



Sustainable Buildings Supplementary Planning Document

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (amended)

July 2008



Sustainable Buildings SPD Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment - Scoping Report

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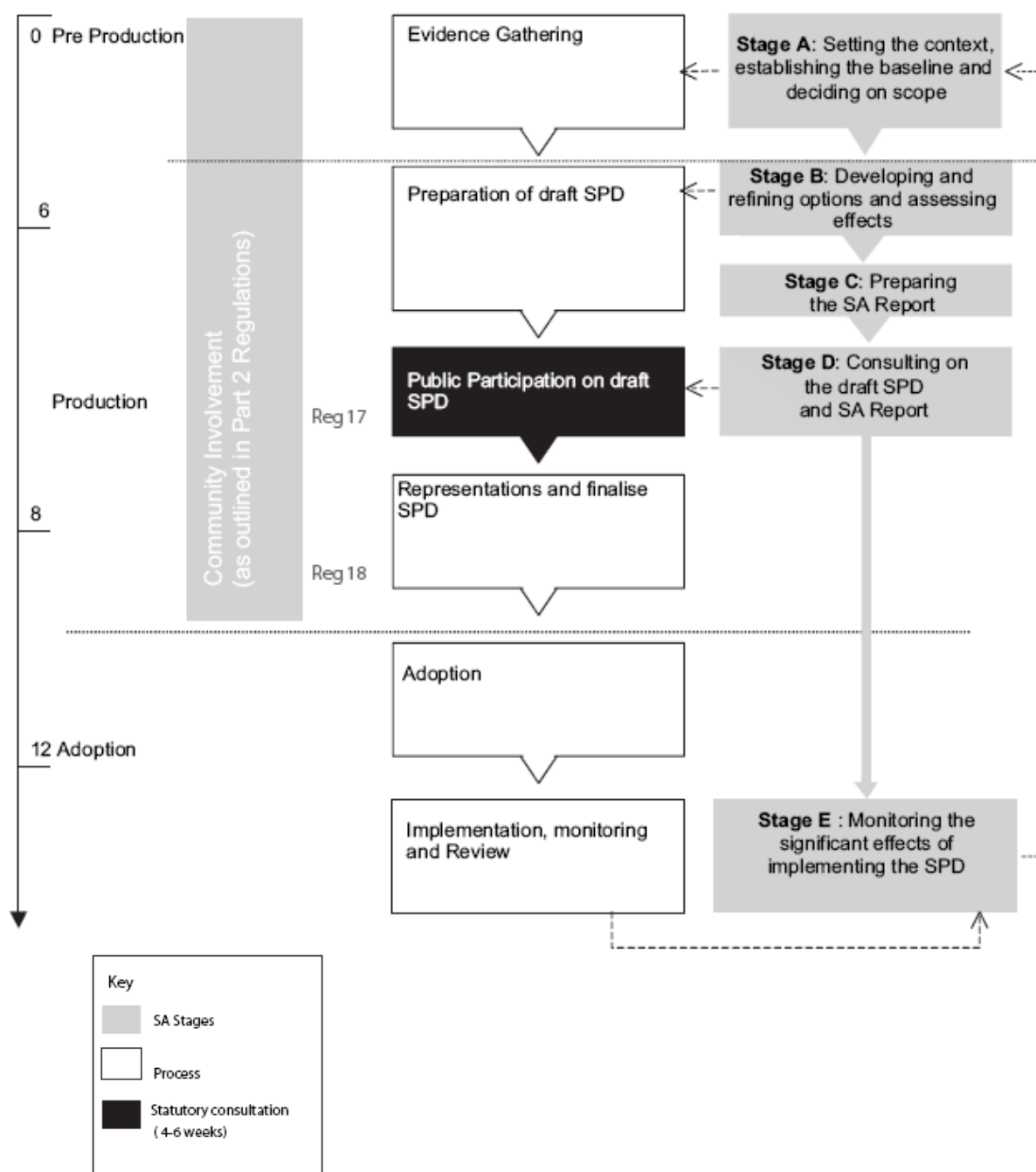
1. Introduction

- 1.1 Warwick District Council has committed in its Local Development Scheme to prepare a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Sustainable Buildings to expand upon DP11 (Drainage), DP12 (Energy Efficiency) and DP13 (Renewable Energy Developments) of the Warwick District Local Plan (1996 – 2011).
- 1.2 As part of the preparation of the Sustainable Buildings SPD the Council is required by the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal. The first stage of this is the preparation of this **scoping report**. It should be noted that this Sustainability Appraisal is being prepared in compliance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.

Applying Sustainability Appraisal to Supplementary Planning Documents

- 1.4 Before looking at this scoping report, it is important to understand the role of Sustainability Appraisals and how they relate to the process of producing Supplementary Planning Documents.
- 1.5 The Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act in 2004 introduced a number of new types of planning policy documents into the planning system and one of these is the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). SPDs are defined as documents which *“provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.”*¹
- 1.6 Unlike Supplementary Planning Guidance prepared under previous government guidance, the process by which SPDs should be carried out, and how a Sustainability Appraisal should link into this, are much more prescriptive. It is the Government’s aim that all SPDs should be undertaken following a set procedure with at least a minimum standard of consultation. Once adopted, SPDs will have a clear status and legitimacy derived from them having followed this process. As part of this procedure there is a requirement to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal of the SPD and for this to be done in a set way alongside the preparation of the SPD. This is set out in the following figure.

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



- 1.7 As can be seen, there is a stage within the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal that should take place prior to the production of the draft SPD. This is stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal which leads to the production of, and consultation on, a scoping report for the Sustainability Appraisal. This document is the scoping report to inform the preparation of the Sustainable Buildings SPD.
- 1.8 The SPD preparation process illustrated in table 1 shows in more detail the relationship between the SPD process and SA stages.

Table 1: Incorporating SA within the SPD process

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

Structure of this Scoping Report

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

- **Task A4 - Sustainability Appraisal Framework (section 2)**
This sets out the framework by which the Sustainability Appraisal will be carried out. It contains a number of *appraisal objectives, key questions and indicators*.
- **Task A2 - Baseline data (section 3)**
This sets out the baseline information against which the Sustainability Appraisal objectives will be assessed.
- **Task A1 - Review of plans, policies and programmes (section 4)**
A review of the main relevant plans, policies and programmes relating to the SPD has been undertaken. This seeks to summarise the main aims, objectives and targets/indicators contained within each plan, policy or programme and consider the implications of these for both the SPD itself and the Sustainability Appraisal of the SPD.
- **Task A3 - Sustainability Issues and Problems (section 4)**
The review of relevant plans and programmes and the collection of baseline data have brought certain key sustainability issues into focus.

The Next Steps

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

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

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

1.12 The feedback received will be incorporated into the appraisal framework and this will be used to complete an assessment of the SPD.

1.13 The results from the appraisal process will be set out in a Draft Sustainability Appraisal which will be published for public consultation alongside the draft copy of the Supplementary Planning Document.

- 1.14 The consultation period for this Scoping Report runs from 25th March 2008 to 29th April 2008. If you wish to make any comments during this time, please address them to:-

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2. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

2.1.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework sets out the *appraisal objectives, key questions and indicators* which will form the criteria through which the SPD is tested. It was developed in the following way:

- The SA Framework used in the **Warwick District Local Plan** was used as a starting point. This SA Framework was developed by the Council in conjunction with consultants Entec UK Ltd. It was prepared for the Revised Deposit Version of the Local Plan in 2005 and placed on deposit with the Local Plan in August 2005. More information on this SA can be found in that document, a copy of which is available on the Council's web site.
 - This SA Framework has been reviewed and updated. A key document which has informed this has been the **Regional Sustainable Development Framework** produced in July 2006.
 - The Framework was developed and refined at a series of workshops involving members of the Planning Policy Team at Warwick District Council and subsequently utilised in the production of three SPDs.
 - The Framework was further refined in a series of workshops in February 2008 involving members of the Planning Policy Team when considering possible future 'options' for the Core Strategy.
- 2.2 The SA Framework is set out in **table 2** overleaf. This framework will also form the basis of work currently being undertaken on the Core Strategy. The key questions are included to help the assessor (or assessment team) consider the impact of a particular policy on the SA objective. The intention is not that the responses to each of the questions are presented in the draft SA but rather that the assessor will select from the questions those which are relevant to the policy in formulating a response (or assessment). A practical approach has been taken to the inclusion of indicators. Information relating directly to the questions is not always available at district level. We consider that the selected indicators are the best available given resource constraints on monitoring. More information on the baseline data is provided in section 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Abbreviations

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

3. Baseline Information

- 3.1 The Council takes a systematic approach to collecting its baseline information. This is being done in two ways.
- 3.2 Firstly, it has drawn this information from a variety of sources. These include the following:-
- Monitoring of planning approvals and development. The Council monitors certain developments such as permissions and developments of new housing and employment on an annual basis. For this work, all sites are visited to check on progress. This work is published separately in the Council's Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report.
 - Information from other performance indicators that are collected by Warwick District Council. Again, this is done annually and reported as part of the Council's performance management framework.
 - Information from the Warwickshire Quality of Life Report. This report is prepared annually by Warwickshire County Council and covers a wide range of planning and non-planning issues. Relevant indicators have been taken from this report where they help to provide more relevant baseline information that supports an objective of the SA.
 - Information from the Local Transport Plan Monitoring Report. This document is also prepared annually by the County Council.
- 3.3 Secondly, the Council reports and publishes all the baseline information annually as part of its Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report which appears on the Council's web site. Whilst there is scope for the baseline information to be reviewed as further Local Development Documents are produced, it is the Council's intention to produce a single robust set of indicators that will enable us to produce time-line data and identify trends over time.
- 3.4 The baseline data that has been gathered for this scoping report appears in **table 3** overleaf. It includes information for the monitoring year 2006/07.
- 3.5 The indicators for which baseline data has been collected can be divided into three types.

Planning Indicators

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

Indicators reflecting planning policy to some degree

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

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

Contextual Indicators

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

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

Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Baseline Indicators (updated December 2007 in the Annual Monitoring Report)

Indicator	Quantified data	Targets or comparators	Comments
Employment land available by type (B1, B2, B8) (AMR 1)	<p><u>2006/07</u> Available with planning permission: 50.69 B1, B2 and B8: 43.1 B1: 2.32 B2: 3.125 B8: 2.145 Under construction: 4.78 Cumulative completions: 69.28 Total: 124.75</p> <p><u>2005/06</u> Available with planning permission: 53.17 ha B1, B2 and B8 – 45.1 ha B1: 2.5 ha B2: 3.43 ha B8: 2.15 ha Under construction: 5.21 ha Cumulative completions: 65.97 ha Total: 124.35 ha</p> <p><u>2004/05</u> Available with planning permission: 62.9 ha B1, B2, B8: 58.68 ha B1: 1.92 ha B2: 1.7 ha B8: 0.6 ha Under construction: 3.7 ha Cumulative completions: 55 ha Total: 121.6 ha* (note recalculation from previous year)</p> <p><u>2003/04</u> Available: 71.9 ha Under Construction: 1.6 ha Cumulative completions: 51.2 ha</p>	To meet the Warwickshire Structure plan target of providing 132 hectares of industrial land within the district between 1996 and 2011	The total employment land supply is steadily increasing and is on target to meet the Structure Plan requirement. The reduction in total employment land during 04/05 from the previous year is due to the use of a more accurate monitoring methodology.

	Total: 124.7 ha																				
Amount of floor space developed for employment by type (B1, B2 B8) (AMR 2)	<p>2006/07 Completed: 13,774 sqm (3.31ha) B1: 9,671 sqm B1, B2, B8: 4,103 sqm</p> <p>2005/06 Completed: 49,894sqm (11.51ha) B1: 14,339sqm B2: 1140sqm B8: 34,415sqm</p> <p>2004/05 Completed: 22,130 sqm (3.45ha) B1: 19,370 B2: 1,500 B8: 1,260</p> <p><u>Annual Employment Completions</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Amount (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000/2001</td> <td>2.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001/2002</td> <td>9.24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002/2003</td> <td>0.66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003/2004</td> <td>7.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004/2005</td> <td>3.45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005/2006</td> <td>11.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006/2007</td> <td>3.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>5.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Amount (ha)	2000/2001	2.6	2001/2002	9.24	2002/2003	0.66	2003/2004	7.92	2004/2005	3.45	2005/2006	11.51	2006/2007	3.31	Average	5.5	To meet the Warwickshire Structure plan target of providing 132 hectares of industrial land within the district between 1996 and 2011	Between 2000 and 2007 the average annual employment completion was 5.5 ha. During 06/07 3.31ha of employment land was completed.
Year	Amount (ha)																				
2000/2001	2.6																				
2001/2002	9.24																				
2002/2003	0.66																				
2003/2004	7.92																				
2004/2005	3.45																				
2005/2006	11.51																				
2006/2007	3.31																				
Average	5.5																				
Amount of floor space developed for employment by type in employment or regeneration areas (AMR 3)	<p>2006/07: An additional area at Saltisford was granted planning permission for employment uses increasing the site area to 1.4ha. During this monitoring year 0.7ha was completed, 0.5 was under construction and 0.2ha was available with planning permission.</p> <p>2005/06: 1.2ha Employment Allocation E (Saltisford Depot) - was granted planning permission for employment uses.</p>																				

	2004/05: 0ha		
Unemployment in Warwick District (AMR 5) (% of population)	<p><u>Warwick District:</u></p> <p>July 2007: 1,297 (1.5%) Jan 2007: 1,540 (1.8%) July 2006: 1,340 (1.5%) Jan 2006: 1,279 (1.4%) Jan 2005: 1,066 (1.2%) Jan 2004: 1,257 (1.4%) Jan 2003: 1,332 (1.6%) Jan 2002: 1,272 (1.5%) Jan 2001: 1,386 (1.7%) Jan 2000: 1,514 (2.0%) (See graph 1)</p>	<p><u>Warwickshire</u></p> <p>July 2007: 5,723 (1.8%) Jan 2007: 6,468 (2.0%) July 2006: 5,935 (1.8%) Jan 2006: 5,998 (1.8%) Jan 2005: 4,699 (1.4%) Jan 2004: 5,280 (1.6%) Jan 2003: 5,258 (1.6%) Jan 2002: 4,978 (1.6%) Jan 2001: 5,485 (1.8%) Jan 2000: 6,175 (2.0%)</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>July 2007: 713,363 (2.3%) Jan 2007: 804,583 (2.5%) July 2006: 840,500 (2.6%) Jan 2006: 792,800 (2.4%) Jan 2005: 703,700 (2.1%) Jan 2004: 767,000 (2.3%) Jan 2003: 804,100 (2.5%) Jan 2002: 815,900 (2.5%) Jan 2001: 859,000 (2.7%) Jan 2000: 995,700 (3.1%)</p>	<p>Since 2000 the annual unemployment rate has steadily declined however the figure started to increase in 2005/06 and has continued in 2006/07. The figure is consistently lower than County and National figures.</p>
Unemployment rate as a % of national unemployment rate.	<p>2006/07: 64% 2005/06: 64% 2004/05: 52%</p>	<p>Corporate Target: To ensure that unemployment in the district remains at or below 66% of the national average</p>	<p>The figure has remained consistently below the ceiling set in the Corporate target.</p>

<p>Permissions granted for rural diversification schemes (AMR 7)</p>	<p><u>2006/07:</u> 7 rural diversification schemes were granted permission. This involved four applications for the conversion of agricultural buildings for industrial purposes within use class B1, B2 or B8. Other proposals involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conversion of a former livestock building for equestrian purposes at Quarry Farm, Rowington. • two applications to convert agricultural buildings for live/work schemes <p><u>2005/06:</u> 12 rural diversification schemes were granted permission. 8 of these involved the redevelopment or conversion of agricultural buildings for uses within Class B1, B2 and B8. Other proposals involved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the part change of use of a farm dwelling for use as a bed and breakfast • a barn conversion for a live / work unit • conversion of outbuildings for two holiday let dwellings • the erection of 10 stables <p><u>2004/05:</u> 9 rural diversification proposals. 7 of these involved the change of use of agricultural buildings for employment floor space within Use Classes B1, B2 and B8. Other proposals involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the change of use of agricultural land for a golf course extension at New Kingswood Farm • Live / work units at Lower Fosse Farm. <p><u>2003/04:</u> 8 rural diversification proposals across the rural area. Five of these involved the change of use of agricultural buildings for industrial / employment floor space within use classes B1, B2 and B8.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The number of rural diversification proposals granted permission has been generally consistent since monitoring was commenced.</p>
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	<p>Other proposals involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the change of use of a barn for a visitor centre at Saltisford Canal Centre, • the conversion of outbuildings for holiday let, • the erection of a farm shop building. 		
<p>Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres (AMR 36)</p> <p>Over the following thresholds: Retail (over 1000 sqm) Leisure (over 500 sqm) Office (over 500 sq m)</p>	<p>2006/07: Retail: 2,073 sqm (Redevelopment of Former Woodward's store) Leisure: 0 Office: 0</p> <p>2005/06: Retail: 7,810 sq m (Regent Hotel development and upper floor of Boots the Chemist) Leisure: 0 Office: 0</p> <p>2004/05: Retail: 0 Leisure: 2,500 sq m (Extension to the Apollo cinema to provide 2 additional 238 seat auditoria) Office: 0 (However 751 sqm of office floor space was granted permission)</p>	N/A	
<p>Applications approved for changes of use to Use Class A3, A4 or A5 approved within café quarter (AMR 40)</p>	<p>2006/07: 0* 2005/06: 0* 2004/05: 0* * No applications were submitted</p>	N/A	
<p>No. of business start ups, net of closures, from VAT registrations (WCC QLR/ National Statistics)</p>	<p>Closures 2006: Awaiting data 2005: 425 2004: 515 2003: 505 2002: 455</p> <p>Start Ups 2006: Awaiting data</p>	<p><u>Warwickshire (Closures)</u> 2006: Awaiting data 2005: 1,450 2004: 1,725 2003: 1,695 2002: 1,440</p> <p><u>Warwickshire (Start ups)</u> 2006: Awaiting data</p>	<p>The number of business closures steadily increased between 2002 and 2004 but decreased in 2005.</p> <p>Start ups have decreased since 2002.</p>

	2005: 495 2004: 535 2003: 535 2002: 560	2005: 1,755 2004: 1,875 2003: 2,010 2002: 1,865	
New VAT registrations as a % of existing VAT registered businesses (WCC QLR/ National Statistics)	2006: Awaiting data 2005: 9.4% 2004: 10.4% 2003: 10.4% 2002: 11%	<u>Warwickshire Figure</u> 2006: Awaiting data (Oct 07) 2005: 8.9% 2004: 9.7% 2003: 10.5% 2002: 9.9% <u>England and Wales Figure</u> 2006: Awaiting data (Oct 07) 2005: 9.8% 2004: 10.1% 2003: 10.6% 2002: 10%	The number of new VAT registrations as a % of existing VAT registered businesses has reduced since 2002. This figure is slightly higher than County and slightly lower than National figures.

<p>Amount of completed non residential development within Use Classes A, B and D complying with car parking standards set out in the LDF (AMR 18)</p> <p>(NB. This indicator to be expanded to include residential development once we have a set of standards)</p>	<p>2006/07: <u>Retail Development (over 1,000 sqm)</u> There was no parking provided as part of the redevelopment of the former Woodward's store however season tickets were available for residents to purchase for the local Council car park</p> <p><u>Office Development (over 2,500 sqm)</u> One office development completed during this monitoring year was over the threshold at which parking standards apply however this did not comply with the required standard.</p> <p><u>Leisure Development</u> There were no leisure developments completed during this monitoring for which the PPG13 standard would apply.</p> <p>2005/06: Two office developments completed during this monitoring year were over the threshold at which the parking standards set out for Use Class B1 development apply (2500 sq m). Both of these were compliant with this parking standard. PPG13 does not set any standard for other B Class Uses.</p> <p><u>Residential Parking Provision 2005/06</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="768 1008 1352 1349"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Size</th> <th colspan="5">Number of spaces ⁽¹⁾</th> <th rowspan="2">Mean</th> <th rowspan="2">Mode</th> </tr> <tr> <th>0</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 bed</td> <td>33</td> <td>212</td> <td>8</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 bed</td> <td>51⁽²⁾</td> <td>493</td> <td>164</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 bed</td> <td>3</td> <td>28</td> <td>56</td> <td>17</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 bed</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>33</td> <td>64</td> <td>4</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 bed</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size	Number of spaces ⁽¹⁾					Mean	Mode	0	1	2	3	4	1 bed	33	212	8	1	0	0.9	1	2 bed	51 ⁽²⁾	493	164	1	0	1.2	1	3 bed	3	28	56	17	0	1.8	2	4 bed	7	8	33	64	4	2.4	3	5 bed	0	0	0	1	0	3	3		
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	<p>2004/05: No systems were in place to monitor this indicator</p>		
<p>Proportion of total trips undertaken on foot (WCC LTP Annual Progress Report, 2 yearly survey)</p> <p>PLEASE NOTE: The local transport monitoring indicators have been revised to reflect the publication of the Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2006. This indicator is no longer monitored by the County Council and there is no comparable indicator.</p>	<p><u>Warwick</u> 2004/05: 5.4% 2002/03: 6.2% 2000: 6.4% (baseline)</p> <p><u>Leamington</u> 2005/06: 11.5% 2003/04: 10.6% 2001: 9.9% (baseline)</p> <p><u>Kenilworth</u> 2004/05: 3.2% 2002/03: 3.3% 2000: 3.9% (baseline)</p>	<p>To achieve the same proportion of journeys undertaken by walking in 2006 as in 1999</p> <p>Target ranges:</p> <p>Warwick: target range 6.1 to 6.7 Kenilworth: target range 3.7 to 4.1 Leamington: target range 9.4 to 10.4</p>	<p>The proportion of total trips undertaken by foot has decreased in Kenilworth and Warwick since 2000 in both cases failing to meet the target range set by the Local Transport Plan.</p> <p>In Leamington the proportion of total trips undertaken by foot has increased since 2000 and is within the target range.</p>
<p>Proportion of total trips undertaken by cycle in Warwick, Leamington & Kenilworth (WCC LTP Annual Progress Report, 2 yearly survey)</p> <p>PLEASE NOTE: The local transport monitoring indicators have been revised to reflect the publication of the Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2006. This indicator is no longer monitored however summary cycle count data is now used (see below).</p>	<p><u>Warwick</u> 2004/05: 0.5% 2002/03: 0.4% 2000: 0.6% (baseline)</p> <p><u>Kenilworth</u> 2004/05: 0.7% 2002/03: 0.6% 2000: 0.7% (baseline)</p> <p><u>Leamington</u> 2005/06: 1.2% 2003/04: 1.0% 2001: 1.1% (baseline)</p>	<p>To double cycle use in the urban areas by 2006 and double it again by 2011</p> <p>Target ranges:</p> <p>Warwick: 04/05: > 1.1% 02/03: > 0.8% 2000: (baseline)</p> <p>Kenilworth: 04/05: > 1.3% 02/03: > 1.0% 2000: (baseline)</p> <p>Leamington: 05/06: >2.2 03/04: > 1.8% 2001: (baseline)</p>	<p>The proportion of total trips undertaken by cycle in Warwick, Leamington and Kenilworth is failing to achieve the target range set out in the Local Transport Plan.</p>
<p>LTP3 Cycling SUMMARY CYCLE COUNT DATA</p>	<p>Warwick District (Based on St Nicolas Park, Birmingham Road and Sydenham Drive)</p> <p>2004 4871 100 (Base Year)</p>	<p>Warwickshire (Based on 7 sites throughout the County)</p> <p>2004 10817 100 (Base)</p>	<p>Based on 3 cycle routes in Warwick District, cycling has increased since 2004 and at a faster rate than in the County,</p>

	2005 5364 110.1 10.1% Change on base 2006 7686 157.8 57.8% Change on base	2005 12358 114.2 2006 12589 116.4	
Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, areas of employment and a major retail centre (AMR 19)	<p>2006/07: <u>Warwick District</u> Hospital access: 332 (63.5%) GP access: 499 (95.4%) Areas of employment: 514 (98.3) Primary School: 504 (96.4%) Secondary School: 497 (95.0) Major retail centre: 493 (94.3)</p> <p>2005/06: <u>Warwick District</u> Hospital access: 656 (83.9%) GP access: 760 (97.2%) Areas of employment: 714 (91.3) Primary School: 758 (96.9%) Secondary School: 759 (97.1) Major retail centre: 761 (97.3)</p> <p>2004/05: No systems were in place to monitor this indicator.</p>	<p>2006/07: <u>Warwickshire</u> Hospital access: 1945 (64.4) GP access: 2574 (85.3) Areas of employment: 2804 (92.9) Primary school: 2611 (86.5) Secondary school: 2772 (91.8%) Major retail centre: 2337 (77.4)</p> <p>2005/06: <u>Warwickshire</u> Hospital access: 2432 (84.9) GP access: 2644 (92.3) Areas of employment: 2679 (93.5) Primary school: 2777 (96.9) Secondary school: 2674 (93.3%) Major retail centre: 2646 (92.3)</p>	<p>Within Warwick District, a high proportion of housing completions during the 06/07 monitoring year were located within 30 minutes public transport time of access to a GP, primary school, secondary school and major retail centre. The only exception is access to a hospital by public transport which decreased from 2005/06 and is below the Warwickshire average</p>
<p>Traffic volumes in town centres and residential areas – Leamington, Warwick & Kenilworth (WCC LTP Annual Progress Report, 2 yearly survey)</p> <p>PLEASE NOTE: The local transport monitoring indicators have been revised to reflect the publication of the Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2006. This indicator is no longer monitored however the County Council now monitor average speeds within 30mph speed limit zones (see below).</p>	<p><u>Warwick</u> 2004/05: 42353 2002/03: 39013 2000: 38411 (baseline)</p> <p><u>Kenilworth</u> 2004/05: 21261 2002/03: 20227 2000: 20196 (baseline)</p> <p><u>Leamington</u> 2003/04: 52961</p>	<p>To reduce traffic flows in town centres and residential areas</p> <p><u>Warwick</u> 2004/05: <36490 2002/03: <36490 2000 (baseline)</p> <p><u>Kenilworth</u> 2004/05: <19186 2002/03: <19186</p>	<p>The traffic volume in Kenilworth, Leamington and Warwick has increased since 2000 exceeding the target set in all three cases.</p>

	2001: 50884 (baseline)	2000 (baseline) <u>Leamington</u> 2003/04: 48340 2001 (baseline)																																																																																																	
Average speeds on radial routes within 30mph speed limit zones (Speed in mph)	<p><u>Warwick</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Peak</th> <th>Offpeak</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2006</td><td>9.24</td><td>16.55</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>8.96</td><td>17.50</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>8.83</td><td>15.68</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>11.82</td><td>16.76</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>11.14</td><td>16.55</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>11.51</td><td>16.37</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>10.34</td><td>16.83</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Kenilworth</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Peak</th> <th>Offpeak</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2006</td><td>18.48</td><td>20.74</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>11.12</td><td>21.32</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>18.25</td><td>19.19</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>17.76</td><td>20.71</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>14.46</td><td>16.74</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>18.37</td><td>22.05</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>21.34</td><td>21.74</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Leamington</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Peak</th> <th>Offpeak</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2006</td><td>14.08</td><td>18.38</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>15.26</td><td>18.43</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>14.18</td><td>19.31</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>14.04</td><td>19.27</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>15.03</td><td>18.74</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>12.05</td><td>17.33</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>16.35</td><td>19.98</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Peak	Offpeak	2006	9.24	16.55	2005	8.96	17.50	2004	8.83	15.68	2003	11.82	16.76	2002	11.14	16.55	2001	11.51	16.37	2000	10.34	16.83	Year	Peak	Offpeak	2006	18.48	20.74	2005	11.12	21.32	2004	18.25	19.19	2003	17.76	20.71	2002	14.46	16.74	2001	18.37	22.05	2000	21.34	21.74	Year	Peak	Offpeak	2006	14.08	18.38	2005	15.26	18.43	2004	14.18	19.31	2003	14.04	19.27	2002	15.03	18.74	2001	12.05	17.33	2000	16.35	19.98	<p><u>County</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Peak</th> <th>Offpeak</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2006</td><td>15.30</td><td>18.73</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>14.74</td><td>18.88</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>15.31</td><td>18.81</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>16.06</td><td>19.21</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>15.23</td><td>18.40</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>16.54</td><td>19.93</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>15.65</td><td>18.93</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Peak	Offpeak	2006	15.30	18.73	2005	14.74	18.88	2004	15.31	18.81	2003	16.06	19.21	2002	15.23	18.40	2000	16.54	19.93	2001	15.65	18.93	<p>Traffic speeds at peak times have decreased in Warwick, Kenilworth and Leamington, as well as the average for all towns in Warwickshire.</p> <p><i>(Note: in 2005 traffic speeds in Kenilworth were reduced significantly due to major road works.)</i></p>
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<p>Amount of waste produced across the district per head of population (WCC QoLR)</p>	<p>2006/07: 522 kg 2005/06: 509 kg 2003/04: 362 kg 2001/02: 330 kg 1999/00: 310 kg</p>	<p>Warwickshire targets:</p> <p>2006/07: 544kg 2005/06: 550kg 2004/05: 556kg 2003/04: 525kg 2002/03: 539kg 2001/02: 525kg 2000/01: 504kg</p> <p>National targets (source DEFRA website) Target: 310kg by 2010 2004/05: 517kg 2003/04: 512kg 2002/03: 521kg 2001/02: 516kg 2000/01: 507kg</p>	<p>The amount of waste produced across the district per head of population has increased since 1999/00 but remains lower than the County.</p>
<p>% of waste recycled and composted per head across the district (WCC QoLR)</p>	<p>06/07: 37% 05/06: 34% 04/05: 33% 03/04: 32% 02/03: 23%</p>	<p>Corporate target to recycle 27% of household waste (2003-2007)</p> <p>Warwickshire indicators: Target 06/07: 31.6% 06/07: 32.7% 05/06: 29.9% 04/05: 27.6% 03/04: 21.5% 02/03: 14.9% 01/02: 13.4% 00/01: 11.8%</p> <p>National (source DEFRA website) Target: 40% by 2010 04/05: 21.9% 03/04: 17% 02/03: 13.6% 01/02: 11.6% 00/01: 10.3%</p>	<p>The % of waste recycled and composted per head across the district has increased since 02/03 and has met the Corporate target. The District is performing better than the County and is very close to meeting the national target set for 2010.</p>

Percentage of new dwellings completed at
 (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare;
 (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare;
 (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare (AMR 12)

2006/07:

Density (Dwellings per Ha)	Dwellings	% Total
<30	119	16.8
30-50	440	62.1
>50	150	21.1

2005/06:

Density (Dwellings per Ha)	Dwellings	% Total
<30	98	12.5
30-50	152	19.5
>50	532	68.0

2004/05

Density (Dwellings per Ha)	Dwellings	% Total
<30	174	23.3
30-50	105	14.1
>50	467	62.6

2003/04

Density (Dwellings per ha)	Dwellings	% Total
<30	210	28.6
30-50	376	51.3
Over 50	147	20

2002/03: N/A (Data was not collected)

Overall the proportion of new residential development completed at 50 dwellings per hectare is displaying an upward trend. However the proportion decreased this year in comparison with 2005/06.

<p>Percentage of housing (i.e. new and converted buildings) on previously developed land (AMR 25)</p>	<p><u>2006/07</u> Completions on PDL: 445 (85.1%) Urban PDL: 396 (75.7%)</p> <p><u>2005/06</u> Completions on PDL: 694 (88.7%) Urban PDL: 623 (79.7%)</p> <p><u>2004/05</u> Completions on PDL: 627 (84%) Urban PDL: 547 (73.3%)</p> <p><u>2003/04</u> Completions on PDL: 377 (51.4%) Urban PDL: 305 (41.6%)</p> <p><u>2002/03</u> Completions on PDL: 385 (39.6%) Urban PDL: 292 (30%)</p> <p><u>2001/02</u> Completions on PDL: 477 (54.7%) Urban PDL: 392 (45%)</p> <p><u>2000/01</u> Completions on PDL: 452 (45.2%) Urban PDL: 335 (33.5%)</p>	<p>Corporate target to build 60% of all new houses on previously developed land (2003-07)</p> <p>Warwickshire Structure Plan target that 45% of new housing should be on previously developed urban land and buildings.</p>	<p>Overall the % of completed residential development on previously developed land has increased since 2000 meeting the corporate target of 60% since 2004/05.</p> <p>The % of completed residential development on Urban PDL has increased meeting the Warwickshire Structure Plan target since 2004/05.</p>
<p>Amount of developed employment land by type which is on previously developed land (AMR 26)</p>	<p>% of annual employment completions on PDL: 2006/07: 21% (2,832 sqm) 2005/06: 88% (43,944 sqm) 2004/05: 98% (21,740 sqm) 2003/04: N/A 2002/03: 76% (N/A)</p> <p>% of total employment supply: 2006/07: 40.98 (31%) 2005/06: 41.7 (31%) 2004/05: 40.73ha (33%) 2003/04: 26.79ha (21.5%)</p>	<p>Warwickshire Structure Plan target: 10% (13.5ha) of new industrial land in Warwick District should be located on previously developed land.</p>	<p>Overall the proportion of the employment supply on previously developed land significantly exceeds the Structure Plan target.</p>

<p>Amount of open space lost (AMR 30) (This indicator only monitors significant losses)</p>	<p>2006/07:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two applications were approved for the change of use of agricultural land for use as residential gardens. • Two applications were approved for the change of use of scrub/brownfield land for use as residential gardens. • Change of use from agricultural land to overflow car park at St Gregory’s Church, Offchurch. • Extension of existing residential garden at 66 Mercia Way, Warwick <p>2005/06: 0</p> <p>2004/05: 0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four applications were approved for the change of use of agricultural land for use as residential gardens. • Conversion of agricultural land for B2 use at Farm Barns, Case Lane. • Golf course extension at New Kingswood Farm, Dalehouse Lane. <p>2003/04: 0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrospective permission was granted for the change of use of public open space for use as a domestic garden at Crane Close 03/0166) <p>2002/03: N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including: (iii) change in priority habitats and species (by type) (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub regional significance (AMR 28)</p>	<p>2006/07: *</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 pSINCs surveyed – 6 of these have been awarded SINC status <p>2005/06: *</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 further sites of national or international importance designated. • 7 pSINCs surveyed 		

	<p>20% of the Stage 1 HBA survey reviewed</p> <p>2004/05: *</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 further sites of national or international importance designated. <p>20% of the Stage 1 HBA survey reviewed</p> <p>* Minimal monitoring available</p>		
Biological Water Quality - % of water network graded "good" (Environment Agency from WCC QoLR)	<p>2006: 50%</p> <p>2005: 51%</p> <p>2004: 47%</p> <p>2003: 36%</p> <p>2002: 36%</p>	<p><u>Warwickshire average</u></p> <p>2006: 45%</p> <p>2005: 48%</p> <p>2004: 44%</p> <p>2003: 39%</p> <p>2002: 44%</p> <p><u>England average</u></p> <p>2006: 71%</p> <p>2005: 71%</p> <p>2004: 70%</p> <p>2003: 69%</p> <p>2002: 68%</p>	The % of water graded good has increased since 2002 and is slightly better than the County average. However the District is performing worse compared with the national average.
Percentage of residents that are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (WDC Citizens' Panel)	<p>Dec 2005: 86%</p> <p>Dec 2004: 90.3%</p> <p>July 2004: 85.8%</p> <p>Dec 2003: 96.0%</p> <p>April 2002: 93.7%</p>	No County comparison	No Data for 2006/07
Number of listed building / conservation area applications approved / refused (AMR 44)	<p><u>2006/07</u></p> <p>227 listed buildings applications decided during this monitoring year. Of these 187 were granted, 21 refused, 18 withdrawn and 1 considered to be permitted development.</p> <p>8 conservation area applications decided of which 6 were granted, and 2 refused.</p> <p><u>2005/06:</u></p> <p>224 listed buildings applications decided during this monitoring year. Of these 165 were granted, 32 refused, 25 withdrawn and 2 considered to be permitted development.</p>	N/A	

	<p>26 conservation area applications decided of which 15 were granted, 2 withdrawn, and 9 refused.</p> <p><u>2004/05:</u> 258 listed buildings applications decided during this monitoring year. Of these 187 were granted, 36 refused and 35 withdrawn. There were 15 conservation area applications decided of which 10 were granted and 5 withdrawn.</p>		
No. of listed buildings and archaeological sites on English Heritage's register of buildings/sites 'at risk' (It should be noted that this register only includes buildings listed Grade I or II* and structural scheduled ancient monuments).	<p>2007: 4 properties (as below)</p> <p>2006: 4 properties (as below and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge, Goodrest Lodge (II*) <p>2005: 3 properties (as below)</p> <p>2004: 3 properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baginton Castle remains (II), • Remains of Old Castle bridge (II*). • Masters House, 4, 5 and 5 St Michael's Court, Saltisford, Warwick (II*). 		
Number of listed buildings (all grades)	2008: 1339		
Number of registered Parks and Gardens	2008: 11		
Number of conservation areas and percentage of local authority area covered by designation.	2008: 29 Conservation Areas which cover 3.9% of the		
% of conservation areas in the local authority area with an up to date character appraisal	2008: All 29 Conservation Areas have up to date character appraisals		
No. of days per year when air pollution is moderate or high	<p>2006: 32 days</p> <p>2005: 10 days</p> <p>2004: 12 days</p>	<p>National figures:</p> <p>2006: 41 days</p> <p>2005: 22 days</p>	The number of days per year when air pollution is moderate or high has

	2003: 37 days	2004: 23 days 2003: 50 days	fluctuated but reduced overall since 2003 and is lower than the national average.
Extent of Air Quality Management Areas (where nitrogen dioxide concentrations exceed recommended limits)	Maps showing the extent of the 3 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) are contained in the 2007 AMR. Extent of Warwick AQMA is to be extended in 07/08. Barford and Leamington to remain the same. Two AQMA are proposed for Kenilworth in 07/08.	Local Transport Plan target: To reduce exceedence of the national air quality standards in Warwickshire between 2005 and 2010 by retaining traffic volumes in areas of poor air quality at 2004 levels by 2011.	
Chemical Water Quality - % of water network graded "good" (Environment Agency from WCC QoLR)	2006: 67% 2005: 68% 2004: 59% 2003: 51% 2002: 73%	<u>Warwickshire average</u> 2006: 53% 2005: 49% 2004: 44% 2003: 45% 2002: 58% <u>England average</u> 2006: 66% 2005: 64% 2004: 62% 2003: 62% 2002: 65%	The % of the water network graded 'good' reduced in 2003 from the 2002 figure however it has been steadily increasing since. Warwick District is higher than the County and national averages.
Renewable energy installed by type (AMR 24)	<u>2006/07</u> 9 renewable energy schemes granted permission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight applications for micro wind turbines • One scheme for the implementation of solar panels. <u>2005/06</u> Renewable energy schemes granted permission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of solar water heating collectors at 	Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011 DP13 target: <i>For appropriate residential and non-residential developments 10% of the predicted energy requirements to be produced on site from renewable energy resources.</i>	The number of renewable energy schemes is increasing within the District.

	<p>The Mill, Rowington (05/1804).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woseley Sustainable Building Centre, Spa Park (05/2039). <p><u>2004/05</u>: 0*</p> <p>* There were no monitoring systems in place to accurately monitor this indicator.</p>																										
Total domestic efficiency improvement 1996-present (WEEAC / WCC QoLR)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Annual %</th> <th>(Cumulative total)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006/07: 2.21%</td> <td>(28.61%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005/06: 1.78%</td> <td>(26.4%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004/05: 2.10%</td> <td>(24.6%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003/04: 4.29%</td> <td>(22.5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002/03: 5.03%</td> <td>(18.2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001/02: 2.08%</td> <td>(13.2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000/01: 2.22%</td> <td>(11.1%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Annual %	(Cumulative total)	2006/07: 2.21%	(28.61%)	2005/06: 1.78%	(26.4%)	2004/05: 2.10%	(24.6%)	2003/04: 4.29%	(22.5%)	2002/03: 5.03%	(18.2%)	2001/02: 2.08%	(13.2%)	2000/01: 2.22%	(11.1%)										
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Number of planning permissions contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality (AMR 27)	<p>2005/06: 0 *</p> <p>2004/05: 0 *</p> <p>* Please note this is based on officer knowledge</p>	N/A																									
Net additional dwellings for the current year (AMR 11)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Net</th> <th>Gross</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001/02</td> <td>844</td> <td>872</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002/03</td> <td>946</td> <td>973</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003/04</td> <td>709</td> <td>733</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004/05</td> <td>702</td> <td>746</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005/06</td> <td>733</td> <td>782</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006/07</td> <td>465</td> <td>523</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001 - 2007</td> <td>4399</td> <td>4629</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Net	Gross	2001/02	844	872	2002/03	946	973	2003/04	709	733	2004/05	702	746	2005/06	733	782	2006/07	465	523	2001 - 2007	4399	4629	N/A	
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Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years performance (AMR 14)	See above table	N/A															
Affordable housing completions (AMR 16)	2006/07: 54 dwellings 2005/06: 30 dwellings 2004/05: 70 dwellings 2003/04: 87 dwellings 2002/03: 161 dwellings 2001/02: 52 dwellings 2000/01: 177 dwellings	Corporate target of providing 100 affordable houses per year (2003-07).	Completions have decreased since 2002/03. This does not necessarily indicate a downward trend in affordable housing completions but to some extent reflects the temporary break in development at South West Warwick. In addition the affordable housing component on larger windfall sites such as Pottertons and Benfords is yet to come forward.														
% housing completions that are affordable (HMR)	2006/07: 10.3% 2005/06: 3.8% 2004/05: 9.4% 2003/04: 11.9%% 2002/03: 16.5% 2001/02: 6%	N/A	See above comment														

Homeless households in priority need in temporary accommodation (Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix [HSSA Section E Q2])	2006/07: 12 2005/06: 19 2004/05: 48 2003/04: 46 2002/03: 28 2001/02: 31	No targets stated	Overall the number of households in priority need in temporary accommodation has declined since 01/02 despite experiencing growth during 03/04 and 04/05.
% private homes unfit for use (HSSA Section A Q 4)	2007: 1.8% 2006: 1.9% 2005: 1.9% 2004: 1.6%	Corporate target that the % made fit or demolished should reduce by 4% per annum.	
no. of private dwellings empty for more than 6 months per 1000 dwellings [HSSA Section A Q 7 (2)]	<p style="text-align: right;"><u>Absolute number</u></p> 2006/07: 17.6‰ (885 of 50,317) 2005/06: 25.3‰ (1,250 of 49,472) 2004/05: 25.5‰ (1,250 of 48,929) 2003/04: 27.7‰	Corporate target to achieve an annual reduction of: 2006/07: 2 2005/06: 1 2004/05: 1	The number of private dwellings which are empty for more than six months has decreased since 2003/04.
House price (semi-detached) to earnings ratio (WCC / QoLR) PLEASE NOTE: This indicator will be replaced by Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile income (see below) which is considered to be a more accurate representation of affordability.	2005: 8.9 2004: 8.2 2003: 8.2 2002: 7.3 2001: 6.2	<p><u>Warwickshire</u></p> 2005: 7.5 2004: 7.1 2003: 6.8 2002: 6.0 2001: 4.9 <p><u>England and Wales</u></p> 2005: 7.5 2004: 7.3 2003: 6.5 2002: 5.8 2001: 5.1	The house price to earning ratio has steadily increased since 2001 above the County average.
Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile income (CLG, 2007)	2006: 8.26 2005: 8.56 2004: 8.19 2003: 7.89 2002: 7.02 2001: 5.99	<p><u>Warwickshire</u></p> 2006: 7.17 2005: 7.33 2004: 6.83 2003: 5.75 2002: 5.45 2001: 4.62 <p><u>England and Wales</u></p> 2006: 7.12	The ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile income has increased in Warwick District and is higher than the County and National average.

		2005: 6.82 2004: 6.27 2003: 5.23 2002: 4.72 2001: 4.22	
New community facilities (AMR 45) (This indicator is based on officer knowledge and relates to significant development only).	<p>2006/07: Permission was granted for the following schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of facilities at All Saints Church, Victoria Terrace through formation of car parking and cycle spaces, railings, and public art sculptures Erection of a district centre at South West Warwick to provide a nursery, doctors surgery, community hall and place of worship. <p>2005/06: Erection of new single storey church hall – St Mary’s Church, Cubbington (05/1301)</p> <p>2004/05: Approval of reserved matters for the erection of a Sikh temple (04/0194)</p>	N/A	N/A
Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag (GF) award standard (AMR 29) (It is not possible to provide a % therefore absolute figures are given).	2006/07: 1 park (Jephson and Mill Gardens) 2005/06: 1 park (Jephson and Mill Gardens) 2004/05: 0 2003/04: 0	Corporate target to achieve GF accreditation for 2 green spaces (2003-07)	
Percentage of residents that are satisfied with sports/leisure facilities and events (WDC Citizens’ Panel) (2006 data taken from National Best Value Survey, 2007 and 2008 will be taken from the Citizens Panel, 2009 from the NBVS))	2006: 67% 2005: 72% 2004: 70%	County 2006: 63 WDC top 25% in the Country Corporate target of 67% by April 2006	The % of residents that are satisfied with sports/leisure facilities and events has slightly improved since the initial survey and meets the Corporate target.
Percentage of residents that are satisfied with parks and open spaces (WDC Citizens’ Panel) (2006 data taken from National Best Value Survey, 2007 and 2008 will be taken from the	2006: 89% 2005: 90%	County: 2006: 77% WDC in top quartile nationally.	

Citizens Panel, 2009 from the NBVS)		Corporate target of 86% by April 2006 (defined as green spaces)	
% of district owned public buildings with access and facilities to people with disabilities (WDC Building Control records) (BVPI 156)	2006/07: 77.3% 2005/06: 80% 2004/05: 77.3% 2003/04: 77.3%	2005/06: Average: 63.1 Top Quartile: 84.7 Median: 66.7 Bottom Quartile: 44.7	Warwick District is consistently over the average and median quartile of all Local Authorities.
No. of rural facilities and services (excl. transport) opened and closed (New annual monitoring indicator this year)	<u>Losses</u> 2006/07: 0 2005/06: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of Doctors surgery to dwelling: 1 Hatherall Road, Radford Semele (05/1203). Loss of Post Office to dwelling: 5 Mallory Road, Bishops Tachbrook (05/0808) <u>Gains</u> 2006/07: Permission was granted for the erection of a village shop at Barford Village Hall, Barford. 2005/06: 0		
Male/female life expectancy (WCC QoLR)	Warwick District: 2003 - 2005 Males: 78.0 Females: 82.9 Average between 2002 – 2004 Males: 77.8 yrs Females: 82.6 yrs	England 2003-2005 Males: 76.9 Females: 81.1 Average between 2002 - 2004: Males: 76.5 Females: 80.9	Male and Female life expectancy has increased slightly and is higher than the national average.
% of residents taking 30 minutes or more moderate exercise 0, 2+ and 4+ times per week (WCC Public Satisfaction Surveys/QoLR)	<u>2006/07</u> 0-1 times: 20.2% 2-3 times: 43.0% 4+ times: 36.8 % <u>2005/06</u> 0 times: 8.2% 2 times: 80.2% 4 times: 41.6%	Warwickshire <u>2006/07</u> 0-1 times: 23.7% 2-3 times: 40.9% 4+ times: 35.4% <u>2005/06</u> 0 times: 10.3%	

	<p><u>2004/05</u> No previous data</p>	<p>2+ times: 79.2% 4+ times: 45.6%</p>	
<p>Proportion of working age population claiming key benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Disability Living Allowance and Income Support) (WCC QoLR)</p>	<p>2007: 8.8% 2006: 8.3 % 2005: 8.3 % 2004: 8.4 % 2003: 8.9 %</p>	<p>Warwickshire 2007: 10.9% 2006: 10.5% 2005: 10.4% 2004: 10.8% 2003: 11.0%</p> <p>National (UK) 2007: 14.0% 2006: 14.9% 2005: 14.8% 2004: 15.2% 2003: 15.5%</p>	<p>The proportion of working age population claiming key benefits has steadily declined since 2003, rising in 2007, and is below the County and National average.</p>
<p>% of those very or fairly worried about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • having their home broken into and something stolen • being attacked • having their car stolen <p>(WDC Best Value Performance Plan)</p>	<p><u>Home burglary</u> 2006: 58% 2005: 55% 2004: 56% 2003: 54% 2000: 64%</p> <p><u>Being attacked</u> 2006: 35% 2005: 52% 2004: 43% 2003: 37% 2000: 43%</p> <p><u>Car crime</u> 2006: 39% 2005: 44% 2004: 45% 2003: 46% 2000: 57%</p>	<p><u>Corporate target: home burglary:</u> 2007/08: 53% 2006/07: 54% 2005/06: 55% 2004/05: 53%</p> <p><u>Corporate target: violence</u> 2007/08: 40% 2006/07: 41% 2005/06: 42% 2004/05: 40%</p> <p><u>Corporate target: car crime:</u> 2007/08: 40% 2006/07: 42% 2005/06: 44% 2004/05: 48%</p> <p>Warwickshire figures <u>Home burglary</u> 2006: 61% 2005: 61% 2004: 62%</p>	<p><u>Home burglary</u> The % has declined since 2000 and is lower than the County average.</p> <p><u>Being attacked</u> The % has decreased since 2000 and is lower than the County average.</p> <p><u>Car crime</u> The % has reduced since 2000 and is lower than the County average.</p>

		2003: 66% 2000: 68% <u>Being attacked</u> 2006: 41% 2005: 50% 2004: 45% 2003: 44% 2000: 48% <u>Car crime</u> 2006: 47% 2005: 50% 2004: 52% 2003: 54% 2000: 60%	
No. of crimes by type recorded per 1000 population/households <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic burglaries • Violent Crime • Robberies • Vehicle Crime (WDC Best Value Performance Plan)	<u>Domestic burglaries</u> 2006/07: 11.4 2005/06: 9.2 2004/05: 11.05 2003/04: 14.22 <u>Violent Crime</u> 2006/07: 15.5 2005/06: 14.2 2004/05: 14.6 2003/04: 14.9 <u>Robberies</u> 2006/07: 0.80 2005/06: 0.60 2004/05: 0.61 2003/04: 0.71 <u>Vehicle Crimes</u> 2006/07: 11.0 2005/06: 9.5 2004/05: 10.2 2003/04: 11.6	Corporate target: domestic burglaries 07/08: 11.37 06/07: 11.93 Corporate target: violent crime 07/08: 13.51 06/07: 13.86 Corporate target: robberies 07/08: 0.66 06/07: 0.68 Corporate target: vehicle crime 07/08: 9.27 06/07: 9.57	<u>Domestic burglaries</u> The number has increased since 2005/06. But remains lower than 2003/04. <u>Violent Crime</u> The figure has increased since 2003/04. <u>Robberies</u> The number has increased since 2003/04. <u>Vehicle Crimes</u> The number has increased since 2005/06. But remains slightly lower than 2003/04.

Indicators shaded in grey were included following comments from English Heritage on the Draft Scoping Report they replace the previous indicators for objective 9. Data for these is provided for 2008.

4. Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

- 4.1 Task A1 in the preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal is to identify other relevant plans, policies and programmes and sustainability objectives.
- 4.2 Government advice is that the local planning authority must take account of relationships between the SPD and other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. The SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives established at international, European Community or national levels to be taken into account. Other relevant documents include the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, PPGs and PPSs, and a range of other plans and strategies at regional and local levels, all of which influence the options to be considered in preparation of the SPD. Information on these relationships will enable potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed.
- 4.3 Where an up to date RSS revision or DPD is in place, the list of policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives may be used for the SPD.
- 4.4 The review of relevant plans, policies and programmes for the Sustainable Buildings SPD is contained in **table 4**

Sustainability Issues and Problems

- 4.5 Task A3 in the preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal is to identify sustainability issues and problems.
- 4.6 The identification of sustainability issues (including environmental problems as required by the SEA Directive) is an opportunity to define key issues for the SPD and to develop sustainable plan objectives and options.

Table 4: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

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

<p>Kyoto Protocol (convention 1997; protocol came into effect February 2005)</p>	<p>Limits the emissions of six greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbon, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride) The UK has a Kyoto target to reduce emissions by 12.5% below base year levels (1990 for the 3 major gases: CO2 methane and nitrous oxide) by 2008 – 2012.</p>	<p>Indicators and proxy measures to monitor progress towards these goals have been established under the UK Government Sustainable Development Framework and Regional Sustainable Development Framework and will be adapted for application at the local level</p>	<p>The SPD should aim to reduce the contribution to climate change by reducing energy consumption through energy efficiency and encouraging greener forms of energy.</p>
National			
<p>UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy March 2005</p>	<p>This aims to embed sustainable development at all levels of decision making and across all policy sectors. There are five shared priorities agreed across the UK. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Living within environmental limits 2 Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society 3 Achieving a sustainable economy 4 Promoting good governance; and 5 Using sound science responsibly <p>These priorities are to be applied in four priority areas: sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities.</p> <p>A national indicator set has been agreed with 20 UK Framework Indicators (i.e. for application across the Devolved Administrations) and a further 48 indicators relating to the priority areas.</p>	<p>The shared priorities should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p> <p>The SA should draw upon those UK indicators where there is data available at the local level</p>	<p>The shared priorities should be reflected in the SPD in particular, priority 1 'living within environmental limits'</p>
<p>Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (May 2007)</p>	<p>This sets out the Government's energy strategy to respond to climate change, address long term energy challenges and deliver the four energy policy goals, of which, the following are particularly relevant to the SPD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions – the main contributor to global warming by 60% by about 2050 	<p>Where data is available at the local level, the SA should reflect the government targets for energy.</p>	<p>The focus of the SPD on ensuring that a proportion of the energy requirements of new developments are met by renewable sources and promoting energy</p>

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

<p>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development</p>	<p>This sets out the Governments objective for the planning system which are underpinned by the core principle of sustainable development.</p> <p>It establishes key principles to be applied to ensure that development plans and planning decisions contribute to ensuring sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting environmental, economic and social objectives in an integrated manner • Addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the use of renewable energy • Taking a spatial planning approach • Promoting high quality design that will improve the character and quality of an area • Development plans to contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies that considers people's diverse needs • Effective community involvement <p>Of particular relevance to this SPD is that local authorities should promote the development of energy efficient buildings; community heating schemes, the use of combined heat and power, small scale renewable and low carbon energy schemes in developments; the sustainable use of water resources; and the use of sustainable drainage systems.</p>	<p>Key policy objectives should be reflected in the SA but there are no specific indicators or targets given.</p>	<p>The principles behind PPS1 should be reflected in the guidance set out in the SPD</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (December 2007)</p>	<p>All planning authorities should apply the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new development should be planned to limit carbon dioxide emissions • new development should be planned to make good use of decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy • new development should be planned to minimise 	<p>Key policy objectives should be reflected in the SA but there are no specific indicators or targets given</p>	<p>The principles behind the supplement will form the basis of the SPD.</p>

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

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

	carbon by 2016.		
Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement 2007	<p>Sets out a progressive tightening of building regulations to require major reductions in carbon emissions from new homes to get to zero carbon by 2016.</p> <p>Proposed to achieve zero carbon in three steps: the first by 2010, 25% improvement in energy / carbon performance set in building regulations, by 2013 44% improvement, then finally zero carbon by 2016.</p>	The targets are brought forward at the local level through the West Midlands RSS (Preferred Options).	The government targets should be reflected in the SPD.
Planning Policies for Sustainable Building	This document provides advice on how local development frameworks can address sustainable building. It outlines suggested policy approaches for aspects of sustainable construction such as design and construction, carbon emissions, water, sustainable drainage, material efficiency in construction, domestic and commercial recycling.	The SA should reflect the principles of the document.	The SPD may draw upon the approaches and advice given in the document
Planning for a Sustainable Future (2007)	<p>This sets out the Governments proposals for reform of the planning system based on five core principles. The planning system should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsive • Streamlined, efficient and predictable • Offer full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement • Be transparent and accountable • Be undertaken at the right level of government – national, regional and local level. <p>It acknowledges that planning has an important role to play in meeting the challenge of climate change and in the shift to renewable and low carbon forms of energy.</p>	The SA should be consistent with the objectives for the planning system set out in the White Paper	The principles of the White Paper should be reflected in the SPD
Future Water – The Government’s water strategy for England	This strategy sets out the Government’s aims for the delivery of sustainable water supplies and the protection of the water environment.	Use this document to help shape the objectives and scope of sustainability	The SPD should encourage SUDs such as the use of permeable

February 2008	It refers to the need for surface water management in particular through the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDs).	issues.	paving.
Regional and Sub Regional			
A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands: Regional Sustainable Development Framework (Version 2) July 2006	<p>The WM Framework sets out a vision, working principles and objectives and a process by which these can be incorporated into planning at regional and local levels. It is designed to provide a reference for scoping sustainability issues.</p> <p>The 33 objectives are grouped under four headings. The priority areas contained in the climate change and energy section are most relevant to this SA and SPD.</p>	Use this document to help shape the objectives and scope the sustainability issues.	The sustainable development principles outlined in the regional framework should be reflected in the policies in the SPD.
West Midlands Regional Assembly Climate Change Action Plan December 2007	This sets out actions for the next three years to address the causes and impacts of climate change through regional policy. Six regional climate change priorities are identified: Planning and environment, Economy, Implementation, Leadership, Communication and Targets and monitoring.		
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase Two Revision (Preferred Option December 2007)	<p>The RSS (Preferred options) contains a number of policies relevant to this SPD:</p> <p>SR3: Sustainable Design and Construction Developments of 10 dwellings or 1,000 sqm or more should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be accompanied by sustainability statement. - incorporate renewable or low carbon energy equipment to meet at least 10% of the developments energy requirement but local authorities can set lower thresholds and higher percentages where appropriate. 	The SA should take account of the overall aims of the RSS and specifically targets relating to Energy Generation and Sustainable Design.	Should aim to reflect the requirements of the RSS in the SPD.

	<p>All new housing should meet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CABE building for life 'good' standard (and the very good standard for developments over 10 dwellings) - level 3 of the code for sustainable homes and Level 4 before 2013 and Level 6 (zero carbon) before 2016 - water conservation standards in level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes <p>Offices should meet the BREEAM offices scale Other buildings should achieve efficiency savings of at least 25%</p> <p>Policy EN1: Energy Generation Local authorities should encourage proposals for renewable energy resources</p> <p>Provide locational guidance through supplementary guidance as necessary on the most appropriate locations for each renewable energy technology.</p> <p>Identify the criteria that will be applied to determine the acceptability of the proposals</p> <p>Policy EN2 Energy Conservation Minimise energy demands from development by encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques, energy efficient design and orientation of buildings to maximise passive solar gain.</p> <p>Encourage Combined Heat and Power systems and district heating schemes</p>		
<p>Warwickshire Climate Change Strategy 'Thinking global, acting</p>	<p>The strategy identifies five key areas where local actions can assist in mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>SA should take account of the local targets for climate change set out in the</p>	<p>The SPD should reflect where appropriate the key areas</p>

<p>local' (June 2006)</p>	<p>Energy, transport, resource efficiency, adaptation, communications and education.</p> <p>The overarching aim is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Warwickshire in line with Government policy, 15% to 18% reduction by 2010 and a 60% reduction by 2050 (against 1990 levels).</p> <p>The objective relevant to this SPD is: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions through improving energy efficiency, minimising waste and increasing the use of renewable sources of energy.</p>	<p>strategy where data is available.</p>	
<p>Quality of Life in Warwickshire Report,</p>	<p>This sets out a range of economic, social, environmental and natural resource indicators and trends for the county and compares these to national averages. Where readily available, data is also presented for the various districts across the county.</p> <p>Many of the Audit Commission's Quality of Life indicators are included in the report. The County is exploring how some of the additional suggested indicators could start to be monitored in the future.</p>	<p>Useful to include relevant indicators in the SA framework where the situation is either deteriorating or compares poorly to wider scale averages (eg. County, regional or national averages), where district level data is available on an annual or 2-yearly basis</p> <p>Data from this report is used in the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>The SPD should aim to contribute towards reducing the impact of 'significant effect indicators' identified at county as well as district level.</p>
<p>West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy (November 2004)</p>	<p>The main objectives of this strategy are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) improve energy efficiency 2) increase the use of renewable energy resources 3) maximise uptake of business opportunities 4) ensure focused and integrated delivery and implementation 	<p>The SA should take account of the targets set in the strategy.</p>	<p>The SPD will contribute towards the aims of this strategy.</p>

	<p>The following targets are set by the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry: Reduce CO₂ emissions by 2.4 Mt (18%) by 2010 and an additional 4.3 Mt (32%) by 2020. • Commercial and public sector: Reduce emissions by 2.0 Mt (36%) by 2010 and an additional 1.5Mt (26%) by 2020 • Domestic: Reduce emissions by 2.4 Mt (19%) by 2010, and an additional 3.7 Mt (29%) by 2020 • Transport: Stabilise emissions by 2010 and reduce by 0.7 Mt (7%) by 2020 <p>Renewable Energy generation should be equivalent to 5% of electricity consumption by 2010 and 10% by 2020.</p> <p>Heat from renewable sources should provide 250 GWh (0.3% of consumption) by 2010 and 650 GWh (1% of consumption) by 2020.</p>		
Local			
<p>Warwick District Local Plan 1996 – 2011</p>	<p>The Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011 establishes the following aims and objectives: <u>Aim 1: To maintain high and stable levels of economic growth</u> 1A: To maintain high levels of economic growth 1B: To promote and enhance vibrant rural communities; 1C: To meet the housing needs of the whole community to 2011; 1D: To enhance the vitality of town centres;</p>	<p>The objectives of the WDLP should be reflected in the SA objectives. The WDLP is monitored using the indicators set out in the Annual Monitoring Report (see below).</p>	<p>The SPD should contribute to the wider aims and objectives of the plan where possible. The SPD will expand upon policies DP11, DP12 and DP13 of the WDLP.</p>

	<p>1E: To promote the regeneration of deprived areas; 1F: To promote sustainable tourism. <u>Aim 2: Effective protection of the environment</u> 2A: To protect and improve land quality; 2B: To protect and enhance the natural environment; 2C: To protect and enhance the historic environment; 2D: To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes; 2E: To promote excellence in sustainable design and enhance the built environment; 2F: To protect and improve air quality. <u>Aim 3: Prudent use of natural resources</u> 3A: To reduce the need to travel; 3B: To promote the use of more sustainable travel options; 3C: To ensure the prudent use of scarce resources and limit and reduce the impact of climate change; 3D: to reduce the generation and disposal of waste. <u>Aim 4: Social Progress which recognises the needs of everyone</u> 4A: To make housing affordable and available to everyone; 4B: To reduce poverty, social exclusion, crime and anti-social behaviour; 4C: To improve the health and wellbeing of communities; 4D: To protect and improve the amenity of the local community; 4E: To protect, enhance and improve accessibility to local services and community facilities.</p> <p>The following local plan policies are particularly relevant to the SPD: DP11 Drainage, DP12 Energy Efficiency, DP13 Renewable Energy Developments</p>		
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2007	In the AMR the Council uses a combination of core indicators, set by the Government (LDF Core Output Indicators update 1/2005) and local indicators.	Many of the AMR Indicators are suggested for inclusion in the SA framework.	The AMR's produced in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 have relied on officer knowledge to record

	<p>Many of the AMR indicators are also useful in Sustainability Appraisal monitoring, either because they monitor the underlying economic, environmental or social context against which the effects of policies can be assessed , (such as unemployment) or because they monitor the extent to which policies are being implemented (the first requirement in assessing their effects)</p> <p>One of the AMR indicators is directly relevant to the SPD and one of its parent local plan policies DP13 (Renewable Energy Developments). This is: 9) Renewable energy capacity installed by type</p>		<p>Renewable Energy Installed</p> <p>In conjunction with policy DP13 the SPD has the potential to increase the amount of renewable energy installed and allow for more detailed monitoring of this indicator.</p>
<p>Warwick District Community Plan 'Warwick 2020'</p>	<p>This was produced by the Warwick Partnership in 2005. Its six strategic objectives relate to a community that is safe, prosperous, healthy, cohesive, fair and sustainable.</p> <p>A key topic of the sustainable community section is to: Increase energy efficiency and increase the use of sustainable energy.</p>	<p>The objectives and priorities of the Community Plan (CP) should inform the development of SA objectives</p>	<p>The SPD will contribute to the objective by promoting energy efficiency and the installation of renewable energy technologies.</p>
<p>Warwick District Corporate Strategy 2003 – 2007</p>	<p>The Corporate Strategy comprises seven objectives beneath each of which lie three priorities for action and associated targets for improvement</p> <p>The objective to 'improve our services to provide a cleaner and greener environment to conserve is relevant to this SPD' and in particular the priority <i>to recycle and encourage others to conserve and recycle resources.</i></p>	<p>The objectives and priorities of the Corporate Strategy should inform the development of SA objectives</p> <p>Some of the targets quoted to measure performance against these objectives should be given in the SA framework.</p>	<p>The SPD should help contribute to these objectives and priorities where possible.</p>

<p>Warwickshire Local Area Agreement</p>	<p>This is a collaborative agreement between the authorities in Warwickshire and central government which sets out the priorities which will be focused on over the next three years.</p> <p>The following indicators in the Climate Change and Environment section are the most relevant to this SPD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (target of 60% by 2050). Baseline: 2003 - Warwickshire produced 4.6 million tonnes of carbon. • To improve domestic energy efficiency (30% national target by 2010/11 based on 1996 figures) • To increase the number of households benefitting from relevant grants which are aimed at reducing fuel poverty and maximising energy efficiency • Adoption of the Merton Rule where developers install on site renewables for generation of 15% of the sites energy requirements (major developments) • To improve commercial efficiency working with the Carbon Trust or Warwickshire Climate Change Partnership or similar organisations on carbon management programmes. 	<p>These indicators should inform the objectives of the SA.</p>	<p>These aims and indicators should be taken into account in the SPD.</p>
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5. Sustainability Issues and Problems

1. Introduction

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

2. Identification of Issues

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

To promote a cleaner and greener environment

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

Ensuring the reliability of Energy Supplies

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

An integrated approach

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

Water Conservation

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

Achieving Zero Carbon Housing

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

Meeting the Renewables Obligation

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

Microgeneration

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

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

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

Protection of the Historic Townscape

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

Monitoring

- 2.12 The Council does not have a dedicated system in place to monitor renewable energy developments despite this being one of the core output indicators set by the government for the Annual Monitoring Report. It is anticipated that monitoring will be easier with the introduction of the SPD as it is likely that the requirement will be enforced as a planning condition or in some cases as a Section 106 agreement.

Establishing a threshold

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