.	No changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
Land at Woodside Farm,	L14	Allocated for Housing and Open Space	Considered through the SA process,	Allocated together with other sites in the	Considered through the SA process, appraisal	Has planning permission for 250 dwellings. This is	No further SA work required.	No 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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
Whitnash 11 Hectares (approx. 250 Dwellings)			appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	south as part of Masterplan area	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 a commitment.			Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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 urban area to come forward in Phase 1	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 hectares/72 dwellings)	The Former Ridgeway School site (W18) was 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. 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 presented in Appendix V.	Site still included, no changes proposed.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
Land at Station Approach, Leamington Spa.	L35	The site was included as a committed housing site for 150 dwellings	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in	The site was included as a housing allocation for 220 dwellings.	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix III of the	Site included. Work progressed on relocation of existing bus depot	No significant change, therefore no further SA work required.	Site still included, no changes proposed.	No further SA work required. 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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
4.47 Hectares (approx. 220 Dwellings)		based on the proposals for mixed housing and employment uses in the Station Area Development Brief.	Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	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.	Interim SA Report (June 2013). The reasons for the selection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.				presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
Leamington Cricket Club. 3.19 Hectares (approx. 70 Dwellings)	L40	Not included as a housing allocation - concerns about loss of viable local sporting facility	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Not included as a housing allocation - concerns about loss of viable local sporting facility	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 as a housing allocation - concerns about loss of viable local sporting facility	No further SA work required.	Site still not included. No changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
Leamington	L45	Included as	Considered	Included as one	Considered	Included as one	No significant	Site still	No further SA

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
Fire Station		one of four sites within urban area for 50 dwellings in phase 1	through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	of four sites within urban area for 60 dwellings in phase 2	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.	of four sites within urban area for 60 dwellings in phase 2. Proposals for relocation of fire station to southern sites is progressing	change, therefore no further SA work required.	included, no changes proposed.	work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
Warwickshire College, Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa. 5.78 Hectares (approx. 300 dwellings)	L36	Included as one of 4 housing sites within the urban area (for 300 dwellings) in Phase 3	Considered through the SA process, appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2012).	Not included as a housing allocation following representations from College	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 as a housing allocation following representations from College	No further SA work required.	Site still not included. No changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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	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	Site still included, no changes proposed.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
					the site were presented in Table 4.1.		the Interim SA Report (June 2013). No further SA work required.		of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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 selection of the site are presented Section 4 of the SA Report.	The site is now being proposed as a residential allocation (100 dwellings) rather than for employment.	The appraisal for the site has been updated to reflect the change and is presented in Appendix V. The reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19. The appraisal of the Plan in Section 5 of the Report has also been updated to reflect the change, where necessary.
Glasshouse Lane/Crewe Lane	K18 and K19	Identified as a potentially suitable site	Considered through the SA process,	Identified as a potentially suitable site but	Considered through the SA process, appraisal	Not allocated	No further SA work required.	Site still not included. No 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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
37.3 Hectares (approx. 650 Dwellings)		but not allocated	appraisal presented in Appendix 2 of the Initial SA Report (May 2013).	not allocated.	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.				Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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 Kenilworth. Community facilities, open space and a primary school to be provided on site.	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 presented in Table 4.1.	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 Kenilworth	No significant changes, no further SA work required.	Site still included. No significant changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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	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).	Not included	No further SA work required.	Site still not included. No changes.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
			Report (May 2013).		The reasons for the rejection of the site were presented in Table 4.1.				and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
Crackley Triangle	K02 (Part)	Not allocated or identified as an alternative. Not considered to be suitable due to access issues	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 selection of the site are presented Section 4 of the SA Report.	Site still included. Increase in the number of dwellings proposed from 90 to 93.	The proposed change does not significantly affect the findings of the SA. The appraisal of the site in Appendix V has been updated to reflect representations. The reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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	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	Site still included, no changes proposed.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
				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			the selection of the site are presented Section 4 of the SA Report.		the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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 are presented Section 4 of the SA Report.	Site still included, no changes proposed.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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	Site has been considered through the SA process with an individual appraisal presented in	Site still included, no changes proposed.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
						single site at Southcrest Farm	Appendix V. The reasons for the selection of the site are presented Section 4 of the SA Report.		and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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.	Site still included, no changes proposed.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix V and the reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.19.
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 and subject to landscape review and assessment of the need to provide replacement open space, was	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.	Site was removed as a result of an amendment, Council were not able to justify exceptional circumstances.	The proposed change does not significantly affect the findings of the SA. The appraisal of the site is presented in Appendix V. The reasons for the rejection of

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
						considered suitable			the site are presented in Table 4.19.
Tachbrook Park, Warwick	N/A	Had planning permission, was included as a commitment.	Not considered.	Had planning permission, was included as a commitment.	Not considered.	Had planning permission, was included as a commitment.	Not considered.	Planning permission expired so the site is now being progressed as an employment allocation (6.1ha)	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 in Table 4.19.
Land at Stratford Road	N/A	Was not made available as an employment land option.	Not considered.	Was not made available as an employment land option.	Not considered.	Was not made available as an employment land option.	Not considered.	Site made available for employment land following consultation on the Publication Draft Plan and an assessment of employment land options. This would replace the employment allocation	An individual appraisal for the site was produced and published for public consultation alongside the Focused Consultation Doc in Oct 2014. The appraisal is presented in Appendix V and 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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
								that has been removed from the Land West of Europa Way and Opus 40 site which has been reallocated for housing.	reasons for selection are provided in Table 4.19.
Sub-Regional Employment Site (Coventry Airport)	N/A	The Plan stated that the Council will work with partners to explore the case for land being identified as a site of regional importance.	Not considered.	The Plan proposed to identify an area of land in the vicinity of Coventry for a major employment site.	Not considered.	Site allocated for the provision of 235ha of employment land.	Considered through the appraisal of the Publication Draft Plan in Section 5 of the Report.	Site included for the provision of 235ha of employment land.	An individual appraisal for the site was produced and published for public consultation alongside the Focused Consultation Doc in Oct 2014. This appraisal has been updated to reflect reps and is presented in Appendix V. The reasons for the selection of the site are

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
									presented in Table 4.19.
Land to the south of Baginton	C10	Not considered a reasonable alternative due to unresolved constraints highlighted through the SHLAA process.	Not considered.	Not considered a reasonable alternative due to unresolved constraints highlighted through the SHLAA process.	Not considered.	Not considered a reasonable alternative due to unresolved constraints highlighted through the SHLAA process.	Not considered.	Not considered a reasonable alternative due to unresolved constraints highlighted through the SHLAA process.	To address concerns arising from reps an individual appraisal of the site has been produced, which is presented in Appendix V. The reasons for rejection of the site are provided in Table 4.19.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.20.
BAG4*O – Land off Friends Close	CO8	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
			Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.		selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.		Appraisal presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.20.
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. It is considered to be a deliverable site but the site capacity is too small to be an allocation.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
BAR3*O - Land	R84	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA,	Slight reduction in	Minor capacity	No change to site.	No further SA 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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
Off Bremridge Close			appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	the number of dwellings from 15 to 12. Preferred Option.	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.	Preferred Option.	required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.20.
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. Through the appeal process relating to the site it was considered that the site could be developed without significant	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
				harm to the listed park and garden.			
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.	Site still not included. No change.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.20.
BT3*O - Land at Tachbrook Hill Farm	R31	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
			Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.		selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.		presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for the rejection of the site are presented in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	The appraisal of site options for Burton Green have been updated to reflect consultation reps. The revised appraisal is presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for selection/ rejection of sites are provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	The appraisal of site options for Burton Green have been updated to reflect consultation reps. The revised appraisal is presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for selection/ rejection of sites are provided 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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
							Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	The appraisal of site options for Burton Green have been updated to reflect consultation reps. The revised appraisal is presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for selection/ rejection of sites are provided in Table 4.20.
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.	A community hall, village green and parking is now listed under the infrastructure requirements. Preferred Option.	The appraisal of site options for Burton Green have been updated to reflect consultation reps. The revised appraisal is presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for selection/ rejection of sites are provided in Table 4.20.
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	Appraisal for this settlement has been updated to reflect the evidence. Please refer to Appendix VII. Reasons for the	No change to site. Discounted Option.	The appraisal of site options for Burton Green have been updated to reflect consultation reps.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
				landscape value. Discounted Option.	selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.		The revised appraisal is presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for selection/ rejection of sites are provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	The appraisal of site options for Burton Green have been updated to reflect consultation reps. The revised appraisal is presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for selection/ rejection of sites are provided in Table 4.20.
BG7*O - Land North of The Small Holding, Red Lane	R88	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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	The appraisal of site options for Burton Green have been updated to reflect consultation reps. The revised appraisal is presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for selection/ rejection of sites

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
							are provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	The appraisal of site options for Cubbington have been updated to reflect consultation reps. The revised appraisal is presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for selection/ rejection of sites are provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	The appraisal of site options for Burton Green have been updated to reflect consultation reps. The revised appraisal is presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for selection/ rejection of sites are provided in Table 4.20.
CU3*O - Allotment	L22	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required.	No change to site. Discounted	The appraisal of site options for

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
Gardens, Coventry Road			alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.		Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.	Option.	Burton Green have been updated to reflect consultation reps. The revised appraisal is presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for selection/ rejection of sites are provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	The appraisal of site options for Burton Green have been updated to reflect consultation reps. The revised appraisal is presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for selection/ rejection of sites are provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	The appraisal of site options for Burton Green have been updated to reflect consultation reps. The revised appraisal is presented 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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
							Appendix VI and the reasons for selection/ rejection of sites are provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	The appraisal of site options for Burton Green have been updated to reflect consultation reps. The revised appraisal is presented in Appendix VI and the reasons for selection/ rejection of sites are provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
HM2*O – Land to the East of Clifton Avenue	R98	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented 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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
			public consultation in November 2013.		Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.		Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
HM5*O – Land South of Lloyd Close	R97	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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
Hill Wootton							
HW1*O – Land	R155	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA,	Site withdrawn due	No further appraisal	No change to site.	No further SA work

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South of Hill Wootton Road			appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	to change in policy direction - small infill only policy will apply to smaller/lower scoring settlements.	work required given the change in policy direction. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.	Preferred Option.	required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
KW4*O - Station Lane,	R111	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required.	No change to site. Discounted	No further SA work required.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
opposite Gowen Bank			alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.		Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.	Option.	Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
KW6*O - Land South of Rising Lane	R114	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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
KW8*O - East of Lenson	R116	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for	Site withdrawn and reclassified as a windfall site.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented 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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
			public consultation in November 2013.		Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.		Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	Discounted Option. It is not certain that appropriate access could safely be achieved through the area within flood zone 2 and 3. In addition the site would	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
				accommodate less than 5 dwellings, which is the threshold for allocating a site.			
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	Reduction in the number of proposed dwellings from 30 to 11. To now be developed jointly with site H35. Reduction in site capacity based on the findings of a Heritage Settings Assessment which indicated developing H34 in its entirety as proposed in the Publication draft would affect the setting of Woodcote House and Gardens.	The proposed change does not significantly affect the findings of the SA. The reasons for the selection of the site are presented in Table 4.20.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
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.	No change still allocated for 5 dwellings.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
LW4*O - Informal Car Park, Warwickshire Golf and Country Club	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 provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.	No change still allocated for 5 dwellings	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
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	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
					of Options provided in Section 4 of the SA Report.		in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
LW9*O - Warwickshire Police HQ, Northern Lodge	R123	Discounted Option.	Subject to SA, appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further appraisal work required. Reasons for the selection/ rejection of Options provided in	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
			November 2013.		Section 4 of the SA Report.		reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
Site(s): RS1*O – Land South of Southam Road (Expanded)	R129	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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Preferred Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
RS4*O - Land	R128	Preferred Option.	Subject to SA,	Updated evidence	Appraisal for this	No change to site.	No further SA 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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
to the East of Church Lane			appraisal presented alongside the Consultation Doc for public consultation in November 2013.	base indicates high landscape value. Site discounted as a preferred option. Discounted Option.	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.	Discounted Option.	required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
SC02*O Land South East of Shrewley Common	R51	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.	No change to site. Discounted Option.	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for rejection provided in Table 4.20.
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.	No change	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.19.

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)	Submission Local Plan (Feb 2015)	Submission SA Report (Feb 2015)
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.	No change	No further SA work required. Appraisal of site presented in Appendix VI and reasons for selection provided in Table 4.19.

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>	

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		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>	<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.</p>	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 that careful planning and design is expected to mitigate these</p>	Noted.	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		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.

Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014)

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
Cllr George Illingworth				
65414	General	None of the Sustainability Appraisals appear to admit the existence of the proposed HS2 route and its likely effects, which in some cases could be significant. As a minimum those particular areas that are likely to be affected should be updated. That will possibly include: K2 Crackley Triangle BG1-7 Burton Green CU1-7 Cubbington KO7 Kenilworth Golf Course	Noted.	Revise appraisal of strategic and village site options (Appraisal V and VI) and the Plan (Section 5) to take account of the representation.
65576	Appendix V	In Appendix V of the Sustainability Report SHLAA Ref K29 is about the Kenilworth School site. It states that there is only a very low/low risk of surface water flooding and refers to footnote 4. However that footnote states it relies on the Environment Agency (2014) Flood Maps - Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. The correct reference should have been to the Environment Agency Flood Maps for Surface Water Flooding which shows that a significant part of the site is at risk with some of it at high risk. This is in line with local knowledge. NO weight can therefore be attached to the surface water assessment for this site. I have not checked any other sites but if the same basic error has been made then they are all similarly discredited.	Noted. The majority of the site is at low risk of surface water flooding with small areas of high risk within and surrounding the football pitch.	The appraisal for the Kenilworth School site (K29) in Appendix V has been updated to reflect this representation.
65578	Appendix V	In Appendix V of the Sustainability Appraisal Report K02 is Crackley Triangle. The Appraisal states that this area is in the Green Belt. It is not. This error significantly affects the Assessment which could have consequences in site allocation.	Noted and agreed.	The appraisal of Crackley Triangle (K02 in part) in Appendix V has been updated to reflect representation.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
Whitnash Residents Association (Judy Falp)				
65742		<p>Alternative sites not fully investigated</p> <p>Question calculation methods for housing requirement with new migration information omitted</p> <p>Large shortfall in money to provide health facilities, schools and transport</p> <p>Air quality in towns above legal limits and will be major health hazard and this has not been fully investigated</p> <p>Revise Housing numbers in light of new figures released on migration/population</p> <p>Less sites will then be needed</p> <p>Less infrastructure needed so costs will be less. Fewer cars will result in less pollution</p>	Noted.	No change.
CPRE WARWICKSHIRE (Mr Mark Sullivan)				
66581	Appendix VII	<p>Policy DS8 is unsound – it does not satisfy the requirement to meet objectively assessed development requirements.</p> <p>The proposed Plan persists with the approach on employment land we have objected to before. This leads to excessive allocation of employment land. Worse still, the SA claims that there are positive effects from allocation of this excessive amount (66ha) of employment land and from protecting employment land; in fact, the figures on employment land make it very clear that the Plan proposes redevelopment of existing employment land and this is part of the rationale for the excessive amount of land allocated. The SA's section on Consultation Responses shows no recognition of CPRE's earlier consultation responses. This makes both the proposed Plan and the associated Sustainability Appraisal unsound. We will not repeat here our detailed criticism from our July 2013 response but in summary:</p>	<p>Noted and disagree. The provision of 36ha of employment land as proposed in Policy DS8 has the potential for major long-term positive effects on SA Objectives relating to the economy.</p> <p>Noted and Disagree. The CPRE response submitted to the Council in July 2013 makes no reference to the Sustainability Appraisal process for the Local Plan.</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>No change.</p>

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		<p>– The margin “to provide flexibility of supply” (16.5ha) is excessive (almost 50% extra on top of the established demand of 36ha) in order to provide ‘choice’. In terms of ‘additional buffer to ensure choice’ for housing, the NPPF proposes a 5% buffer. Even double that buffer (10%) amounts to 3.6ha rather than 16.5ha;</p> <p>– The addition of a further 13.5ha for “potential replacement for redevelopment of existing employment areas” is also unjustified. This approach conflicts with the ‘brownfield first’ approach of policies DS4 (Spatial Strategy) and EC3 (Protecting Employment Land). There is no valid justification for releasing existing employment land in urban areas rather than regeneration as employment land, improving effective use of existing urban employment sites.</p> <p>If these changes are made, the established employment land requirement is 39.6ha. The Plan shows that there are 47.55ha of available employment land, confirming that there is an excess supply of employment land.</p>		
66581	Alternatives	<p>The proposed Plan is unsound because there is no evidence that Policy DS16 is justified. The Plan should be the most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives. There is no evidence that there has been a balanced evaluation of reasonable alternative sites. The Sustainability Appraisal claims major positive economic effects but does not seem to have included analysis of the environmental effects of the Sub-Regional Employment Site (Gateway) proposal. The proposed Plan, with its SA, is unsound.</p> <p>The Plan fails to meet the requirements specified in the National Planning Policy Guidance that “the sustainability appraisal needs to compare all reasonable alternatives...and assess these against the baseline environmental, economic and social</p>	<p>Noted. The Coventry & Warwick Strategic Employment Land Study (Oct 2014) concluded that there is a clear case for the identification of one or more strategic employment sites to serve the Coventry & Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership (CWLEP) area. The study assessed a number of potential major site options in the CWLEP area against a range of criteria (including access to amenities and public transport) as well as constraints (including environmental</p>	<p>Additional text will be included within the Submission SA Report to clarify position with regard to the sub-regional employment site and reasonable alternatives.</p>

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		<p>characteristics... The sustainability appraisal should predict and evaluate the effect of the preferred approach and reasonable alternatives and should clearly identify the significant positive and negative effects of each alternative". The NPPG specifies that "sustainability appraisal ensures that environmental effects are given full consideration alongside social and economic issues". Its failure to judge the proposed approach against reasonable alternatives means it does not comply with the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations which implement the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC.</p>	<p>designations and flooding). The assessment identified that the Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway site satisfies all the strategic sites criteria and is best placed to fulfil the leading role as the sub-region's premier strategic employment site. Another two sites were identified as offering significant potential to play a strategic employment role in a manner that is complementary to the Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway site. The study demonstrated that there are no other reasonable alternatives for a sub-regional employment site within Warwick District.</p> <p>A Sustainability Appraisal of the Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway site was produced and placed alongside the Warwick's Publication Draft - Focused Changes for consultation in October 2014. The appraisal has subsequently been updated to reflect consultation responses on the SA for Warwick's Local Plan and is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report.</p>	

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Mr Robin Fryer				
66421	Para 24 (NTS) and Para 5.20 (Report)	Contrary to the statement that these clauses the NPPF sustainability requirement which should have been considered in plan making for the industrial/ commercial developments is not examined.	Noted. An appraisal of the Sub-Regional Employment Land site was produced and placed alongside the Publication Draft - Focused Changes for consultation in October 2014. The appraisal has subsequently been updated to reflect consultation responses on the SA for Warwick's Local Plan and is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report.	No change.
66421	Para 5.26	The proposed new development is not assessed against the requirements of clause 5.26 for successful integration.	Please see response above.	No change.
66421	Coventry Gateway Scheme	The SA fails to apply the sustainable development criteria to examine the speculative industrial development site at Baginton: Local Plan policy DS16.	Please see response above.	No change.
66421	Para 5.27	The adverse health impact of implementing DS16 is ignored - the development proposes 1000 lorries will travel each day close to existing housing at Baginton.	Please see response above.	No change.
		The importance of the health of the community is stated as SA Objective 14 but the adverse impact that will result from implementing Local Plan DS16 is ignored. The development proposes that 1000 Lorries will travel each day close to existing houses and diesel pollution will significantly damage the health of residents in Baginton village.	Please see response above.	No change.
66421	Para 5.31	The Report has failed to consider synergistic and cumulative effects of new development.	Please see response above.	No change.
66422	Para 26 (NTS)	The largest industrial development in Warwick District is not	Please see response above.	No change.

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	and Para 5.15 (Report)	required for the district but is for sub-regional employment purposes. The sustainability report does not contain a Sustainability Assessment of sub-regional plans or any sub-regional strategy and the report is therefore inadequate on this important aspect.		
66422	Para 26 (NTS) and Para 5.15 (Report)	The area covered by the sub-region is not defined in the Report or the Local Plan and there are at least five different definitions of the sub-region in official documents. The LEP plus six district's Joint Study on Employment Land (described in Local Plan clause 2.25) is not assessed for sustainability and therefore any proposals relying on this study should be excluded from the Local Plan as they do not comply with the NPPF.	Noted.	No change.
66423	Section 3, Para 3.80	The road transport assessment does not consider the need to encouraging freight to transfer onto the rail system to reduce road congestion and CO2 emissions. In SA clause 3.80 road traffic is identified as the cause of 40% of CO2 emissions and it is not included in SA Objective 10.	Noted. Section 3 sets out the environmental characteristics of the Plan area and baseline information rather than measures to reduce existing issues.	No change.
66423	Paras 1.16 and 5.34	Transferring freight from road onto rail was the previously the policy of Warwickshire County Council and Warwick District Council at the start of the Local Plan process. It was a key aim of the Regional Spatial Strategy which is used as the evidence base for the Local Plan. The report is inadequate in the respect of considering CO2 emissions problem caused by major warehouse development with road access only.	Noted. An appraisal of the Sub-Regional Employment Land site was produced and placed alongside the Publication Draft - Focused Changes for consultation in October 2014.	No change.
66424	Para 4.52, 5.51 and 5.65	Thickthorn housing; the surface water drainage problems that will result from this large area of development has not been considered and currently the run-off from the fields is into a small stream flowing through the village of Ashow. In recent years serious flooding has occurred and a 400mm diameter bypass pipe was installed but this will be totally inadequate to take the increased flow from the development. This aspect of	Noted and disagree. The appraisal of the Thickthorn site states that, "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	No change.

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		sustainable development for the site has not been evaluated.	help to address with along with other surface water management measures considered at the project level". The SA Report states in Section 5, Para 5.55 that, "The majority of the site allocations were considered to have the potential for minor negative effects on flooding through the introduction of impermeable surfaces; it was considered that there is suitable mitigation available at the project level to address negative effects. The NPPF and Local Plan policies require that new development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere".	
66425	Para 28 (NTS) and Para 5.33 (Report)	The proposed area of investigation for Park and Ride facilities are not evaluated as whether that are in a suitable position to reduce the need to travel. More suitable locations nearer to the main strategic highways should have been investigated.	Publication Draft Local Plan Policy TR5 (Safeguarding for Transport) identifies a number of areas safeguarded for transport infrastructure, it does not propose any specific allocations. The policy was informed by the Strategic Transport Assessment Phase 3 (May 2013). The consideration of alternatives for potential areas of search is beyond the scope and requirements of the SA for the Local Plan.	No change.
66425	General	The SA document is not an objective analysis but is an attempt to justify the Council's proposals by omitting difficult questions	Noted and disagree. The SA of the Publication Draft Local Plan was	No change.

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		<p>and failing to examine the proposals that might conflict with the stated policies.</p> <p>The SA examining the Local Plan is an incomplete study and is not thorough or consistent in examining Local Plan proposals.</p> <p>The NPPF core requirement for sustainable development is not complied with for most proposals. The requirement for a SA for the Local Plan is not met by this report.</p>	carried out by independent consultants and meets the requirements of the SEA Directive and Regulations as well as the NPPF.	
Ms Myra Styles				
66437	General	Plan not sustainable. Process confuses and angers people. Housing numbers unsound - old estimates being used so proposals could change without consultation as there is no time. Infrastructure provision not fully assessed, upgrades long overdue. flooding issues in many locations and schools are full. Planned destruction of 1100 year old town	Noted.	No change.
Mr Robert Cochrane				
66445	General	Plan not sustainable. Process confuses and angers people. Housing numbers unsound - old estimates being used so proposals could change without consultation as there is no time. Infrastructure provision not fully assessed, upgrades long overdue. flooding issues in many locations and schools are full. Planned destruction of 1100 year old town	Noted.	No change.
Baginton Parish Council (Mr Steve Williams)				
66723	Table 4.16 and Appendix VI	The sections of this document referring to Baginton do not include a consideration of the effects on the village and surrounding areas of the decision to remove the Green Belt, the provision of the Gateway Development or the up to date census data. There has been no consultation following the councils decision to remove the Green Belt. As such this	Noted. An appraisal of the Sub-Regional Employment Land site was produced and placed alongside the Publication Draft - Focused Changes for consultation in October 2014. The appraisal has	No change.

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		<p>proposal is unsound, you have failed to corporate and procedure has not been properly followed.</p> <p>In conclusion, the Local Plan proposals MUST protect the openness of the Green Belt countryside which surrounds our rural village and our neighbouring rural villages from urban sprawl of Coventry into Warwickshire and from inappropriate development with no special circumstances, retaining the Green Belt. The current proposals are contrary to these fundamental requirements of the NPPF.</p> <p>You have not paid attention to the needs or desires of the Parish Council and local residents, wilfully ignored our requests and not even consulted us when changing your policy at the last minute to exclude the areas from the Green Belt. The Green Belt must not be removed to pave the way for inappropriate development.</p> <p>In addition, you have not adequately considered the alternatives and contravened process, basing the Local Plan on excessive superseded growth projections.</p>	<p>subsequently been updated to reflect consultation responses on the SA for Warwick's Local Plan and is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report.</p> <p>The appraisal of potential village site options in Baginton (Appendix VI of the Publication Draft Local Plan SA Report (April 2014) considers the Green Belt and identifies that there is the potential for major long-term negative effects as a result of its loss for particular site options against SA Objective 5. The loss of Green Belt land is also considered in Section 5 of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) as well as Submission SA Report.</p>	
Dr Diana Taulbut				
66837	Para 14 (NTS)	<p>This objection refers to paragraph 14 of the SA Paragraph 14 stipulates that "Lillington lies within the most deprived 20% of Super Output Areas nationally". It is stated that it is Lillington East (one of 11 super output areas for Lillington) that has an index of multiple deprivation which puts it in the 10-20% most deprived areas nationally. It was the housing of tenants originally displaced from Wood End Coventry and this area being used to house the "difficult to house" elements that has caused this spike in deprivation in this small area of Lillington. The statement in paragraph 14 exaggerates the excuse for the building on green</p>	<p>Noted. The SA is informed by a range of existing evidence, which includes the UK Governments indices of deprivation.</p>	No change.

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		belt land at Red House Farm.		
66838	Para 3.106	Section 3.106 refers to "The Districts relative prosperity masks some significant areas of deprivation. In particular, Lillington Lies within the most deprived ")% of Super Output Areas nationally. The statement in 3.106 exaggerates the excuse for building on Green Belt Land at Red House Farm. Building on Red House Farm will not address the underlying needs of Lillington East. It will simply massage the super output area statistics suitably to reduce the apparent deprivation. That is not regeneration.	Noted. The SA is informed by a range of existing evidence, which includes the UK Governments indices of deprivation.	No change.
66839	Para 4.35	Inaccuracies to Section 4.35 of the SA, Lillington is not as deprived as made out, this is being used as an excuse to enable the development of Red House farm in the green belt which should be scrapped and the original green belt boundary maintained. The wider Lillington area does not need 'regeneration' and the development of Red House Farm is far from justified. The owner is willing to sell as the profits will be considerable, it is considered that whilst the land owner and local councillors have discussed this matter there has not been proper resident involvement.	Noted. The SA is informed by a range of existing evidence, which includes the UK Governments indices of deprivation.	No change.
66840	Para 5.16	Section 5.16 refers to the redevelopment of Crown Way shops, this should be removed from the plan as they have not been consulted on properly. The shops and the facilities have been improved over recent times, there is nothing to suggest that it needs demolition or replacement.	Noted. This is primarily a matter for plan-making. The SA considers Policy DS18 as it is proposed in the Publication Draft Local Plan.	No change.
66841	Para 5.28	This submission refers to paragraph 5.28 of the SA and suggests that Red House Farm along with the requirement to regenerate Lillington should be deleted from the plan as they are not soundly based decisions. Lillington is not as deprived as stated and that the green belt should be protected from new development.	Noted. This is primarily a matter for plan-making.	No change.

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Drs Thornton and Mr & Mrs Vernon et al.				
v	Appendix VI	<p>There is some evidence that information has been presented in such a way that it unfairly favours the Preferred Option site at the expense of other sites, suggesting that the presentation has been manipulated in order to justify a pre-determined outcome (ie. to support the choice of the Preferred Option site).</p> <p>An illustration of this is revealed by a detailed examination of the Sustainability Appraisal of Potential Village Site Allocations, found on page 18/61 of Appendix 6 in the November 2013 report, and identically on page 17/60 of Appendix 6 of the April 2014 version. In these reports our site is designated BG3*0 and the councils Preferred Option site is BG4*0. Quotations from this page are shown in bold type below.</p> <p>“With regard to travel and transport, the sites BG4*0, BG6*0 and BG7*0 have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 0-400m and there are pavements which provide safe access for pedestrians into the village centre or to public transport. Therefore there are likely to be major positive effects on SA Objective 2 if this site is developed”.</p> <p>In fact, our site, BG3*0 has much better access to public transport with 3 bus stops within closer proximity. The bus stop close to BG4*0, the Burrow Hill site is for a service that only operates once per week to Kenilworth. This does not constitute “excellent access to public transport” and would certainly not be enough to provide “major positive effects on SA Objective 2”.</p> <p>Conversely, two of the bus stops adjacent to our site, as well as serving the weekly Kenilworth service, are served by an hourly service between Coventry city centre and Balsall Common, via</p>	<p>Noted and disagree. Site BG4*0 is also within 400m of the bus stops being referred to in relation to site BG3*0.</p>	<p>The appraisal for the Burton Green site options in Appendix VI has been updated to provide more clarity.</p>

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		local shopping centres, with a total of 72 buses per week in each direction. That frequent service also provides direct links to connecting bus services and, more significantly, to local train stations (see below).		
67126	Appendix VI	<p>"It should be noted that there is no obvious highways access to site BG3*0 and BG5*0 as the sites are located at the back of third party land and therefore development would not support SA Object 2 leading to major negative effects."</p> <p>This statement is entirely untrue. Even if there were no highway access it would be untrue because there would still be easy pedestrian access to the bus stops, but the access issues for both our site and BG5*0 were resolved to the satisfaction of the highways department, and acknowledged by Warwick District Council, long before this false statement was repeated in the "April 2014" version.</p>	Noted.	The appraisal for the Burton Green site options in Appendix VI has been updated to reflect this.
	Appendix VI	<p>More importantly, this report fails to even mention the most important public transport link in the area, with fast connections to Coventry, Birmingham, the NEC, Birmingham Airport and the national rail network. This link is Tile Hill Station, which is within close walking distance of site BG5*0, with BG3*0 being slightly further away, although less than one mile and also served by the frequent bus service from our site. The Preferred Option site is the most distant of the 3 sites and probably not considered walkable for a high percentage of residents of that site.</p> <p>The positive effects on SA Objective 2 are far greater for sites closer to Tile Hill Station. The fact that this is not even mentioned and the fact that the report chooses instead to emphasise the almost completely insignificant positive effect of a once weekly bus service, illustrates a very clear bias in the presentation of information.</p>	Noted.	The appraisal for the Burton Green site options in Appendix VI has been updated to reflect this.

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	Appendix VI	<p>“However, the sites are likely to increase traffic on Red Lane which feeds into the A452 (Birmingham Road) which has been identified in the Transport Assessment (2012) as being affected by traffic.if all the sites were taken forward this could (lead to) major negative cumulative effects on traffic.”</p> <p>Once again this statement is subtly biased in favour of the Preferred Option site because it fails to mention that the only vehicular access to this site is actually on Red Lane, whereas other sites can be accessed from a variety of routes, so it is inevitable that the Preferred Option site will have the largest negative impact. This is perhaps a relatively minor point but the report conveniently fails to draw attention to it.</p>	Noted. The appraisal should note that site options BG4*O, BG6*O & BG7*O are all situated adjacent to Red Lane; however, residents at any of the proposed sites options travelling to Kenilworth would be likely to travel along this road.	The appraisal for the Burton Green site options in Appendix VI has been updated to reflect this representation.
Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (Richard Wheat)				
67146	Coventry Gateway	<p>The Trust believes that there is insufficient evidence to justify the allocation of the Coventry Gateway scheme in the Local Plan. We are concerned that:</p> <p>a) There is limited up-to-date ecological information to determine the environmental impacts of the Coventry Gateway scheme and other alternatives within the Local Plan evidence base</p> <p>b) The provisions of policy DS16 have not been assessed within the 2014 Habitat Regulations Assessment</p> <p>c) The Sustainability Appraisal omits an assessment of the Coventry Gateway scheme against the District's Sustainability Objectives and fails to conclude why the site is promoted in the plan over other reasonable alternatives</p>	Noted. An appraisal of the Sub-Regional Employment Land site was produced and placed alongside the Publication Draft - Focused Changes for consultation in October 2014.	No change.
67146	Alternatives	We accept that it is unreasonable to require Warwick District to identify a range of alternative sub-regional employment sites	Noted. The Coventry & Warwick Strategic Employment Land Study	Additional text within the Submission SA

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		<p>alone when the review area for these sites will extend beyond the boundary of a single local authority area. We do believe however, that the local authority has a duty, under the Localism Act 2011, to work collaboratively with other local authorities in the Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) area to collate evidence for other sub-regional options in order to ensure that the preferred option is justified in accordance with sustainability principles. As the responsible local authority for allocating the preferred sub-regional site, we believe it is necessary for the results of this cross-boundary assessment to be present in the evidence base of this local plan so that the Gateway allocation, as with all other proposed housing and employment sites in the plan, can be reviewed using the sustainability Appraisal process.</p>	<p>(Oct 2014) concluded that there is a clear case for the identification of one or more strategic employment sites to serve the Coventry & Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership (CWLEP) area. The study assessed a number of potential major site options in the CWLEP area against a range of criteria (including access to amenities and public transport) as well as constraints (including environmental designations and flooding). The assessment identified that the Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway site satisfies all the strategic sites criteria and is best placed to fulfil the leading role as the sub-region's premier strategic employment site. Another two sites were identified as offering significant potential to play a strategic employment role in a manner that is complementary to the Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway site. As evidenced in the Coventry & Warwick Strategic Employment Land Study (Oct 2014) there are no other reasonable alternatives for a sub-regional employment site within Warwick District.</p> <p>A Sustainability Appraisal of the</p>	<p>Report to clarify position with regard to the sub-regional employment site and alternatives.</p>

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			Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway site was produced and placed alongside the Warwick's Publication Draft - Focused Changes for consultation in October 2014. The appraisal has subsequently been updated to reflect consultation responses on the SA for Warwick's Local Plan and is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report.	
67146	Coventry Gateway Scheme and Alternatives	<p>3) Sustainability Appraisal</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal Report 2014 does not assess the Coventry Gateway site allocation against Warwick District's Sustainability objectives nor does it provide any assessment of the proposal against reasonable alternatives.</p> <p>The Coventry Gateway scheme is a specific site allocation identified within the plan and is promoted by policy DS16. However, unlike all other specific housing and employment allocations, it is not reviewed or assessed within the Sustainability Appraisal report 2014.</p> <p>There appears to be no evidence about such effects within the local plan evidence base and no assessment of these effects against the District's sustainability objectives using the Sustainability Appraisal methodology employed for all other housing and employment allocations.</p> <p>"an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with" (Annex I (h))</p> <p>There are no alternatives identified for sub-regional employment</p>	Noted. Please see response above.	No change.

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		<p>sites in the Sustainability Appraisal and subsequently no supporting information for selecting the Gateway scheme in accordance with sustainability criteria.</p> <p>Without an assessment of the Coventry Gateway scheme against the Sustainability objectives there is no option to consider any measures that may be required within the local plan to reduce and offset any adverse effects of the proposal.</p> <p>In the absence of information for the above, the Trust firmly believes that the Sustainability Appraisal fails to provide the necessary justification for allocating land for the Coventry Gateway proposal within the local plan.</p>		
Kenilworth Society (Mrs Patricia Cain)				
67186	Appendix V	The sustainability appraisal of Crackley Triangle is inadequate. The report on Site No. H07 contains factual errors. Pages 41 and 42 of Appendix V of the SA/SEA state that the site is in the green belt. In fact the land is greenfield but not green belt. Page 42 also states that "the site is within 0.2 miles to the nearest school (Park Hill Junior School)", which is incorrect. Park Hill School is 0.57 miles from the Common Lane end of the Crackley Triangle.	Noted.	The appraisal for Crackley Triangle in Appendix V has been updated to reflect this representation.
67186	Appendix V	Such elementary errors call into question the credibility of the Sustainability Appraisal. It is further undermined by the absence of any reference to the High Speed Rail line. As Local Plan Policies Map No. 1 (District Wide) shows, HS2's track runs through the greenfield gap between Coventry and Kenilworth, and there is additional "safeguarded land" at Crackley for diversions to watercourses. The new railway and associated works will impair undeveloped character of the Crackley gap and weaken its effectiveness as green barrier between two urban communities. The Sustainability Appraisal Report does not	Noted.	Revise appraisal of strategic and village site options (Appraisal V and VI) and the Plan (Section 5) to take account of the representation.

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		<p>address this issue despite noting that site H07 is within an area of high landscape value where development would extend the built-up area of Kenilworth. In our view the omission of HS2 invalidates the recommendations on page 41 of Appendix V 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." These aims are unlikely to be achievable if the Crackley Triangle is developed and HS2 goes ahead (and we have to assume that it will as the major political parties are committed to it). The prospect of HS2 makes the Crackley Triangle even more important as a green buffer between developed areas, and the Local Plan should retain it as such.</p>		

Focused Changes (Oct 2014)

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Gallagher Estates				
67254	General	The consultation document does not clearly justify the proposed major amendments and the evidence to support them is unclear. For example no composite SA document has been published. Therefore there are concerns about compliance with the SEA regulations.	A screening of proposed modifications for their significance to the SA is provided in Appendix IX of the Submission SA Report.	No change.
Mrs Katherine Booty				
67281	Para 6.2	Para 6.2 accepts significant cumulative long term negative effects but suggests these can be addressed by careful planning and the SA recommends strong policies to protect air quality. However argues that there are none and the proposed mitigation will make problems in the town centre worse. There is no way to alleviate the problem of poor air quality, to offer cycle paths elsewhere does not solve the problem.	Noted.	No change.
CPRE WARWICKSHIRE (Mr Mark Sullivan)				
67287	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal has changed significantly since the previous consultation, notably with the SA Addenda. These include an SA of the proposed Sub-Regional Employment Land Site, dated October 2014. This is a further representation on the Sustainability Appraisal following publication of new information by the District Council.</p> <p>The SA has changed significantly since the previous consultation, notably with the SA Addenda. These include an SA of the proposed Sub-Regional Employment Land Site, dated October 2014.</p>	Noted.	No change.
67287	SA of Sub Regional	This SA Addendum recognises that the proposed sub-regional employment site ('Gateway') development could have a	Noted.	No change.

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	Employment Site	significant adverse impact on the Green Belt and its environment ("Ultimately development could result in loss of Green Belt and Greenfield land, and has the potential to significantly affect the landscape character, biodiversity and wetland features..."). The SA assesses the environmental impact as negative to highly negative (especially prudent use of land and natural resources); we consider that this under-estimates the damage that is likely to be caused by such a development.		
67287	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	The SA assesses the impact on the economy as highly positive; consequently, it assesses the impact on poverty, social exclusion, health and well-being as positive. For the reasons we have outlined in the sections above, the SA's assessment is based on flawed analyses and circular arguments.	Noted.	No change.
67287	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	The SA's assessment on housing and local communities is also erroneous. The 'Gateway' is claimed to support upwards of 10,000 new jobs but the site is located outside urban areas. As we have already shown, the site is not close to the areas of greatest socio-economic need (in the north of the CWLEP area). If many thousand new jobs were created as claimed, it would add great pressure on Warwick District to provide even more homes than the very high figure already proposed. The 'Gateway' site is in the Green Belt and surrounded by Green Belt, exacerbating the challenge of providing suitable housing in a sustainable way. We assess this impact as negative on housing and highly negative both on the local community and on reducing the need to travel.	Noted. The provision of employment land is considered to have the potential for a major positive effect against SA Objective 1. The appraisal concluded that there would be a neutral effect against the SA Objective relating to housing as none is being proposed at the site.	No change.
67287	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	Even though the SA recognises that the huge scale of the proposed 'Gateway' development could lead to potential large impacts, it assesses the effect on climate change as potentially positive as well as negative. We submit that the non-urban location, increased need to travel, lack of existing sustainable transport and huge scale of built form in the countryside would	Noted. The appraisal recognises that there is the potential for a negative effect on climate change given its scale. It also states that "given the scale of the site, there is the opportunity for larger scale	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		all lead to adverse impact on climate change.	energy generation schemes to be provided. Given the policy requirements it is considered that development at this site will lead to long term minor positive effects on climate change mitigation".	
67287	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	Overall, the SA greatly over-estimates positive impact of the 'Gateway' and under-estimates the impact on the environment. The 'Gateway' site is an unsustainable location for development of large-scale employment facilities. Even if a sub-regional employment site were justified, there is no evidence that the proposed 'Gateway' site is the most sustainable location - there is no evidence of a methodical sustainability assessment process that compared alternative sites and selected the most sustainable location.	Noted. The Coventry & Warwick Strategic Employment Land Study (Oct 2014) concluded that there is a clear case for the identification of one or more strategic employment sites to serve the Coventry & Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership (CWLEP) area. The study assessed a number of potential major site options in the CWLEP area against a range of criteria (including access to amenities and public transport) as well as constraints (including environmental designations and flooding). The assessment identified that the Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway site satisfies all the strategic sites criteria and is best placed to fulfil the leading role as the sub-region's premier strategic employment site. Another two sites were identified as offering significant potential to play a strategic employment role in a manner that is complementary to the Coventry and Warwickshire	Additional text will be included within the Submission SA Report to clarify position with regard to the sub-regional employment site and reasonable alternatives.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
			<p>Gateway site. The study demonstrated that there are no other reasonable alternatives for a sub-regional employment site within Warwick District.</p> <p>A Sustainability Appraisal of the Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway site was produced and placed alongside the Warwick's Publication Draft - Focused Changes for consultation in October 2014. The appraisal has subsequently been updated to reflect consultation responses on the SA for Warwick's Local Plan and is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report.</p>	
67287	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	The SA makes it clear that the policy to create a new Sub-Regional Employment Site is dependent on the claimed economic benefits. Such claimed benefits are highly speculative. Site selection ignores key constraints such as Green Belt. The SA is unsound and proposed policies are not justified.	Noted and disagree. The appraisal for the site does not state this. The SA meets the requirements of the SEA Directive and Regulations as well as the NPPF.	No change.
Mrs Joyce Knight				
67345	General	Several objectives in the sustainability assessment remain questionable	Noted.	No change.
Mr Robin Fryer				
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment	The Sustainability Assessment Report for Warwick District Council's Local Plan proposal industrial land at Baginton (the Gateway site) is displayed on website as the "SA of the Sub	Noted.	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
	Site	Regional Employment Land Site". It is brief and unstructured document that purports to analyse the sustainability of the proposed development and to evaluate the problems created. The comments below deal with the Objectives in consecutive order. The quotations from the report cannot be easily cross-referenced because the report's paragraphs are not numbered and do not deal with the objectives sequentially.		
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA objective 1 - The conversion of any 760 acre green belt site would make money for developers and a short term boost for the building industry and be able to claim a positive impact on the economy. The likelihood of the proposal being viable is not discussed. The NPPF states on achieving sustainable development there should be sufficient land of the right type in the right places. Paragraph 88 confirms that there must be very special circumstances for development in the green belt. The SA report fails to report on these important requirements.	Noted and disagree. The provision of a significant level of new employment land would have major long-term positive effects for the District. Viability is matter for plan-making.	No change.
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA Objective 2 - The claim of a minor positive impact is untrue, there is currently not a good public transport service to Baginton village and the SA cannot guarantee that future developers can provide one. The lack of a rail connection for sustainable freight movement is not mentioned. the incorporation of the Gateway site in the Local Plan would fail this objective.	Noted and disagree. The appraisal recognises that the Coventry railway station is 3.5 miles away so there is limited accessibility. The appraisal also takes account of the bus stops and dedicated traffic free cycling route along the A45 and on-road cycle route along Howes Lane and Leaf Lane to the west of the site.	No change.
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA Objective 3 - The SA fails to address the problem of inserting a major employment area for 10,000 workers in a rural site distant from the residential area it claims to benefit. Unemployed Nuneaton workers would have a 32 mile round trip. The only true answer to this objective is that if approved the Gateway proposal would significantly increase the need to	Noted.	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		travel.		
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA Objective 4 - Report ignores the problem of removing toxic waste deposited in the sludge lagoons and ignores the developers proposal to bury this waste in the earth bunds surrounding the site. The leaching of toxic water from the bunds into the River Avon is not considered.	Noted. The Environment Agency and Environmental Health were satisfied that sufficient information was submitted with the application to demonstrate that the proposals were acceptable from a contaminated land perspective, subject to conditions to require further site investigation and the submission of detailed remediation proposals. Subject to these conditions, the Council concluded that the proposals would not cause harm to sensitive receptors (e.g. controlled waters or human health).	The appraisal for the site has been updated to reflect this. Presented in Appendix V of this Report.
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA Objective 5 - This is not considered in the SA report. Zone B requires extensive earth movement which would be avoided with more prudent site selection for new development.	Noted. The SA already recognises that there is the potential for a major negative effect against SA Objective 5.	No change.
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA objective 6 - This is not an objective assessment, building over the ancient Dunsmore plateau and installing earth bunds can only destroy the natural landscape producing major negative effects. English Heritage description of the earth bunds was 'alien land forms'.	Noted and disagree. The appraisal recognises and takes account of the numerous landscape, biodiversity and land constraints at the site.	No change.
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA objective 7 - No assessment has been made on how the villages of Baginton and Bubbenhall will be affected by this level of development.	Noted and disagree. The villages of Baginton and Bubbenhall are referred to within the appraisal.	No change.
67424	SA of Sub	SA Objective 8 - does not assess scheme but instead hopes	Noted and disagree.	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
	Regional Employment Site	damage to the historic environment will not occur. No consideration is given to the historic significance of the Dunsmore plateau.		
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA Objective 9 - Serious environmental problems are misrepresented as a minor negative effect. The government is now legally required to reduce air pollution and the Gateway is in opposition to this obligation.	Noted and disagree.	No change.
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA Objective 10 - It is unsupported that the development will lead to long term minor positive impacts on climate change. It ignores the impact of traffic to the site and the very excessive earth moving which will result in excessive CO2 generation.	Noted and disagree. The appraisal recognises that there is the potential for a negative effect on climate change given its scale. It also states that "given the scale of the site, there is the opportunity for larger scale energy generation schemes to be provided. Given the policy requirements it is considered that development at this site will lead to long term minor positive effects on climate change mitigation".	No change.
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA Objective 11 - The report acknowledges that the Avon below Zone A is a medium to high flood risk area but does not assess whether the proposed measures are adequate. The report does not include any hydrology calculation to assess whether large scale development will add to flooding problems.	Noted. This is outside of the scope of a strategic SA of a Local Plan. A project level EIA would accompany any proposal for development at the site and would consider these issues in more detail.	No change.
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA Objective 12 - The neutral impact against this objective acknowledges that the development is not sustainable development as set out in the NPPF. It is an area of speculative industrial development in a small village which would result in an unbalanced community. It would result in extensive commuting.	Noted and disagree. SA Objective 12 relates to the provision of housing. It was therefore considered that there would be a neutral effect against SA Objective 12 as no housing is being proposed	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
			at the site.	
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA Objective 13 - This is not considered in the SA report. The NPPF expects that sustainable development should create a high quality built environment with accessible local services.	Noted. The SA considered there was potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 13.	No change.
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA Objective 14 - The assessment is seriously deficient as it fails to consider the effects of 1,000 diesel vehicles travelling close to housing on the northern edge of Baginton. The seriousness of diesel particulate pollution on human health is well documented	Noted and disagree. The appraisal recognises that development at the site has the potential to significantly increase traffic on the surrounding road network and therefore increase atmospheric emissions. It recognises that significant highway improvements are underway at Toll bar island junction and that development at the site has the potential to improve the existing transport infrastructure further. Taking mitigation into account it was concluded that there is the potential for a residual minor long-term negative effect.	No change.
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	SA Objective 15 - The admission that the development will only have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective should be taken into consideration by Warwick District Council and the Inspector of the Local Plan as it undermines the claim of very special circumstances.	Noted.	No change.
67424	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	The SA is inadequate as it fails to analyse the serious sustainability problems inherent in the proposed Gateway site. In view of the number of omissions and lack of objective analysis the report should not be accepted as a valid SA of the site.	Noted and disagree. The SA meets the requirements of the SEA Directive and Regulations as well as the NPPF.	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
Lenco Investments Agent: RPS Planning & Development				
67497	Strategic Options	The Council has not responded proactively to the SELS, which should have included a strategy for supporting sustainable growth in the Coventry and Warwickshire area. As required under Article 5(i) of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (SEA Directive), where an environmental report is prepared, the responsible body should undertake an assessment of the likely significant effects, accounting for reasonable alternatives.	Noted.	No change.
67497	New Evidence	The SHLAA and consequently the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) should be iterative documents, which can be updated where new evidence is made available. The response by RPS in June 2014 highlighted these oversights, however no change has been made to adjust the SHLAA, in line with evidence, which should have triggered the inclusion of Land South of Baginton as a deliverable strategic site to be considered as part of the SA.	Noted.	Appraisal of site has been carried out to address respondents concerns. The appraisal is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report.
67497	Focused Changes	The Council has made a number of major amendments to the Draft Local Plan, which includes the redistribution of housing and employment sites. RPS considers that there are a number of changes which have not been subject to the SA process and therefore have not been drafted in line with the SEA Directive. The Council has included an SA of a three new allocations, however this assessment is incomplete and does not fully cover the range of alterations the Council has made to the Plan.	Noted. A screening of proposed modifications for their significance with regard to the SA has been carried out and is presented in Appendix IX of the Submission SA Report.	No change.
67497	Focused Changes	In addition to including new employment sites, the Council has deleted three from the Draft Local Plan and included provision for additional housing on two previously identified sites. The Council is right to appraise the recently included sites within the plan, however the Council should also have appraised the likely sustainability impacts of removing sites for employment and	Noted. A screening of proposed modifications for their significance with regard to the SA has been carried out and is presented in Appendix IX of the Submission SA Report.	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		adjustments made to housing sites. The development of the Local Plan should, at every stage of development, be complemented by a SA. This Focussed Consultation is not adequately supported by an SA of these changes. To date, the Council's SA is incomplete and legally noncompliant. The Local Plan cannot therefore be adopted until these changes are made.		
67497	Focused Changes	The Council has made substantive changes to the Draft Local Plan, which has not been given appropriate opportunity for public comment and has not been supported by a robust and legally compliant SA.	Noted. A screening of proposed modifications for their significance with regard to the SA has been carried out and is presented in Appendix IX of the Submission SA Report.	No change.
67497	Focused Changes	<p>In the Focussed Consultation the Council have decided to remove three potential employment allocations, totalling 19.7 hectares. This is to be replaced by a new allocation for 11.7 hectares. Table 4.19 of the 2014 Coventry and Warwickshire Strategic Employment Land Study (SELS) identifies a shortfall of 129 hectares of employment land across the Coventry and Warwickshire area. Based on previous employment land studies, Table 2.1 of the SELS identifies an indicative future need of between 15 and 25 hectares of employment land to be met in Warwick District between 2011 and 2030.</p> <p>Given that the study identifies this significant shortfall, it is unclear why the Council have responded to this by removing additional employment land from the Draft Local Plan. This decrease of 8 hectares, equivalent to 40% of the proposed allocations in the Publication Local Plan, is a significant change in the provision of employment land that the Council has not accounted for through the SA process. This is another omission which renders this stage of Local Plan production unlawful and</p>	Noted. A screening of proposed modifications for their significance with regard to the SA has been carried out and is presented in Appendix IX of the Submission SA Report.	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		unsound.		
67497	Opus Site	<p>The Council propose that employment site E3 (Opus 40) for 3.7ha of B1 is removed from the Draft Local Plan. Now referred to as site H39, the Council have included the same parcel of land for 100 dwellings. The Council have provided no evidence to demonstrate that this site is suitable, available and achievable, as required under Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework and on this basis it is unclear how the Council have justified the inclusion of this site for housing.</p> <p>The Council has not undertaken an SA of this site, to demonstrate how the sustainability of site is affected as the use of the site changes from employment to housing. This, again, is an omission on the Council's part as this does not represent a thorough appraisal of the likely environmental impacts of the Draft Local Plan.</p>	<p>Noted. A screening of proposed modifications for their significance with regard to the SA has been carried out and is presented in Appendix IX of the Submission SA Report.</p> <p>Noted. The appraisal for the Opus site presented in Appendix V of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) has been revised to take account of the change from employment to residential. The revised appraisal is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report.</p>	No change.
67497	Focused Changes	<p>The Council has indicated a significant change to Site H01 which has increased the number of dwellings on the site from 1,190 to 1,300. In addition to this, the Council has removed the draft allocation of 8ha of employment land on this site. This increase to the provision of housing and the removal of 8ha of employment land has not been tested through SA.</p> <p>The sustainability of this proposal is inherently linked to the benefits of allocating both housing and employment together, which will derive positive scores against indicators relating to sustainable transport, air quality reducing the need to travel. The Council has significantly changed the type of development proposed at this site, however an appraisal of these proposed changes has not been undertaken.</p>	<p>Noted. A screening of proposed modifications for their significance with regard to the SA has been carried out and is presented in Appendix IX of the Submission SA Report.</p> <p>The appraisal for the site presented in Appendix V of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) has been revised to take account of the proposed changes and is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report.</p>	No change.

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		RPS finds that these changes should have been evaluated as part of the SA process which are likely to result in significant changes to the sustainability of the site. It is important for the SA to be undertaken as the Local Plan is progressed, as a key form of evidence to inform and guide policy proposals and allocations for development. The Council cannot demonstrate that this evidence has been undertaken and cannot justify the changes made to this site in terms of a robust and justified SA.	Report.	
67497	SA of Sub Regional Employment Site	<p>The CG site has been appraised as part of the SA, assessing the potential impact of developing a 118 hectare site for B1, B2 and B8 uses. RPS considers that aspects of this SA need to be refined, in line with the recently published SELS and to reflect the cumulative impacts of development.</p> <p>The CG site has recorded a number of negative scores against the Council's SA Objectives. RPS does not believe that this assessment fairly reflects the cumulative impacts of development, which could enhance a number of scores in the appraisal. Slight negative scores have been recorded against SA Objectives relating to sustainable transport and the reduction in the need to travel. The Council justify this in terms of the walking distance to the site from Coventry Railway Station, 3.5 miles from the site. This is an unreasonable indicator, which does not consider where the likely workforce will be coming from. Page 69/70 of the SELS acknowledges that there is a high level of worklessness within 3km of Zone B of the CG site. Not only is the development expected to increase the levels of employment in the area but it can facilitate sustainable forms of transport, as 3km is considered an acceptable distance to travel to work by either walking or cycling.</p>	Noted.	The appraisal of the sub-regional employment site has been updated to reflect this representation and provide further clarity with regard to the nature and significance of effects. The updated appraisal is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report.
67497	SA of Sub	RPS also considers that the appraisal should be undertaken in	Noted.	Appraisal of site has

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	Regional Employment Site	the context of strategic housing allocations. RPS has, though the Local Plan process, promoted Land South of Baginton as a sustainable housing site on the edge of Coventry, which would complement the proposed development at CG. This would provide housing along with local community facilities in a prime location, within easy access of a range of employment types. Considered together, this would support increases to the SA scores, creating positive outcomes for sustainable transport, the reduction in the need to travel and access to services. There is strong support for the CG site to proceed and Warwick District need to look seriously at suitable locations to support the employment growth at the Sub-Regional site. The inclusion of Land South of Baginton is capable of meeting this need and is consistent with the Council's strategy in the Publication Local Plan to locate strategic housing and employment together.		been carried out to address respondents concerns. The appraisal is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report.
67497	Strategic Site Options	<p>RPS has consistently promoted Land South of Baginton as an appropriate site for a Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE), delivering up to 1,000 dwellings to support the CG site and the wider aspirations for growth in the Coventry and Warwickshire area.</p> <p>Land south of Baginton has been never been considered as a potential strategic allocation by the Council. As RPS have identified, the site is suitable, available and achievable for development and therefore constitutes a reasonable alternative site. The Council are mandated under the SEA Directive to consider all potential reasonable alternative sites in the development of the Local Plan. The Council cannot currently claim that this has taken place.</p>	Noted.	Appraisal of site has been carried out to address respondents concerns. The appraisal is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report.
67497	Strategic Site Options	RPS object to the legitimacy of the Focussed Consultation, which fails to account for the requirement to undertake a SA of all strategic changes in the Draft Local Plan and again fails to	Noted.	Appraisal of site has been carried out to address respondents

Rep ID	Doc Ref	Consultee Comment Summary	Response	Changes
		<p>consider Land south of Baginton as a SUE, despite evidence supplied to the Council demonstrating the deliverability of the site.</p> <p>Through the Focussed Consultation the Council are proposing an additional 210 dwellings, to be allocated as an extension to site H01 and site H39. This is a substantive change to the Draft Local Plan which feasibly could be delivered through an alternative strategic site, capable of delivering more sustainable outcomes than currently presented in the Focussed Consultation.</p> <p>Prior to submission to the Secretary of State, RPS advise that the Council undertake a comparative assessment of strategic sites for housing, which includes the assessment of Land south of Baginton, supported by a comprehensive SA.</p> <p>This will also present the Council with an opportunity to rectify the omissions made in the Focussed Consultation and undertake a full and comprehensive SA meets the requirements of the SEA Directive and delivers growth to the most sustainable locations.</p>		<p>concerns. The appraisal is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report.</p>

Appendix IX: Screening of Proposed Amendments to the Publication Draft Local Plan

Ref	Proposed amendments to the Publication Draft Local Plan	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) or do they give rise to significant environmental effects?
1. Introduction, Vision and Objectives		
I1 - I5	Amendments to the introduction, vision and objectives.	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses, which do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
DS1 Supporting Prosperity		
D1	Amend policy DS1 to read: We will provide for the growth of the local economy and working with neighbouring local authorities, the sub regional economy, by ensuring sufficient and appropriate employment land is available within the District to meet the existing and future needs of businesses	Minor amendment that does not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
DS3 Supporting Sustainable Communities		
D2- D4	<p>Add to Strategic Policy DS3 We will promote high quality new development including: 'f) delivering communities and developments that are safe, secure and experience very low crime levels'</p> <p>Add "We will expect development which enables new communities to develop and sustain themselves. As part of this we will provide for the infrastructure needed to support communities and business including...</p> <p>b) social infrastructure (such as education, health, the emergency services and sports facilities)</p> <p>Amend second part of DS3 to read a) Physical infrastructure (such as transport, flood defence and utilities)" And amend point c) to read : "green infrastructure (such as parks, open space, playing pitches and ecosystem services such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and</p>	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses which help to strengthen the policy. The amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).

Ref	Proposed amendments to the Publication Draft Local Plan	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) or do they give rise to significant environmental effects?
	habitats)"	
DS4 Spatial Strategy		
D5-D8	<p>DS4 Point c) be amended to read: "Where greenfield sites are required for employment, they should only be allocated in locations which are suitable for the needs of 21st century businesses, accessible via a choice of transport modes and are in close proximity to existing or proposed housing subject to ensuring there is no undue impact on residential amenity"</p> <p>DS4 Point b) amend to read: "where greenfield sites are required for housing, they should generally be located on the edge of urban areas..."</p> <p>Amend DS4 clause e) to read "Sites which have a detrimental impact on the significance of heritage assets will be avoided unless the public benefits of development outweigh the harm".</p> <p>Amend DS4 clause g) to read: "taking the national Green Belt policy in to account, sites that are currently in the green belt will only be allocated where exceptional circumstances can be justified."</p>	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses, which do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
DS6 Level of Housing Growth		
D9	Amend last sentence of paragraph 2.20 to read "Warwick District aims to meet its housing requirement by providing for a minimum of 12860 new homes between 2011 and 2029"	Minor amendment that does not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
DS7 Meeting the Housing Requirement		
D10-D12	Additional text and amendments to provide clarification and reflect changes to allocated numbers set out below (Ref D13).	Minor amendment that does not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
D13	<p>Consolidation of existing employment areas and canal-side regeneration has changed from 269 to 200</p> <p>Sites allocated in this Plan has changed from 6,188 to 6,299</p> <p>The total has changed from 12,964 to 13,006</p>	The proposed amendments are as a result of the changes to allocations in DS11. They reflect reduced numbers for consolidated employment land as a result of improved take up of employment land in traditional industrial areas. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).

Ref	Proposed amendments to the Publication Draft Local Plan	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) or do they give rise to significant environmental effects?
DS8 Employment Land		
D14- D16	Amendments to provide further clarification.	Minor amendment that does not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
DS9 Employment Sites to be Allocated		
D17	Amend the policy allocations table: a) To include 11.7ha of land at Stratford Road for B Class employment uses. b) Remove site E1 Land North of Gallows Hill, Warwick from employment allocations c) Remove site E3 Opus 40, Birmingham Road, Warwick	An appraisal of the Stratford Road employment site was produced and placed alongside the Warwick's Publication Draft - Focused Changes for consultation in October 2014. This appraisal is now presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report. The appraisal of the Plan (presented in Section 5 of the Publication Draft SA Report) has been updated to reflect the inclusion of the Stratford Road site and removal of sites E1 (Land North of Gallows Hill) and E3 (Opus) and is presented in Section 5 of the Submission SA Report. The reasons for the selection or rejection of the site options presented in Section 4 have been updated to reflect the changes.
D18	Add new site to employment allocations table E5 - Tachbrook Park, Warwick – Size 6.1 hectares – Uses B1, B2	An appraisal of this new site has been carried out and is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report. The appraisal of the Plan (presented in Section 5 of the Publication Draft SA Report) has been updated to reflect the inclusion of this site and is presented in Section 5 of the Submission SA Report. The reasons for the selection of the site is presented in Section 4 of the Submission SA Report.
D19- D24	Amendments to reflect the policy changes above and provide further clarification.	The appraisal of the Plan (presented in Section 5 of the Publication Draft SA Report) has been updated to reflect the proposed amendments and is presented in Section 5 of the Submission SA Report.
DS10 Broad Location of Allocated Housing Sites		
D25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Brownfield Sites from 1,330 to 1,535 Greenfield sites on the edge of Kenilworth from 850 to 853 Greenfield sites on the edge of Warwick, Leamington and Whitnash from 	The proposed amendments reflect changes to the allocations in Policy DS11. The distribution of housing still conforms to the preferred spatial strategy and is not significantly different to what

Ref	Proposed amendments to the Publication Draft Local Plan	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) or do they give rise to significant environmental effects?
	3,245 to 3,167 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites within Growth Villages and the rural area from 763 to 744 Total from 6,188 to 6,299 	was proposed in the Publication Draft Local Plan. It therefore does not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014). Additional text will be added to Section 4 (SA of Alternatives) within the Submission SA Report to clarify this point.
DS11 Allocated Housing Sites		
D26-D38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land at Myton School now presented separately from Land West of Europa Site to clearly differentiate between the brownfield and greenfield elements of the site. H39 Opus 40, Birmingham Road, Warwick. Changed from an employment to a residential allocation for 100 dwellings. H01 Land West of Europa Way has gone from 1,190 to 1,112 dwellings and the 8ha of employment land has been removed. Inclusion of sports stadium under infrastructure requirements. ED2 East of Kenilworth removed as it was included in error. H07 Crackley Triangle proposed number of dwellings has decreased from 93 to 90. H24 Burton Green - Barrow Hill Nursery now includes a community hall, village green and parking under infrastructure requirements. H34 Leek Wooton – The Paddock proposed number of dwellings has reduced from 20 to 11. 	<p>The individual appraisals for the Opus and Land West of Europa Way sites have been revised to take account of the proposed amendments. The updated appraisal is presented in Appendix V of the Submission SA Report. The appraisal of the Plan (presented in Section 5 of the Publication Draft SA Report) has also been updated to reflect these amendments and is presented in Section 5 of the Submission SA Report.</p> <p>The proposed amendments to the other allocations (Crackley Triangle, Barrow Hill and The Paddock) do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).</p>
DS12 Allocation of Land for Education		
D39	Amend policies map to show revised land allocations for expanded Myton School – amend ED1	The proposed amendment does not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
DS13 Allocation of Land for a Country Park		
D40	Amend Para 2.59, criterion a) as follows: a) Provide a strong 'green buffer' between the North of Bishop's Tachbrook and the southern edge of new development sites off Harbury Lane. This will include minimising the visual impact of development and softening the edge of new housing schemes. Ref D39	Minor amendment to provide clarification that does not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
DS14 Allocation of Land for Community Hub		
D41	Amend policies map to reflect focused change consultation: show revised	The proposed amendment does not significantly affect the

Ref	Proposed amendments to the Publication Draft Local Plan	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) or do they give rise to significant environmental effects?
	location of Community Hub and Sports Facilities	findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
DS15 Comprehensive Development of Strategic Sites		
D42	<p>Amend Policy DS15 as follows:</p> <p>Remove c) Red House Farm Remove d) Whitnash East/South of Sydenham</p> <p>Revise Heading of right hand column in table to read "Key Infrastructure and Services"</p>	Minor amendments for consistency, do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
DS16 Sub-Regional Employment Site		
D43-44	<p>Add the following to the end of Policy DS16 and delete it from Para 2.75: ... and in particular will require to be satisfied that:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality landscaping and open space is provided. This should have several functions; to minimise the visual and noise impacts of new development on local communities, to improve public recreational access to remaining open land and to help mitigate for any loss in biodiversity. For this reason, part of this allocation is retained within Green Belt. This area (totalling 111 ha) will be required to form part of any proposal for a sub-regional employment use however will remain as open space. The impact of traffic on local communities and the local road network is minimised. At the same time, access to the site by public transport and by walking and cycling is to be improved including access to communities in deprivation. A satisfactory solution has been developed to deal with contaminated land on the site. There is a significant amount of contamination on the site, including former sewerage beds. The Council welcomes the opportunity that the development offers to remediate this land, however will need to be satisfied that this is done effectively. <p>Add additional text to second bullet point of paragraph 2.75 to state</p>	Minor amendments to reflect consultation responses and updated evidence. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).

Ref	Proposed amendments to the Publication Draft Local Plan	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) or do they give rise to significant environmental effects?
	<p>including access to communities in deprivation.</p> <p>Delete final sentence and insert – 'The Coventry and Warwickshire Strategic Employment Land Study (October 2014) carried out for the CWLEP on behalf of all its local authorities considers that maintaining a varied supply of employment sites will be critical for ensuring the sub region remain competitive and attractive as a prime business location that enables new businesses to start up, existing businesses to grow and established businesses to move to the area</p>	
DS17, DS18, DS19, DS20 & PC0		
D45-50 P1-P2	Additional text and amendments to provide further clarification.	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses and for clarification. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
EC1 & EC3		
P3-P11	Additional text and amendments to provide further clarification.	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses and for clarification. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
CT1 Directing New Tourism, Leisure and Cultural Development		
P12-P13	Title of Policy CT1 amended and policy reworded.	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses and for clarification. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
CT3, CT4, CT6, CT7 & MS2		
P14-P26	Various amendments and additional text to policies and supporting text.	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses and for clarification. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
H0, H1		
H1-	Amendments to policy.	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses

Ref	Proposed amendments to the Publication Draft Local Plan	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) or do they give rise to significant environmental effects?
H2		and for clarification. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
H2 & H3		
H3- H5	<p>Amend Policy H2 as follows:</p> <p>Amend first paragraph of the Policy to read: Residential development on sites of 11 or more dwellings, where the combined gross floorspace is more than 1,000 sq.m., will not be permitted unless provision is made for a minimum of 40% affordable housing to meet local needs.</p> <p>Delete a) and b) of the Policy</p> <p>Amend Para 4.15 and delete para 4.17.</p> <p>Amendments to Policy H3.</p>	The appraisal of the Plan (presented in Section 5 of the Publication Draft SA Report) has been updated to reflect these amendments and is presented in Section 5 of the Submission SA Report.
H7 & H8		
H7- H12	Amendments to the policies and supporting text.	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses and for clarification. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
H10, H11 & H14		
H13- H17	Amendments to the policies and supporting text.	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses and for clarification. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
SC0, BE1, BE2 & BE6		
S1- S11	<p>Amendments to the policies and supporting text.</p> <p>Inclusion of a new policy BE6 regarding the siting and design of telecommunications infrastructure.</p>	The appraisal of the Plan (presented in Section 5 of the Publication Draft SA Report) has been updated to reflect these amendments, in particular the inclusion of a new policy, and is presented in Section 5 of the Submission SA Report.

Ref	Proposed amendments to the Publication Draft Local Plan	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) or do they give rise to significant environmental effects?
TR1, TR2 & TR3		
S12-S20	Amendments to the policies and supporting text for clarification and consistency.	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses and for clarification. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
HS1, HS2, HS3, HS4, HS5, HS6, HS7 & HS8		
S21-S30	Amendments to the policies and supporting text for clarification and consistency.	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses and for clarification. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
CC1, CC2 & CC3		
S31-S38	Amendments to the policies and supporting text for clarification and consistency.	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses and for clarification. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
FW1, FW2, FW3 & FW4		
S39-S44	The flooding chapter, including policies, has been rewritten to reflect advice from the EA.	The appraisal of the Plan (presented in Section 5 of the Publication Draft SA Report) has been updated to reflect these amendments and is presented in Section 5 of the Submission SA Report.
HE1, HE2, HE4, HE5, HE6		
S45-53	Amendments to the policies and supporting text for clarification and consistency.	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses and for clarification. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
NE1, NE2, NE3, NE4, NE5, NE6 & NE7		
S54-S68	Amendments to the policies and supporting text for clarification and consistency.	Minor amendments to take account of consultation responses and for clarification. The proposed amendments do not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).
DM1 Infrastructure Contributions		
De1	Amendments to the supporting text.	Minor amendment to take account of consultation responses,

Ref	Proposed amendments to the Publication Draft Local Plan	Screening - do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014) or do they give rise to significant environmental effects?
		which does not significantly affect the findings of the Publication Draft SA Report (April 2014).