



**Sustainability Appraisal Report
Town Centres Area Action Plan – Publication Version**

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

May 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan 2011 – 2031 is the key development plan document (DPD) for shaping the future of development in the borough up to 2031 and was adopted by Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (N&BBC) on 11 June 2019. Three of the policies in the Borough Plan specifically cover town centre development and one of the delivery mechanisms identified was to prepare a Town Centres Area Action Plan (TCAAP) to identify sites for development; identify specific requirements such as the design and infrastructure requirements; and address the evening and night-time economy.

As a result of the review of relevant plans, policies, and programmes some of the main issues to take into account in the TCAAP are to: improve air quality; encourage more use of renewable energy; enhance, maintain, and protect the historic and natural environment; improve accessibility to key services and green spaces; increase health of residents; and provide new high quality homes for all and encourage sustainable economic growth.

An assessment of the existing baseline data for the Borough identified the following sustainability issues and problems: weekly pay below regional and national averages; need to diversify town centres; no Green Flag green spaces; high levels of deprivation and links to life expectancy; low levels of biodiversity; ageing population; poor water quality; and high dependency on car for travel. Predicting the likely evolution of the environment without the plan is hard to predict but the identified sustainability issues and problems are likely to continue unabated if the TCAAP is not progressed.

From the review, the baseline data, and the identified sustainability issues and problems a set of 21 sustainability appraisal (SA) objectives have been formulated. These formed the basis for assessing, analysing, and comparing the sustainability effects of the TCAAP. A seven-point scale was used for assessing effects ranging from a significant positive effect to a significant negative effect. The options proposed for the town centres were published in the Issues and Options document of late 2020. In this document six options were put forward for each town centre. For each town centre the options of changing the focus of the town centres to residential and mixed uses were assessed as having the greatest number of positive effects whilst the option to do nothing had the greatest number of negative effects. The option of a mixed use (option 6 in both town centres) was selected as the basis for the formulation of the policies for the two town centres.

Assessment of the visions for the town centres and the objectives of the TCAAP showed no obvious incompatible elements and that in broad terms for each town centre the TCAAP objectives will help to meet all the Sustainability Appraisal's objectives, with one exception.

The SA objective number 11 - To protect and improve soil quality, does not have a clear compatibility with any of the Action Plan objectives.

The draft policies of the TCAAP were assessed using the same methodology as the six options and the long term effects of these are summarised in the table below. No significant negative effects were assessed and amendments to policies NTC2, NTC3, BTC2, and BTC3 were suggested that would improve the sustainability of them; all but one were undertaken.

Summary of scoring of the long term effects of the policies for Nuneaton and Bedworth town centres

SA Objectives	Nuneaton Town Centre Policies			Bedworth Town Centre Policies		
	NTC1	NTC2	NTC3	BTC1	BTC2	BTC3
1	++	?	++	++	?	++
2	++	?	++	++	?	++
3	++	?	+	++	?	++
4	++	?	++	+	?	+
5	++	+	++	++	+	++
6	++	?	?	?	?	?
7	++	?	+	++	?	+
8	++	++	++	++	++	++
9	+	?	+	?	?	?
10	++	?	+	+	?	?
11	0	?	0	0	?	0
12	-	?	-	-	?	-
13	0	?	0	0	?	0
14	-	?	-	-	+	-
15	-	?	-	-	?	-
16	+	?	+	+	?	+
17	-	?	-	-	?	-
18	-	?	-	-	?	-
19	++	?	++	++	?	++
20	++	+	++	++	++	++
21	+	?	+	+	?	+

A suite of monitoring indicators and targets have been produced for the SA objectives. The basis of the monitoring is that set out in the TCAAP for monitoring the six policies within it. The indicators and targets are specific to the town centres, collectable by the Council, simplify the monitoring process, and directly link the policies of the TCAAP with the SA objectives.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

- 1.0 The Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan 2011 – 2031 is the key development plan document (DPD) for shaping the future of development in the borough up to 2031 and was adopted by Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (N&BBC) on 11 June 2019. The Borough Plan influences the development that will take place, including how much there will be and where it will be located. The Plan outlines a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area, along with a strategy and policies to enable its delivery. Three of these policies specifically cover town centre development and one of the delivery mechanisms identified was to prepare a Town Centres Area Action Plan in order to identify sites for development; identify specific requirements such as the design and infrastructure requirements; and address the evening and night-time economy.
- 1.1 The Town Centres Area Action Plan (TCAAP, otherwise referred to as the 'Action Plan') is a development plan document and, therefore, needs to be accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). Sustainability Appraisal helps ensure that the TCAAP is prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Integrating SA into the preparation process is fundamental to producing a sound TCAAP.

NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH CONTEXT

- 1.2 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough is located in northern Warwickshire, in the West Midlands, containing the second largest population (125,300, 2011 Census but estimated in mid-2019 to be 129,883) in the County but is the smallest in geographical area at 79.3km². The Borough is predominately urban in character and consists of the two market towns of Nuneaton and Bedworth and the large village of Bulkington situated in the Green Belt to the east of Bedworth.
- 1.3 Some of the key issues and challenges facing the Borough are set out below. These issues are explored later in sections 3 and 4 of this report.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth have good transport links and are situated at the heart of the motorway network and both towns are easily accessible from the M1, M5, M6, M42 and the M69. The Borough is a 19-minute drive to Birmingham International Airport, and a 37-minute drive to Nottingham East Midlands Airport. Nuneaton is on the main London – Glasgow intercity line with a travel time to London of between 60 - 80 minutes.

- The Borough has a diverse economy. The most common business sector is Manufacturing. Other significant sectors are Wholesale & Retail Trade; Health & Social Work; Transport and Storage; and Communication. The business base of the Borough's local economy is a mixture of small and medium-sized firms.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has the highest levels of deprivation in Warwickshire.
- In the health profile for the Borough in 2019, male and female life expectancy remains below the average in England at 77.61 for males and 82.34 for females compared to 79.67 for males and 83.33 for females as a national average.
- There are no green spaces in Nuneaton and Bedworth which have a Green Flag Award.
- The Borough contains 1 European Site (Ensor's Pool Special Area of Protection), 2 SSSIs and 3 Local Nature Reserves.
- The Borough contains 92 Listed Buildings, 2 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, and five Conservation Areas that are designated for their 'special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance'.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

- 1.4 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) are mandatory for all DPDs. Sustainability appraisals incorporate the requirements of strategic environmental assessments by ensuring that potential environmental effects are given full consideration alongside social and economic issues. Therefore, by doing a SA a SEA is also undertaken but for the benefit of simplicity this document is referred to solely as a 'Sustainability Appraisal'.
- 1.5 This report presents the findings of Stage A, Stage B, and Stage C of the SA process (Table 1 below sets out the stages that form this process). The report identifies key issues of concern for the SA and assesses the policies contained in the publication version of the TCAAP.

Table 1: Stages and tasks of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

SA Stages and Tasks	
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives. • A2: Collecting baseline information. • A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems. • A4: Developing the SA framework. • A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA. 	
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1: Testing the TCAAP objectives against the SA framework. • B2: Developing the TCAAP options. • B3: Predicting the effects of the TCAAP. • B4: Evaluating the effects of the TCAAP. • B5: Considering way of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. • B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the TCAAP. 	
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1: Preparing the SA Report. 	
Stage D: Consulting on the submission of the TCAAP and SA Report	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: Public participation on the submission of the TCAAP and the SA Report • D2(i): Appraising significant changes. • D2(ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from representations. • D3: Making decisions and providing information. 	
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the TCAAP	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring. • E2: Responding to adverse effects. 	

PREVIOUS SA WORK

- 1.6 A number of Sustainability Appraisal Scoping and other reports have been progressed and published by N&BBC as part of the progression of the Borough Plan and other documents. Separate Town Centre AAP Issues and Options SA Reports for Bedworth and Nuneaton were progressed but not published between 2005 and 2007 but these are of such an age that they have been discounted for use for this TCAAP. The most recent SA Scoping Report dates from 2016 and was done to assist in the production of the Borough Plan. As the TCAAP will enhance the relevant town centre policies in the Borough Plan much of this 2016 report has been used as the basis for parts of this report, however, this is a standalone document.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

- 1.7 This report is structured in the following sections:
- Chapter 1: Introduction, context and purpose of the SA;
 - Chapter 2: Outlines the relationship between other relevant plans and programmes;

- Chapter 3: Outlines the baseline information relevant to the TCAAP;
- Chapter 4: Outlines the environmental and sustainability issues facing the TCAAP;
- Chapter 5: Presents the proposed SA Framework that will form the basis of the TCAAP assessment;
- Chapter 6: Sets out the methodology for any assessments;
- Chapter 7: Assesses the Issues and Options;
- Chapter 8: Assesses the Policies;
- Chapter 9: Monitoring; and
- Chapter 10: Conclusion.

CONSULTATION

- 1.8 Copies of the SA Scoping Report were submitted to the three statutory environmental consultation bodies, namely Environment Agency, Historic England, and Natural England to seek their views. Consultation on the draft Action Plan and the SA Scoping Report ran between 30th September 2020 and 27th November 2020. All responses and comments made have been taken into account in producing this report.
- 1.9 Similarly, this SA report will also be sent to the three statutory environmental consultation bodies as well as other stakeholders as part of the Town Centres Area Action Plan publication consultation. The SA report alongside the Action Plan and any other supporting documentation will be made available on the Borough Council's website during which any person can comment on the SA report. Any comments received will be considered and appropriate amendments to the SA report will be made.

2.0 IDENTIFYING OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

BACKGROUND

- 2.0 The SA should provide information on the relationship of the TCAAP with other relevant plans and programmes, be they at local, national or international level. The Council must take account of relationships between the Action Plan and other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. It is an essential component of setting the baseline and ensures that the SA and the Action Plan reflect the Government's policy objectives on sustainable communities and development. The aim is to review potential synergies, opportunities and any inconsistencies and constraints which may arise. The findings of the context review will also inform the identification of sustainability issues and problems that should be addressed by the Action Plan.

METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 There is no definitive list of policies, plans, programmes (PPPs) or objectives to be reviewed and the list included in Appendix A does not provide an exhaustive list but those plans and programmes which are deemed most relevant to the Action Plan have been included in the review. Table 2 below lists all reviewed policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. The full context review is contained in Appendix A.

Table 2: Reviewed relevant policies, plans and programmes

International / European
Article 174, European Union
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979
Copenhagen, United Nations, 2009
EU Directive 01/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment, European Union, 2001
EU Directive 2000/60/EC on Water Framework, European Union, 2000
EU Directive 2002/49/EC on Environmental Noise, European Union, 2002
EU Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, European Union, 2008
EU Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste, European Union, 2008
EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds
EU Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, European Union, 2009
EU Directive 91/156/EEC on Waste Framework, European Union, 1991
EU Directive 91/676/EEC on Nitrates, European Union, 1991

EU Directive 92/43/EEC on Habitats, European Union, 1992
EU Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Management, European Union, 1996
EU Directive 97/11/EC on European Environmental Impact Assessment Directives, European Union, 1997
EU Directive 99/31/EC on Waste to Landfill, European Union, 1999
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme, European Union, 2001
European Biodiversity Strategy, European Commission, 1998
European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy, European Union, 2001
European Floods Directive, 2009
European Landscape Convention, 2004
European Sustainable Development Strategy, European Union, 2001
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, UN, 1997
Paris Agreement, UN, 2016
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Council of Europe, 1985
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, Council of Europe, 1992
World Summit on Sustainable Development - Earth Summit, 2002
National
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, UK Government, 2018
Biodiversity 2020, A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, 2011
Clean Growth Strategy, UK Government, 2018
Climate Change Act (including 2050 Target Amendment), UK Government, 2008
Climate Change Plan, DEFRA, 2010
Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance, 2014
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, UK Government, 2010
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon, Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, Department for Transport, 2011
England Tree Strategy consultation, DEFRA, 2020
Flood and Water Management Act, UK Government, 2010
Future High Streets Fund, UK Government, 2018
Future Water: The Government's water strategy for England, UK Government, 2011
Government Vision Statement on the Historic Environment, DCMS, 2010
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England – White Paper, UK Government, 2011
Historic England Advice Notes, Historic England, various
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Historic England, various
Laying the Foundations: A House Building Strategy for England, November 2011
Laying the Foundations: A housing strategy for England, CLG, 2011
Localism Act, UK Government, 2011
Low Emissions Strategies -using the planning system to reduce transport emissions: Good Practice Guidance, DEFRA, 2010
Making Space for Nature, White Paper, John Lawton, September 2010
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006

Plan for Growth, Treasury, 2011
Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990
Protecting biodiversity and ecosystems at home and abroad, 2014
Public Health Guidance 8 - Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity, NICE, 2008
Renewable Energy Strategy, DECC, 2009
Securing Community Benefits through the Planning Process Improving performance on Section 106 agreements, Audit Commission, 2006
Skills for Growth – The National Skills Strategy, BIS, 2009
Space for People, Woodland Trust, 2010
The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2014, CLG
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), MHCLG, 2019
The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG), MHCLG
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, DEFRA, 2011
The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981
UK Climate Change Programme, UK Government, 2006
UK Waste Strategy for England, UK Government, 2007
Viability Testing Local Plans – Advice for Planning Practitioners, Local Housing Delivery Group, 2012
World Class Places, UK Government, 2009
Sub-national
A Strategy for the A5 2011-2026, A5 Transport Liaison Group, 2012
Coventry & Warwickshire Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013
Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan, March 2014
Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan Update, 2016
Driving a Revolution in Rail Services for West Midlands: A 30-year rail investment strategy 2018-2047, West Midlands Rail Executive, 2018
Humber River Basin Management Plan- River Anker flows to Humber, EA, 2009
National Character Area Profile: Arden, Natural England, 2014
National Character Area Profile: Mease/Sence Lowlands, Natural England, 2013
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Resource Assessment and Feasibility Study, CAMCO, 2010
River Severn Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency, December 2009
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency, December 2010
Severn River Basin Management Plan- River Sowe in Bedworth flows to Severn, EA, 2009
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Level 1, Halcrow, 2008
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Level 2, NBBC, December 2010
Sub Regional Green Belt Review, Smith Stuart Reynolds, 2009
Tame, Anker and Mease abstraction licensing strategy, Environment Agency, February 2013
The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Warwickshire County Council, 2001
Updated Assessment of Housing Need: Coventry-Warwickshire HMA, GL Hearn, 2015
Warwickshire Historic Landscape Character, Warwickshire County Council and English Heritage, 2010

Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026, Warwickshire County Council, 2011
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Sub-Regional Green Infrastructure Study, Land Use Consultants, 2011
Water Cycle Study, Halcrow, 2010
West Midlands Renewable Energy Capacity Study, SQW, 2011
Local
Air Quality Assessment: Development Associated with the Borough Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2017
Abbey Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2008
Bedworth Town Centre Visioning, IDP, 2019
Contaminated Land Strategy, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2010
Corporate Plan 2007 – 2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007
Coventry & Warwickshire Strategic Employment Land Study, Atkins, 2014
Employment Land Review 2014, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2014
Employment Land Use Study, CWLEP, 2015
Habitats Regulation Assessment, UE Associates, 2009
Habitats Regulations Assessment – Screening Assessment, WYG, 2016 and 2018
Health Impact Assessment – Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2014
Homelessness Strategy and Action Plan 2009 – 2012, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2009
Housing Strategy 2010-2015, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2010
Joint Green Belt Study, LUC, 2015
Local Air Quality Management – Air Quality Action Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011
Local Air Quality Management – Updating and Screening Assessment, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2012
Miner's Welfare Park, Bedworth, Concept Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2020
Nuneaton and Bedworth Biodiversity Value Map, Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan Partnership, 2010
Nuneaton and Bedworth Convenience Goods and Retail Study, Strategic Perspectives, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Employment Land Review, GVA Grimley, 2010
Nuneaton and Bedworth Green Infrastructure Plan, Land Use Consultants, 2009
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 1: Landscape Character Assessment, TEP, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 2: Policy Recommendations, TEP, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 3: Site Analysis and Selection, TEP, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2019
Nuneaton and Bedworth Retail and Leisure Study Update, Strategic Perspectives, 2014
Nuneaton and Bedworth Town Centres Study, Roger Tym and Partners, 2011
Nuneaton and Bedworth Sport, Recreation and Community Facilities Strategy 2016-2031, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2016
Nuneaton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2009

Open Space Assessment, Jones Plus Limited, 2007
Open Space Strategy 2011-2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011
Priority Species and Habitats for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Warwickshire County Council, 2005
Retail and Leisure Study Update 2014, Strategic Perspectives, 2014
River valley assessment, ENTEC, 2007
Riversley Park, Nuneaton, Concept Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2020
Shaping our future..., Sustainable Community Plan 2007 – 2021 for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2013
Strategic Transport Assessment: Modelling Report, 2015
The Warwickshire Local Investment Plan, HCA, NWBC, SoADC, RBC, WDC, WCC, 2011
Town Centre Office Requirement, DTZ, 2013
Transforming Nuneaton Capacity Study, IDP, 2019
Updated Assessment of Housing Need: Coventry – Warwickshire HMA, GL Hearn, 2015

KEY MESSAGES

2.2 To summarise, the main issues and messages arising from the review of the plans, policies and programmes are:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality;
- Encourage use of renewable and sustainable sources of energy;
- Increase accessibility to key services such as health, education and sustainable transport;
- Enhance, maintain, and protect natural habitats and sensitive landscapes;
- Enhance, maintain, and protect biodiversity;
- Enhance, maintain, and protect important historical and geological sites;
- Increase the health and wellbeing of residents;
- Ensure stakeholder engagement throughout the plan process;
- Be able to meet the housing needs of the whole community by providing a mix of homes and the services to support them;
- Encourage sustainable economic growth with proactive and positive strategies;
- Ensure a high and stable level of economic growth and diversity;
- Ensure new homes are of high quality and are built to a good environmental standard;

- Ensure effective management of water resources;
- Increase accessibility to green spaces and open spaces;
- Encourage the remediation of contaminated land, and seek to protect controlled water and related abstractions; and
- Ensure development is sustainable and resilient to flood risk from different sources.

3.0 COLLECTING BASELINE INFORMATION

BACKGROUND

3.0 Establishing the economic, social, and environmental baseline characteristics of the Borough provides the basis for establishing the following:

- An understanding of the existing sustainability problems and issues facing the Borough;
- The SA objectives and indicators which may help to reduce these problems;
- Enabling the prediction of the potential future effects of the TCAAP;
- Highlighting how the Borough compares to national and regional trends; and
- Likely evolution of the environment without the implementation of the TCAAP.

METHODOLOGY

3.1 The baseline data consists of a variety of quantitative and qualitative information compiled using a range of sources including:

- The baseline information collated as part of the 2016 SA Scoping Report;
- Geographic information; and
- Numeric or statistical data – from national government and agency websites.

3.2 To ensure a practical and focused approach to the collection of baseline information the following criteria were applied:

- 1) Relevance – will the data help assess the potential impacts of the TCAAP?
- 2) Current – is the data the most up to date available?
- 3) Available – is the data set easily accessible?
- 4) Practical – is the data set easy to understand?

3.3 If the data did not comply with all the criteria listed above, the dataset was omitted from the review. The baseline information is set out in a series of data tables organised under SA and SEA topic in Appendix B. The basis of these data tables was the 2016 SA Scoping Report but these were updated where possible although the references used in 2016 were kept the same (A/1 etc..). The data are set out in the same order as the sustainability objectives formulated further on in the document. The baseline data tables contain the following columns:

- **Issue** – the issue under review, e.g. unemployment claimant count;

- **Quantified information** – baseline data for the Borough;
- **Comparators** – national and regional data against which the Nuneaton and Bedworth context can be compared;
- **Trend** – is the baseline situation improving or declining;
- **Data source** – identification of the source of data; and
- **Comments/gaps** – any comments on the dataset and identification of gaps and/or deficiencies in the data.

THE LIKELY EVOLUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT WITHOUT THE ACTION PLAN

- 3.4 The SEA Directive requires the likely evolution of the environment without the implementation of the plan to be identified. Predicting the likely evolution of the environment without the plan is inherently subjective and hard to predict, particularly in the current prevailing economic and market conditions. However the sustainability issues and problems identified in Table 3 (in the next chapter) are likely to continue unabated if the current planning policy is not progressed.

4.0 IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

BACKGROUND

- 4.0 The identification of sustainability issues (including environmental problems) is an opportunity to define key issues and problems that can be tackled by the TCAAP and to help develop the SA Framework and Plan options.

METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The sustainability issues and problems were identified from the:

- Review of the 2016 SA Scoping Report; and
- Review of the policies, plans, programmes (task A1) and the baseline information (task A2).

The sustainability issues and problems are presented in Table 3. The issues are organised under SA and SEA topic.

Table 3: Sustainability Issues and Problems

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
Economic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unemployment rate (2020) for Nuneaton and Bedworth (3.8%) is lower than the national (4.2%) and the regional (5.2%) average. • The economic active rate in Nuneaton and Bedworth (81.6%) and is higher than the national (79%) and regional (77.9%) averages. • Average gross weekly pay in Nuneaton and Bedworth (£525.6) is below the national (£586.5) and regional average (£552.5). • Nuneaton and Bedworth are situated in the heart of the motorway network and both towns are easily accessible from the M6, M69, M42, M40, M1 and the A5 running north of Nuneaton. • Residential uses within Nuneaton town centre are currently limited. • Development and investment are required for the town centres to strengthen their position in light of the potential threats from competing centres. • The evening economy is more geared towards younger people in pubs and bars and offers little variety. Enhancements to the A3 offer (restaurants and cafes) are an opportunity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste has traditionally been seen as a by-product of economic activity. • A good economic base creates opportunities for the local population and addresses employment issues and increases quality of life. • Education qualifications have a direct impact on employment and skill development for the local economy.
Social Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is very difficult for people to purchase houses, especially first time buyers. • There are no green spaces in Nuneaton and Bedworth managed to a Green Flag Award Standard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of education affect economic opportunities and thereby income levels, impacting the social status of people.

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borough has a higher crime rate per 1,000 population than the county average (all recorded crimes). The number of people attaining NVQ levels 1 – 5 has increased markedly since 2012. The number of visits to the museum has decreased and there is potential to improve the tourist and cultural facilities in the Borough. Poorer perceptions of public safety than the county average, but data are now quite aged. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has the highest levels of deprivation in Warwickshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good access to various services like schools and health facilities reduce chances of social deprivation. Education, skills and unemployment are inter-related, hence should be assessed in a holistic way. Parks and green spaces make an important contribution to improving the quality of life of communities and provide a sense of place for local communities. Quality open spaces also contribute to heritage and culture by providing venues for local festivals and civic celebrations, as well as offering a more varied townscape. A network of accessible high quality open spaces and recreation facilities fulfill an important function in terms of the structure of both urban and rural areas.
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borough has 1 European Site, 2 SSSIs, 3 LNRs, 25 SINC. One of the SSSIs is in favourable condition and the other unfavourable/declining; threat to Ensor's Pool from bio-security risks. Threat to biodiversity from development, land management and climate change. The Borough has the lowest number of local nature reserves in the County. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has a lower accessibility to woodlands than county and regional levels (2013) but has greater accessibility than immediate surrounding areas (2019). Threat to biodiversity from non-native species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diversity of habitats and species improves the quality of people's lives. <p>Open spaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the heritage and urban landscape of the Borough. Contribute to the attraction of the Borough for residents, visitors and potential investors and employees. Improves the sense of wellbeing for both residents and employees. Enhance education and health of residents.
Population and Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borough currently has a relatively large working population (16-60). The population is an ageing one, which is likely to create additional social care needs. Population is predicted to increase. About 55% of the population are Christian, which is lower than the national average. 87.1% of the population in Nuneaton and Bedworth are white, which is higher than England's average. Male and female life expectancy remain below the England average and is one of the lowest in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in population size can have a number of adverse effects, including increased pressure on community facilities and infrastructure, increase of traffic and its effects on congestion and pollution (air and water quality) and increased demand for health and other public services. An increase in workforce size could positively affect investment potential and help

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
	<p>Warwickshire (2010-2014).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas. 	<p>economic diversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The benefits of improved human health include a healthy workforce, a reduced burden on social and health services and contributions to the local economy through training and research opportunities.
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of new homes being built on previously developed land decreased between 2012/13 and 2018/19. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil resources are key to sustaining life and the agricultural economy.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97% of surface waters in the Humber river basin were classified as chemically good and 95% in the Severn river basin. 15% of surface waters in the Humber river basin were classified as ecologically good and 20% in the Severn river basin. However, for England here has been a decrease in the proportion of surface water bodies in England awarded high or good ecological status since the indicator was first prepared in 2009; the indicator has also declined in the short term, between 2013 and 2018. In 2019 no surface water bodies in England met the 'good chemical status'. A number of weirs, engineered channels and culverted sections of watercourse in Nuneaton and Bedworth are preventing natural processes from improving the river habitat. These create impoundments; promote sediment and siltation deposits which degrade the habitat affecting WFD status, while also creating barriers to fish movement. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has a number of Main River and ordinary watercourses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is resulting in more extreme weather conditions and will heighten flood risk and demands on water resources. Flood risk from watercourses will increase as a result of increasing extreme weather events brought about by climate change. Flood risk is also influenced by upstream land use and watercourse maintenance regimes. New development should pay due regard to supporting the delivery of 'good ecological status', and nil deterioration.
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollutant levels in the Borough have steadily decreased and it is anticipated that this trend will continue. Two AQMAs in Nuneaton both due to vehicular emissions although in both of these the level of exceedance ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for NO_2 has decreased from 41 (in 2007) to 31.2 (2018) in the Leicester Road, Gyratory AQMA and from 55 to 41.1 in the Midland Road to Corporation Street AQMA (2009-2018). Car ownership levels are generally in line with both regional and national averages (2011). The majority of people travel to work by car. The number of residents commuting over 30km in the Borough has increased by a third (2001-2011). A high dependency on private car for commuting results in congestion and negative impacts on air quality. A low volume of public transport use is a major contributor to reduced air quality. Around 4,000 residents are commuting over 30km to work (2011). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality influences human health which affects quality of life. Local residents and businesses experience air quality at the local level, which affects both health and amenity. Increasing public transport use reduces vehicular emissions and in turn CO_2 emissions.

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
Climatic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide emissions per capita is lower than the national average and has dropped between 2013 and 2017. Trend of dropping carbon dioxide emissions in the Borough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the international, national and local level, climate change is believed to potentially affect the environmental, economic and social aspects of human life. Climate change is likely to lead to extreme weather conditions resulting in a change in heating and cooling requirements and incidences of water shortage.
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of household waste being recycled and composted, as a general trend, is increasing steadily (2010/11 – 2020/21). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste is recognised as being an opportunity for resource recovery (through re-use and recycling for example).
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two buildings at risk in the Borough which are: Park Farmhouse in Arbury Park and The Tea House in Arbury Park. The borough has a limited number of nationally listed buildings however a number are valued locally. Some of the conservation areas in the Borough require more formal planning and proactive enforcement to ensure the character of the area is maintained. New development should be more reflective of the local distinctiveness of the historic environment and character of the local area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural heritage contributes to the overall diversity and value of the Borough's townscape A diverse historical environment also provides economic benefits by helping attract new businesses.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional dwellings could place further pressures on the green belt and surrounding landscape. The countryside surrounding the Borough is protected by green belt, area of restraint or countryside designations, which direct development pressures away from sensitive landscapes and help to protect biodiversity. 	

(Note. Information within the table above is derived from Appendix B)

5.0 DEVELOPING THE SA FRAMEWORK

BACKGROUND

- 5.0 The SA (Sustainability Appraisal) Framework provides a structure for assessing, analysing, and comparing the sustainability effects of the TCAAP. From the baseline information, and the sustainability issues and problems a set of sustainability objectives have been formulated; these form the basis of the assessment of the sustainability of the TCAAP. The SA Framework consists of a series of sustainability objectives, criteria, and indicators which have been set out in Table 4. The SA objectives are not set out in order of priority.

METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 A brief synopsis of the methodology for preparing the SA Framework is provided below.

Sustainability Objectives

The sustainability objectives which will form the basis of the TCAAP appraisal were broadly based upon the sustainable development objectives set out in the 2016 SA Scoping Report. The sustainability objectives set out in the SA Framework have been organised under SA and SEA topic.

Criteria

A range of criteria were developed to provide further clarity and elaboration of the individual sustainability objectives and to assist in assessing the impacts of the TCAAP.

Indicators

Indicators to measure and communicate progress towards achieving the sustainability objectives have been developed. Consideration of the use of these indicators to form a monitoring framework is contained in Chapter 9.0. One of the matters that has come out of updating the data contained within the 2016 SA Scoping Report is that many indicators are either no longer collected or are collected in a different format. This reduces the usefulness of the indicators because comparisons and trends over time cannot be satisfactorily observed. Therefore, as the monitoring framework is developed consideration will be given to ensuring indicators are used that can be collected by the Borough Council or have a longevity in their use and collection by external organisations.

The indicators presented in Table 4 below differ significantly from those in the SA Scoping Report of 2020 as consideration has been given to those indicators that can be satisfactorily collected and, in effect, meet the criteria of paragraph 3.2 of this report. In brackets after each indicator firstly the current source of that information is supplied and secondly then the reference for that information is presented which refers either to data contained in Appendix B of this report or an indicator collected as part of the monitoring of the current adopted Borough Plan. The one issue found with the indicators is that those for water quality (references C/1 and C/2 in Appendix B) appear to be reported only at a national level and their use would not appropriately reflect the situation in the Borough. Dates provided in Appendix B reflect when the data published in this report was accessed. If this published date is not recent then this reflects that no newer data is available not that the data source has not been accessed subsequent to the published date.

Table 4: SA Framework

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
Economic Factors		
Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	Will it meet the employment needs of the local community?	% of working age people in employment (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/1].
	Will it help diversify the economy?	Average gross weekly pay (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/3]. Business deaths and births (ons.gov.uk) [ref. A/4].
	Will it enhance the vitality of urban centres?	
	Will it support small businesses?	
	Will it ensure an appropriate supply of employment sites within the Borough to support sustainable economic development?	
	Will it provide employment land near to the potential workforce?	
	Will it encourage investment to develop deprived areas and focusing resources in areas of greatest need?	
To enhance the vitality of town centres	Will it improve the economic viability of town centres?	
	Will it maintain a balanced mix of development?	
Social Factors		
Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	Will it increase the supply of affordable housing?	Affordable dwellings completed (NBBC data) [refs. H2b and H2c].
	Will it promote a range of housing types and tenure?	Average house prices (landregistry.data.gov.uk) [ref. B/3a].
	Will it reduce the number of unfit/non-decent/empty homes?	
	Will it reduce homelessness?	
Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	Will it maintain and enhance existing facilities?	% of workforce qualified to NVQ 3+ (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. B/10].
	Will it put unacceptable pressure on existing services and community facilities?	People of working age in employment (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/1].
	Will it improve access to local services and facilities?	% of population of working age claiming key benefits (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/2].
	Will it support provision of communication infrastructure, including broadband?	Employment rate (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/1].

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
	Will it ensure that education and skills infrastructure meets projected future demand and need?	Index of local deprivation (gov.uk) [ref. B/7].
	Will it reduce inequalities in education and skills across the Borough?	
Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	Will it promote the reduction of crime rates?	Recorded robberies; burglaries; vehicle crimes percentage (data.warwickshire.gov.uk) [ref. B/8].
	Will it encourage the adoption of principles to 'design out' crime in housing and employment sites using Secure by Design and where necessary, emergency services infrastructure?	
Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	Will it reduce poverty and exclusion in those areas most effected?	Wage/income levels- gross weekly pay (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/3].
Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	Will it ensure that facilities and locations for cultural activities are protected and provided?	Leisure floor space (NBBC data) [ref. DS2c].
	Will it protect and create high quality or valued recreational spaces and avoid erosion of recreational function?	Change to open space (NBBC data) [ref. HS6c].
Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	Will it require good urban design to create attractive, high quality environments where people will choose to live, work and invest?	New residential and commercial developments integrating Secure By Design principles (NBBC data) [ref. BE3d].
Biodiversity		
To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	Will it protect and enhance species, habitats and sites at risk?	Development causing habitat net losses (NBBC data) [ref. NE3b].
	Will it protect and enhance the natural environment, whether designated or not, including habitats, species, landscapes and controlled waters, particularly maintaining European sites, SSSIs and LNRs to a favorable standard?	Development causing a loss of LBAP habitats and species (NBBC data) [ref. NE3c].
	Will it support development that incorporates improvements to wildlife habitats?	Planning permission granted on designated statutory sites and sites with high biodiversity distinctiveness (NBBC data) [ref. NE3d].
	Will it increase access to green spaces?	
	Will it contribute to adaptation to climate change and ecological networks?	
Population and Human Health		

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	Will it diminish inequalities in mortality, health and wellbeing across the Borough?	Mortality rates - all and from heart disease and stroke, and cancer (fingertips.phe.org.uk) [refs. I/4, I/5 and I/6].
	Will it promote healthy lifestyles and opportunities for exercise?	Life expectancy at birth (ons.gov.uk) [ref. I/1].
	Will it promote opportunities to participate in sport?	Change to open space (NBBC data) [ref. HS6c].
	Will it protect, provide and enhance the provision of quality open space?	Parks/open spaces attaining 'Green Flag' status (NBBC data).
	Will it prevent noise and light pollution?	
Soil		
To protect and improve soil quality	Will it minimise development on Greenfield land?	Land on brownfield land register (NBBC data).
	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Land on contaminated land register (NBBC data).
	Will it reduce the quantity of contaminated land in the Borough?	
Water		
Use natural resources such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	Will it promote the balance between water supply and demand?	No satisfactory indicator identified, current ones are too broad.
	Will it encourage water efficiency and conservation?	
	Will it minimise adverse effects in ground and surface water quality?	
	Will it protect and enhance the quality of watercourses?	
Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	Will it avoid developments in areas being at risk from fluvial, sewer or groundwater flooding?	The number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of Environment Agency on grounds of flood risk (NBBC data) [ref. NE4a].
	Will it provide habitat creation?	
	Will it support the connection of blue corridors?	
Air		
Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	Will it maintain and improve local air quality?	Pollutant levels (NBBC data) [ref. E/1].
	Will it reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	Number of AQMAs (NBBC data) [ref. E/2].
	Will it reduce the movement of goods by road / lorry?	

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	Will it focus development in the major urban areas?	Proportion of adults walking for travel (gov.uk) [ref. E/6].
	Will it promote compact, mixed-use developments with good accessibility to local facilities and service that reduce the need to travel?	Proportion of adults cycling for travel (gov.uk) [ref. E/6].
	Will it reduce the number and length of journeys made by car?	
	Will it promote alternative, more sustainable modes of transport to the car (including walking and cycling) through location of housing, employment sites, services and facilities, and appropriate infrastructure for sustainable modes of transport?	
Climatic Factors		
Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	Carbon dioxide emissions by sector and per capita (gov.uk) [ref. G/1].
	Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources, including by micro-generation, CHP, district heating and transportation?	
Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	Will it contribute to the creation of a low carbon economy and minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources?	Carbon dioxide emissions by sector and per capita (gov.uk) [ref. G/1].
	Will it promote the adoption of climate change adaption and climate proofing principles in planning and design?	
	Will it promote sustainable urban drainage systems?	
Material Assets		
Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	Will it reduce waste arising (household and commercial)?	LACW recycled and composted (NBBC data) [refs. J/1 and J/3].
	Will it increase recycling and composting rates and encourage easily accessible recycling systems?	
	Will it promote re-use of resources?	
To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	Will it encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings?	Housing developments on previously developed land (NBBC data) [no ref. but reported in AMR].
	Will it focus retail and office development in town centres?	

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
	Will it encourage housing development which makes more efficient use of land; and seek greater intensity of development at places with good public transport accessibility?	
Cultural heritage		
To conserve and enhance the historic environment	Will it conserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	Number of listed buildings (Grade I and II*) at risk (historicengland.org.uk) [ref. K/1].
	Will it improve access to buildings of historical/cultural value?	Loss of designated historic assets (NBBC data) [ref. BE4b].
Landscape		
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	Will it enhance and manage the character and appearance of the Borough's landscapes, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place?	Development given planning permission in highly valued landscape areas (NBBC data) [ref. NE5a].

6.0 SA FRAMEWORK

BACKGROUND

- 6.0 The SA Scoping Report set out the proposed methodology for assessing the Town Centres Area Action Plan. Following consultation on the Scoping Report the proposed methodology (the framework) remains the same as published in that Scoping Report and is set out below. This will be used to assess the effects of the TCAAP.

DEFINING WHAT IS A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT

- 6.1 Once the SA Framework, and thus the SA objectives, have been created the next part of the process is to assess each objective, policy, and/or proposal of the Action Plan against the SA objectives. A combination of expert judgement, analysis of baseline data, and the definitions set out below will be used to judge the potential significance of the specified effect on the plan's objectives. When determining the likely significant effects the following criteria will be used:

- How valuable and vulnerable is the area that is being impacted?
- What is the duration and how probable, frequent, long lasting and reversible are the effects?
- What is the magnitude and spatial scale of the effect?
- What is the cumulative nature of the effects?

These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium, and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.

- 6.2 Assessing significance is the product of two factors: the value of the environmental resource affected; and the magnitude of the impact. A significant effect can arise from a minor impact on a resource of national value or a major impact on a resource of local value. In addition, the accumulation of many non-significant effects on similar local resources geographically spread throughout the scheme may give rise to an overall significant effect.
- 6.3 The following questions are relevant in evaluating the significance of potential environmental effects:
- Is the effect positive or negative?
 - Which risk groups are affected and in what way?

- Is the effect reversible or irreversible?
- Does the effect occur over the short, medium, or long term?
- Is the effect continuous or temporary? Does it increase or decrease with time? Is it of local, regional, national, or international importance?
- Are health standards or environmental objectives threatened?
- Are mitigating measures available and is it reasonable to require these?

6.4 Each objective, policy, and/or proposal will be assessed (guided by the above questions) to identify the potential impact on the SA objectives. A combination of expert judgement, analysis of baseline data, and the definitions set out below will be used to judge the potential significance of the specified effect on the plan's objectives. The following definitions are used in this Scoping Report:

Duration of Effects

- Short-term Less than two years
- Medium-term Two to five years
- Long-term Five to twenty years
- Permanent Greater than twenty years

Nature of Effects

- Positive effects - effects that have a beneficial influence on the environment
- Negative effects - effects that have an adverse influence on the environment
- Direct effects - effects that are caused by activities which are an integral part of the plan's objectives, proposal, and/or policy
- Indirect effects - effects that are due to activities that are not part of the plan's objectives, proposal, and/or policy
- Primary effects - the first effect of a plan's objectives, proposal, and/or policy
- Secondary effects - effects that are a consequence of a primary effect of the plan's objectives, proposal, and/or policy
- Combined or interactive effects – combined effects or interactive effects are the result of impact interactions between the plan's objectives, proposal, and/or policy. Assessment of the individual plan's objectives, proposal, and/or

policy effects may be insignificant but combined the effects can have an overall significant impact

- Cumulative effects - cumulative effects are the result of the interaction between effects associated with the plan's objectives, proposal, and/or policy

Scoring of effects

Table 5: Seven-point scale for assessing effects

Score	Description
++	Option likely to result in a significant positive effect
+	Option likely to result in a positive effect
0	Neutral (neither positive or negative significant effect)
?	The impact between the option and SA objective is uncertain
-	No relationship
-	Option likely to result in a negative effect
--	Option likely to result in a significant negative effect

The final scoring for each of the options will be based on available information and professional judgment.

SA STEPS

- 6.5 The next stages, that is, those after Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope of the SA, for the TCAAP are as follows:

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

Stage B in the SA process involves the appraisal of the emerging TCAAP Issues and Options, and other versions of the Action Plan. The sub-stages of Stage B of the SA process involves:

- Task B1: Testing the TCAAP objectives against the SA Framework;
- Tasks B2, B3 and B4: Predicting and evaluating the effects of the TCAAP;
- Task B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximizing beneficial effects; and

- Task B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the TCAAP.

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

Stage C of the SA process is the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal Report which will be published for consultation alongside the TCAAP publication document (this report).

Stage D: Consulting on the TCAAP and Sustainability Appraisal Report

Stage D of the SA process involves the following tasks:

- Task D1: Public participation on the Action Plan and the SA Report;
- Task D2 (i): Appraising significant changes;
- Task D2 (ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from Inspector's report, representations, and preparation of final Action Plan SA Report; and
- Task D3: SA Adoption Statement.

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the TCAAP

The Council will be responsible for monitoring the significant effects of the Action Plan, based on the monitoring strategy developed during SA task B6.

7.0 ASSESSING THE ISSUES AND OPTIONS

BACKGROUND

- 7.0 As explained in Chapter 6, once the SA objectives have been created the next part of the process is to test the Action Plan's vision and objectives against the SA Framework, that is the SA objectives. This is a simpler test than the seven point scale of Table 5 and is based on compatibility or not. Following this, the next stage is to assess each policy/proposal against the SA objectives, so, this is the assessment of the six options available for the development of each town centre (the main strategic options). To assess the significance of any effects against each SA objective the seven point scale (Table 5) was used. Tables 10 and 11 below present a summary of the assessments with the full assessments presented in Appendices C and D.

ASSESSMENT OF OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 Table 6 below sets out the visions for each town centre (taken from the Action Plan) whereas Tables 7 and 8 below set out the objectives for each town centre (taken from the Action Plan) and the Sustainability Appraisal objectives, respectively. These objectives were then used to populate Table 9 within which the objectives were tested against each other. In Table 9 only the vision headings and numbers of the objectives were used to reduce its scale.

Table 6: Town Centre Visions

Nuneaton Town Centre Vision	Bedworth Town Centre Vision
The vision for Nuneaton town centre is for it to continue to be the primary centre in the Borough for leisure and business with a high quality, mixed use, pedestrian-friendly environment. It will contain a diverse range of uses with retailer representation from independent, national and specialist stores. There will be an attractive business environment in terms of location and investment. The evening as well as daytime leisure economy will be attractive to persons of all ages. There will be new development to complement existing heritage assets and enhance character and appearance of the town	The vision for Bedworth town centre is for it to be a vibrant, attractive location for residents and visitors with a broad range of leisure, retail and service outlets, forming the basis of a successful market centre that complements the wider functions of Nuneaton and Coventry. A high quality public realm will celebrate and draw upon the wealth of heritage and community assets with All Saints Square as a key focal point with strong linkages to the Almshouses, Civic Hall and Miners Welfare Park. The town centre will be easily accessible by a choice of transport modes with

centre. An emphasis on green and blue infrastructure, public spaces/realm will make the town centre a desirable place to be. Connectivity into and through the town centre will be enhanced for all modes of transport.	improved access between the centre and the railway station.
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Table 7: Town Centre Objectives

Nuneaton Town Centre Objectives	Bedworth Town Centre Objectives
Objective 1 – to strengthen the town centre's role as the Borough's urban hub	Objective 1 – to strengthen the town centre's role within the Borough
Objective 2 – to establish an accessible and well-connected centre	Objective 2 – to establish an accessible and well-connected town centre
Objective 3 – to ensure a high quality and safe town centre environment	Objective 3 – to ensure a high quality environment

Table 8: Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place
9). To conserve and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services
11). To protect and improve soil quality
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land
20). To protect and enhance the historic environment
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes

Table 9: Testing of Action Plan visions & objectives against the SA objectives

SA Objectives	Nuneaton Town Centre Vision	Bedworth Town Centre Vision	Nuneaton Town Centre Objectives			Bedworth Town Centre Objectives		
			1	2	3	1	2	3
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?	✓
6	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
7	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓
10	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓
13	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓
14	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?
15	?	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?
16	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓
17	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	?	?
19	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	?	?
20	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓
21	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓

Compatible ✓

Incompatible ✕

No clear relationship ?

- 7.2 The outcome of the assessment of the visions for the town centres is that for many of the SA objectives the assessment comes out as 'no clear relationship'. However, where the outcome is 'compatible' this is for key objectives of the town centres' visions, things such as vitality, economy, and landscape. What is more crucial is that there are no obvious incompatible elements.
- 7.3 The result of the assessment in Table 9 is that there are no obvious incompatibilities between the objectives of the Action Plan and those objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal. This is perhaps not unsurprising given that the objectives for each town centre are very positive and broad. However, compatibility is still highly dependent on what form any eventual development within the town centres takes. Assessment for each town centre is identical which given that the objectives for Nuneaton and Bedworth are very similar is, again, not unsurprising. There are some interactions between objectives that are unclear but in broad terms for each town centre the Action Plan objectives will help to meet all the Sustainability Appraisal's objectives, with one exception. The SA objective number 11 - To protect and improve soil quality, does not have a clear compatibility with any of the Action Plan objectives. This is because the town centres are substantially previously developed land and thus any redevelopment of the sites is unlikely to effect soil quality. However, it is an important sustainability appraisal objective and will remain at this juncture.
- 7.4 Tables 10 and 11 below present a summary of the scoring for the options for each town centre. The scoring within Tables 10 and 11 have been achieved by adding up each instance of every type of effect in the tables in Appendix C for each option. This is not an absolute score but it does give a good indication of the potential sustainability of an option relative to another.

ASSESSMENT OF OPTIONS

Table 10: Summary of scoring of the options for Nuneaton town centre

Options for Nuneaton town centre	Assessment of effects					
	Option likely to result in a significant negative effect	Option likely to result in a negative effect	Neutral (neither positive or negative significant effect)	Option likely to result in a positive effect	Option likely to result in a significant positive effect	The impact between the option and SA objective is uncertain
Totals- option 1 – No change	25	34	32	4	0	10
Totals- option 2 – Retail	9	18	32	41	0	5
Totals- option 3 – Residential	1	6	36	40	17	5
Totals- option 4 – Office	14	39	36	11	0	5
Totals- option 5 – Leisure and cultural focus	5	11	28	54	2	5
Totals- option 6 – Mixed use	1	13	26	37	23	5

7.5 Table 10 is the summary for Nuneaton town centre and shows that options 3 and 6 are assessed as having the greater number of positive effects; these being the options to change the focus of the town centre to residential uses and a mixed use, respectively. The option with the greater number of negative effects is option 1, the option to do nothing.

Table 11: Summary of scoring of the options for Bedworth town centre

Options for Nuneaton town centre	Assessment of effects					
	Option likely to result in a significant negative effect	Option likely to result in a negative effect	Neutral (neither positive or negative significant effect)	Option likely to result in a positive effect	Option likely to result in a significant positive effect	The impact between the option and SA objective is uncertain
Totals- option 1 – No change	17	39	32	7	0	10
Totals- option 2 – Retail	4	24	30	42	0	5
Totals- option 3 – Residential	0	6	37	41	14	5
Totals- option 4 – Office	9	44	36	11	0	5
Totals- option 5 – Leisure and cultural focus	5	7	28	58	2	5
Totals- option 6 – Mixed use	0	14	26	37	23	5

7.6 Table 11 is the summary for Bedworth town centre and shows that, as with Nuneaton town centre, options 3 and 6 are assessed as having the greater number of positive effects (changing the focus of the town centre to residential uses and a mixed use, respectively). The option with the greater number of negative effects is option 1, the option to do nothing.

7.7 Consultation on the issues and options for the town centres ran towards the end of 2020 and the responses received along with the scoring of Tables 10 and 11 above helped formulate the next version of the Action Plan, namely the publication version. The purpose of the publication version is to take the options proposed for the town centres and choose a tack from these and construct policies in the Action Plan that will then be used to direct new developments in the town centres. Of the options presented in the 2020 version of the Action Plan the mixed use came out at the most sustainable, by virtue of a count up of the quantity of different effects to give a

rudimentary indication of sustainability. This option (option 6 in both town centres) has been selected as the basis for the formulation of the policies for the two town centres.

8.0 ASSESSING THE POLICIES

BACKGROUND

- 8.0 Within the publication version of the Town Centres Area Action Plan six policies have been constructed, three for Bedworth town centre and three for Nuneaton town centre. The draft versions of these have been assessed within Appendix E of this document using the scoring system set out in Table 5 and replicating the format used in Appendices C and D. Table 12 below sets out the summary of the long term effects that have been predicted for each of the policies when assessed against the sustainability appraisal objectives. The summary table only uses the numbers for the sustainability appraisal objectives and the title of the policies, the full text of the objectives and the policies can be seen in Table 8 and Appendix E, respectively.

POLICY IMPROVEMENTS

- 8.1 As part of the assessments some suggestions were made to improve the sustainability of the policies. These are set out below, along with the policy author's views on how to take them into account, and then in light of these views how this would affect the scoring.

Policy NTC2– Nuneaton town centre design

- 8.2 The policy could be enhanced against SA objective 20 on the historic environment by inserting a specific reference to historic assets in the policy or any supporting text. This has been done and this would change the long term effects of the policy from a positive effect (+) to a significant positive effect (++).

Policy NTC3 – Nuneaton town centre development opportunity sites

- 8.3 The policy could be enhanced against SA objective 3 on providing decent and affordable housing for all by setting out that the mixed uses for many of the key sites could explicitly include a residential use in the policy or any supporting text. This has been done and this would change the long term effects of the policy from a positive effect (+) to a significant positive effect (++).
- 8.4 The policy could be enhanced against SA objective 7 on improving opportunities to participate and sport and so forth by setting out the types of mixed uses that the key sites could explicitly include in the policy or any supporting text. This has been done and this would change the long term effects of the policy from a positive effect (+) to a significant positive effect (++).

- 8.5 The policy could be enhanced against SA objective 10 on improving health by setting out the health uses could be included in the town centre as part of any mixed uses for the identified sites in the policy or supporting text. This has been done and this would change the long term effects of the policy from a positive effect (+) to a significant positive effect (++).
- 8.6 All of the enhancements suggested for policy NTC3 relate to the potential uses that could be accommodated in the town centre; these uses are set out in policy NTC1 but when policy NTC3 was assessed in isolation it was felt that, not only would it improve the sustainability of the policy, it would give greater clarity and reduce the potential for any ambiguity.

Policy BTC2 – Bedworth town centre design

- 8.7 The policy could be enhanced against SA objective 9 on protecting and enhancing the natural environment by adding a reference to biodiversity in the policy or any supporting text because green spaces do not necessarily equate to biodiversity benefits. This has been done and this would change the long term effects of the policy from an uncertain effect (?) to a positive effect (+).

Policy BTC3 – Bedworth town centre development opportunity sites

- 8.8 The policy could be enhanced against SA objective 4 on providing access to services by setting out that the mixed uses for many of the key sites could explicitly include an educational use in the policy or any supporting text. This has not been done because educational uses were not identified as appropriate for Bedworth town centre in the Bedworth Town Centre Visioning Document (which has helped form the Action Plan).
- 8.9 The policy could be enhanced against SA objective 7 on improving opportunities to participate and sport and so forth by setting out the types of mixed uses that the key sites could explicitly include in the policy or any supporting text. This has been done and this would change the long term effects of the policy from a positive effect (+) to a significant positive effect (++).
- 8.10 All of the enhancements suggested for policy BTC3 relate to the potential uses that could be accommodated in the town centre; these uses are set out in policy BTC1 but when policy NTC3 was assessed in isolation it was felt that, not only would it improve the sustainability of the policy, it would give greater clarity and reduce the potential for any ambiguity.

Summary

- 8.11 This sustainability appraisal has assessed the draft policies of the publication version of the Action Plan and has identified a number of additions to the text of the policy or its supporting text that would improve the sustainability assessment of the policies. In all but one case the additions have been undertaken, however, in the case where this was not this was because it was considered that the textual change would conflict with evidence that supported the Action Plan. This is an entirely correct stance, this report advises on the sustainability of documents but there may be other reasons that override this advice.
- 8.12 The assessment of the draft policies also identified two small typographical errors in the policies that would improve the policies. These are namely as follows: in Policy NTC3 and the description for site 11 'to be' should be inserted between 'need' and 'removed'; and for Policy BTC2 in the 8th bullet point the 'if' should be replaced by 'of'.

POLICY ASSESSMENTS

- 8.13 There are two sets of policies for each town centre which follow the same pattern, one covering the development strategy for the town centre, one addressing design, and one the opportunity sites for each town centre. For each set a pattern can be seen from Table 12, the most sustainable policy is the development strategy one followed by that for the opportunity sites. These policies score positively against the SA objectives on the economy, jobs, and access to services but negatively against the SA objectives that cover the use of resources because new development will lead to a greater use of resources. The policies on design score positively on SA objectives that relate directly or indirectly to design but due to their specificity have no relationship with any of the other SA objectives. None of the policies have been assessed as scoring significantly negatively against any of the SA objectives.

Table 12: Summary of scoring of the long term effects of the policies for Nuneaton and Bedworth town centres

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Nuneaton Town Centre Policies			Bedworth Town Centre Policies		
	NTC1	NTC2	NTC3	BTC1	BTC2	BTC3
1	++	?	++	++	?	++
2	++	?	++	++	?	++
3	++	?	+	++	?	++
4	++	?	++	+	?	+
5	++	+	++	++	+	++
6	++	?	?	?	?	?
7	++	?	+	++	?	+
8	++	++	++	++	++	++
9	+	?	+	?	?	?
10	++	?	+	+	?	?
11	0	?	0	0	?	0
12	-	?	-	-	?	-
13	0	?	0	0	?	0
14	-	?	-	-	+	-
15	-	?	-	-	?	-
16	+	?	+	+	?	+
17	-	?	-	-	?	-
18	-	?	-	-	?	-
19	++	?	++	++	?	++
20	++	+	++	++	++	++
21	+	?	+	+	?	+

++

Option likely to result in a significant positive effect

+

Option likely to result in a positive effect

0

Neutral (neither positive or negative significant effect)

?

The impact between the option and SA objective is uncertain

-

No relationship

--

Option likely to result in a negative effect

--

Option likely to result in a significant negative effect

9.0 MONITORING

9.0 The publication version of the TCAAP proposes the monitoring indicators and targets set out in Table 13 to monitor the policies of the Action Plan.

Table 13: Monitoring indicators and targets to monitor the policies for Nuneaton and Bedworth town centres

Policy	Indicator	Target
NTC1	Disaggregate data for Nuneaton town centre from the monitoring of Borough Plan Policies H1, H2, TC1, TC2, TC3, HS1, HS2, HS3, HS4, HS5, NE1, NE2, NE4, BE2, BE3 and BE4.	To be monitored in accordance with the targets in the Borough Plan.
	The extent of leisure, retail, cultural office, education and training, health, and wellbeing space.	Increase over the Area Action Plan period.
	The mix of residential accommodation completions in the town centre.	Monitored through the housing targets for the Borough Plan.
	Quantum of night-time economy development.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
	Quantum of new public art installations.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with conservation area/historic environment recommendations.	100%.
	Number of schemes delivered with public realm improvements.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
	Provision of pedestrian routes within the town centre.	Increase over the Area Action Plan period.
	Proportion of major planning permissions including green and/or blue infrastructure.	100%.
	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with Lead Local Flood Authority recommendations.	100%.

Policy	Indicator	Target
	Pedestrian and cycle linkages across the ring road to the wider existing routes beyond the town centre.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
	Linkages to public transport and implementation of public transport schemes.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
	Provision of cycling routes within the town centre.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
	Quantum of highway improvements implemented.	Increase over the Area Action Plan period.
	Number of public long and short stay car parking spaces in the town centre.	In line with Transport Demand Management Matters SPD.
NTC2	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with conservation/historic environment recommendations.	100%.
	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.	100%.
	Proportion of planning permissions granted resulting in the loss of any of the identified key assets in the town centre.	Zero.
	Proportion of planning permissions granted that incorporate low or zero carbon technologies.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
NTC3	To monitor the completion of schemes on the development opportunity sites.	Developments to be brought forward for appropriate uses as identified in the policy.
BTC1	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with conservation/historic environment recommendations.	100%.
	Number of schemes delivered with public realm improvements.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.

Policy	Indicator	Target
	Provision of pedestrian and cycle routes within the town centre.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
	The extent of leisure, retail, and cultural space.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
	Quantum of night-time economy space.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
	The mix of residential accommodation completions within the town centre.	Monitor through Borough Plan housing targets.
	Linkages to public transport.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
	Connections between town centre cycling and walking routes to the wider existing routes beyond the town centre.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
	Quantum of highway improvements implemented.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
BTC2	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with conservation/historic environment recommendations.	100%.
	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.	100%.
	Proportion of planning permissions granted resulting in the loss of any of the identified key assets in the town centre.	Zero.
	Proportion of planning permissions granted that incorporate low or zero carbon technologies.	Increase over Area Action Plan period.
BTC3	To monitor the completion of schemes on the development opportunity sites.	Developments to be brought forward for appropriate uses as identified in the policy.

- 9.1 Table 4 of this document presents a number of indicators that have been used in the baseline data in Appendix B. The indicators have been useful in highlighting trends over time in collected data and to help form the issues and problems that the TCAAP should address. However, they are mainly data collected outside of the Council and if they relate to the Borough are at a borough level. If these indicators are used to form the basis of the monitoring framework for the TCAAP there is a reliance on external organisations and on data that covers greater geographical areas than the town centres. In contrast, those proposed to monitor the TCAAP's policies are specific to the town centres and can be collected by the Council. Therefore, it has been decided to use the same indicators for the sustainability appraisal objectives as for the TCAAP, not only does this simplify the monitoring process it directly links the policies of the TCAAP with the SA objectives. Table 14 below sets out the SA objectives along with the indicators and targets from Table 13 that are considered the most relevant to monitor these objectives.

Table 14: Monitoring indicators and targets to monitor the sustainability appraisal (SA) objectives

SA Objectives	Indicator	Target
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	The extent of leisure, retail, cultural office, education and training, health, and wellbeing space in the town centres.	Increase over the Area Action Plan period.
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres		
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	The mix of residential accommodation completions in the town centres.	Monitor through Borough Plan housing targets.
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	The extent of leisure, retail, cultural office, education and training, health, and wellbeing space in the town centres.	Increase over the Area Action Plan period.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD in the town centres.	100%.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	The mix of residential accommodation completions in the town centres.	Monitor through Borough Plan housing targets.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	The extent of leisure, retail, cultural office, education and training, health, and wellbeing space in the town centres.	Increase over the Area Action Plan period.
8). Encourage land use and development	Proportion of planning permissions	100%.

that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	granted in accordance with the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD in the town centres.	
9). To conserve and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	Proportion of major planning permissions including green and/or blue infrastructure in the town centres.	100%.
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	The extent of leisure, retail, cultural office, education and training, health, and wellbeing space in the town centres.	Increase over the Area Action Plan period.
11). To protect and improve soil quality	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD in the town centres.	100%.
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD in the town centres.	100%.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD in the town centres.	100%.
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	Provision of pedestrian routes within the town centre.	Increase over the Area Action Plan period.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	Pedestrian and cycle linkages across the ring road to the wider existing routes beyond the town centre.	Increase over the Area Action Plan period.

16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	Linkages to public transport and implementation of public transport schemes.	Increase over the Area Action Plan period.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	Provision of cycling routes within the town centre.	Increase over the Area Action Plan period.
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD in the town centres.	100%.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD in the town centres.	100%.
20). To protect and enhance the historic environment	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with conservation/historic environment recommendations.	100%.
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD in the town centres.	100%.

10.0 CONCLUSION

- 10.0 The testing of the objectives of the Action Plan and the objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal has shown that there are no obvious incompatibilities between the two sets of objectives and thus, the Action Plan objectives will help to meet the Sustainability Appraisal's objectives; the exception to this is the sustainability objective of soil quality which may have little relevance to town centre redevelopment. Assessment of the options for the two town centres showed that changing the focus of the town centres to residential uses or a mixed use would, in terms of the sustainability appraisal, be the best options.
- 10.1 The mixed use option was used as the basis for the drafting of the town centre policies in the publication version of the Action Plan and six policies were created, three for each town centre. Generally, the policies scored quite well against the SA objectives and no major problems were found with them. However, some amendments were proposed to improve the sustainability of some of the policies. Most of these were undertaken and the relevant draft policies were changed accordingly.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Plans, policies and programmes review

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
International/ European			
Article 174, European Union	<p>The relevant sections of Article 174 are listed below:</p> <p>1. Community policy on the environment shall contribute to pursuit of the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment, - protecting human health, - prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources <p>2. Community policy on the environment shall aim at a high level of protection taking into account the diversity of situations in the various regions of the Community. It shall be based on the precautionary principle and on the principles that preventive action should be taken, that environmental damage should as a priority be rectified at source and that the polluter should pay.</p>	Protection of the environment should be considered throughout the Action Plan.	SA should aim to protect the environment.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979	<p>The convention aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve wild flora, fauna and natural habitats • To promote co-operation between states • To give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species • Appendices provide detailed information on species and habitats protected under the convention. Obligations for contracting parties: conservation of wild flora and fauna and all natural habitats in general, by • Promoting national conservation policies • Taking conservation into account in regional planning policies and pollution abatement • Promoting education and information 	Policies should take the conservation of biodiversity into account.	SA should protect important habitats.
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979	<p>The Bonn Convention aims to improve the status of all threatened migratory species through national action and international Agreements between range states of particular groups of species. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve/restore habitats and control other factors that might endanger the listed migratory birds 	Policies should try to avoid or minimise impacts on migratory species and their habitats.	SA should protect important species.
Copenhagen, United Nations, 2009	<p>There were six key messages from the Congress:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climatic trends Future climate trends could be worse than currently predicted due to natural variability. 2. Social disruption Nations recognise the scientific case for keeping temperature rises below 2°C. 3. Long-term strategy Need to mitigate against future impacts. Not acting soon will mean long-term social and economic costs of mitigation and adaption. 4. Equity dimensions Developing countries will be worst affected by the impacts of climate change. 5. Inaction is inexcusable Need to start implementing changes based on technology that is currently available 	<p>Policies should be mindful of the need to reduce carbon emissions and increase energy consumption from renewable sources.</p> <p>Policies should recognise the importance of climate changes by encouraging sustainable development, particularly the sustainable infrastructure which goes with it.</p>	SA needs to mitigate against the impacts of climate change.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	rather than keep waiting. 6. Meeting the challenge Need to have strict guidelines and targets to encourage change.		
EU Directive 01/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment, European Union, 2001	The key principle of this directive is to ensure that the environmental consequences of plans, policies and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation to make sure they are environmentally sound.	All plans, policies and programmes will be subject to SEA.	SA should ensure this element is included.
EU Directive 2000/60/EC on Water Framework, European Union, 2000	Requires all Member States to achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology. To achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015. The EU Water Framework Directive aims to protect waters: Rivers, Lakes, Coastal Waters and Transitional Waters. Key Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of aquatic ecology • Protection of unique habitats • Protection of drinking water resources • Protection of bathing water • Protection from chemical contamination. 	Policies should aim to reduce negative impacts on water bodies. Policies should aim to protect waterways and give consideration to the aims and objectives of the Water Framework Directive.	The SA should give consideration to the effects of the plans on the quality of water and possible impacts on marine biology/aquatic ecology/natural habitats. SA should make sure commitments for water quality are long term.
EU Directive 2002/49/EC on Environmental Noise, European Union, 2002	Aims to define a common approach across the European Union to avoid, prevent or reduce the harmful effects of environmental noise from road, rail and air traffic and industry. By 2007 strategic noise maps have to be prepared and by 2008 action plans have to be developed for how to reduce environmental noise where necessary.	Policies should consider the noise impacts of new developments.	SA should ensure noise does not have detrimental effect on the environment.
EU Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, European Union, 2008	Key points from this directive are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defining and establishing objectives for ambient air quality. Designed to reduce harmful effects on health and the environment; • ensuring that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public; • maintaining air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases. 	Policies should ensure that any proposals do not reduce or have a detrimental effect on air quality.	SA should mitigate against increased pollution and protect air quality.
EU Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste, European Union, 2008	This Directive establishes a legal framework for the treatment of waste within the Community. It aims at protecting the environment and human health through the prevention of the harmful effects of waste generation and waste management It is essential to reinforce measures to be taken with regard to prevention as well as the reduction of the impacts of waste generation and waste management on the environment. The recovery of waste should be encouraged so as to preserve natural resources.	Polices should seek to protect environmental and human health by encouraging waste efficient developments.	SA should seek to help move waste up the waste hierarchy and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.
EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds	Aims to provide long-term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States. Imposes duty on Member States to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.	Policies should promote biodiversity and avoid/reducing habitat fragmentation.	SA should protect important habitats.
EU Directive 2009/28/EC on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources,	This directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. Member states must meet targets to provide a percentage of renewable energy in relation to their total energy consumption by	Policies should take into account the targets on transport, electricity and heating from renewable resources, in particular where considering the	The SA should include objectives on production/use of transport, electricity and heating from renewable resources.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
European Union, 2009	2020, specifically 10% in the transport sector. Targets are also set by Member States in relation to electricity and heating.	development of necessary infrastructure.	
EU Directive 91/156/EEC on Waste Framework, European Union, 1991	<p>The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions. An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p> <p>Article 4: Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals • Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours • Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest 	Policies should consider these impacts when deciding on locations for waste disposal or processing.	SA should include objectives for noise, air, landscape, and biodiversity.
EU Directive 91/676/EEC on Nitrates, European Union, 1991	<p>The Directive addresses water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. It seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertilizer and manure on farmland. It is designed both to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and marine waters generally. Every four years Member States shall report on polluted or likely to be polluted waters and designed vulnerable zones, and measures and actions taken to reduce the pollution from nitrates.</p> <p>Polluted waters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface freshwaters, in particular those used or intended for the abstraction of drinking water, that contain or could contain, more than the concentration of nitrates laid down in accordance with Directive 75/440/EEC; • Groundwaters containing or that could contain more than 50 mg/l nitrates; • Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters found or likely to be eutrophic. 	Policies should seek to protect water quality.	SA should include objectives on water quality, particularly near agricultural land.
EU Directive 92/43/EEC on Habitats, European Union, 1992	<p>The aim of this Directive is to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. Measures taken pursuant to this Directive are designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</p> <p>Article 3.1: Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive.</p>	<p>Policies should accept the primacy of nature conservation objectives. Ensure the location of designated areas is clear and taken into account in any options.</p> <p>Review the extent to which DPD options would damage or destroy these features, or sever habitats over a wide area or long distance, and use less damaging options or appropriate</p>	SA should prioritise policies that avoid or result in minimal damage to designated areas.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>Article 6.2: Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or destroying natural habitats within SACs, and avoid disturbance of designated species insofar as this would result in further decline in numbers or the loss of habitat that maintains the species.</p> <p>Article 6.3: Any plan or project not directly concerned with the management of a designated site (SAC/SPA), but which is likely to have a significant impact on it (individually or in combination with other projects), should undergo assessment of its implications for the conservation objectives of the site.</p> <p>Article 6.4: If the project must proceed in the public interest and in spite of negative conservation impacts, including social or economic reasons, compensatory measures must be provided for.</p> <p>The Article provides limited scope for development in designated areas. It is only acceptable on grounds of human health and safety (but not economic development) if it affects habitats supporting protected species.</p> <p>Article 10: Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.</p>	mitigation measures.	
EU Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Management, European Union, 1996	<p>Introduces new air quality standards for previously unregulated pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead and ozone – pollutants governed by already existing ambient air quality objectives- and benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p> <p>Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guides values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.</p>	Policies should aim to improve air quality.	SA should ensure there are relevant objectives for air quality.
EU Directive 97/11/EC on European Environmental Impact Assessment Directives, European Union, 1997	This directive requires certain projects to be assessed on its environmental impact. This ensures any environmental effects can be mitigated against.	Policies should look into sites where assessments may be required.	SA should ensure that assessments are carried out when there are likely to be significant environmental impacts.
EU Directive 99/31/EC on Waste to Landfill, European Union, 1999	<p>The Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste landfilled, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill practice across the EU and, through the harmonisation of standards, to prevent the shipping of waste from one Country to another. The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p> <p>The Directive also intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.</p> <p>Reduction of the amount of biodegradable</p>	Policies should take into account the reduction targets, in particular when considering the management of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW).	SA should include objectives on reduction of BMW sent to landfill.

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	municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2006, 50% by 2009 and 35% by 2016.		
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme, EU, 2001	<p>The Environmental Action Programme highlights four environmental action areas that it aims to tackle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Nature and Biodiversity • Environment and Health and Quality of Life • Natural Resources and Waste <p>The Directive depicts the following main avenues for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient implementation of environmental legislation: • Integration and consideration of environmental concerns throughout policies • A variety of different approaches • Promotion of participation and an inclusive approach across society 	<p>Policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • address climate change • protect nature and biodiversity in the area • protect and enhance the environment and health • promote sustainable use of natural resources and encourage management of wastes. 	SA needs to consider long term environmental sustainability.
European Biodiversity Strategy, European Commission, 1998	<p>The European Biodiversity Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. The strategy focuses on action at a European level and targets policy areas that have the most significant impacts on Biodiversity.</p> <p>Targeted sectors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of Natural Resources (this includes nature conservation policies) • Agriculture • Fisheries • Regional Policies and Spatial Planning • Forests • Energy and Transport • Tourism • Economic and Development Co-operation 	Policies should mitigate against loss or reduction of Biodiversity.	SA needs to consider the long term impacts of development on biodiversity.
European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy, European Union, 2001	<p>With its Transport Policy White Paper, the Commission proposed an Action Plan aimed at bringing about substantial improvements in the quality and efficiency of transport in Europe. It also proposed a strategy designed to gradually break the link between constant transport growth and economic growth in order to reduce the pressure on the environment and prevent congestion while maintaining the EU's economic competitiveness.</p> <p>Approximately 60 measures are set out to develop a transport policy for Europe's citizens. Amongst others 'towards sustainable mobility':</p> <p>Transport in Europe must, as a matter of priority, be compatible with environmental protection. To this end, the Commission proposed a wide range of measures to develop fair infrastructure charging which takes into account external costs and encourages the use of the least polluting modes of transport, to define sensitive areas, in particular in the Alps and Pyrenees, which should be eligible for additional funding for alternative transport, and to promote clean fuels.</p> <p>The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalising the railways • Improving quality in the road transport sector • Striking a balance between growth in air transport and the environment • Transport and the environment 	Policies should aim to contribute to these aims where appropriate, by setting objectives and measures.	SA should seek to encourage sustainable transport to prevent significant increases in carbon emissions.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turning inter modality into reality Improving road safety Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport Recognising the rights and obligations of users Developing high-quality urban transport Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system. 		
European Floods Directive 2009	<p>This directive sets out some objectives which are relevant to the Action Plan, which can be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> preventing damage caused by floods by avoiding construction of houses and industries in present and future flood-prone areas or by adapting future developments to the risk of flooding taking measures to reduce the likelihood of floods and/or the impact of floods in a specific location such as restoring flood plains and wetlands. 	The Action Plan should seek to prevent construction in flood zones where possible, and seek to restore natural flood storage features.	SA should ensure due care is given to preventing increased flooding as a result of development.
European Landscape Convention, 2004	The aim of this convention is to encourage public authorities to adopt policies to manage and plan for landscapes. This covers all landscapes, from the outstanding to the ordinary, as all landscapes can influence the quality of people's environments. The ways of achieving this are through conservation in the form of protection, management, and improvement, but also via the creation of landscapes.	The landscapes of the Borough should be considered in relation to new development as well as for the purposes of conservation.	SA should aim to protect and manage the landscapes of the Borough.
European Sustainable Development Strategy, European Union, 2001	<p>The environmental objectives and priorities of this strategy fall out of the EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme which was developed by the EU.</p> <p>This strategy 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 	Policies should reduce carbon emissions and decrease social disparities.	SA should seek to promote sustainable development at all levels.
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, UN, 1997	<p>The Kyoto Protocol supports the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change.</p> <p>Articles 2(a-vii) & Article 3: Applies the Protocol to reduction of ozone-depleting gases produced by the transport sector not covered by the Montreal Protocol (CFCs and fluorocarbons).</p> <p>Article 3 contains the key obligation requiring reduction in anthropogenic CO₂ levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Article 10(b-1): Requires signatories to implement and publish regular plans detailing how reduction targets will be met in specific sectors, including transport. It might be argued that sustainable transport policies RTSs and LTPs might contribute to this commitment.</p>	Policies should ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote renewable energy and higher energy efficiency.	SA should ensure that the production of greenhouse gases are reduced, particularly in new developments.
Paris Agreement, UN, 2016	The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of	Policies should be mindful of the need to reduce carbon	SA needs to mitigate against the impacts of climate change.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.	emissions and increase energy consumption from renewable sources. Policies should recognise the importance of climate changes by encouraging sustainable development, particularly the sustainable infrastructure which goes with it.	
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992	The convention is designed to conserve biological diversity, ensure the sustainable use of this diversity and share the benefits generated by the use of genetic resources. Each contracting party should (article 6a) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity Integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies. 	Policies should aim to facilitate the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.	SA should include objectives for biodiversity.
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Council of Europe, 1985	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	Policies should support the protection of important heritage assets.	SA needs to ensure the sustainable management of our historic assets and should include objectives for heritage.
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, Council of Europe, 1992	The Convention reflects the change in the nature of threats to the archaeological heritage, which now came less from unauthorised excavations, as in the 1960s, and more from the major construction projects carried out all over Europe from 1980 onwards. It establishes a body of new basic legal standards for Europe, to be met by national policies for the protection of archaeological assets as sources of scientific and documentary evidence, in line with the principles of integrated conservation. The text makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.	Policies should support the protection of important archaeological assets.	SA needs to ensure the sustainable management of our archaeological assets and should include objectives for heritage including archaeology.
World Summit on Sustainable Development – Earth Summit, 2002	The Johannesburg Summit 2002 – the World Summit on Sustainable Development – aimed to address difficult challenges, including improving people's lives and conserving our natural resources in a world that is growing in population, with ever increasing demands for food, water, shelter, sanitation, energy, health services and economic security. Fundamental goals include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater resource efficiency Waste reduction Promotion of renewable energy Significantly reduce loss of biodiversity by 2010. 	Policies should have significant impacts on the issues mentioned and should try to contribute towards their achievement locally.	SA should ensure all development is sustainable.
National			
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the	The 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver	Policies should take into account existing biodiversity and how it can be maintained, as	SA should ensure biodiversity is maintained or improved in the Borough, and should consider

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Environment, UK Government, 2018	cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first.	well as protecting it from future developments.	any effects on natural resources.
Biodiversity 2020, A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, 2011	Take targeted action for the recovery of priority species, whose conservation is not delivered through wider habitat-based and ecosystem measures. Ensure that agricultural genetic diversity is conserved and enhanced wherever appropriate. Bring a greater amount of woodland into sustainable management and expand the area of woodland in England. Guide development to appropriate locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. Reduce air pollution impacts on biodiversity by targeting the relevant sectors producing the pollutants. Pilot biodiversity offsetting.	Policies should take into account existing biodiversity and how it can be maintained, as well as protecting it from future developments.	SA should ensure biodiversity is maintained or improved in the Borough.
Clean Growth Strategy, UK Government, 2018	This Strategy sets out a comprehensive set of policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of "clean growth", i.e. deliver increased economic growth and decreased emissions. This is to be achieved, inter alia, improving business and industry efficiency, improving homes, accelerating the shift to low carbon transport, delivering clean, smart and flexible power, and enhancing the benefits of our natural resources.	Policies should be mindful of the need to reduce carbon emissions and increase energy consumption from renewable sources. Policies should recognise the importance of climate changes by encouraging sustainable development, particularly the sustainable infrastructure which goes with it.	SA needs to mitigate against the impacts of climate change.
Climate Change Act (including 2050 Target Amendment), UK Government, 2008	The Act sets legally binding targets: Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of 100% by 2050, and reductions in CO ₂ emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.	Polices should aim to locate development in the most sustainable locations.	SA should support low carbon development.
Climate Change Plan, DEFRA, 2010	The Climate Change Plan contains the following relevant aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage greater use of green infrastructure to cool urban temperatures, reduce flood risk and connect wildlife habitats Encourage woodland creation. 	The Action Plan should seek to encourage the introduction and maintenance of green infrastructure in new developments.	SA should ensure presence of green infrastructure throughout the Borough.
Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance, 2014	Information on who has to pay CIL; how the rates are set, collected, can be spent on, and by whom; rights of appeal; how CIL relates to S.106; the forms of relief from CIL; and enforcement.	Borough's adopted CIL should be in line with the guidance.	SA should ensure CIL is used to support sustainable development.
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, UK Government, 2010	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of European Sites and European protected species.	Policies should ensure protection of sites of European importance and consider the impact of any development.	SA should ensure development does not have a negative impact on sensitive habitats.
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, Department for Transport, 2011	This document forms part of our overall strategy to tackle carbon emissions from transport. Transport plays a vital part in a places ability to grow. Getting people to work and to be able to access services such as education and healthcare, as well as leisure activities and shops, is crucial to improving quality of life and to enhancing people's spending power. However, people's increased mobility should not be at the expense of increased carbon so sustainable forms of transport need to be encourage particularly for short journeys.	Policies should be positive and proactive towards economic growth, whilst also ensuring that sustainable transportation is encouraged.	SA should ensure growth does not have harmful implications for the environment.
England Tree Strategy consultation, DEFRA, 2020	The consultation is split into four pillars: 1) Expanding and Connecting trees and woodland; 2) Protecting and Improving our trees and	Policies to recognize aims, in particular the links between greenspace and health and the need to protect and enhance	SA should consider any effects on natural resources.

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	<p>woodland;</p> <p>3) Engaging people with trees and woodland; and</p> <p>4) Supporting the economy.</p> <p>This consultation document reflects Committee on Climate Change (CCC) advice that the UK should increase planting rates to between 30,000 and 50,000 hectares per year and maintain these to 2050 to reach net zero emissions. Reaching this rate by 2025 puts us in a good position to adapt flexibly to future requirements to balance the decarbonisation pathways of all sectors to deliver our net zero target.</p>	our existing natural resources and greenspaces. The importance of trees beyond the boundaries of the Borough, in combating climate change.	
Flood and Water Management Act, UK Government, 2010	Outlines local authorities to take responsibility for the co-ordination of flood risk management in their area. The 'lead local flood authority' will be the County Council and they will develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management.	Policies should aim to reduce water consumption and prevent surface water flooding.	SA should encourage sustainable development practices such as SUDs and support the reduction of water consumption.
Future High Streets Fund, UK Government, 2018	The Future High Streets Fund was set up to help local areas to respond to and adapt to changes. It will support local areas to prepare long-term strategies for their high streets and town centres, including funding a new High Streets Taskforce to provide expertise and hands-on support to local areas and it will also then co-fund with local areas projects. The funding could be used by these areas to improve transport and access into town centres, convert empty retail units into new homes and workplaces, and invest in vital infrastructure.	Nuneaton town centre has been successfully shortlisted and is one of the 57 areas that have received a provisional funding of £13,362,736. The proposals need to be finalized with the UK Government. Policies should not be produced that could conflict with any actions that result from the Fund.	SA should ensure be mindful of the potential of the Fund to change Nuneaton town centre.
Future Water: The Government's water strategy for England, UK Government, 2008	<p>The vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030 at the latest we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges; cut greenhouse gas emissions; embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	Policies should require any new developments to use water efficiently and manage flood risk.	SA should include sustainability objectives to minimise flood risk and encourage improvement of water quality and ensure efficient use of water.
Government Vision Statement on the Historic Environment, DCMS, 2010	<p>The Governments vision sets out 6 strategic aims:</p> <p>1. Strategic Leadership: Ensure that relevant policy, guidance, and standards across Government emphasize our responsibility to manage England's historic environment for present and future generations.</p> <p>2. Protective Framework: Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate and effective level of protection, while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</p> <p>3. Local Capacity: Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level which: promote early consideration of the historic environment; ensure that local decision makers have access to the expertise they need; and provide sufficiently skilled people to execute proposed changes to heritage assets sensitively and sympathetically.</p>	Policies should strive to meet the 6 aims to ensure that the historic environment plays a role in the development of the Borough.	SA should ensure sustainability is a prominent focus when considering historic features.

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	<p>4. Public Involvement: Promote opportunities to place people and communities at the centre of the designation and management of their local historic environment and to make use of heritage as a focus for learning and community identity at all levels.</p> <p>5. Direct Ownership: Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate standards of care and use while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</p> <p>6. Sustainable Future: Seek to promote the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda.</p>		
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England – White Paper, UK Government, 2010	<p>This white paper outlines the Government's commitment to improving people's health and wellbeing, particularly those who are most deprived.</p> <p>The quality of the environment around us affects any community. Pollution, air quality, noise, the availability of green and open spaces, transport, housing, access to good-quality food and social isolation all influence the health and wellbeing of the local population.</p>	<p>Policies should seek to improve general health and well-being.</p> <p>Policies should be mindful of the impact of developments on the local community and should strive to improve the quality of life of residents.</p>	SA should encourage sustainable development practices and be mindful of the environments beneficial impact on health and wellbeing.
Historic England Advice Notes, Historic England, various	Set out detailed, practical advice on how to implement national planning policy and guidance.	Policies should take into account relevant advice notes.	SA should ensure that new development that may affect heritage assets are sustainable.
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Notes, Historic England, various	Provide supporting information on good practice, particularly looking at the principles of how national policy and guidance can be applied.	Policies should take into account relevant good practice advice notes.	SA should ensure that new development that may affect heritage assets are sustainable.
Laying the Foundations: A House Building Strategy for England, November 2011	<p>This strategy sets actions to take into account for the required increase in the construction of housing to meet targets. Below are some of the relevant ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £500 million Growing Places Fund to support infrastructure to unblock housing and economic growth Freeing up public sector land with Build Now, Pay Later deals where there is market demand and it is affordable, as well as value for money, to support builders who are struggling to get finance up front More support for local areas that want to deliver larger scale new development to meet the needs of their growing community £150 million funding to bring empty homes back into use. 	Policies should take into consideration the Borough's potential ability to make use of the sources of funding on offer through this strategy.	SA should ensure that all new development is sustainable and meeting a required demand.
Laying the Foundations: A housing strategy for England, CLG, 2011	<p>The Housing Strategy sets out a package of reforms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> get the housing market moving again lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future support choice and quality for tenants improve environmental standards and design quality. 	Policies should ensure housing needs in the Borough are met.	SA should ensure housing is located in sustainable locations.
Local growth: realising every place's potential, Business Innovation and Skills, 2010	<p>The Government will focus on three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting power to local communities and businesses – those who understand their economies best should lead their development and enable all places to fulfill their potential. 	Policies should be positive and proactive towards economic growth.	SA should ensure growth is sustainable.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing confidence to invest – create the right conditions for growth through Government allowing market forces to determine where growth takes place and provide incentives which ensure that local communities benefit from development. Focused intervention – tackling barriers to growth that the market will not address itself, supporting investment that will have a long term impact on growth and supporting areas with long term growth challenges manage their transition to what is appropriate for the local area. Government policies should work with the market, not seek to artificially create growth. 		
Localism Act, UK Government, 2011	<p>This Act sets out the regulatory framework for the planning system. The key points for the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> new freedoms and flexibilities for local government → general power of competence, Clarifying the rules on predetermination, new rights and powers for communities and individuals → community right to challenge, local referendums, reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective → Abolition of regional planning, neighbourhood planning, community right to build, duty to cooperate, Infrastructure Planning Commission abolished and restores responsibility for taking decisions to elected, accountable Ministers. reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally → social housing tenure reform, reform of homelessness legislation, reform of social housing regulation. 	The Action Plan must be in compliance with the requirements of the Act.	SA should ensure any implemented measures lead to sustainable outcomes.
Low Emissions Strategies -using the planning system to reduce transport emissions: Good Practice Guidance, DEFRA, 2010	<p>Well-designed developments may actively help to enhance air quality, manage exposure and reduce overall emissions.</p> <p>Good quality low emission development contributes to public health and sustainable development goals and helps to create the attractive environments and vibrant communities, which are vital for continued wellbeing and local prosperity.</p> <p>Local authorities should ensure that their approach on low emission strategies is well integrated with their wider approach on adaptation.</p>	Policies should consider the wider effects of their implication, particularly minimising congestion and increase the use of sustainable transportation.	SA should include objectives that will increase environmentally sustainable development and encourage the use of sustainable transport within these developments.
Making Space for Nature, White Paper, John Lawton, September 2010	<p>This white paper looks to enhance biodiversity and restore natural ecosystems using a variety of objectives. The relevant topics to the Action Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accessible natural environments rich in wildlife for people to enjoy and experience Wildlife sites will be of adequate size Wildlife sites will receive protection Sufficient ecological connections will exist between sites to enable species movement Buffering wildlife sites. 	Consider how wildlife sites can be enhanced, both for the public and the environment. Also look at greater an increased amount of links between wildlife sites.	SA should ensure enhancement and connectivity of wildlife sites.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006	<p>Under this act there are a few areas which are relevant and need to be considered, these being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duty to conserve biodiversity 	To take into account the allocation of any areas/sites for development that would conflict with the protections provided by	SA should ensure the conservation and protection of biodiversity in the Borough.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity lists and action (England) Protection for nests of certain birds which re-use their nests. 	this act.	
Plan for Growth, Treasury, 2011	<p>The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; 2. to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; 3. to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; 4. to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe. 	Policies should encourage sustainable, long-term economic growth and provide positive and proactive strategies.	SA should ensure growth does not have harmful implications for the environment.
Protecting biodiversity and ecosystems at home and abroad, 2014	This plan refers to the Habitats and Wild Birds Directive, and Biodiversity 2020, which are already considered in the scoping report, however one area that differ is the target to enforce the laws and agreements that protect areas of land, and making sure they are properly managed and conserved.	The Action Plan should seek to protect all areas covered by law and agreements, notably LNRs, SSSIs, SACs and Green Belt.	SA should seek to continue protection of land under legal or agreed protections.
Public Health Guidance 8 – Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity, NICE, 2008	<p>The document outlines 3 recommendations in relation to land use planning :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies, policies and plans → involve all local communities and experts at all stages Public open spaces → Ensure public open spaces and public paths can be reached on foot, by bicycle and using other modes of transport involving physical activity. Ensure public open spaces and public paths are maintained to a high standard Buildings → Ensure new workplaces are linked to walking and cycling networks. 	Policies should ensure they set out objectives which promote improvements to quality of life and wellbeing.	SA should encourage a healthy way of living through sustainable transport and the provision of open spaces.
Renewable Energy Strategy, DECC, 2009	Sets out an action plan for delivering the renewables revolution up to 2020. It advises on the fuels and technologies that are most likely to achieve the emission and renewables targets.	Polices should aim to locate development in the most sustainable locations.	SA should support low carbon development.
Securing Community Benefits through the Planning Process: Improving performance on Section 106 agreements, Audit Commission, 2006	<p>This report summarises the findings of Audit Commission research looking at how effectively councils use planning obligations to deliver sustainable development and how they could improve their performance.</p> <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is a wide variation in what councils secure under the Section 106 process – some are missing out on opportunities to secure benefits through the planning process; those councils without a detailed policy on planning obligations secure substantially fewer community benefits, including affordable housing, than other councils in similar circumstances; and councils that have improved have often done so in response to the government's recent focus on improving planning performance or other drivers such as involvement from their corporate centres – chief executives, leaders, and portfolio holders. <p>Recommendations</p> <p>Councils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> put in place detailed policy in SPDs, describing the developer contributions that will be expected through planning obligations; 	The findings and recommendations of the Audit Commission report should be reflected in LDF.	SA should reflect the recommendations.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> engage chief executives, leaders and portfolio holders to integrate the current and potential contributions of planning obligations with the delivery of the community strategy; and ensure that the other building blocks are in place to improve performance on planning obligations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> test the potential impact of their policies on development viability; set up a system to deal with planning obligations and ensure that an effective process is in place; be clear about when and how communities are involved; improve transparency by publicising the results and outcomes obtained through planning agreements; manage the risks and monitor the outcomes to ensure that contributions are spent on what they were intended for in the agreed timescale; and draw on the experience of other councils in similar circumstances 		
Skills for Growth – The National Skills Strategy, BIS, 2009	<p>The strategy sets out the Government's vision for reform of the further education and skills system in order to improve the skills of the workforce, the performance of the economy and engagement in learning.</p> <p>This strategy sets out radical reform of the skills system, to deliver skills for sustainable growth. It is founded on the Coalition principles of fairness, responsibility and freedom.</p> <p>Investing in skills pays a double dividend for society. Skilled individuals have more options and climb higher. They earn more, get greater satisfaction from their jobs, and the wealth they help to create stimulates the creation of more jobs.</p>	Policies should aim to encourage economic growth with a particular emphasis on education and skills.	SA should ensure any growth is sustainable and environmentally sound.
Space for People, Woodland Trust, 2010	<p>The Woodland Trust suggest targets for access to woodland, and also make reference to Natural England's targets for access to greenspace. These are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No person should live more than 500m from at least one area of woodland of no less than 2ha in size There should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km (8km round trip) of people's houses. <p>Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size At least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home One accessible 100ha site within 5km of home One accessible 500ha site within 10km of home Provision of at least 1ha of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000. 	Consideration should be given to the standards outlined by both the Woodland Trust and Natural England in the formation of policies.	SA should seek to ensure provision of woodland areas for the Borough.
The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2014, CLG	This document provides an outline of the Governments regulations for a standard charge for new developments in order to help fund improvements to infrastructure in the local vicinity or sub-region.	Will help the Borough to implement infrastructure to support growth.	SA should ensure CIL is used to support sustainable development.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), MHCLG, 2019	<p>The NPPF sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. It emphasises the importance of sustainable development and the need for positive growth.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver: homes and jobs, provision for retail, leisure and commercial development, infrastructure and environmental mitigation, adaption, conservation and enhancement.</p> <p>Sustainable development will be delivered by: Economic Planning; Social Planning; and Environmental Planning.</p>	<p>Policies should encourage sustainable development and take into account the economic, social and environmental implications of decisions.</p> <p>Policies need to be flexible to reflect the changing economic environment.</p> <p>Policies should consider how they can create healthy communities by securing and protecting appropriate open space and providing access to services and amenities.</p> <p>Policies should seek to protect important aspects of the built and natural environment in order to preserve them for future generations.</p> <p>Policies need to provide positive and proactive strategies to encourage sustainable economic growth in the Borough.</p>	SA should consider the economic, social and environmental implications on any objectives and strategies.
The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG), MHCLG	The NPPG goes into more detail on points addressed within the NPPF.	<p>Policies should take account of the environment, and developments' affect upon it.</p> <p>Policies should consider the existing and future built environment, looking to maintain or improve the urban areas.</p> <p>Policies should meet the legal requirements necessary for a Local Plan.</p> <p>Policies must consider the need for housing, and the methods required to meet the need.</p> <p>The health and wellbeing of the Borough needs to be considered, both generally and specifically, e.g. sports provision.</p> <p>Cooperation with other bodies/authorities is needed for certain aspects of the Action Plan.</p> <p>Sustainable transport measures could be considered on a Borough-wide scale.</p>	SA should consider the economic, social and environmental implications on any objectives and strategies.
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, 2011	This White Paper looks to guide development to the best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. This will revolve around the protection and improvement of the natural landscape, keeping these as core components of planning. One specific scheme is to create new 'Local Green Areas', which will allow local people to protect green areas that are important to them.	Reflect on areas for development, and how they can incorporate green design and link greenspaces.	SA should seek to increase green design and the linking of greenspaces.
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value	<p>The main themes of this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protecting and improving or natural 	Policies should seek to protect and enhance the natural	SA should support low carbon development and enhancement

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
of Nature, DEFRA, 2011	<p>environment → establish Local Nature Partnerships, create Nature Improvement Areas and retain the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> growing a green economy → sustainable economic growth relies on services provided by the natural environment reconnecting people and nature → High-quality natural environments foster healthy neighbourhoods; green spaces encourage social activity and reduce crime. The natural environment can help children's learning international and EU leadership → We will work with our partners to put in place appropriate strategies and sectoral policies, to achieve low carbon, resource-efficient growth. 	environment whilst also encouraging a green economy.	of the natural environment.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981	<p>The relevant objectives of this act fall under two broad areas:</p> <p><u>Wildlife</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of birds – protection of wild birds, their nests and eggs; areas of special protection Protection of other animals – protection of certain wild animals; protection of certain mammals Protection of plants – protection of wild plants. <p><u>Nature Conservation, Countryside and National Parks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites of special scientific interest and limestone pavements – sites of special scientific interest; including notification of additional land; enlargement of SSSI; duties in relation to sites of scientific interest; compulsory purchase; and special protection for certain areas of sites of scientific interest. 	To take into account the allocation of any areas/sites for development that would conflict with the protections provided by this act.	SA should ensure the protection of species and sites outlined in this act.
UK Climate Change Programme, UK Government, 2006	<p>The UK's climate change programme sets out the Government's and the devolved administrations' approaches to the challenge of climate change. It explains why the climate is changing and what its effects might be, the UK's legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 and its domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010; new measures the Government and the devolved administrations are introducing to reduce emissions further and achieve the UK's climate change targets and how climate change is expected to affect the UK, how the UK might need to adapt, and the action the Government and the devolved administrations have started to take to prepare for this.</p> <p>The Programme aims at cutting UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.</p>	Policies should aim to minimise CO ₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions.	SA should ensure there are sufficient objectives to help reduce greenhouse gases.
UK Waste Strategy, UK Government, 2007	<p>The UK Waste Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce, re-use, recycle waste and recover energy from waste; Inform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant business and the regulator; Target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic 	Policies should address and promote waste reduction, recycling and re-use to increase greater resource efficiency.	SA should have an objective for reducing waste, increasing recycling and improving resource efficiency.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>outcomes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; and Improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground. 		
Viability Testing Local Plans – Advice for Planning Practitioners, Local Housing Delivery Group, 2012	<p>The primary role of a Local Plan viability assessment is to provide evidence to show that the requirements set out within the NPPF are met. The Local Housing Delivery Group outline a number of key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consideration should be given to the cumulative impact of the plan policies, rather than treating policies in isolation planning authorities will need to strike a balance between providing for sustainable development and the realities of economic viability. There should be both clear local justification for the adoption of local standards and policies, and reasonable returns for landowners and developers the advice and input of local partners, particularly those with knowledge of the local market and development economics, and those who will be involved in delivering the plan, should be sought at each stage. The best plans are also regularly reviewed to test the policies adopted to ensure the plan remains viable and deliverable. viability assessments of Local Plans should be seen as part of the wider collaborative approach to planning. the approach to assessing plan viability should recognise that it can only provide high level assurance that the policies within the plan are set in a way that is compatible with the likely economic viability. draft policies can be tested based on the assumptions agreed with local partners, and in turn those assumptions may need to be revised if the assessment suggests too much development is unviable. a demonstration of viability across time and local geography will be of much more value to local decision making and will help develop a local shared understanding of deliverability. 	Policies should ensure that a balance is achieved between sustainable development and economic viability.	SA should ensure that developments do not have detrimental environmental impacts.
World Class Places, UK Government, 2009	<p>There are the four 'elements' of quality of place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The range and mix of homes, services and amenities; Design and upkeep of buildings and spaces; Provision of green space and green infrastructure; Treatment of historic buildings and places. 	Policies should strive to set out objectives that incorporate the 4 elements of quality of place.	SA should ensure the protection of greenspaces and encourage high quality sustainable designs.
Sub-National			
A Strategy for the A5 2011-2026, A5 Transport Liaison Group, 2012	<p>The objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the A5 is fit for purpose in terms of capacity and safety To allow the A5 to play its full and proper role in supporting and facilitating economic activity and growth 	Policies and development should be mindful of their impact on the A5 and the implications for the surrounding areas which use this road.	SA should mitigate against increased pollution and protect air quality.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote and facilitate access to leisure and tourism within the area covered by the strategy To assist in identifying the priority improvements along the A5 corridor that are needed to facilitate and enable growth, reduce congestion, improve safety, improve air quality and deliver a sustainable transport system To reduce, where possible, the impact of traffic on communities along the A5. 		
Coventry & Warwickshire Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013	This report provides a detailed sub-regional market analysis of housing demand and housing need for Coventry, Rugby, North Warwickshire, Warwick, Stratford and Nuneaton & Bedworth Councils. It provides a robust evidence base for current and future requirements in terms of market and affordable housing to inform local policies and strategies.	Policies should consider the recommendations in the report when allocating development for housing, particularly the need for affordable housing.	SA should ensure any housing is located in a sustainable location.
Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership 5 Year Strategy 2011-2016, CWLEP, 2011	<p>The strategy is driven by the following vision for the Coventry and Warwickshire economy: "By 2016, through strong private-public sector collaboration, Coventry and Warwickshire will be regarded as one of the best and easiest places in the country to establish, run and grow strong and successful businesses; generating significant new employment and skills opportunities in the area."</p> <p>This vision will be achieved in three key ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing new ways of working through a strong private-public sector partnership Focussing on a limited set of priorities that can make a real difference to local economic growth over the next five years. Play a national influencing role with central Government. 	Policies should encourage sustainable, long-term economic growth and provide positive and proactive strategies.	SA should ensure any growth is sustainable.
Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan Update, 2016	<p>The document sets out main and local proposals to create economic growth by the LEP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway – 121 ha employment site Coventry Station – help for future growth, connectivity to HS2, support for Friargate project and redevelopment of Civic Centre buildings NUCKLE – helping with an increase in service frequency 76,000 new homes National Reshoring Centre STEM Centre to support apprenticeships and traineeships Supporting the City Deal by offering financial support to manufacturing and engineering firms Support for business start-ups. <p>Local Growth Deal proposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Propulsion Centre Ansty Park Grow-on Space Coventry University Technology Park Grow-on Space Fen End utilities upgrade A46 North-South corridor A444 North-South corridor North-South sustainable transport corridor Connectivity to Birmingham and HS2 Housing and local growth access Digital connectivity Optimised traffic flows Enabling the expansion of the DIRFT 	Policies should ensure NBBC work through Duty to Cooperate with other Local Authorities to make the most of the LEPs proposals.	SA should ensure that growth is sustainable.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	development.		
Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan Update, 2016	<p>The objectives of the CWLEP SEP are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Coventry & Warwickshire's economic competitiveness. • Address the existing productivity gap between the CWLEP area and the UK average. • Ensure strong road and rail connectivity across the full CWLEP area. • Become a major global centre for R&D in Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering. • Create a supportive environment within which businesses can grow and prosper. • Invest in employment and skills provision to meet evolving demands of employers. • Become UK Capital of Culture in 2021. 	The objectives set out in the CWLEP SEP should be taken into account within the Action Plan, particularly in terms of economic aspects.	SA should consider the effects on the economy, environment and social aspects as a result of these objectives.
Driving a Revolution in Rail Services for West Midlands: A 30-year rail investment strategy 2018-2047, West Midlands Rail Executive, 2018	The document identifies the Tamworth-Nuneaton-Birmingham as a line in a high growth corridor and an area for further expenditure. Also, Nuneaton is highlighted as one of the locations for enhanced interchange with the West Coast Main Line. New services are planned between Nuneaton and Leamington Spa and increased services between Nuneaton and Coventry.	The Action Plan should seek to improve the connectivity of the town centre for sustainable forms of transport, such as rail.	The sustainability appraisal should seek to encourage sustainable transport to prevent significant increases in carbon emissions.
Humber River Basin Management Plan- River Anker flows to Humber, EA, 2009	<p>This document sets out some aims specifically for local authorities, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the wide-scale usage of sustainable drainage schemes to reduce the risks of flooding and of impact on surface water quality at times of high rainfall • promote water efficiency in new development through regional strategies and the local plan. • ensure planning policies and spatial planning documents take into account the objectives of the Humber River Basin Management Plan, including Local Development Documents and Sustainable Community Strategies • action to reduce the physical impacts of urban development in artificial or heavily modified waters, to help water reach good ecological potential • implement surface water management plans, increasing resilience to surface water flooding and ensuring water quality is considered on a catchment basis • promote the use of sustainable drainage systems in new urban and rural development where appropriate, and retrofit in priority areas including highways where possible. 	The Action Plan should seek to mitigate against flooding in new development using systems such as SUDs, as well as considering impacts on water quality.	SA should ensure natural and urban environments, as well as water quality, are protected from increased flooding as a result of new development.
National Character Area Profile: Arden, Natural England, 2014	<p>The Arden character area has various opportunities for improvement, which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and enhance the valuable woodlands, hedgerows, heathlands, distinctive field boundaries and enclosure patterns throughout the NCA, retaining the historic contrast between different areas while balancing the needs for timber, biomass production, climate regulation, biodiversity and recreation • Create new networks of woodlands, heathlands and green infrastructure, linking urban areas with the wider countryside to increase biodiversity, recreation and the potential for biomass and the regulation of 	To maintain and improve the different characteristics of the Borough, create new green networks to link up with the wider countryside. Increase accessibility to green spaces and enhance local aquatic features.	Ensure maintenance and improvement of greenspaces and aquatic features of the Borough.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>climate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and enhance Arden's strong geological, industrial, and cultural resource, to increase public access, enjoyment, recreation and to retain a sense of place and history Enhance the value of Arden's aquatic features such as the meadows and standing water areas to increase resource protection, such as regulating soil erosion, soil quality and water quality. 		
National Character Area Profile: Mease / Sence Lowlands, Natural England, 2013	<p>The Mease / Sence Lowlands character area has various opportunities for improvement, which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and appropriately manage this important network of natural and manmade rivers, stream, ponds, canals and other wetland habitats for its internationally important white-clawed crayfish and their contribution to sense of place, water and climate regulation Manage and conserve the woodland habitat of the landscape and plan to expand appropriately scaled woodland cover, to increase people's access and enjoyment and to secure opportunities to enhance biomass and biodiversity and manage the impact of climate change Protect and appropriately manage the historic character, settlement pattern and features of this landscape, in particular its ancient woodlands, veteran trees, landscaped parklands and areas of archaeological interest, including ridge and furrow Protect the overall strong rural, open and tranquil character of this well ordered lowland agricultural landscape; increase the opportunity to encourage sustainable food production; and enhance access to and enjoyment of the wider countryside for both residents and visitors. 	To protect and manage the Borough's water based landscapes, manage and conserve woodland, protect areas with historic character and maintain rural character of agricultural land.	Ensure maintenance and improvement of greenspaces and aquatic features of the Borough.
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Resource Assessment and Feasibility Study, CAMCO, 2010	This report informs local authorities in Warwickshire and Solihull about the potential viability and the deliverability of the various renewable and low carbon options available through the preparation of an evidence base.	Policies should ensure they place appropriate emphasis on encouraging the use of renewable energy.	SA will help to reduce the production of greenhouse gases and reduce climate change.
River Severn Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency, December 2009	<p>The relevant aims of this plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure floodplains are not inappropriately developed. Follow the sequential test from NPPF and consider land swapping opportunities. Encourage compatibility between urban open spaces and their ability to make space for rivers to expand as flood flows occur, such as playing fields. Develop strategies to create blue corridors by developing/redeveloping to link these flood-compatible spaces. Raise awareness of flooding among key partners, especially major operators of infrastructure, allowing them to be better prepared. Encourage them all to increase the resilience and resistance of vulnerable buildings, infrastructure and businesses. 	The Plan should seek to prevent inappropriate development on floodplains, combine open space to provide flood relief, create blue corridors, and encourage major infrastructure providers to increase the resilience of vulnerable buildings and infrastructure.	Ensure the management of the environment to mitigate against flooding.
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment	<p>The relevant aims of this plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the production and implementation of an integrated drainage strategy for urban areas, to reduce the incidence of surface 	Seek to enhance drainage systems, create green corridors and analyse the need for flood resilience in infrastructure.	Ensure the management of the environment to mitigate against flooding.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Agency, December 2010	<p>water and foul water flooding by working with Severn Trent Water Ltd in flood risk management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate opportunities for creating green corridors along watercourses through urban centres. Identify mechanisms for achieving this and its implementation Investigate flood resilience for infrastructure such as roads. 		
Severn River Basin Management Plan- River Sowe in Bedworth flows to Severn, EA, 2009	<p>This management plan includes the following aims for Nuneaton and Bedworth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> include strong water efficiency policies in Local Plan ensure planning policies and spatial planning documents take into account the objectives of the Severn River Basin Management Plan, including Local Development Documents and Sustainable Community Strategies action to reduce the physical impacts of urban development in artificial or heavily modified waters, to help water reach good ecological potential implement surface water management plans, increasing resilience to surface water flooding and ensuring water quality is considered on a catchment basis implement surface water management plans, increasing resilience to surface water flooding and ensuring water quality is considered on a catchment basis promote the use of sustainable drainage systems in new urban and rural development where appropriate, and retrofit in priority areas including highways where possible Ensure the need for appropriate Water Cycle Studies are included in local plan, particularly in growth or high risk areas. 	The Action Plan should seek to mitigate against flooding in new development using systems such as SUDs, as well as considering impacts on water quality.	SA should ensure natural and urban environments, as well as water quality, are protected from increased flooding as a result of new development.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Level 1, Halcrow, 2008	This report assesses and maps all forms of flood risk from groundwater, surface water, sewers and river sources. It takes into account future climate change predictions and provides an evidence base for locating future development.	Policies should ensure any strategic urban extensions do not conflict with the recommendations in the report. Policies should seek to protect Green Belt which currently acts as floodplains.	SA should ensure the recommendations for location of future development are adhered to.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Level 2, NBBC, December 2010	<p>The key aims for the SFRA Level 2 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate storage or wetland areas upstream of Wem or Bar Pool Brooks Developments adjacent to the canal should consider the risk of a breach or failure, and should allow access for maintenance and repair in the form of a buffer Development downstream of Seeswood Pool should consider using areas of flooding from potential reservoir failure for public open space River corridors which include floodplains could be used to link up Green Infrastructure as well as providing storage for floods. Areas in the urban environment and upstream of critical surface water flood areas should also be included. 	The implications of this assessment are to seek to maintain and enhance water storage areas from flooding, develop with regard to avoiding areas of potential flooding, and improve Green Infrastructure links whilst also provided flood relief features.	Ensure optimisation of flood water storage areas, locate developments away from flood risk areas and improve Green Infrastructure links.
Sub Regional Green Belt Review, Smith Stuart Reynolds, 2009	This study reviews the Green Belt land that surrounds the main urban areas of Coventry City, Nuneaton and Bedworth Boroughs, Rugby Borough and Warwick towns of Kenilworth, Warwick and Leamington Spa. The study consists of a two stage process. The first stage	Policies should consider the recommendations set out when considering sites for future development. Where appropriate, policies should seek to protect Green Belt	SA should consider protecting the Green Belt and ensure any development is placed in a sustainable location.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	identifies parcels within the designated Green Belt around the urban areas that contribute the least towards the purposes of Green Belt. The second stage assesses and scores parcels of land against a range of environmental and physical constraints that might preclude future development.	parcels.	
Tame, Anker and Mease abstraction licensing strategy, Environment Agency, February 2013	There are protected flows for the dilution of the Nuneaton (Hartshill) sewage treatment works. Water management strategies and licenses around Ensor's Pool should not result in degradation of its Special Area of Conservation qualities. Nuneaton is one of the locations of a Groundwater Management Unit for the Sherwood Sandstone, which is a principal aquifer. In Nuneaton water is available for licensing from the aquifer, and is open for further abstractions if there is no impact on other abstractors, the aquatic environment or river flows.	Sites allocated for development should take into consideration the effects of this strategy.	Flows need to be protected for the Hartshill sewage treatment works. Also, the water supply of Ensor's Pool needs to be protected. Additionally, the licensing of water accessed from the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer should not have a marked impact on the water system.
The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan, WCC, 2001	The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Plan (LBAP) contains 26 Action Plans and 24 Habitat Action Plans which cover the region's wildlife and landscape. The overall aim of the strategy is to protect and enhance the quality of habitats, which involves the conservation and improvement of significant sites and, where possible, increasing the area and diversity of important habitats.	Policies should aim to preserve and enhance priority habitats.	SA should aim to preserve and enhance priority habitats.
Updated Assessment of Housing Need: Coventry-Warwickshire HMA, GL Hearn, 2015	This report provides an update to the 2013 report detailed sub-regional market analysis of housing demand and housing need for Coventry, Rugby, North Warwickshire, Warwick, Stratford and Nuneaton & Bedworth Councils. It provides a robust evidence base for current and future requirements in terms of market and affordable housing to inform local policies and strategies.	Polices should consider the recommendations in the report when allocating development for housing, particularly the need for affordable housing.	SA should ensure any housing is located in a sustainable location.
Warwickshire Historic Landscape Character, Warwickshire County Council and English Heritage, 2010	This report summarises the results of the Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project. It provides an overview of the historic environment in order to provide new and wide-ranging information for conservation, management and development decisions. It helps to promote better management and understanding of the historic landscape resource, and of the accommodation of continued change within it, and to establish an integrated approach to its sustainable management.	Policies should support the protection of important historic landscapes.	SA needs to ensure the sustainable management of the historic landscape.
Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2026, WCC, 2011	Warwickshire's transport priorities have been developed in line with the wider priorities for the County and these are: 1. To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens in order to promote a fairer, more inclusive society; 2. To seek reliable and efficient transport networks which will help promote full employment and a strong, sustainable local and sub-regional economy; 3. To reduce the impact of transport on people and the [built and natural] environment and improve the journey experience of transport users; 4. To improve the safety, security and health of people by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health;	Policies should reflect the priorities set out in the Plan.	SA should ensure environmental issues are prioritised, particularly those which promote sustainable development.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	5. To encourage integration of transport, both in terms of policy planning and the physical interchange of modes; 6. To reduce transports emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, and address the need to adapt to climate change.		
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Sub-Regional Green Infrastructure Study, Land Use Consultants, 2011	This report gathers and analyses existing information to provide a shared evidence base which will support a consistent approach to Green Infrastructure (GI) planning across the sub-region. It provides an analysis of GI supply and functional need, as well prioritisation of need and deliverability.	The outputs will help inform the preparation of Nuneaton and Bedworth's GI planning policies.	SA should ensure GI is protected and enhanced where appropriate.
Water Cycle Study, Halcrow, 2010	This study looks at the importance of the water cycle within the Warwickshire sub-region. It outlines the existing processes and infrastructure in the area and looks at the potential impacts on the environment and infrastructure if additional development takes place.	Policies should ensure it considers the impacts on the environment and infrastructure particularly those which will have an effect on the water cycle.	SA should ensure future development is appropriately placed to minimise the impact on the water cycle.
West Midlands Renewable Energy Capacity Study, SQW, 2011	This study is an evidence base for renewable energy capacity in the West Midlands. It provides a comprehensive assessment of the potential accessible renewable energy resources at 2030. It presents the results at local authority and regional scales for technologies such as wind, biomass, microgeneration and hydropower.	Policies should ensure they place appropriate emphasis on encouraging the use of renewable energy.	SA will help to reduce the production of greenhouse gases and reduce climate change.
Local			
Air Quality Assessment: Development Associated with the Borough Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2017	This report models the effects of the Borough Plan's proposals on air quality, paying particular attention to the AQMAs. For all pollutants, there are much lower concentrations in 2030 than in 2015. This reduction is associated with the introduction of more stringent emissions controls on new vehicles The Borough Plan proposals will result in negligible changes in concentrations across the borough, including at town centre locations and within the AQMAs in Nuneaton. No exceedances of the air quality objectives are predicted for 2030. With the proposed Borough Plan, there will be good air quality conditions within Nuneaton and Bedworth in 2030, with pollutant concentrations well below the air quality objectives.	Policies should aim to improve air quality.	SA should ensure there are relevant objectives for air quality.
Abbey Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2008	This report is an appraisal of the special architectural and historic interest of the Abbey Conservation Area. It outlines why the area has a special heritage value and puts forward the policies which will help to protect this area for future generations.	Policies should ensure the conservation areas are protected and that any development is sympathetic to the character of the area.	SA should include objectives that consider design and building materials for any development in these areas.
Bedworth Town Centre Visioning, IDP, 2019	The document identifies seven locations in Bedworth town centre for new development.	Ensure that the Action Plan does not conflict with these aspirations.	Consider the regeneration's effect on the environment, the economy and society.
Contaminated Land Strategy, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2010	The strategy reflects the government's national objectives and seeks to address the issues at a local level. Within the framework, the key objectives of the Council are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment. To seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use. To seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable. 	Policies should encourage the submission of EIA to ensure that developers have mitigations in place to prevent further contamination of land and to ensure that there is minimal risk to public health for potential hazardous developments.	SA should ensure that environmental standards for land are satisfactory and that further contamination of land is avoided.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure compliance with and enforcement of Part IIA of The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (inserted by Section 57 of the Environment Act 1995), and amended by the Water Act, 2003 s86 when enacted. To ensure that where redevelopment of land takes place within the Borough, the planning process deals effectively with any land contamination so that the land is suitable for its intended use. To address the liability issues associated with the Council's existing and former land holdings and avoid any new liability associated with land transactions. To be proportionate to the seriousness of any actual or potential risk. To ensure that the most pressing and serious problems are located first by ensuring that resources are concentrated on investigating areas where the Council is most likely to identify contaminated land. 		
Corporate Plan 2007 – 2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007	<p>The Corporate Plan forms part of the Council's Strategic Planning Framework, which demonstrates a hierarchy of long-term, medium term plans to help people understand how their work contributes to the achievement of the vision, aims and priorities of the Plan.</p> <p>The main objectives of the Corporate Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the quality of life and social justice for residents so it is much closer to that enjoyed by the rest of Warwickshire; To work in partnership to reduce the level of crime and disorder so that the community is and feels safer; To provide a pleasant environment for those living, working and visiting the Borough; To provide quality services which represent value for money. 	These aims should be incorporated into the Action Plan.	These aims should be incorporated into the SA process to ensure that the Borough's vision is achieved.
Coventry & Warwickshire Strategic Employment Land Study, Atkins, 2014	This document sets out the anticipated employment land need across the sub-region, split up into each relevant authority.	Have regard to the recommendations within the report.	Ensure the recommendations are balanced against environmental and social needs.
Employment Land Review 2014, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2014	<p>The report identified a series of recommendations, the most pertinent of which are set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to ensure the Borough adequately accommodates the aspirations for manufacturing and distribution needs to be measured against the risk of path dependency. Therefore any policy development needs to flexibly take forward these aspirations without completely restricting growth in B8. In taking forward the strategic sites the Council will need to engage with the LEP and other strategic bodies. This will help to deliver the wider aspirations of the LEP area and potentially help secure the right investment in the strategic employment sites. Development of an Economic Development Strategy is required to ensure aspirations are achieved such as improving the existing employment estates, attracting new businesses etc. Further work associated with out commuting is required Monitor the effects of churn to analyse whether this has properly been factored into the 	Implement where possible the recommendations from the Employment Land Review	Assess the effect that the review will have on the Borough.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>overall growth assumptions for the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This assessment, including a review of land requirements should be updated within the next 5 years. • Work with developers and landowners to develop a trajectory of employment land development. This could help with the phasing of strategic employment sites. • Sites listed in Table 22 should be protected through the Borough Plan and sites in Table 23 should be removed from the employment portfolio. • The following sites should be taken forward in the Borough Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o ECO 2 o ECO 3 o Phoenix Way off A444 (depending upon agreed level of growth, however as a minimum this land should be safeguarded) • Work should be undertaken with site owners to bring forward the sites with existing planning permissions that have made little progress i.e. stalled sites. • All the site being progressed should be assessed further in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Risk assessments o Viability appraisal. 		
Employment Land Use Study, CWLEP, 2015	This document recommends the employment use demands for the area, as well as identifying available sites to fulfil this demand.	Consider the recommendations on both uses and available sites for development.	Take into account the effects the designation any potential sites could have on the environment and society.
Habitats Regulation Assessment, UE Associates, 2009	This report explains the process of screening for Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). It is the first stage of a screening process which will continue with the preparation of the Borough Plan document. The screening process helps to decide whether the Borough Plan requires full assessment under the Habitats Regulations for its effects on European statutory designated sites. The screening assessment advises whether the eight strategic options presented in the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Issues and Options Core Strategy would have a detrimental effect on Ensor's Pool.	Policies should ensure that development will not have a detrimental effect on Ensor's Pool.	SA should ensure that any development is a suitable distance from Ensor's Pool.
Habitats Regulations Assessment – Screening Assessment, WYG, 2016 and 2018	The 2016 report assesses the effects of the publication version of the Borough Plan on the River Mease and Ensor's Pool SACs. Unlikely to be significant effects on River Mease SAC and changes to Policy NE3 to address developments near to Ensor's Pool SAC. 2018 report confirms that the proposed main modifications to the Borough Plan do not alter the original assessment.	Policies should ensure that development will not have a detrimental effect on Ensor's Pool or the River Mease SAC.	SA should ensure that any development is a suitable distance from Ensor's Pool.
Health Impact Assessment – Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2014	<p>The following recommendations are set out at the end of the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the commentary on each draft policy set out in Section 6 is reviewed with the aim of taking further opportunities to enhance the potential health benefits that could be achieved through the Plan. • It is recommended that new housing is provided in line with the evidence base presented in Section 7.2. • It is recommended that the boundaries between residential areas or green/open spaces and areas designated for intensive employment use are protected with appropriate buffer zones, e.g. of light industry appropriate in a residential area 	Ensure the recommendations set out in the Health Impact Assessment are followed.	Consider the recommendations of the assessment in relation to its social benefits.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>(B1 use class) or green infrastructure. An example of one option is presented in Section 7.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that the Plan prioritise active travel as set out in Section 7.4. It is recommended that planning obligations are used to support child obesity goals as set out in Section 7.5. It is recommended that a new policy is included to control the proliferation of hot food takeaways (and possibility other unhealthy food outlets) as discussed in Section 7.6. It is recommended that clear guidelines setting out when developers should undertake HIAs should be included in the Plan. Some options are set out in Section 7.7. 		
Homelessness Strategy and Action Plan 2009 – 2012, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2009	<p>The Council's Housing Vision for the Borough is "To give everyone the opportunity of living in a decent, affordable home". The Council's Homelessness vision is to "tackle homelessness by providing comprehensive prevention services and access to appropriate housing and support for all" This strategy has a number of key actions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will investigate methods of addressing worklessness amongst homeless households We will enable the increased provision of and access to affordable housing We will establish a corporate affordable housing group. 	Policies should take account of the Boroughs affordable housing need.	SA should ensure that development is sustainable.
Housing Strategy 2010-2015, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2010	<p>The strategy sets out where the Borough is currently at in terms of the makeup of the Housing stock in both the public and private sectors, where the Borough wants to be in the future to enable us the Council to meet the housing aspirations of residents and details the intentions for achieving those aims through a 'themed' approach to delivery. The six themes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Conditions Energy Efficiency Sustainable Neighbourhoods Health Inequalities Economic Wellbeing Accessible Housing. 	Policies should ensure that they make linkages to the 6 themes outlined in this strategy.	SA should make sure that development is sustainable.
Joint Green Belt Study, LUC, 2015	The recommendations from this study recommend the parcels of Green Belt that can be considered for removal from the Green Belt to facilitate development.	Consider the assessments on all parcels of Green Belt, and take these into consideration when suggesting removal from the Green Belt.	Assess the effects any removals from the Green Belt would have on the environment.
Local Air Quality Management – Air Quality Action Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011	<p>The measures proposed in the Action Plan are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC to identify and bring forward traffic management improvements in Nuneaton town centre, particularly where they will benefit the two AQMAs. N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC to identify measures to reduce the impact of HGV movements within the area. N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC and Sustrans to deliver further improvements for pedestrians and cyclists within the area. N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC, public transport operators, DfT Rail and 	Policies should ensure they reflect the actions set out in the plan.	SA should ensure there are no detrimental effects on the Air Quality Management Zones.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	<p>Network Rail to implement better integration of public transport in Nuneaton.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC to increase uptake and implementation of School and Workplace Travel Plans. N&BBC will continue to develop, implement and monitor its Travel Plan policy N&BBC will include planning policies in its Borough Plan that seek to improve air quality and sustainable transport links and to secure travel plan agreements. N&BBC will identify specific pieces of infrastructure, required to mitigate the impact of new development on the AQMA, to be included in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan of the Borough Plan. N&BBC will encourage developers to take part in pre-application discussions to ensure air quality is considered when formulating a planning application. N&BBC will develop protocols to decide for planning applications, when air quality will be considered, what considerations will be required and what mitigation measures may be required. N&BBC will continue to work with WCC and other partners to deliver improvements in emissions standards, where practicable. N&BBC will make details of the Action Plan measures and annual progress reports available on its Website to ensure accessibility to the consultation and implementation process. N&BBC will continue to work in partnership with WCC and the Warwickshire district authorities on air quality and travel awareness campaigns to raise the profile of air quality in the Borough and County-wide. N&BBC will continue the commitment to undertake local air quality monitoring within the Borough to ensure a high standard of data is achieved to assess against air quality objectives. N&BBC will continue to proactively enforce industrial control and nuisance legislation to minimise pollutant emissions from these sources in the Borough. N&BBC will continue to work together with Act on Energy (formerly Warwickshire Energy Efficiency Advice Centre) and other partners to promote and implement energy efficiency measures in the Borough. 		
Local Air Quality Management – Updating and Screening Assessment, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2012	This document was produced because there is a statutory duty on local authorities to review and assess the air quality within their area. Within the document, air quality objectives are set out from national regulations to show which pollutants should not exceed certain exceedances within any one year.	Policies should ensure new developments comply with the Local Air Quality Management objectives.	SA should ensure there are no detrimental effects on the Air Quality Management Zones.
Miner's Welfare Park, Bedworth, Concept Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2020	Concept plan intends to improve the accessibility, connectivity, play areas, and visual appearance of the existing park.	Policies should seek to ensure development of the park is not prejudiced by any other redevelopment within the town centre.	SA should consider the enhancement of existing green infrastructure.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Biodiversity Value	This map identifies existing biodiversity areas and the opportunities to increase or improve biodiversity across Nuneaton and Bedworth.	Policies should aim to protect and enhance biodiversity where appropriate.	SA should reflect the need to protect the most important areas for biodiversity.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Map, Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan Partnership, 2010			
Nuneaton and Bedworth Convenience Goods and Retail Study, Strategic Perspectives, 2011	This report assesses the attraction and performance of the convenience provision across the Borough, especially within main town centres of Nuneaton and Bedworth and the six district centres comprising: Bulkington, Chapel End, Horeston Grange, Kingswood Road, Queens Road and Attleborough.	Policies should encourage the economic growth of convenience to meet needs identified in study.	SA needs to ensure any growth is sustainable.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Employment Land Review, GVA Grimley, 2010	This report provides a baseline review of key social and economic indicators, summarises relevant planning and economic policies and strategies at the national, regional and local levels and gives commentary on the commercial property market in the Borough. The supply is compared with forecasts of employment land demand under a range of scenarios, and a gap analysis is undertaken identifying land up to 2026.	Policies need to identify suitable sites for employment land. Policies need to seek in investment in existing estates.	SA should ensure all development is sustainable and that it meets the economic growth needs of the Borough.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Green Infrastructure Plan, Land Use Consultants, 2009	This report establishes the policy context for green infrastructure and the baseline in terms of environmental and socio economic character. It also provides a GI deficiency analysis and strategic recommendations for the outline GI network, in addition to a framework for delivery and monitoring.	Policies should consider the recommendations and encourage the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and ensure it meets the needs of the community.	SA should consider the provision of green infrastructure.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 1: Landscape Character Assessment, TEP, 2011	This study provides an assessment of the Borough's landscape outside of the urban areas. It classifies the landscape by examining the interactions between landform, geology, land use, vegetation pattern and human influence in these areas. Its findings help to inform landscape policies within the Borough Plan and other local development documents.	Policies should use the information to assess where the landscape character can be improved.	SA should include objectives of landscape protection and encourage sustainable development.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 2: Policy Recommendations, TEP, 2011	This study builds on the information gathered in volume 1 of the Land Use Designations Study and assesses the merits of pursuing Area of Restraint and Countryside designations for the landscapes outside of the urban area.	Policies should consider the recommendations in this study to guide where future development might be most appropriate.	SA should reflect the need to protect sensitive landscapes.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 3: Site Analysis and Selection, TEP, 2011	This study builds on the information gathered in volumes 1 and 2 of the Land Use Designations Study and the Coventry Joint Green Belt Study. The study undertakes a detailed analysis of land parcels across the Borough. It highlights which parcels meet Green Belt criteria and which are most sensitive in landscape terms. It also identifies the likely constraints to any development in these parcels.	Policies should seek to protect the most sensitive parcels of land within the Borough.	SA should protect existing Green Belt land.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2019	The Local Plan sets out land use policies and proposals for the Borough up to 2031. It is the material consideration for all planning applications in the Borough. For each of the sections the Local Plan has identified an overarching aim for each of the themes, including the town centres.	Policies should build on existing policies and targets to achieve sustainable development.	The SA framework should reflect these issues.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Retail and Leisure Study Update, Strategic Perspectives, 2014	This report assesses the attraction and performance of the retail and leisure provision within the town centres of Nuneaton and Bedworth. The study predicts a need for additional convenience goods floorspace in both town centres and more leisure uses, cafes and restaurants, to offer a more diverse town centre and promote and grow the evening and night-time economy.	Policies should encourage the economic growth of convenience and leisure to meet needs identified in study.	SA needs to ensure any growth is sustainable.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Sport,	This document identifies priority investments in the borough for future sports facility provision,	Policies should not prohibit new sport facilities in the town	SA should consider the provision of leisure facilities.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Recreation and Community Facilities Strategy 2016-2031, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2016	for current and future need, population growth and increased participation.	centres if they were deemed appropriate in this location.	
Nuneaton and Bedworth Town Centres Study, Roger Tym and Partners, 2011	This report establishes the performance of the town centres; assesses what does and does not work well in Nuneaton and why; and identifies the assets and opportunities that can be capitalised upon to improve performance and capture latent demand. This analysis helps to inform the development of a 'vision' for the centre, and the objectives to deliver it.	Policies should encourage the economic growth of the town centres. Policies should protect Town Centres from inappropriate development.	SA needs to ensure any growth is sustainable.
Nuneaton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2009	This report is an appraisal of the special architectural and historic interest of the Nuneaton Conservation Area. It outlines why the area has a special heritage value and puts forward the policies which will help to protect this area for future generations.	Policies should ensure the conservation areas are protected and that any development is sympathetic to the character of the area.	SA should include objectives that consider design and building materials for any development in these areas.
Open Space Assessment, Jones Plus Limited, 2007	This report provides a comprehensive assessment of open space provision and outdoor recreational facilities within the Borough. It assesses the existing open space and sets out provision standards for various types of open spaces.	Policies should encourage the protection and enhancement of open spaces and ensure they meet the needs of the community.	SA should consider the provision of open space.
Open Space Strategy 2011-2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011	The vision of this strategy is to maintain and enhance a network of high quality, accessible public open spaces that meet the needs and demands of our community.	Policies should encourage the protection and enhancement of green spaces and ensure they meet the needs of the community.	SA should consider the provision of open space.
Priority Species and Habitats for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Warwickshire County Council, 2005	The priority species for the Borough are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bats Great Crested Newt Song Thrush Water Vole White clawed crayfish The priority habitats for the Borough are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowland Neutral Grassland Hedgerows Woodlands The Built Environment Parks and Public Open Spaces Gardens Disused Industrial and Railway Land Quarries and Gravel Pits Rivers and Streams. 	Policies should promote the protection of priority species and habitats within NBBC.	SA should seek to protect important and sensitive habitats and species.
Retail and Leisure Study Update 2014, Strategic Perspectives, 2014	This study highlights the anticipated need for new retail and leisure floor space within the Borough as a whole, Nuneaton Town Centre and Bedworth Town Centre.	Take into account the projected need for new retail and leisure space.	Assess the potential increase in retail and leisure space effects on the Borough.
River valley Assessment, ENTEC, 2007	This report builds on the information collected as part of the Landscape Character Assessment 2004. These are generally the river valleys that extend from the wider countryside and penetrate the urban area – Bar Pool, Wem and Anker. The assessment also includes the Galley Common/Kingswood river valley, which extends within the existing urban area but is currently undesignated in the Local Plan. The principal output of the project is the identification of areas of the “river valleys” which warrant long-term protection through appropriate designation and those which do not.	Policies should consider the recommendations of the areas to protect.	SA should reflect the need to protect important and sensitive landscapes.
Riversley Park, Nuneaton, Concept	Concept plan intends to improve the accessibility, connectivity, play areas, and visual	Policies should seek to ensure development of the park is not	SA should consider the enhancement of existing green

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2020	appearance of the existing park.	prejudiced by any other redevelopment within the town centre.	infrastructure.
Shaping our future..., Sustainable Community Plan 2007 – 2021 for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007	<p>The Community Plan is a strategic document which sets an overarching vision for the Borough through until 2021. It is an overarching document which takes on board issues concerning a variety of key stakeholders in the Borough, as agreed through The Local Strategic Partnership in Nuneaton and Bedworth.</p> <p>The community strategy has four main themes, each containing their own objectives.</p> <p>The first theme is creating a <i>stronger Borough</i>, by achieving these three objectives, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the wellbeing of communities by helping people work together; 2. Give everyone the opportunity of living in a decent, affordable home; 3. Provide and support opportunities within the Borough that help foster and support a learning culture across age groups <p>The second theme is to create a <i>safer Borough</i> through making it a safe place for everyone where the day to day quality of life is not marred by the fear of crime.</p> <p>The third theme is creating a <i>healthier Borough</i>, which aims to improve access to health care and improve the life expectancy within the Borough, through promoting healthier and active life styles.</p> <p>The fourth theme is creating a <i>sustainable Borough</i>, through three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environment – Have a high quality environment with increased biodiversity and a sustainable approach to waste and energy; 2. Travel and Accessibility – To improve the Borough's transport infrastructure in order to provide easier access to key services and facilities; <p>Town centres and economic development – Create a supportive environment for businesses and develop a vibrant and varied economy that is reflected in our town centres and business areas.</p>	Policies need to take into account the issues raised in the Community Plan.	The SA framework should reflect these issues.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2013	The SHLAA assesses whether potential sites are suitable for housing development and whether the sites are available and achievable over different time periods. The SHLAA is a key element of the background evidence base for the Borough Plan. In particular, it gives information about the housing land supply to inform the calculation of the five year land supply of housing. It is important to note that a site identified in the SHLAA does not have an automatic right to be granted planning permission or be allocated for housing in the Borough Plan.	Policies need to identify suitable sites for residential development.	SA should ensure all development is sustainable and that it meets the housing needs of the Borough.
Strategic Transport Assessment: Modelling Report, 2015	The objectives of this document are to assess the impact of the Borough Plan on transport within the Borough, and to propose mitigation measures to combat any negative effects.	Have regard to the proposed mitigation measures within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which will support the Borough Plan.	Ensure mitigation measures necessary within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan are balanced against effects on the environment and society.
The Warwickshire Local Investment Plan, HCA, NWBC, NBBC, SoADC, RBC, WDC, WCC, 2011	<p>The thematic priorities of the Local Investment Plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet affordable housing growth needs • Address rural housing growth and affordability • Meet housing needs of vulnerable groups • Improve existing housing stock. 	Have regard to the priorities of the Local Investment Plan.	Consider the effects of the priorities on the economy, environment and society.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Action Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Town Centre Office Requirements, DTZ, 2013	The report recommends a town centre requirement figure in the region of 15,000 sq m over the plan period, with approximately 13,000 – 14,000 sq m to be located in Nuneaton, with 1,000 – 2,000 sq m in Bedworth.	Consider the finding of the report in relation to office space, and reflect this in the Plan accordingly.	Consider the impact of any new office space allocations on the Borough.
Transforming Nuneaton Capacity Study, IDP, 2019	The document presents feasibility studies across twelve sites in Nuneaton as potential development sites for the regeneration of the town centre.	Ensure that the Action Plan does not conflict with these aspirations.	Consider the regeneration's effect on the environment, the economy and society.
Updated Assessment of Housing Need: Coventry – Warwickshire HMA, GL Hearn, 2015	The assessment of the Coventry – Warwickshire HMA sets out a target of 10,040 houses for the Borough to deliver for the period 2011 – 2031.	Seek to accommodate the 10,040 dwellings figure for the period 2011 – 2031.	Assess what effects the provision of 10,040 dwellings would have on the economy, environment and society.

APPENDIX B: Baseline data tables

11.0 Economic Factors

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																																								
Employment and unemployment (Ref. A/1)	<div>Oct 2019 – Sep 2020</div> <table><tr><td colspan="2">Nuneaton & Bedworth</td></tr><tr><td>Economically active:</td><td>81.6</td></tr><tr><td>In employment:</td><td>81.2</td></tr><tr><td>Employees:</td><td>70.6</td></tr><tr><td>Self Employed:</td><td>10.7</td></tr><tr><td>Unemployed:</td><td>3.8</td></tr></table> <div>Jan 2019 – Dec 2019</div> <table><tr><td colspan="2">Nuneaton & Bedworth</td></tr><tr><td>Economically active:</td><td>78.5</td></tr><tr><td>In employment:</td><td>77.7</td></tr><tr><td>Employees:</td><td>69.0</td></tr><tr><td>Self Employed:</td><td>8.8</td></tr><tr><td>Unemployed:</td><td>3.9</td></tr></table> <div>April 2015 – March 2016</div> <table><tr><td colspan="2">Nuneaton & Bedworth</td></tr><tr><td>Economically active:</td><td>69.7</td></tr><tr><td>In employment:</td><td>66.9</td></tr><tr><td>Employees:</td><td>58.7</td></tr><tr><td>Self Employed:</td><td>8.3</td></tr><tr><td>Unemployed:</td><td>5.5</td></tr></table>	Nuneaton & Bedworth		Economically active:	81.6	In employment:	81.2	Employees:	70.6	Self Employed:	10.7	Unemployed:	3.8	Nuneaton & Bedworth		Economically active:	78.5	In employment:	77.7	Employees:	69.0	Self Employed:	8.8	Unemployed:	3.9	Nuneaton & Bedworth		Economically active:	69.7	In employment:	66.9	Employees:	58.7	Self Employed:	8.3	Unemployed:	5.5	<div>Oct 2019 – Sep 2020</div> <table><tr><td>West Midlands</td><td>Great Britain</td></tr><tr><td>77.9</td><td>79.0</td></tr><tr><td>73.7</td><td>75.7</td></tr><tr><td>64.2</td><td>65.1</td></tr><tr><td>9.4</td><td>10.3</td></tr><tr><td>5.2</td><td>4.2</td></tr></table> <div>Jan 2019 – Dec 2019</div> <table><tr><td>West Midlands</td><td>Great Britain</td></tr><tr><td>77.7</td><td>78.9</td></tr><tr><td>73.9</td><td>75.8</td></tr><tr><td>64.1</td><td>64.6</td></tr><tr><td>9.7</td><td>10.9</td></tr><tr><td>4.8</td><td>3.9</td></tr></table> <div>April 2015 – March 2016</div> <table><tr><td>West Midlands</td><td>Great Britain</td></tr><tr><td>74.8</td><td>77.8</td></tr><tr><td>70.4</td><td>73.7</td></tr><tr><td>61.3</td><td>63.2</td></tr><tr><td>8.8</td><td>10.2</td></tr><tr><td>5.7</td><td>5.1</td></tr></table>	West Midlands	Great Britain	77.9	79.0	73.7	75.7	64.2	65.1	9.4	10.3	5.2	4.2	West Midlands	Great Britain	77.7	78.9	73.9	75.8	64.1	64.6	9.7	10.9	4.8	3.9	West Midlands	Great Britain	74.8	77.8	70.4	73.7	61.3	63.2	8.8	10.2	5.7	5.1	Percentage of population economically active increased in the Borough and percentage in employment has increased with this and is above the GB average. Percentage of population unemployed has dropped since 2015/16. % self-employed was smaller than regional and national averages but has increased significantly from late 2019 to 2020.	Employment and unemployment (October 2019 – September 2020, January 2019 – December 2019 and April 2015 – March 2016) from www.nomisweb.co.uk . [Last accessed 15 April 2021].	In 2015-16 the proportion of people who were economically active was lower than the regional and national average, hence there were a lower proportion of people in employment. Majority of the Borough's population who are economically active are employees.
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Out of work benefits (Ref. A/2)	<div>February 2021</div> <table><tr><td colspan="2">Nuneaton & Bedworth</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">6.5</td></tr></table> <div>November 2020</div> <table><tr><td colspan="2">Nuneaton & Bedworth</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">6.6</td></tr></table> <div>March 2020</div> <table><tr><td colspan="2">Nuneaton & Bedworth</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">3.6</td></tr></table> <div>July 2016</div> <table><tr><td colspan="2">Nuneaton & Bedworth</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">1.8</td></tr></table>	Nuneaton & Bedworth		6.5		Nuneaton & Bedworth		6.6		Nuneaton & Bedworth		3.6		Nuneaton & Bedworth		1.8		<div>February 2021</div> <table><tr><td>West Midlands</td><td>Great Britain</td></tr><tr><td>7.4</td><td>6.5</td></tr></table> <div>November 2020</div> <table><tr><td>West Midlands</td><td>Great Britain</td></tr><tr><td>7.3</td><td>6.3</td></tr></table> <div>March 2020</div> <table><tr><td>West Midlands</td><td>Great Britain</td></tr><tr><td>4.0</td><td>3.1</td></tr></table>	West Midlands	Great Britain	7.4	6.5	West Midlands	Great Britain	7.3	6.3	West Midlands	Great Britain	4.0	3.1	Rapid increase in people claiming benefits between March 2020 and November 2020. Remains high in 2021. Percentage of people claiming benefits has risen from July 2016. The same has happened in GB and the West Midlands.	Out of work benefits (February 2021, November 2020, March 2020 and July 2016) from www.nomisweb.co.uk [Last accessed 15 April 2021].	Overall out of work benefits being claimed was steadily dropping since Jan 2013 but has increased since the end of 2017/early 2018. Rapid increases in 2020 as a result of global pandemic and affecting all of Great Britain.																																												
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets		Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps				
		July 2016 <table><tr><td>West Midlands</td><td>Great Britain</td></tr><tr><td>2.3</td><td>1.8</td></tr></table>		West Midlands	Great Britain	2.3	1.8			
West Midlands	Great Britain									
2.3	1.8									
Earnings (£) (Ref. A/3)	Average Gross Weekly Pay 2019 (gross earnings £ per week)				The average gross weekly pay has increased over the period 2002 – 2019. The average wage continues to run behind the West Midlands and GB averages.	Earnings by residence from www.nomisweb.co.uk				
	Year	Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	Great Britain						
	2019	£525.6	£552.5	£586.5						
	Average Gross Weekly Pay 2002 – 2015 (gross earnings £ per week)									
	Year	Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	Great Britain						
	2002	£365.1	£366.0	£392.7						
	2003	£402.6	£378.9	£406.2						
	2004	£398.4	£392.9	£421.3						
	2005	£417.7	£404.7	£432.8						
	2006	£448.6	£416.2	£445.9						
	2007	£454.4	£431.1	£460.0						
	2008	£460.3	£449.8	£480.0						
	2009	£471.3	£456.8	£490.5						
	2010	£488.3	£469.2	£501.7						
	2011	£469.9	£465.2	£500.2						
	2012	£475.1	£469.3	£508.3						
	2013	£477.8	£483.0	£518.1						
	2014	£493.2	£481.2	£521.1						
	2015	£488.7	£492.5	£529.6						
	Change 2002 – 2015	£123.6	£126.5	£136.7						

Issue	Quantified information, Comparators and targets, Trend, and Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																																																																											
Business Demography (Ref. A/4)	Active Enterprises 2020	Since 2014 the number of active enterprises has increased from 3,720 to 4,195 in 2018 and then decreased in 2020.																																																																																																											
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Business Deaths 2015 – 2019																																																																																																													

Business Deaths	Business Deaths by Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GREAT BRITAIN	277,875	276,600	357,075	330,810	383,605
Nuneaton and Bedworth	435	420	500	450	580

Source: www.ons.gov.uk

Business Deaths 2008 – 2014

Location	Business Deaths by Year							Average Yearly Deaths
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008 – 2014
GREAT BRITAIN	218,380	271,770	292,005	224,760	249,570	232,645	241,230	247,194
Warwickshire County	2,200	2,940	3,065	2,445	2,530	2,175	2,355	2,530
North Warwickshire	220	345	325	255	245	225	250	266
Nuneaton and Bedworth	335	455	480	310	370	340	370	380
Rugby	355	485	450	400	400	355	405	407
Stratford-on-Avon	670	810	870	730	785	620	650	734
Warwick	620	845	940	750	730	635	680	742
Coventry	955	1,095	1,295	990	1,005	1,000	1,020	1,051
Coventry & Warwickshire LEP	3,155	4,035	4,360	3,435	3,535	3,175	3,375	3,581

Source: 2008 – 2010 www.nomisweb.co.uk, 2010 – 2012 www.nomis.co.uk and www.ons.gov.uk, and 2013-2014 www.ons.gov.uk

Business Births 2015 – 2019

Business Births	Business Births by Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GREAT BRITAIN	377,315	407,965	375,030	374,680	330,175
Nuneaton and Bedworth	510	570	500	680	490

Source: www.ons.gov.uk

Business Births 2008 – 2014

Business Births	Business Births by Year	Average Yearly Births
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Between 2015 and 2019 the Borough lost, on average, 477 enterprises per annum with a peak of 580 in 2019.

Over the period 2008 to 2014 Nuneaton & Bedworth lost 380 enterprises a year on average, business deaths ranged from a low of 310 in 2011 to a peak of 480 in 2010.

Between 2015 and 2018 an average of 550 new business enterprises set up in the Borough per annum. 2019 was a low year for new businesses.

Nuneaton & Bedworth had an extra 403 enterprises setting up on average between 2008 &

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2004 – 2012
GREAT BRITAIN	261,790	232,085	230,555	257,625	265,630	341,630	345,780	309,311
Warwickshire County	2,690	2,195	2,330	2525	2520	3,280	3,385	2,704
North Warwickshire	255	275	250	270	245	320	320	276
Nuneaton and Bedworth	395	335	310	375	395	510	505	403
Rugby	505	310	415	440	440	605	605	474
Stratford-on-Avon	735	650	630	690	660	845	870	725
Warwick	800	625	725	750	780	1,000	1,085	824
Coventry	1,160	855	965	1125	1090	1,490	1,615	1,338
Coventry & Warwickshire LEP	3,850	3,050	3,295	3,650	3,610	4,770	5,000	3,889

Source: 2008 – 2010 www.nomisweb.co.uk, 2010 – 2012 www.nomis.co.uk and www.ons.gov.uk, and 2013-2014 www.ons.gov.uk

2014, with business births ranging from 510 to 310 per annum.

As the number of business births has increased so has the deaths but in each year the births are greater than the deaths reflecting a net increase in businesses numbers and the increase in total business seen in 2018 from that in 2014. This was until 2019 when there was a net loss of businesses.

Issue	Quantified information, Comparators and targets, Trend, and Data Source				Comments/gaps	
Employee jobs (Ref. A/5)	Employee Jobs 2019				<p>In 2014 the Borough had fewer people in full-time in employment than both the West Midlands and Great Britain, however its levels of part-time employment were higher than the aforementioned areas. This was still true in 2019 (66.6% full time and 33.4% part time in West Midlands).and 2018 (68.4% full time and 31.6% part time in West Midlands).</p> <p>In 2014, 2018, and 2019 there were a higher percentage of people employed in the 'manufacturing' sector in both the Borough and the West Midlands than Great Britain. This was also true for the 'wholesale and retail, including motor trades' sector.</p> <p>In 2014 and 2018 notable sectors with lower percentages of people in their sectors were 'financial and other business services' stands out, having 8% lower representation when compared to Great Britain in 2014 and 5% in 2018; the percentage increased by 4% in this sector in the Borough in these four years. In 2019 the percentage in the Borough has dropped and was back up to 7% lower than the Great Britain percentage.</p>	
		Nuneaton and Bedworth (Employee jobs)	Nuneaton and Bedworth (%)	Great Britain (%)		
	Total employee jobs	46,000	-	-		
	Full-time	29,000	63.0	67.8		
	Part-time	18,000	39.1	32.2		
	Employee jobs by industry					
	Primary services (A-B: Agriculture and mining)	10	0.0	0.2		
	Manufacturing I	5,000	10.9	8.0		
	Energy and water (D-E)	900	2.0	1.1		
	Construction (F)	1,750	3.8	4.9		
	Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	8,000	17.4	15.0		
	Transport storage (H)	3,500	7.6	4.9		
	Accommodation and food services (I)	3,000	6.5	7.7		
	Information and communications (J)	600	1.3	4.3		
	Financial and other business services (K – N)	7,300	15.9	22.9		
	Public admin, education and health (O – Q)	14,750	32.1	26.2		
	Other services (R – S)	1,700	3.7	4.5		
	Services (G – S)	38,850	84.5	85.5		
	Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk					
	Employee Jobs 2018					
		Nuneaton and Bedworth (Employee jobs)	Nuneaton and Bedworth (%)	Great Britain (%)		
	Total employee jobs	48,000	-	-		
	Full-time	30,000	62.5	67.6		
	Part-time	17,000	35.4	32.4		
	Employee jobs by industry					
	Primary services (A-B: Agriculture and mining)	0	0	0.2		
	Manufacturing I	6,000	12.5	8.1		
Energy and water (D-E)	825	1.7	1.2			
Construction (F)	2,000	4.2	4.7			
Wholesale and retail, including motor trades	8,000	16.7	15.2			

(G)			
Transport storage (H)	3,500	7.3	4.8
Accommodation and food services (I)	2,000	4.2	7.6
Information and communications (J)	600	1.2	4.2
Financial and other business services (K – N)	8,650	18	23
Public admin, education and health (O – Q)	14,750	30.8	26.4
Other services (R – S)	1,800	3.8	4.5
Services (G – S)	39,300	82.0	85.7

Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk

Employee Jobs 2014

	Nuneaton and Bedworth (Employee jobs)	Nuneaton and Bedworth (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	42,300	-	-	-
Full-time	27,000	63.8	68.6	68.3
Part-time	15,300	36.2	31.4	31.7
Employee jobs by industry				
Primary services (A-B: Agriculture and mining)	0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing I	5500	13.0	12.4	8.5
Energy and water (D-E)	400	0.9	1.3	1.1
Construction (F)	1400	3.4	4.2	4.5
Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	9200	21.8	18.1	15.9
Transport storage (H)	3100	7.4	5.0	4.5
Accommodation and food services (I)	1800	4.3	5.8	7.1
Information and communications (J)	500	1.2	2.7	4.1
Financial and other business services (K – N)	6000	14.1	18.2	22.2
Public admin, education and health (O – Q)	13000	30.7	27.8	27.4
Other services (R – S)	1300	3.1	4.4	4.4
Services (G – S)	34900	82.6	82.0	85.6

Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk

Civil Service Jobs 2018

Civil Service Jobs	Job Location			
	Nuneaton and Bedworth (Headcount)	Nuneaton and Bedworth (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total civil service jobs	470	1.1	1.1	1.5
Full-time	260	0.6	0.8	1.1
Part-time	210	0.5	0.3	0.3
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk				
Civil Service Jobs 2014				
Civil Service Jobs	Job Location			
	Nuneaton and Bedworth (Headcount)	Nuneaton and Bedworth (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total civil service jobs	760	1.8	1.2	1.5
Full-time	460	1.1	0.9	1.1
Part-time	310	0.7	0.3	0.4
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk				

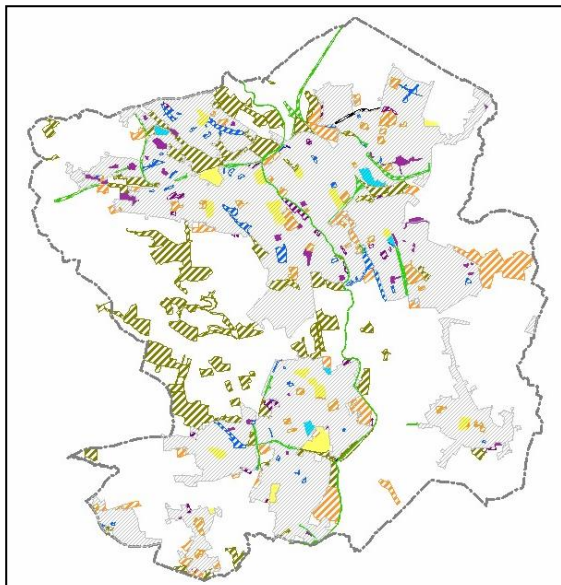
12.0 Social Factors

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																																																																																							
Household Size (%) (Ref. B/2)	<p>ONS data estimates that in 2018 there were 17,100 single person households and 53,100 households in the Borough, so, 32% of households were occupied by one person.</p> <p>Household size 2011</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Household Size (person)</th><th colspan="3">Location</th></tr><tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>West Midlands</th><th>England</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>28.6</td><td>29.6</td><td>30.2</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>34.8</td><td>33.8</td><td>34.1</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>17.1</td><td>15.8</td><td>15.6</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>13.3</td><td>13.0</td><td>13.0</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>4.4</td><td>4.9</td><td>4.7</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>1.4</td><td>1.9</td><td>1.7</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.4</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.4</td><td>0.3</td></tr></table>	Household Size (person)	Location			Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	England	1	28.6	29.6	30.2	2	34.8	33.8	34.1	3	17.1	15.8	15.6	4	13.3	13.0	13.0	5	4.4	4.9	4.7	6	1.4	1.9	1.7	7	0.3	0.5	0.4	8	0.1	0.4	0.3		<p>In 2011 the Borough had got a greater proportion of 3 – 4 people per households than West Midlands and England, however, the Borough had a lower proportion of 1 person per household. The 2018 figures showed that the percentage of single person households had increased.</p>	<p>Household sizes 2018 from www.nomisweb.co.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020]</p> <p>Household sizes 2011 from www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (Census data).</p>	<p>No directly comparable data found, neighbourhood statistics website now closed.</p>																																																																																
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House Prices (Ref. B/3a)	<p>Average House Prices in Nuneaton and Bedworth 2019-2021</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Date</th><th colspan="4">Average House Price by Type (£)</th></tr><tr><th>Detached</th><th>Semi-detached</th><th>Terraced</th><th>Flats and maisonettes</th></tr><tr><td>Mar 2019</td><td>277,341</td><td>170,355</td><td>135,649</td><td>95,733</td></tr><tr><td>Apr 2019</td><td>276,395</td><td>170,178</td><td>135,702</td><td>95,400</td></tr><tr><td>May 2019</td><td>277,781</td><td>171,653</td><td>137,081</td><td>95,825</td></tr><tr><td>Jun 2019</td><td>275,957</td><td>170,765</td><td>136,565</td><td>95,568</td></tr><tr><td>Jul 2019</td><td>279,757</td><td>172,987</td><td>138,519</td><td>97,026</td></tr><tr><td>Aug 2019</td><td>278,244</td><td>172,007</td><td>138,010</td><td>96,410</td></tr><tr><td>Sep 2019</td><td>279,791</td><td>172,624</td><td>138,879</td><td>96,880</td></tr><tr><td>Oct 2019</td><td>279,994</td><td>173,289</td><td>138,935</td><td>96,816</td></tr><tr><td>Nov 2019</td><td>280,195</td><td>173,733</td><td>138,744</td><td>96,785</td></tr><tr><td>Dec 2019</td><td>279,717</td><td>173,725</td><td>138,444</td><td>96,324</td></tr><tr><td>Jan 2020</td><td>281,259</td><td>174,653</td><td>139,191</td><td>96,523</td></tr><tr><td>Feb 2020</td><td>282,818</td><td>175,456</td><td>139,985</td><td>97,429</td></tr><tr><td>Mar 2020</td><td>286,167</td><td>176,839</td><td>140,947</td><td>97,384</td></tr><tr><td>Apr 2020</td><td>286,673</td><td>176,820</td><td>141,329</td><td>96,760</td></tr><tr><td>May 2020</td><td>287,334</td><td>177,334</td><td>141,296</td><td>96,519</td></tr><tr><td>Jun 2020</td><td>285,225</td><td>176,655</td><td>140,730</td><td>95,654</td></tr><tr><td>Jul 2020</td><td>287,054</td><td>178,467</td><td>141,998</td><td>96,949</td></tr><tr><td>Aug 2020</td><td>290,743</td><td>180,348</td><td>143,666</td><td>97,345</td></tr><tr><td>Sep 2020</td><td>300,088</td><td>184,980</td><td>147,148</td><td>99,183</td></tr><tr><td>Oct 2020</td><td>305,734</td><td>187,281</td><td>148,832</td><td>99,544</td></tr><tr><td>Nov 2020</td><td>307,414</td><td>187,722</td><td>149,479</td><td>99,708</td></tr><tr><td>Jan 2021</td><td>298,275</td><td>183,700</td><td>146,333</td><td>97,172</td></tr></table>	Date	Average House Price by Type (£)				Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flats and maisonettes	Mar 2019	277,341	170,355	135,649	95,733	Apr 2019	276,395	170,178	135,702	95,400	May 2019	277,781	171,653	137,081	95,825	Jun 2019	275,957	170,765	136,565	95,568	Jul 2019	279,757	172,987	138,519	97,026	Aug 2019	278,244	172,007	138,010	96,410	Sep 2019	279,791	172,624	138,879	96,880	Oct 2019	279,994	173,289	138,935	96,816	Nov 2019	280,195	173,733	138,744	96,785	Dec 2019	279,717	173,725	138,444	96,324	Jan 2020	281,259	174,653	139,191	96,523	Feb 2020	282,818	175,456	139,985	97,429	Mar 2020	286,167	176,839	140,947	97,384	Apr 2020	286,673	176,820	141,329	96,760	May 2020	287,334	177,334	141,296	96,519	Jun 2020	285,225	176,655	140,730	95,654	Jul 2020	287,054	178,467	141,998	96,949	Aug 2020	290,743	180,348	143,666	97,345	Sep 2020	300,088	184,980	147,148	99,183	Oct 2020	305,734	187,281	148,832	99,544	Nov 2020	307,414	187,722	149,479	99,708	Jan 2021	298,275	183,700	146,333	97,172		<p>Between 1998 and 2007, Nuneaton and Bedworth's average house price went up between 170-180%. In the West Midlands the figure was 175%, whilst for England it was 186%.</p> <p>Since 2007 (to 2013) house prices have increased in Nuneaton and Bedworth, however at a significantly slower rate of 5.4%. A steady increase in house prices is continuing.</p> <p>Drop in house prices in early 2021 but no trend can be discerned from this.</p>	<p>2019 and 2021 from www.landregistry.data.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020, 25 January 2021 and 15 April 2021].</p> <p>2013 from Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2013).</p>	<p>In relation to the other local authorities in Warwickshire, Nuneaton and Bedworth has the cheapest house prices in all property types, and on average between all property types as well – the next cheapest location in Warwickshire is Coventry.</p> <p>The average house price in February 2020 in Coventry was £189,741 whilst in NBBC it was £179,399 showing that the pattern of the Borough being cheaper than Coventry continues.</p> <p>By November 2020 average house prices were £192,096 in NBBC and £194,966 in Coventry.</p> <p>Newer data up to January 2021 exists and has been added to the table. Data has been updated since accessed in early 2021 but the trend remains.</p>
Date	Average House Price by Type (£)																																																																																																																											
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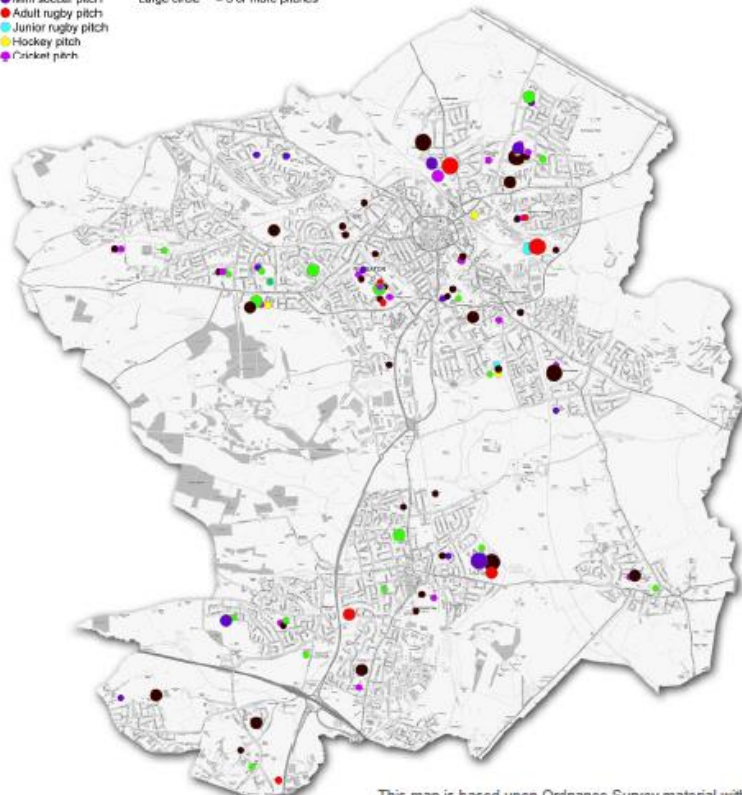
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																			
Median House Price Trends (Ref. B/3b)	<p>Figure 16: Average House Prices by Type (October 2012 – March 2013)</p> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Detached</th><th>Semi Detached</th><th>Terraced</th><th>Flats</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Coventry</td><td>£252,053</td><td>£155,764</td><td>£117,589</td><td>£94,973</td></tr><tr><td>North Warwickshire</td><td>£256,500</td><td>£161,335</td><td>£115,831</td><td>£93,209</td></tr><tr><td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td><td>£205,228</td><td>£134,653</td><td>£98,497</td><td>£68,323</td></tr><tr><td>Rugby</td><td>£262,753</td><td>£157,672</td><td>£133,627</td><td>£98,337</td></tr><tr><td>Stratford</td><td>£403,933</td><td>£246,008</td><td>£206,267</td><td>£133,925</td></tr><tr><td>Warwick</td><td>£390,875</td><td>£231,891</td><td>£215,945</td><td>£149,954</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Source: HM Land Registry</p>		Detached	Semi Detached	Terraced	Flats	Coventry	£252,053	£155,764	£117,589	£94,973	North Warwickshire	£256,500	£161,335	£115,831	£93,209	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£205,228	£134,653	£98,497	£68,323	Rugby	£262,753	£157,672	£133,627	£98,337	Stratford	£403,933	£246,008	£206,267	£133,925	Warwick	£390,875	£231,891	£215,945	£149,954				
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Owner Occupancy (2011) (Ref. B/4)	<p>Owner Occupancy in 2011</p> <table><thead><tr><th rowspan="2">Occupancy Status</th><th colspan="3">Location</th></tr><tr><th>Nuneaton and Bedworth</th><th>West Midlands</th><th>England</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Owns outright:</td><td>33.29</td><td>32.28</td><td>30.57</td></tr><tr><td>Owns with mortgage/loan:</td><td>38.08</td><td>32.60</td><td>32.77</td></tr><tr><td>Shared ownership:</td><td>0.51</td><td>0.66</td><td>0.79</td></tr><tr><td>Rented from Council:</td><td>10.97</td><td>10.89</td><td>9.43</td></tr><tr><td>Other social rented:</td><td>3.51</td><td>8.08</td><td>8.27</td></tr><tr><td>Rented from private landlord:</td><td>11.46</td><td>12.81</td><td>15.42</td></tr></tbody></table>	Occupancy Status	Location			Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	England	Owns outright:	33.29	32.28	30.57	Owns with mortgage/loan:	38.08	32.60	32.77	Shared ownership:	0.51	0.66	0.79	Rented from Council:	10.97	10.89	9.43	Other social rented:	3.51	8.08	8.27	Rented from private landlord:	11.46	12.81	15.42		Approximately 38% of the population in Nuneaton and Bedworth own their property with a mortgage/ loan, which is significantly higher than the West Midlands and England's average.	Owner occupancy 2011 from www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (Census data).	No comparable data found, neighbourhood statistics website now closed.				
Occupancy Status	Location																																							
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Indices of Deprivation (Ref. B/7)	<p>Indices of Deprivation 2019</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>IMD – Rank of average score (out of 317)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>North Warwickshire</td><td>155</td></tr></tbody></table>	Name	IMD – Rank of average score (out of 317)	North Warwickshire	155			English Indices of Deprivation 2019 from www.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020]	Nuneaton and Bedworth has the highest levels of deprivation in Warwickshire. Note: Since the IMD is a																															
Name	IMD – Rank of average score (out of 317)																																							
North Warwickshire	155																																							

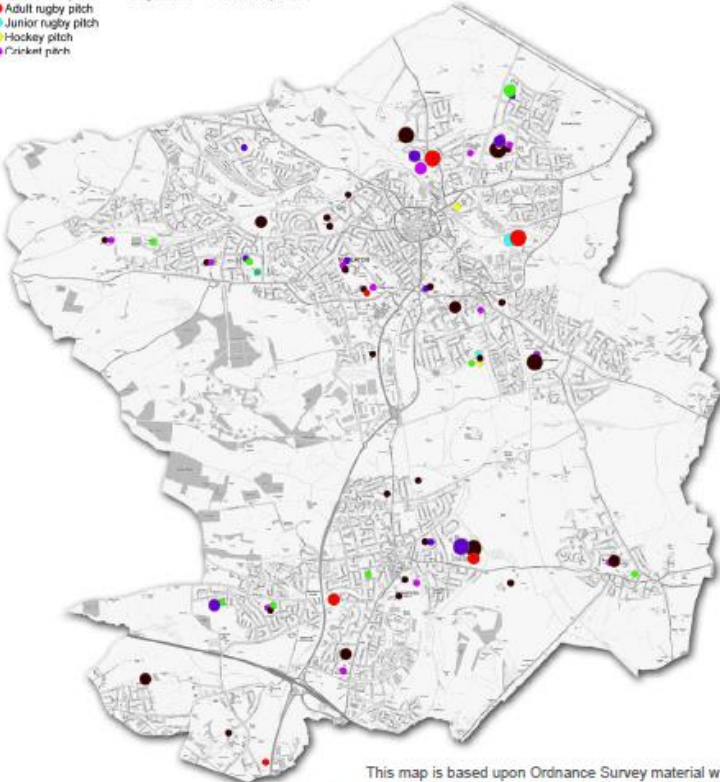
Issue	Quantified information		Comparators and targets		Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	101				English Indices of Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities & Local Government, accessed via Warwickshire Observatory	relative index, change in rank is influenced by all 317 or 326 LA's performance. Reduction in number of local authorities a reflection of changing administrative areas.
	Rugby	222					
	Stratford-on-Avon	259					
	Warwick	263					
	(District Rankings: 1 = worst deprived 317 = least deprived)						
	Indices of Deprivation 2015						
	Name	IMD – Rank of average score (out of 326)					
	North Warwickshire	190					
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	111					
	Rugby	240					
Stratford-on-Avon	272						
Warwick	267						
(District Rankings: 1 = worst deprived 326 = least deprived)							
Crime Rates (Rates are 1000 population) (Ref. B/8)	Crime Rates 2020-2021 (per 1000 population)					2020 – 2021 (Mar 20 to Feb 21) from www.data.warwickshire.gov.uk . 2019 – 2020 from www.data.warwickshire.gov.uk . 2013 – 2014 from www.warwickshireobservatory.org.uk Source: Quality of Life Report.	Warwickshire Observatory website replaced by Warwickshire Insights website. Data from 2013-2014 and 2019-2020 not comparable across the board because the categories are different. Drop in crime between 2019/20 and 2020/21 across the board. In 2013-2014 NBBC crime rates were higher than the County average. This remains the same in 2019-2020 and 2020-21 with the Borough having an additional 15 crimes per 1000 people higher than the next highest rate (Rugby) in 2019/20 and 13 per 1000 more than North Warks in 2020/21.
	Area	All recorded crime	Violence and sexual offences	Burglary	Vehicle crime		
	North Warwickshire	65	27	5.6	8.1		
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	78	37	3.5	6.1		
	Rugby	64	29	3.2	4.9		
	Stratford-on-Avon	52	20	4.2	4.7		
	Warwick	60	26	3.4	5.6		
	Warwickshire	64	27.7	3.8	5.7		
	Crime Rates 2019-2020 (per 1000 population)						
	Area	All recorded crime	Violence and sexual offences	Burglary	Vehicle crime		
	North Warwickshire	72	25.6	7.7	10.8		
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	91	38.5	5.9	9.2		
	Rugby	74	29.4	5	7.3		
	Stratford-on-Avon	62	20.7	7.4	7.6		
	Warwick	72	26.1	5.9	8.2		
	Warwickshire	74	28.2	6.3	8.4		

Issue	Quantified information		Comparators and targets			Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																				
	Crime Rates 2013-2014 (per 1000 population)																																											
	Area	All recorded crime	Violence against the person	Domestic burglary	Burglary other	Vehicle crime																																						
	North Warwickshire	48.93	6.37	8.56	6.91	8.13																																						
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	68.93	10.40	11.06	4.66	10.25																																						
	Rugby	49.16	7.28	7.45	4.49	7.26																																						
	Stratford-on-Avon	42.10	5.39	5.33	3.84	6.63																																						
	Warwick	47.35	7.76	6.85	3.33	5.97																																						
	Warwickshire	51.66	7.60	7.77	4.37	7.58																																						
Fear of crime (Ref. B/9)	<div>Fear of Crime</div> <table><tr><td rowspan="5">% of respondents either 'very worried' or 'fairly worried about:</td><td colspan="3">Nuneaton & Bedworth</td><td colspan="3">Warwickshire</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>2009/2010</td><td>2013</td><td>2007</td><td>2009/2010</td><td>2013</td></tr><tr><td>Having their home broken into and something stolen:</td><td>70</td><td>59.3</td><td>61</td><td>68</td><td>50.8</td><td>48</td></tr><tr><td>Being physically attacked by strangers:</td><td>58</td><td>49.5</td><td>34</td><td>48</td><td>38.1</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Having their car stolen:</td><td>61</td><td>51.5</td><td>49</td><td>53</td><td>39.9</td><td>36</td></tr></table>						% of respondents either 'very worried' or 'fairly worried about:	Nuneaton & Bedworth			Warwickshire			2007	2009/2010	2013	2007	2009/2010	2013	Having their home broken into and something stolen:	70	59.3	61	68	50.8	48	Being physically attacked by strangers:	58	49.5	34	48	38.1	25	Having their car stolen:	61	51.5	49	53	39.9	36	2007 – 2013 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk	<p>Warwickshire Observatory website replaced by Warwickshire Insights website. No similar or thus newer data provided on Warwickshire Insights.</p> <p>There was a higher perception of crime in Nuneaton and Bedworth than there was at County level.</p> <p>Perceived anxiety about crime has fallen, although bad perceptions about crime often lag behind actual crime statistics.</p>		
% of respondents either 'very worried' or 'fairly worried about:	Nuneaton & Bedworth			Warwickshire																																								
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Education (Ref. B/10)	<div>Qualifications 2018 and 2019</div> <table><tr><td>Level of Qualification</td><td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td><td>Great Britain</td></tr><tr><td>No qualification:</td><td>6.7</td><td>7.7</td></tr><tr><td>Attained NVQ 1+:</td><td>84.6</td><td>85.6</td></tr><tr><td>Attained NVQ 2+:</td><td>74.3</td><td>75.6</td></tr><tr><td>Attained NVQ 3+:</td><td>47.8</td><td>58.5</td></tr><tr><td>Attained NVQ 4/5+:</td><td>30.6</td><td>40.3</td></tr></table> <div>Qualifications 2004, 2012 and 2014</div> <table><tr><td rowspan="3">Level of Qualification</td><td colspan="3">Nuneaton & Bedworth</td><td colspan="3">Great Britain</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Year</td><td colspan="3">Year</td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>2012</td><td>2015</td><td>2004</td><td>2012</td><td>2015</td></tr></table>						Level of Qualification	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Great Britain	No qualification:	6.7	7.7	Attained NVQ 1+:	84.6	85.6	Attained NVQ 2+:	74.3	75.6	Attained NVQ 3+:	47.8	58.5	Attained NVQ 4/5+:	30.6	40.3	Level of Qualification	Nuneaton & Bedworth			Great Britain			Year			Year			2004	2012	2015	2004	2012	2015	<p>All Data from www.nomis.gov.uk [Last accessed 25 January 2021].</p> <p>Data for 2018 and 2019 are identical.</p> <p>Qualifications are crucial in terms of well-being & economic growth.</p> <p>At Borough, county & national level educational attainment has improved but in 2004, 2012 and 2014 NBBC lagged behind nationally. The Borough had a higher % with no qualifications and lower numbers at every education stage. In 2018 the numbers</p>
Level of Qualification	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Great Britain																																										
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	Year			Year																																								
	2004	2012	2015	2004	2012	2015																																						

Issue	Quantified information			Comparators and targets				Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	No qualification:	18.7	18.7	13.9	15.1	9.7	8.6			with no qualification had improved markedly and was better than the national average. Similarly the qualifications gained had increased across the board from 2014 to 2018 with NVQ 1+ and 2+ getting close to the national average. Higher levels of qualification, although improving, are some distance away from the national average.
	Attained NVQ 1+:	73.6	76.4	78.8	76.5	84.0	84.9			
	Attained NVQ 2+:	57.9	63.1	62.4	62.1	71.8	73.6			
	Attained NVQ 3+:	38.7	45.6	45.3	46.8	55.1	57.4			
	Attained NVQ 4/5+:	18.5	24.8	28.6	26.1	34.4	37.1			
Open Space Provision (Ref. B/12)	<div><div><div><div><div></div><div>Outdoor sports facilities</div></div><div><div></div><div>Natural and semi-natural greenspace</div></div><div><div></div><div>Amenity greenspace</div></div><div><div></div><div>Allotments</div></div><div><div></div><div>Urban Areas</div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div>Parks and gardens</div></div><div><div></div><div>Provision for children & young people</div></div><div><div></div><div>Cemeteries</div></div><div><div></div><div>Green corridors</div></div></div></div></div>								Open Space Provision January 2007	

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps												
No. of visits of museum (per 1,000 population) (Ref. B/16)	2019/20 – 61,245 visits No. of Visits of Museum (per 1,000 population) <table><tr><th>10/11</th><th>11/12</th><th>13/14</th></tr><tr><td>649</td><td>713</td><td>652</td></tr></table>	10/11	11/12	13/14	649	713	652	No. of Visits of Museum Targets (per 1,000 population) <table><tr><th>10/11</th><th>11/12</th><th>13/14</th></tr><tr><td>654</td><td>672</td><td>637</td></tr></table>	10/11	11/12	13/14	654	672	637	2019/20 target is for 64,600 visits. Target not met.	2019/20 from www.nuneatonandbedworth.org.uk/index.html 2010 – 2013 from NBBC – TENS Website	No comparable data. The indicator format changed for 2013/14 to report the actual number of visitors rather than per 1,000 population.
10/11	11/12	13/14															
649	713	652															
10/11	11/12	13/14															
654	672	637															

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
Playing pitch provision (all) (Ref. B/18)	<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adult football pitch ● Junior football pitch ● Mini soccer pitch ● Adult rugby pitch ● Junior rugby pitch ● Hockey pitch ● Cricket pitch <div> Small circle = 1 pitch Medium circle = 2 pitches Large circle = 3 or more pitches </div> </div>  <p>This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. 100018416 (2010)</p>			Infrastructure Delivery Plan – Submission (2015)	

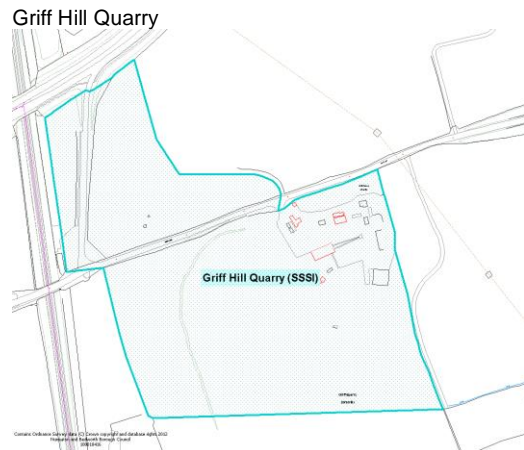
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps								
Playing pitch provision (secured) (Ref. B/19)	<div><div><div>● Adult football pitch</div><div>● Junior football pitch</div><div>● Mini soccer pitch</div><div>● Adult rugby pitch</div><div>● Junior rugby pitch</div><div>● Hockey pitch</div><div>● Cricket pitch</div></div><div><div>Small circle = 1 pitch</div><div>Medium circle = 2 pitches</div><div>Large circle = 3 or more pitches</div></div></div>  <p>This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. 100018416 (2010)</p>			Infrastructure Delivery Plan – Submission (2015)									
Teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 population (Ref. B/20)	<p>Teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 population in 2018*</p> <table><tr><th>Warwickshire</th><th>England & Wales</th></tr><tr><td>23.2</td><td>16.8</td></tr></table> <p>*Rolling Annual Rate from December 2018</p> <p>Teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 population</p> <table><tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth (2009 – 2011)</th><th>National (2012)</th></tr><tr><td>48.8</td><td>27.4</td></tr></table>	Warwickshire	England & Wales	23.2	16.8	Nuneaton & Bedworth (2009 – 2011)	National (2012)	48.8	27.4		In 2016 the rate in the Borough was 29.8 showing the decline from 2009 that has continued through to 2018. However, the 2018 rate is the highest in Warwickshire and above the national average.	<p>2018 from www.ons.gov.uk [Accessed 18 May 2020]</p> <p>2009 – 2012 from Warwickshire's teenage pregnancy update – Public Health</p>	2018 data releases commentary explains that conception rate for under 18s had dropped for the 11 th year in a row, the longest recorded decrease.
Warwickshire	England & Wales												
23.2	16.8												
Nuneaton & Bedworth (2009 – 2011)	National (2012)												
48.8	27.4												

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
				Warwickshire – Warwickshire County Council	

13.0 Biodiversity

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																				
Biodiversity (Ref. D/1)	<p>The Borough has 1 European Site, 2 SSSIs and 75 potential sites, 3 Local Nature Reserves.</p> <p>Condition of SSSIs in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough</p> <table><tr><th>SSSIs</th><th>Condition</th><th>Last Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Ensor's Pool</td><td>Unfavourable – Declining</td><td>29th April 2016</td></tr><tr><td>Griff Hill Quarry</td><td>Favourable</td><td>18th March 2009</td></tr></table> <p>County: Warwickshire, report run on 14 May 2020</p> <p>SSSI Condition Summary</p> <p>See the SSSI glossary for an explanation of terms.</p> <div><div>1 of 1</div><div>Find Next</div><div>1,442.371,351.941,351.94</div><table><tr><th></th><th>total area (ha)</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering</th><th>Favourable</th><th>Unfavourable - Recovering</th><th>Unfavourable - No change</th><th>Unfavourable - Declining</th><th>Partially destroyed</th><th>Destroyed</th><th>Not Recorded</th></tr><tr><td>Area (ha)</td><td>1,327.98</td><td>1,075.16</td><td>252.82</td><td>18.58</td><td>5.38</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Percentage</td><td>98.23%</td><td>79.53%</td><td>18.70%</td><td>1.37%</td><td>0.40%</td><td>0.00%</td><td>0.00%</td><td>0.00%</td><td></td></tr></table><div><p>Condition Summary</p><table><tr><td>Favourable</td><td>98.23%</td></tr><tr><td>Unfavourable - Recovering</td><td>18.70%</td></tr><tr><td>Unfavourable - No change</td><td>0.40%</td></tr><tr><td>Unfavourable - Declining</td><td>0.00%</td></tr></table></div></div> <div><p>No changes to the percentages of SSSIs in Warwickshire attaining favourable or unfavourable recovering status since that presented in SA Scoping Report.</p><p>Natural England maintains statistics on the condition of all SSSIs in the country.</p><p>There was a Public Service Agreement target to have 95% of the SSSI area in “favourable” or “unfavourable recovering” condition by 2010. However, the target was subsequently amended to achieving favourable or recovering condition in 95% of sites, to reflect the fact that many ecological features would take a long time to recover even if all the measures necessary for recovery were in place.</p></div> <div><p>No newer data on SSSI condition. Data from www.designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk</p></div> <div><p>It should be noted that Griff Hill Quarry SSSI is a geological SSSI and therefore contributes to geodiversity rather than biodiversity.</p><p>The north-west corner of Griff Hill Quarry SSSI is scheduled for de-listing, as the land is no longer of SSSI quality.</p></div>	SSSIs	Condition	Last Assessment	Ensor's Pool	Unfavourable – Declining	29 th April 2016	Griff Hill Quarry	Favourable	18 th March 2009		total area (ha)										% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Recorded	Area (ha)	1,327.98	1,075.16	252.82	18.58	5.38					Percentage	98.23%	79.53%	18.70%	1.37%	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		Favourable	98.23%	Unfavourable - Recovering	18.70%	Unfavourable - No change	0.40%	Unfavourable - Declining	0.00%
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																		
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SSSI Location Maps (Ref. D/2)	<div>Ensor's Pool</div> <div><div>Site location map for Ensor's Pool - Natura 2000 site</div><div>Scale 1:27500</div></div> <td></td> <td>No change to extent of SSSIs.</td> <td>Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Stage Report of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council's Draft Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document, June 2007, NBBC and www.natureonthemap.org.uk</td> <td></td>		No change to extent of SSSIs.	Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Stage Report of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council's Draft Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document, June 2007, NBBC and www.natureonthemap.org.uk																			

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Local Nature Reserves and Local Wildlife Sites (Ref. D/4b) and (Ref. D/4c)	<div>Local Nature Reserves in Warwickshire, 2020</div> <table><tr><th>Local Nature Reserves in Warwickshire, 2020</th></tr><tr><td>Ashlawn Cutting (Grand Central Walk) LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Bedworth Sloughs LNR*</td></tr><tr><td>Cock Robin Wood LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Cole End LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Crackley Wood LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Daffern's Wood LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Ensor's Pool LNR*</td></tr><tr><td>Galley Common LNR*</td></tr><tr><td>Hall Farm Meadow (Hunningham Meadow) LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Kenilworth Common LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Kingsbury Meadow LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Knowle Hill LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Leam Valley LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Linnell Road LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Newbold Quarry LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Oakwood and Blacklow Spinneys LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Parliament Piece, Kenilworth LNR</td></tr><tr><td>River Arrow LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Stockton Railway Cutting LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Swift Valley LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Ufton Fields LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Welches Meadow LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Welcombe Hills and Clopton Park LNR</td></tr></table>	Local Nature Reserves in Warwickshire, 2020	Ashlawn Cutting (Grand Central Walk) LNR	Bedworth Sloughs LNR*	Cock Robin Wood LNR	Cole End LNR	Crackley Wood LNR	Daffern's Wood LNR	Ensor's Pool LNR*	Galley Common LNR*	Hall Farm Meadow (Hunningham Meadow) LNR	Kenilworth Common LNR	Kingsbury Meadow LNR	Knowle Hill LNR	Leam Valley LNR	Linnell Road LNR	Newbold Quarry LNR	Oakwood and Blacklow Spinneys LNR	Parliament Piece, Kenilworth LNR	River Arrow LNR	Stockton Railway Cutting LNR	Swift Valley LNR	Ufton Fields LNR	Welches Meadow LNR	Welcombe Hills and Clopton Park LNR	<div>Increase from 20 to 24 LNRs in Warwickshire between 2008 and 2020.</div> <div>3 LNRs in NBBC.</div>	<div>2020 LNR data from www.designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk [Accessed on 13 April 2021].</div> <div>2008 LNR data from www.Designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk and www.magic.defra.gov.uk.</div> <div>2008 LWS data from Habitat Biodiversity Audit – Warwickshire County Council (emailed directly).</div>	<div>Whilst the Borough has the lowest number of local nature reserves in the County, LNRs are simply a designation, and don't fully reflect the amount of wildlife sites in the Borough.</div> <div>This can be seen from the Local Wildlife Sites table, as Nuneaton and Bedworth has 270 hectares of Local Wildlife Sites as opposed to around 30 hectares of Local Nature Reserves.</div> <div>Again though the comparison with other LA is skewed as the lack of information on % land area means the LA cannot be compared solely on total area, as each LA is of a different size.</div>
Local Nature Reserves in Warwickshire, 2020																												
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																																																														
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Issue	Quantified information		Comparators and targets		Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																				
	Warwick	48	1,045.99																								
	Warwickshire	432	4,778.16																								
	<div><p>Nuneaton and Bedworth LWS</p><p>Legend:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">Nuneaton and BedworthPost industrial sitesWater courses and water bodiesMosaic sitesSemi-natural grasslands & marshWoodland & scrub</div>																										
Accessibility to woodland (Ref. D/5)	<div><p>Accessibility to Woodland 2019</p><table><tr><th rowspan="2">Woodland Accessibility and Woodland Cover</th><th colspan="3">Parliamentary Constituency</th></tr><tr><th>Nuneaton</th><th>North Warwickshire</th><th>Rugby</th></tr><tr><td>% of population with access to accessible wood within 500m of where they live</td><td>12</td><td>9.1</td><td>4.7</td></tr><tr><td>% woodland cover</td><td>17.8</td><td>14.0</td><td>3.9</td></tr></table><p>Accessibility to Woodland in Nuneaton & Bedworth</p><table><tr><th>2013 NFI analysis</th><th>Woodland Accessibility</th><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>Warwickshire County</th><th>All West Midlands</th></tr></table></div>				Woodland Accessibility and Woodland Cover	Parliamentary Constituency			Nuneaton	North Warwickshire	Rugby	% of population with access to accessible wood within 500m of where they live	12	9.1	4.7	% woodland cover	17.8	14.0	3.9	2013 NFI analysis	Woodland Accessibility	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Warwickshire County	All West Midlands		<div><p>2019 from Woodland Indicators by Parliamentary Constituency, Woodland Trust, 2019</p><p>2013 from Woodland Trust (emailed Woodland Trust)</p></div>	<div><p>The whole of the parliamentary constituency is within the Borough whilst only small parts of the other two are in the Borough. Nuneaton fairs better in terms of accessibility and woodland cover than the other two but is still well below the average for Britain of accessibility of 18.2%. UK woodland cover is 13%.</p><p>From the 2013 data it was shown that Nuneaton and Bedworth generally had a lower accessibility to</p></div>
Woodland Accessibility and Woodland Cover	Parliamentary Constituency																										
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Issue	Quantified information		Comparators and targets		Trend		Data Source	Comments/gaps
	Accessible woods	% population with access to 2ha+ wood within 500m	7.0%	7.9%	16.6%			woodlands than county and regional levels. The percentage of population with access to 2 hectares wood within 500m was significantly lower (0.65%) than Warwickshire's and West Midlands' average. The percentage of inaccessible woodlands is double the regional's average.
		% population with access to 20ha+ wood within 4km	30.0%	46.4%	61.6%			
	Inaccessible woods	% extra population with access to 2ha+ wood within 500m if existing woods opened	30.6%	34.1%	33.3%			
		% extra population with access to 20ha+ wood within 4km if existing woods opened	59.7%	38.7%	30.1%			
	Woodland creation	% population requiring new woodland creation for access to a 2ha+ wood within 500m	62.4%	58.0%	50.2%			
		% population requiring new woodland creation for access to a 20ha+ wood within 4km	10.4%	14.9%	8.3%			
		Minimum area of new woodland required for 2ha+ woods within 500m (ha)	107	689	4205			
		Minimum area of new woodland required for 20ha+ woods within 4km (ha)	40	200	780			
	Geology and topography (Ref. D/6)	<p>The geology of the Borough is represented by four major geological periods from the ancient Pre- Cambrian and Cambrian through to the Carboniferous, Permian and younger Triassic period. Some of the oldest rock outcrops in the region can be found to the north-west of Nuneaton near Mancetter with ancient igneous volcanic lavas, tuffs and sedimentary argillaceous – clay rich rocks from the Pre- Cambrian and Cambrian making up 7% of the geology. The Borough is dominated by argillaceous rocks with approximately 46% of the geology derived from the Carboniferous with some sandstone.</p> <p>The Permian period comprises sandstones and interbedded argillaceous rocks representing about 13% of the geology. Finally, the Triassic argillaceous rocks; Mercia Mudstone Group rocks make up the remaining 34% of the geology. The Borough is dominated by clay rich rocks where soils are not very well drained. Drift deposits of various origins are found within the Borough. Till is sediment that is deposited by glaciers and made up of clay; detritus that is indicative of the underlying argillaceous – clay rich rocks.</p> <p>There are also deposits of glacial sands and gravels, again due to the deposition of glaciers. Alluvium deposits, sediments deposited by rivers, can be found throughout the Borough consisting of clays, silts and sands. These superficial deposits are all indicative of the underlying geology.</p> <p>The topography of the Borough is comprised of higher elevations and steeper slopes in the west and lower and gradual changes in elevation to the north and east. The higher elevations can be found west of Nuneaton near Stockingford. The lower elevations and less steep topography are situated in the centre of</p>						

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	Nuneaton.				

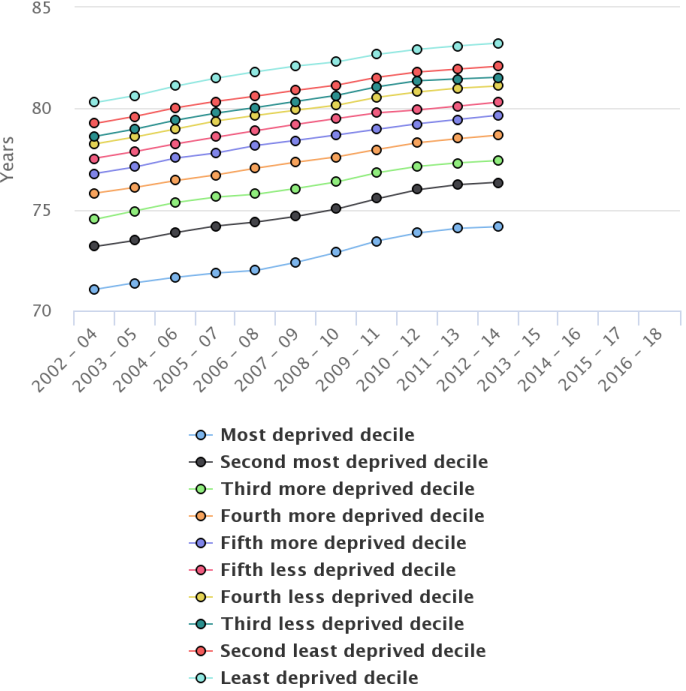
14.0 Population and Human Health

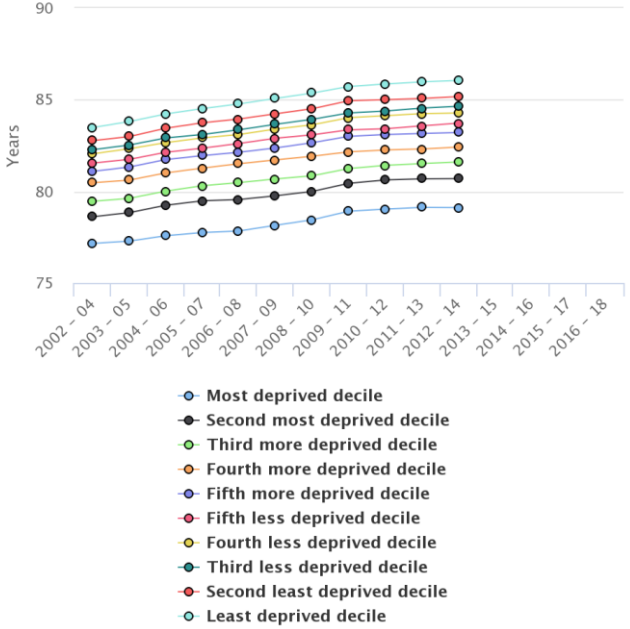
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps	
Mid-year Estimates Population – Age Structure (Ref. H/1)	Population Age Structure by Percentage of Total Population 2019		2019 and 2018 data shows an increasing percentage of NBBC consisting of those aged over 55 than in 2012. The 2012 Mid-year estimates estimated the Borough's population as being 125,800, substantially more than previous estimates.	Population data for 2019 from www.ons.gov.uk [Accessed on 22 January 2021]. Population data for 2018 and 2012 from www.nomis.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020]. Population data for 2011 from Office of National Statistics (2011 Census with additional analysis by NBBC Planning Policy).	2019 and 2018 Comments set out below are fairly representative of the new position. 2011/12 The Borough currently has a relatively large working population (16-60) and has a slightly younger population than the Warwickshire average with 36.3% of the population under 30. Of note in terms of age structure is the lack of persons aged 20 – 39 both in the Borough & in the County compared to the English average. For the over 40 age groups Borough & County population structure very much mirrors the national picture.	
	Age	% Aged by Location				
		Nuneaton & Bedworth				England
	Aged under 1 year	1.22				1.10
	Aged 1 – 4 years	5.04				4.76
	Aged 5 – 9 years	6.39				6.29
	Aged 10 – 14 years	5.95				5.96
	Aged 15 – 19 years	5.16				5.49
	Aged 20 – 24 years	5.37				6.20
	Aged 25 – 29 years	6.23				6.75
	Aged 30 – 34 years	6.65				6.77
	Aged 35 – 39 years	6.44				6.63
	Aged 40 – 44 years	5.78				6.07
	Aged 45 – 49 years	6.63				6.60
	Aged 50 – 54 years	7.38				6.94
	Aged 55 – 59 years	6.73				6.52
	Aged 60 – 64 years	5.75				5.53
	Aged 65 – 69 years	5.44				4.97
	Aged 70 – 74 years	5.31				4.94
	Aged 75 – 79 years	3.76				3.45
	Aged 80 – 84 years	2.59				2.56
	Aged 85 and over	2.20				2.48
	Population Age Structure by Percentage of Total Population 2018					
	Age	% Aged by Location				
		Nuneaton & Bedworth				England
	Aged under 1 year	1.2				1.1
	Aged 1 – 4 years	5.0				4.8
	Aged 5 – 9 years	6.4				6.3
	Aged 10 – 14 years	5.8				5.8
	Aged 15 – 19 years	5.3				5.5
	Aged 20 – 24 years	5.4				6.3
	Aged 25 – 29 years	6.3				6.8
	Aged 30 – 34 years	6.5				6.8
Aged 35 – 39 years	6.4	6.6				
Aged 40 – 44 years	5.8	6.1				
Aged 45 – 49 years	6.9	6.8				
Aged 50 – 54 years	7.4	7.0				
Aged 55 – 59 years	6.5	6.4				
Aged 60 – 64 years	5.7	5.4				

Issue	Quantified information			Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps			
	Aged 65 – 69 years	5.6	5.0							
	Aged 70 – 74 years	5.4	4.9							
	Aged 75 – 79 years	3.6	3.3							
	Aged 80 – 84 years	2.5	2.5							
	Aged 85 and over	2.2	2.4							
	Population Age Structure by Percentage of Total Population 2012									
	Age	% Aged by Location								
		Nuneaton & Bedworth	Warwickshire	England						
	Aged under 1 year	1.3	1.1	1.3						
	Aged 1 – 4 years	5.1	4.6	5.0						
	Aged 5 – 9 years	5.7	5.5	5.8						
	Aged 10 – 14 years	5.7	5.5	5.6						
	Aged 15 – 19 years	6.2	5.8	6.1						
	Aged 20 – 24 years	6.0	6.1	6.8						
	Aged 25 – 29 years	6.3	5.7	6.8						
	Aged 30 – 34 years	6.4	5.9	6.7						
	Aged 35 – 39 years	6.2	6.2	6.4						
	Aged 40 – 44 years	7.3	7.4	7.2						
	Aged 45 – 49 years	7.6	7.7	7.3						
	Aged 50 – 54 years	6.8	6.9	6.6						
	Aged 55 – 59 years	6.1	6.1	5.7						
	Aged 60 – 64 years	6.1	6.2	5.6						
	Aged 65 – 69 years	5.9	6.2	5.2						
	Aged 70 – 74 years	4.1	4.3	3.8						
	Aged 75 – 79 years	3.2	3.4	3.2						
	Aged 80 – 84 years	2.4	2.6	2.4						
	Aged 85 and over	2.0	2.5	2.3						
	Population Age Structure by Percentage of Total Population 2011									
	Age	% Aged by Location								
		Nuneaton & Bedworth	Warwickshire	England						
	Aged 0 – 4	6.3	5.8	6.3						
	Aged 5 – 9	5.6	5.4	5.6						
	Aged 10 – 14	5.9	5.8	5.8						
	Aged 15 – 19	6.3	5.9	6.3						
	Aged 20 – 24	6.0	5.8	6.8						
	Aged 25 – 29	6.4	5.9	6.9						
	Aged 30 – 34	6.2	5.9	6.6						
	Aged 35 – 39	6.6	6.6	6.7						
	Aged 40 – 44	7.5	7.5	7.3						

Issue	Quantified information		Comparators and targets		Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps				
	Aged 45 – 49	7.6	7.7	7.3							
	Aged 50 – 54	6.5	6.7	6.4							
	Aged 55 – 59	6.1	6.1	5.7							
	Aged 60 – 64	6.4	6.6	6.0							
	Aged 65 – 69	5.3	5.6	4.7							
	Aged 70 – 74	4.1	4.3	3.9							
	Aged 75 – 79	3.1	3.4	3.1							
	Aged 80 – 84	2.2	2.6	2.4							
	Aged 85 – 89	1.3	1.6	1.5							
	Aged 90 & Over	0.6	0.8	0.8							
Religious breakdown (%) (Ref. H/3)	Religion 2016					2016 and 2011 from www.ons.gov.uk					
	Religion	% Religion by Location									
		Nuneaton & Bedworth	England								
	Christian:	54.76	56.69								
	Buddhist:	0.00	0.51								
	Hindu:	1.59	1.72								
	Jewish:	0.00	0.54								
	Muslim:	3.17	5.64								
	Sikh:	5.56	0.70								
	Other religion:	-	1.46								
	None and not stated	34.92	32.84								
	Religion 2011										
	Religion	% Religion by Location									
		Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	England							
	Christian:	63.6	60.2	59.4							
	Buddhist:	0.3	0.3	0.5							
	Hindu:	1.1	1.3	1.5							
	Jewish:	0	0.1	0.5							
	Muslim:	2.3	6.7	5.0							
	Sikh:	2.2	2.4	0.8							
	Other religion:	0.4	0.5	0.4							
	No religion:	24.0	22.0	24.							
	Religion not stated:	6.1	6.6	7.2							
	Structure of ethnicity (Ref. H/4)	Ethnicity 2019							2019 from www.nomisweb.co.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020] 2011 from www.ons.gov.uk		
		Ethnicity	% Ethnicity by Location								
Nuneaton & Bedworth			England								
White:		87.1	86.0								

Issue	Quantified information			Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps	
	Mixed:	-	1.2					
	Indian	7.9	2.9					
	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	-	2.9					
	Black	1.2	3.4					
	Other ethnic group:	2.9	3.6					
	Ethnicity 2011							
	Ethnicity	% Ethnicity by Location						
		Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	England				
	White:	91.4	82.8	84.6				
	Mixed:	1.1	2.4	12.3				
	Asian/Asian British:	6.2	10.8	5.7				
	Black/Black British:	0.8	3.2	3.4				
Other ethnic group:	0.5	0.9	1					
Life expectancy at birth (Ref. I/1)	Life Expectancy at Birth between 2017 and 2019				Life expectancy in the Borough has increased for both male and females up to 2018. 2017-2019 data shows a small decline in life expectancy in the Borough.	2017 – 2019 from www.ons.gov.uk [Accessed on 22 January 2021]. 2015 – 2018 from www.ons.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020]. 2010 – 2014 from www.ons.gov.uk .	Life expectancy in Nuneaton and Bedworth is slightly lower than England's average, which indicates underlying health issues in the Borough.	
	Area	Years Born (Male)	Years Born (Female)					
		2017 – 2019	2017 – 2019					
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	77.61	82.34					
	England	79.67	83.33					
	Life Expectancy at Birth between 2015 and 2018							
	Area	Years Born (Male)		Years Born (Female)				
		2015 – 2017	2016 – 2018	2015 – 2017				2016 – 2018
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	78	77.9	82.4				82.6
	England	79.6	79.6	83.1				83.2
	Life Expectancy at Birth between 2010 and 2014							
	Area	Years Born (Male)		Years Born (Female)				
2010 – 2012		2012 – 2014	2010 – 2012	2012 – 2014				
North Warks	78.7	79.3	82.3	82.6				
Nuneaton and Bedworth	78.2	78.4	82.6	82.7				
Rugby	80.2	80.5	83.7	84.1				
Stratford-on-Avon	81.0	81.2	84.9	84.7				
Warwick	80.4	80.9	84.7	84.5				
Warwickshire	79.8	80.1	83.8	83.9				
West Midlands	78.7	78.0	82.7	82.4				
England	79.21	79.55	83.01	83.20				

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
Health inequalities (Ref. I/2)	<p>Life expectancy at birth (Male) – England LSOA11 deprivation deciles within area (IMD2010)</p>  <p> ● Most deprived decile ● Second most deprived decile ● Third more deprived decile ● Fourth more deprived decile ● Fifth more deprived decile ● Fifth less deprived decile ● Fourth less deprived decile ● Third less deprived decile ● Second least deprived decile ● Least deprived decile </p>		Shows significant differences in life expectancy between the most and least deprived parts of the Borough.	<p>2000 – 2018 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 15 May 2020]</p> <p>2003 – 2013 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 15 September 2016]</p>	Data collected changed over time and not directly comparable to that collected previously. No data beyond 2015, hence gaps from then to 2018.

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	<p>Life expectancy at birth (Female) – England LSOA11 deprivation deciles within area (IMD2010)</p>  <p>Years</p> <p>2002 – 04 2003 – 05 2004 – 06 2005 – 07 2006 – 08 2007 – 09 2008 – 10 2009 – 11 2010 – 12 2011 – 13 2012 – 14 2013 – 15 2014 – 16 2015 – 17 2016 – 18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Most deprived decileSecond most deprived decileThird more deprived decileFourth more deprived decileFifth more deprived decileFifth less deprived decileFourth less deprived decileThird less deprived decileSecond least deprived decileLeast deprived decile				

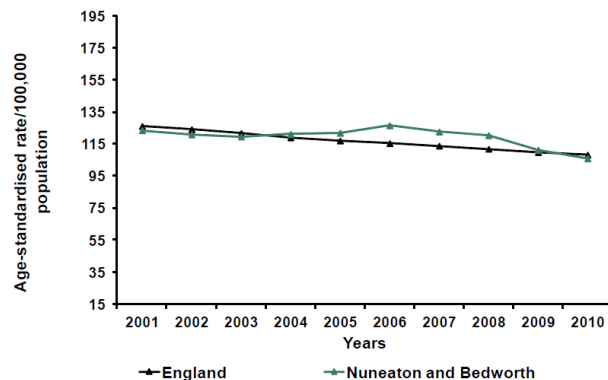
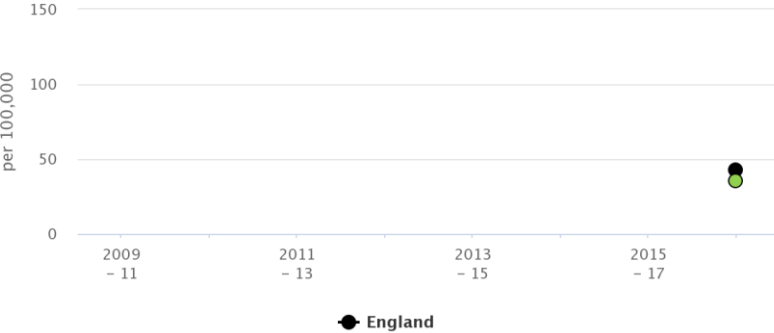
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																					
	<div>Health inequalities: changes over time</div> <p>These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile (IMD2010) in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).</p> <div><div>Early deaths from all causes: MEN</div><div>Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN</div><div>Early deaths from heart disease and stroke</div><div>Early deaths from cancer</div></div> <div>Health inequalities: ethnicity</div> <div><div>Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group, 2014/15</div><div><div><div></div><div>This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions for each ethnic group that were emergencies, rather than planned. A higher percentage of emergency admissions may be caused by higher levels of urgent need for hospital services or lower use of services in the community. Comparing percentages for each ethnic group may help identify inequalities.</div><div><div></div><div>95% confidence interval</div><div>England average (all ethnic groups)</div></div><div><div>Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.</div><table><tr><td>All ethnic groups</td><td>White</td><td>Mixed</td><td>Asian</td><td>Black</td><td>Chinese</td><td>Other</td><td>Unknown</td><td>Local number of emergency admissions</td></tr><tr><td>13,022</td><td>11,719</td><td>82</td><td>411</td><td>58</td><td>21</td><td>97</td><td>634</td><td>43.4</td></tr><tr><td>43.4</td><td>43.9</td><td>41.2</td><td>39.7</td><td>40.9</td><td>21.0</td><td>46.2</td><td>39.2</td><td>Local value %</td></tr><tr><td>39.4</td><td>39.9</td><td>38.8</td><td>44.0</td><td>43.1</td><td>35.9</td><td>44.9</td><td>30.9</td><td>England value %</td></tr></table></div></div><div><div>© Crown Copyright 2016</div><div>3</div><div>Nuneaton and Bedworth - 6 September 2016</div></div></div></div>	All ethnic groups	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Other	Unknown	Local number of emergency admissions	13,022	11,719	82	411	58	21	97	634	43.4	43.4	43.9	41.2	39.7	40.9	21.0	46.2	39.2	Local value %	39.4	39.9	38.8	44.0	43.1	35.9	44.9	30.9	England value %					
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Infant Mortality average rate (Ref. I/3)			No trend data available for newer data.	2017 – 2019 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 25 January	For 2012 – 2014 the result for NBBC was not significantly different from																																					

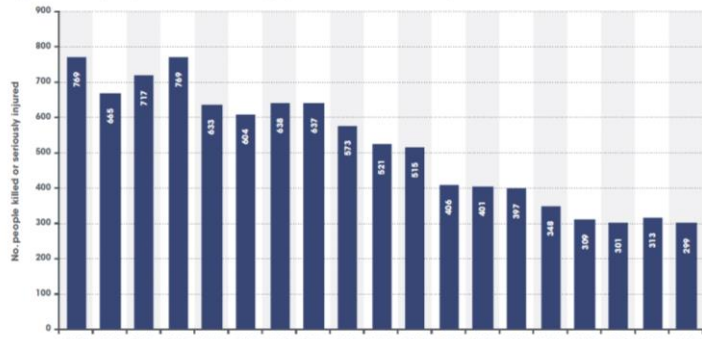
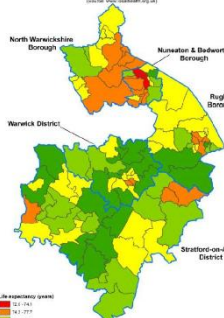
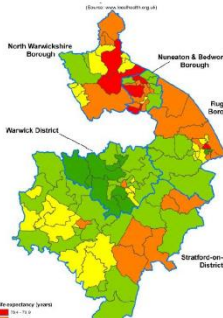
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																																				
	<div>Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared</div> <div>Infant mortality rate 2017 - 19</div> <table><thead><tr><th>Area</th><th>Recent Trend</th><th>Count</th><th>Value</th><th>95% Lower CI</th><th>95% Upper CI</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>England</td><td>—</td><td>7,434</td><td>3.9</td><td>3.9</td><td>4.0</td></tr><tr><td>Warwickshire</td><td>—</td><td>68</td><td>3.8</td><td>3.0</td><td>4.8</td></tr><tr><td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td><td>—</td><td>25</td><td>5.4</td><td>3.5</td><td>8.0</td></tr><tr><td>North Warwickshire</td><td>—</td><td>10</td><td>5.2</td><td>2.5</td><td>9.6</td></tr><tr><td>Rugby</td><td>—</td><td>16</td><td>4.5</td><td>2.6</td><td>7.3</td></tr><tr><td>Warwick</td><td>—</td><td>12</td><td>2.8</td><td>1.4</td><td>4.8</td></tr><tr><td>Stratford-on-Avon</td><td>—</td><td>5</td><td>1.5</td><td>0.5</td><td>3.5</td></tr></tbody></table> <div>Crude rate - per 1,000</div> <div>Infant mortality rate for Nuneaton and Bedworth</div> <div>Infant Morality average rate 2012 – 14</div> <table><thead><tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>England</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>3.6</td><td>4.0</td></tr></tbody></table>	Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	England	—	7,434	3.9	3.9	4.0	Warwickshire	—	68	3.8	3.0	4.8	Nuneaton and Bedworth	—	25	5.4	3.5	8.0	North Warwickshire	—	10	5.2	2.5	9.6	Rugby	—	16	4.5	2.6	7.3	Warwick	—	12	2.8	1.4	4.8	Stratford-on-Avon	—	5	1.5	0.5	3.5	Nuneaton & Bedworth	England	3.6	4.0		Yellow denotes NBBC data not significantly different to England's average whilst red denotes significantly worse than England's average.	2021]. 2000 – 2018 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 15 May 2020]. 2003 – 2013 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 15 September 2016].	England average (and indeed before then from 2001). However recently the rate worsened until 2017-19 when it improved closer to the England average.
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(Ref. I/4), (Ref. I/5) and (Ref. I/6)	<div>Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared</div> <div>Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (Persons) 2017 - 19</div> <table><thead><tr><th>Area</th><th>Recent Trend</th><th>Count</th><th>Value</th><th>95% Lower CI</th><th>95% Upper CI</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>England</td><td>—</td><td>475,669</td><td>326</td><td>325</td><td>327</td></tr><tr><td>Warwickshire</td><td>—</td><td>5,002</td><td>309</td><td>300</td><td>318</td></tr><tr><td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td><td>—</td><td>1,364</td><td>381</td><td>361</td><td>402</td></tr><tr><td>North Warwickshire</td><td>—</td><td>643</td><td>327</td><td>302</td><td>353</td></tr><tr><td>Rugby</td><td>—</td><td>890</td><td>313</td><td>293</td><td>335</td></tr><tr><td>Warwick</td><td>—</td><td>1,025</td><td>280</td><td>263</td><td>298</td></tr><tr><td>Stratford-on-Avon</td><td>—</td><td>1,080</td><td>262</td><td>246</td><td>278</td></tr></tbody></table> <div>Directly standardised rate - per 100,000</div>	Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	England	—	475,669	326	325	327	Warwickshire	—	5,002	309	300	318	Nuneaton and Bedworth	—	1,364	381	361	402	North Warwickshire	—	643	327	302	353	Rugby	—	890	313	293	335	Warwick	—	1,025	280	263	298	Stratford-on-Avon	—	1,080	262	246	278		No trend data available for newer data. Yellow denotes NBBC data not significantly different to England's average whilst red denotes significantly worse than England's average.	2017 – 2019 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 25 January 2021]. 2016 – 2018 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 15 May 2020]. 2003 – 2013 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk .					
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps															
	<p>Under 75 mortality rate from all causes for Nuneaton and Bedworth</p> <p>Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality</p> <p>Males: —England Females: —England</p> <p>Nuneaton and Bedworth Nuneaton and Bedworth</p> <table><tr><th colspan="3">All Ages all Cause Mortality – Difference NBBC (44UC) & English Average *1 (As expressed, deaths per 10,000 population)</th></tr><tr><th>Year</th><th>Males</th><th>Females</th></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>94.10</td><td>48.36</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>65.48</td><td>55.03</td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>45.53</td><td>60.14</td></tr></table>	All Ages all Cause Mortality – Difference NBBC (44UC) & English Average *1 (As expressed, deaths per 10,000 population)			Year	Males	Females	2000	94.10	48.36	2001	65.48	55.03	2002	45.53	60.14		<p>Generally, mortality rates from cardiovascular disease having been getting better in the Borough, cancer mortality rates are no worse than England's whereas overall rates are worse than England's. However, 2017-19 data shows that these three rates are all worse than England's average and the worst in Warwickshire.</p> <p>Over the past ten years death rates from all causes and rates for early deaths from heart disease, stroke and cancer have fallen, in parallel with the rates for England generally.</p> <p>Of note is the improvement in NBBC rates (44UC) with a distinct "narrowing of the gap" between 2000 & 2009.</p> <p>The improvement for females is nearly double that for males.</p> <p>Early death rates from heart disease, stroke and rates of death from smoking related causes are</p>		
All Ages all Cause Mortality – Difference NBBC (44UC) & English Average *1 (As expressed, deaths per 10,000 population)																				
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2002	45.53	60.14																		

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																															
	<table><tr><td>2003</td><td>48.64</td><td>59.30</td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>80.99</td><td>55.42</td></tr><tr><td>2005</td><td>99.66</td><td>77.59</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>85.76</td><td>71.76</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>74.02</td><td>52.71</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>60.91</td><td>28.92</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>56.02</td><td>29.22</td></tr><tr><td>Change 2000 – 2009</td><td>38.08</td><td>19.13</td></tr></table>	2003	48.64	59.30	2004	80.99	55.42	2005	99.66	77.59	2006	85.76	71.76	2007	74.02	52.71	2008	60.91	28.92	2009	56.02	29.22	Change 2000 – 2009	38.08	19.13		<p>also higher than the national average.</p> <p>Encouragingly there has been a small narrowing of the gap between NBBC & English average</p>																									
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	<p>Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke</p> <p>Age-standardised rate/100,000 population</p> <p>Years</p> <p>England Nuneaton and Bedworth</p> <p>Compared with benchmark: Better Similar Worse Not compared</p> <p>Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (Persons) 2017 - 19</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>Recent Trend</th> <th>Count</th> <th>Value</th> <th>95% Lower CI</th> <th>95% Upper CI</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>-</td> <td>187,314</td> <td>129.2</td> <td>128.6</td> <td>129.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwickshire</td> <td>-</td> <td>2,037</td> <td>125.6</td> <td>120.2</td> <td>131.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td> <td>-</td> <td>531</td> <td>148.7</td> <td>136.3</td> <td>161.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rugby</td> <td>-</td> <td>359</td> <td>126.9</td> <td>114.1</td> <td>140.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Warwickshire</td> <td>-</td> <td>246</td> <td>124.2</td> <td>109.1</td> <td>140.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warwick</td> <td>-</td> <td>432</td> <td>118.9</td> <td>108.0</td> <td>130.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stratford-on-Avon</td> <td>-</td> <td>469</td> <td>111.8</td> <td>101.8</td> <td>122.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Directly standardised rate - per 100,000</p> <p>Under 75 mortality rate from cancer for Nuneaton and Bedworth</p> <p>per 100,000</p> <p>England</p>	Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	England	-	187,314	129.2	128.6	129.8	Warwickshire	-	2,037	125.6	120.2	131.2	Nuneaton and Bedworth	-	531	148.7	136.3	161.9	Rugby	-	359	126.9	114.1	140.7	North Warwickshire	-	246	124.2	109.1	140.8	Warwick	-	432	118.9	108.0	130.7	Stratford-on-Avon	-	469	111.8	101.8	122.5				
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Traffic accidents (Ref. I/7)	<p>Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared</p> <p>Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads 2016 - 18</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Area</th><th>Recent Trend</th><th>Count</th><th>Value</th><th>95% Lower CI</th><th>95% Upper CI</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>England</td><td>—</td><td>71,149</td><td>42.6*</td><td>42.3</td><td>43.0</td></tr><tr><td>Warwickshire</td><td>—</td><td>1,089</td><td>64.3</td><td>60.5</td><td>68.2</td></tr><tr><td>North Warwickshire</td><td>—</td><td>211</td><td>109.8</td><td>95.5</td><td>125.6</td></tr><tr><td>Stratford-on-Avon</td><td>—</td><td>295</td><td>78.5</td><td>69.8</td><td>88.0</td></tr><tr><td>Rugby</td><td>—</td><td>216</td><td>67.7</td><td>59.0</td><td>77.4</td></tr><tr><td>Warwick</td><td>—</td><td>229</td><td>54.4</td><td>47.6</td><td>61.9</td></tr><tr><td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td><td>—</td><td>138</td><td>35.8</td><td>30.0</td><td>42.2</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads for Nuneaton and Bedworth</p>  <p>per 100,000</p> <p>2009 - 11 2011 - 13 2013 - 15 2015 - 17</p> <p>● England</p>	Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	England	—	71,149	42.6*	42.3	43.0	Warwickshire	—	1,089	64.3	60.5	68.2	North Warwickshire	—	211	109.8	95.5	125.6	Stratford-on-Avon	—	295	78.5	69.8	88.0	Rugby	—	216	67.7	59.0	77.4	Warwick	—	229	54.4	47.6	61.9	Nuneaton and Bedworth	—	138	35.8	30.0	42.2	<p>No trend data available for newer data.</p> <p>The number of people killed and seriously injured on Nuneaton and Bedworth's roads was lower than England's average but 2016-18 data shows a worsening picture.</p> <p>The number of people killed on roads in Warwickshire is generally declining.</p>	<p>2017 – 2019 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 25 January 2021].</p> <p>2016 – 2018 from www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 15 May 2020].</p> <p>1994 – 2012 from Quality of Life in Warwickshire 2013 – 2014.</p>	
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	<p>Figure 8.3: People reported killed or seriously injured on Warwickshire roads, 1994 – 2012</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>No. people killed or seriously injured</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1994</td><td>769</td></tr><tr><td>1995</td><td>645</td></tr><tr><td>1996</td><td>717</td></tr><tr><td>1997</td><td>769</td></tr><tr><td>1998</td><td>633</td></tr><tr><td>1999</td><td>604</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>638</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>637</td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>573</td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>521</td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>515</td></tr><tr><td>2005</td><td>405</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>401</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>397</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>348</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>309</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>301</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>313</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>299</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Source: Warwickshire County Council, Road Safety Unit, 2013</p>	Year	No. people killed or seriously injured	1994	769	1995	645	1996	717	1997	769	1998	633	1999	604	2000	638	2001	637	2002	573	2003	521	2004	515	2005	405	2006	401	2007	397	2008	348	2009	309	2010	301	2011	313	2012	299				
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Life expectancy by electoral ward (Ref. I/8)	<p>No data at electoral ward level. See SA Objective 6 Ref. I/1.</p> <div><div><p>Figure 7.16: Male life expectancy at birth by electoral ward, Warwickshire 2005-10 (Source: www.warwickshire.gov.uk)</p><p>Life expectancy (years)</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">74.1 - 74.574.6 - 75.075.1 - 75.575.6 - 76.076.1 - 76.5<p>© Crown Copyright and Database right 2011. Ordnance Survey 100030206</p></div><div><p>Figure 7.17: Female life expectancy at birth by electoral ward, Warwickshire 2005-10 (Source: www.warwickshire.gov.uk)</p><p>Life expectancy (years)</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">74.1 - 74.574.6 - 75.075.1 - 75.575.6 - 76.076.1 - 76.5<p>© Crown Copyright and Database right 2011. Ordnance Survey 100030206</p></div></div>		2006 -2010 from University of Birmingham – West Midlands Key Health Data 2011/12	No new publications from University of Birmingham.																																									

15.0 Soil

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																												
Levels of agricultural land (Ref. F/1)	In 2017 the Utilised Agricultural Area of the UK increased to 72% of the land. Agricultural land as a % of total land area (2001) <table><tr><th>West Midlands</th><th>England</th></tr><tr><td>70.3</td><td>67.8</td></tr></table>	West Midlands	England	70.3	67.8		Two data sets not comparable. Trend between 2013 and 2017 of the utilised agricultural area increasing.	2017 from www.gov.uk Source: Agriculture in the UK 2017 [Accessed on 14 May 2020] 2001 from www.statistics.gov.uk	Water and Soil are the source of life. Soil is a finite resource, which takes centuries to produce and which supports both agricultural production and habitats. Soil resources are key to sustaining life and the agricultural economy, but are under pressure from development.																								
West Midlands	England																																
70.3	67.8																																
% of new homes built on previously developed land (Ref. F/2)	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>% Previously Developed Land</th></tr><tr><td>2006/07</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>2007/8</td><td>76%</td></tr><tr><td>2008/9</td><td>88%</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>87%</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>92%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>87%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>63%</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>45%</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>33%</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>11%</td></tr></table>	Year	% Previously Developed Land	2006/07	75%	2007/8	76%	2008/9	88%	2009/10	87%	2010/11	90%	2011/12	92%	2012/13	95%	2013/14	87%	2014/15	63%	2015/16	40%	2016/17	45%	2017/18	33%	2018/19	11%		Availability of brown field land is limited, therefore future rates of build cannot be guaranteed	NBBC AMRs 2006 – 2019	
Year	% Previously Developed Land																																
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Contaminated Land (Ref. F/3)	Local authorities have a statutory obligation to keep a register of contaminated land. The information stored on the Contaminated Land Register relates to regulatory action and remediation. The contents are specified in the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000 and include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remediation Notices• Remediation Declarations/Statements• Appeals against Notices• Designation of special sites• Notification of Claimed Remediation• Convictions for Offences As of 14 th May 2020 no sites within the boundary of Nuneaton and Bedworth have been determined as “contaminated land” or a “special site” according to the legislation, therefore there are currently no entries in the Contaminated Land Register.			www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk/info/20081/pollution/186/pollution/7																													

16.0 Water

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps									
Chemical Water Quality (Ref. C/1)	<p>In 2019 no surface water bodies in England met the 'good chemical status'.</p> <p>Chemical and Biological Water Quality indicator superseded by England biodiversity indicator which appears not to disaggregate data down to regional or smaller levels of reporting. However, for England here has been a decrease in the proportion of surface water bodies in England awarded high or good ecological status since the indicator was first prepared in 2009; the indicator has also declined in the short term, between 2013 and 2018. In 2018, 16% of surface water bodies assessed under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) were in high or good status compared with 25% in 2009 and 23% in 2013.</p> <p><i>Figure 4.18: Chemical water quality, percentage of water network graded 'good', 2001-2006</i></p> <p>Source: DEFRA, e-Digest of Environmental Statistics.</p> <p>Humber river basin chemical classifications for surface waters 2015</p> <table><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Chemical Status</th></tr><tr><th>No. of Water Bodies</th><th>Fail</th><th>Good</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		Chemical Status		No. of Water Bodies	Fail	Good					<p>In 2001 to 2006 there was a gradual improvement in chemical water quality nationally but this was not reflected in Nuneaton.</p> <p>97% of surface waters in the Humber river basin were classified as chemically good and 95% in the Severn river basin.</p>	<p>2019 from https://deframedia.blog.gov.uk/2020/09/18/latest-water-classifications-results-published/</p> <p>2018 to 2009 from www.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020].</p> <p>2001 to 2006 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk Source: DEFRA.</p> <p>2015 river basin data from www.gov.uk Source: Humber RBD Part 1: River Basin Management Plan and Severn RBD Part 1: River Basin Management Plan [Accessed on 27 May 2020].</p>	<p>In 2015, England adopted the new monitoring and classification standards laid out in cycle 2 of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>The results from 2019 reflect a change in the methods used to classify English water bodies to more accurately report the presence of certain chemicals that do not break down easily in the environment.</p>
	Chemical Status													
No. of Water Bodies	Fail	Good												

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																										
	<table><tr><td>987</td><td>32</td><td>955</td></tr></table> <p>Humber river basin quantitative and chemical classifications for groundwaters 2015</p> <table><tr><td></td><th colspan="2">Quantitative Status</th><th colspan="2">Chemical Status</th></tr><tr><th>No. of Water Bodies</th><td>Poor</td><td>Good</td><td>Poor</td><td>Good</td></tr><tr><td>51</td><td>13</td><td>38</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr></table> <p>Severn river basin chemical classifications for surface waters 2015</p> <table><tr><td></td><th colspan="2">Chemical Status</th></tr><tr><th>No. of Water Bodies</th><td>Fail</td><td>Good</td></tr><tr><td>755</td><td>35</td><td>720</td></tr></table> <p>Severn river basin quantitative and chemical classifications for groundwaters 2015</p> <table><tr><td></td><th colspan="2">Quantitative Status</th><th colspan="2">Chemical Status</th></tr><tr><th>No. of Water Bodies</th><td>Poor</td><td>Good</td><td>Poor</td><td>Good</td></tr><tr><td>42</td><td>9</td><td>33</td><td>15</td><td>27</td></tr></table>	987	32	955		Quantitative Status		Chemical Status		No. of Water Bodies	Poor	Good	Poor	Good	51	13	38	25	26		Chemical Status		No. of Water Bodies	Fail	Good	755	35	720		Quantitative Status		Chemical Status		No. of Water Bodies	Poor	Good	Poor	Good	42	9	33	15	27				
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Biological Water Quality (Ref. C/2)	<p>In 2019 16% of waters (14% of rivers) meet the criteria for 'good ecological status', the same percentage as in 2016.</p> <p>Chemical and Biological Water Quality indicator superseded by England biodiversity indicator which appears not to disaggregate data down to regional or smaller levels of reporting. However, for England here has been a decrease in the proportion of surface water bodies in England awarded high or good ecological status since the indicator was first prepared in 2009; the indicator has also declined in the short term, between 2013 and 2018. In 2018, 16% of surface water bodies assessed under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) were in high or good status compared with 25% in 2009 and 23% in 2013.</p>		<p>No change in biological quality between 2016 and 2019.</p> <p>In 2001 to 2006 biological water quality levels in Warwickshire were below the average level for England. Recent fluctuation in biological water quality in Warwickshire were at least partly due to below average rainfall locally.</p> <p>15% of surface waters in the Humber river basin were classified as ecologically good and 20% in the Severn river basin.</p>	<p>2019 from https://deframedia.blog.gov.uk/2020/09/18/latest-water-classifications-results-published/</p> <p>2018 to 2009 from www.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020].</p> <p>2001 to 2006 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk Source: DEFRA.</p> <p>2015 river basin data from www.gov.uk Source: Humber RBD Part 1: River Basin Management Plan and Severn RBD Part 1: River Basin Management Plan [Accessed on 27 May 2020].</p>	<p>In 2015, England adopted the new monitoring and classification standards laid out in cycle 2 of the Water Framework Directive.</p>																																										

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	<p><i>Figure 4.19: Biological water quality, percentage of water network graded 'good', 2001-2006</i></p> <p>Source: DEFRA, e-Digest of Environmental Statistics.</p> <p>Humber river basin ecological classifications for surface waters 2015</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">No. of Water Bodies</th> <th colspan="5">Ecological Status or Potential</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Bad</th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>Good</th> <th>High</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>987</td> <td>32</td> <td>136</td> <td>671</td> <td>148</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Severn river basin ecological classifications for surface waters 2015</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">No. of Water Bodies</th> <th colspan="5">Ecological Status or Potential</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Bad</th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>Good</th> <th>High</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>755</td> <td>8</td> <td>134</td> <td>462</td> <td>151</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No. of Water Bodies	Ecological Status or Potential					Bad	Poor	Moderate	Good	High	987	32	136	671	148	0	No. of Water Bodies	Ecological Status or Potential					Bad	Poor	Moderate	Good	High	755	8	134	462	151	0				
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No. of Water Bodies	Ecological Status or Potential																																						
	Bad	Poor	Moderate	Good	High																																		
755	8	134	462	151	0																																		
Watercourses (Ref. C/3)	<p>The Borough contains the following watercourses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harrow Brook, which enters the Borough in the north-eastern extent by Dodwells Bridge Industrial Estate and flows in a predominantly southerly direction, forming the boundary between the Borough Councils of Nuneaton & Bedworth and Rugby, before flowing into the River Anker The River Anker and the River Anker Flood Relief Channel, entering the Borough in the eastern extent by Stretton and flowing in the northern extent of 		No changes.	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008																																			

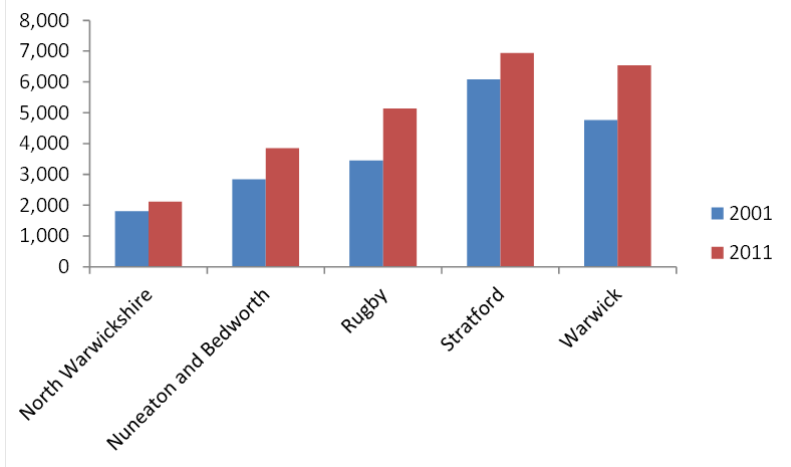
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																							
	<p>the Borough in a northwesterly direction through the urban settlement of Nuneaton before exiting by Weddington.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Wem Brook, which enters the Borough in the south-east by Shilton and flows in a predominantly north-westerly direction through the Borough. Here the watercourse is designated Non-Main River.Breach Brook, which enters the Borough in the south-western extent where the watercourse forms the boundary with North Warwickshire Borough Council. Here the watercourse is designated non-Main River and flows in an easterly, then south-easterly direction.Bedworth Sloughs Brook, located immediately downstream of Bedworth Sloughs and flows in a southerly direction through the Borough before becoming the River Sowe.River Sowe, rising outside of the Borough, the watercourse becomes designate Main River to the north of Bedworth Heath and flows in an easterly, then predominantly southerly direction through the urban settlement of Bedworth before exiting by Rowley's Green.Change Brook, which enters the Borough by St Nicolas Park and flows in a predominantly south-westerly direction through the Borough, joining the right bank of the River Anker by Sandon Park Recreation Ground.																																											
Floodrisk (Ref. C/4)	<p>In Figure 7.5 of Appendix C of the Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016, presents historic and predicted hotspots for flooding. A large part of the Borough is covered by predicted hotspots and much of Nuneaton and Bedworth urban areas.</p> <p>Figure 4.2: Estimated Number of Addresses Located in Highest and Medium Risk Flood Zones</p> <table><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Flood Zone 3 (highest risk)</th><th colspan="2">Flood Zone 2 (low to medium risk)</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Domestic</th><th>Non-domestic</th><th>Domestic</th><th>Non-domestic</th></tr><tr><td>North Warwickshire</td><td>282</td><td>81</td><td>318</td><td>44</td></tr><tr><td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td><td>806</td><td>105</td><td>922</td><td>381</td></tr><tr><td>Rugby</td><td>564</td><td>75</td><td>343</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Stratford-on-Avon</td><td>1,438</td><td>177</td><td>1,040</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>Warwick</td><td>1,487</td><td>277</td><td>990</td><td>101</td></tr><tr><td>Warwickshire</td><td>4,577</td><td>715</td><td>3,613</td><td>701</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Environment Agency, Warwickshire County Council.</p> <p>The Environment Agency Flood Zone maps for the River Anker demonstrate that as the watercourse enters the Borough the flood outlines extend onto predominantly rural floodplain incorporating a golf course. As the watercourse flows towards the urban settlement of Nuneaton, the main channel splits, with part of the flow taking the route of the Flood Relief Channel during flood events. Nuneaton is located near to the headwaters of the River Anker catchment and therefore as a result response rates to rainfall events are relatively fast. People.</p>		Flood Zone 3 (highest risk)		Flood Zone 2 (low to medium risk)			Domestic	Non-domestic	Domestic	Non-domestic	North Warwickshire	282	81	318	44	Nuneaton & Bedworth	806	105	922	381	Rugby	564	75	343	25	Stratford-on-Avon	1,438	177	1,040	150	Warwick	1,487	277	990	101	Warwickshire	4,577	715	3,613	701		<p>2016 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk Source: Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016</p> <p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008</p>	<p>The SA Scoping Report does not set out the exact source of Figure 4.2 nor the period for which it covers.</p> <p>The SFRA recommends that the outputs from the study are used as an evidence base from which to direct new development to areas of low flood risk (Flood Zone 1). Where development cannot be located in Flood</p>
	Flood Zone 3 (highest risk)		Flood Zone 2 (low to medium risk)																																									
	Domestic	Non-domestic	Domestic	Non-domestic																																								
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	<p>property and infrastructure within Nuneaton are affected by flooding, however, the town now benefits from the Flood Relief Channel which reduces the probability of flooding and protects in excess of 1000 properties from flooding up to a standard greater than a 1% AEP (1 in 100 year) event.</p> <p>Smaller more frequent floods are not considered likely to cause flooding to any properties and in general, flood risk within Nuneaton is assessed as low.</p> <p>A number of residential and commercial properties are however shown to be located within Flood Zone 2 along the route of the main channel particularly through the town centre where Flood Zone 2 extends to up to 300m on the left bank and 200m on the right bank.</p> <p>As the River Anker flows towards the north-western edge of Nuneaton, a small number of properties are located within Flood Zone 2 by Weddington, after which Flood Zone 2 extends predominantly into rural floodplain as the watercourse flows towards the boundary of the Borough.</p> <p>Two tributaries join the River Anker through Nuneaton town centre, the Wem Brook and Bar Pool Brook. A number of properties are located within Flood Zone 2 along the watercourses as they flow through Nuneaton towards their confluence with the River Anker.</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth Road adjacent to the balancing lake are vulnerable to flooding from the Barpool and Whittleford Brooks and as a result of flooding from surcharged sewers and overland flow from the Camp Hill Estate.</p> <p>A number of properties included in the Flood Zone maps of a tributary of the Bar Pool Brook that joins on the right bank are located within Flood Zone 2. A number of properties are also located within the Flood Zone maps for the Change Brook in the downstream extent as it joins the River Anker.</p> <p>Environment Agency Flood Zone maps for the Harrow Brook indicated that some properties along The Long Shoot are located within Flood Zone 2.</p> <p>A number of properties are located within Flood Zone 2 of the River Sowe as the watercourse flows through the western edge of Bedworth. Here Flood Zone 2 extends for approximately 100m on both the left and right banks. Flood Zone maps for the Breach Brook also incorporates a small number of properties within Flood Zone 2.</p>				Zone 1, the Sequential Test is to be applied.
<p>Flooding from Artificial Drainage Systems and Surface Water Runoff (Ref. C/5)</p>	<p>In Figure 7.5 of Appendix C of the Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016, presents historic and predicted hotspots for flooding. A large part of the Borough is covered by predicted hotspots and much of Nuneaton and Bedworth urban areas.</p> <p>In 2008, within the Borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth there were eleven postcode areas identified as at risk of flooding from artificial drainage systems and surface water runoff. From the table below flooding from artificial sources occurs at a number of locations within the northern and southern post code areas within Nuneaton and Bedworth.</p>			<p>2016 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk Source: Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016</p> <p>2008 from Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008</p>	

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																								
	<p>Flooding from Artificial Sources</p> <table><tr><th>Postcode Area</th><th>No. Properties Affected</th></tr><tr><td>CV10 0</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>CV10 9</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>CV11 4</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>CV11 6</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>CV12 0</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>CV12 8</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>CV12 9</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>CV2 1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>CV6 4</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>CV7 8</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>CV7 9</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	Postcode Area	No. Properties Affected	CV10 0	13	CV10 9	1	CV11 4	1	CV11 6	3	CV12 0	8	CV12 8	3	CV12 9	11	CV2 1	1	CV6 4	4	CV7 8	4	CV7 9	4				
Postcode Area	No. Properties Affected																												
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CV2 1	1																												
CV6 4	4																												
CV7 8	4																												
CV7 9	4																												
Flooding from Groundwater (Ref. C/6)	The Environment Agency can monitor groundwater levels using boreholes. Consultation with the Environment Agency as part of the 2008 SFRA revealed that there are no known problems with flooding from groundwater within the Borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth. More recently in 2016 it was stated that there are limited records of groundwater flooding in Warwickshire. Where it has occurred, this has been in combination with multiple other sources of flooding after periods of sustained rainfall. The Warwickshire PFRA noted only one groundwater flood event that has been recorded in isolation, related to a major redevelopment beside existing properties. In addition, the Easter 1998 flood event is thought to have been caused in part by groundwater flooding. During the winter of 2013/14, some flood events are suspected to have been the result of groundwater flooding, although this has not been confirmed. During this period, groundwater levels were high, and groundwater flooding was reported at several isolated locations across the county.			Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008 and Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016																									

17.0 Air

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																																
Pollutant Levels (Ref. E/1)	<p>Nuneaton & Bedworth</p> <table><tr><th>Pollutant</th><th>2004</th><th>2005</th><th>2010</th></tr><tr><td>NO_x</td><td>19.8</td><td>18.9</td><td>15.1</td></tr><tr><td>NO₂</td><td>15.3</td><td>15</td><td>11.8</td></tr><tr><td>PM¹⁰</td><td>19.8</td><td>19.7</td><td>18.1</td></tr></table> <p>The level of exceedance (ug/m³) for NO₂ has decreased from 41 (in 2007) to 31.2 (2018) in the Leicester Road, Gyrotory AQMA and from 55 to 41.1 in the Midland Road to Corporation Street AQMA (2009-2018).</p> <p>The current Defra 2018 background maps for Nuneaton and Bedworth (2017 based) show that all background concentrations of PM^{2.5} are far below the 2020 annual mean AQS objective of 25 µg/m³ for PM2.5. The highest concentration is predicted to be 12.2 µg/m³ within the 1 x 1km grid square with the centroid grid reference of 435500, 285500. This is an area close to the M6 and A444 that encompasses residential and light industrial units.</p>	Pollutant	2004	2005	2010	NO _x	19.8	18.9	15.1	NO ₂	15.3	15	11.8	PM ¹⁰	19.8	19.7	18.1		<p>Air pollutant levels have steadily decreased and it is anticipated that this trend will continue.</p> <p>The Council are considering revoking the Leicester Road Gyrotory AQMA (AQMA1), with support from Defra, as measured results have generally decreased since 2014.</p>	<p>2004 – 2010 from www.airquality.co.uk (this website no longer exists).</p> <p>2018 data and other updates from Air Quality Annual Status Report 2019, NBBC, 2020.</p>	<p>The main source of air pollution in the Borough is road traffic emissions from major roads, including the M6, A5, A444, A47, and from strategic urban roads running through Nuneaton town centre.</p> <p>Other pollution sources include commercial, industrial and domestic sources.</p> <p>As of 2016 Nuneaton and Bedworth no longer undertakes automatic (continuous) monitoring.</p>																
Pollutant	2004	2005	2010																																		
NO _x	19.8	18.9	15.1																																		
NO ₂	15.3	15	11.8																																		
PM ¹⁰	19.8	19.7	18.1																																		
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) (Ref. E/2)	Air Quality Management Areas were declared at the A47 Leicester Road Gyrotory (March 2007) & Midland Road to Corporation Street (October 2009) in Nuneaton.			Air Quality Action Plan, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council, 2011.	The AQMA's have been declared due to road traffic emissions of nitrogen oxides.																																
Car or van availability (Ref. E/3)	<p>No comparable data found, neighbourhood statistics website now closed.</p> <p>Car Ownership Levels 2011</p> <table><tr><th>Households with:</th><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>West Midlands</th><th>England</th></tr><tr><td>All households:</td><td>52,711</td><td>2,294,909</td><td>22,063,368</td></tr><tr><td>No cars or vans:</td><td>11,813</td><td>566,621</td><td>5,691,251</td></tr><tr><td>One car or van:</td><td>22,455</td><td>952,798</td><td>9,301,776</td></tr><tr><td>Two car or vans:</td><td>14,251</td><td>591,210</td><td>5,441,593</td></tr><tr><td>Three cars or vans:</td><td>3,192</td><td>136,201</td><td>1,203,865</td></tr><tr><td>Four or more cars or vans:</td><td>1,000</td><td>48,079</td><td>424,883</td></tr><tr><td>All cars or vans in area:</td><td>64,905</td><td>2,757,999</td><td>25,696,833</td></tr></table>			Households with:	Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	England	All households:	52,711	2,294,909	22,063,368	No cars or vans:	11,813	566,621	5,691,251	One car or van:	22,455	952,798	9,301,776	Two car or vans:	14,251	591,210	5,441,593	Three cars or vans:	3,192	136,201	1,203,865	Four or more cars or vans:	1,000	48,079	424,883	All cars or vans in area:	64,905	2,757,999	25,696,833	Office for National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics.	Car ownership levels were generally in line with both the regional and national average.
Households with:	Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	England																																		
All households:	52,711	2,294,909	22,063,368																																		
No cars or vans:	11,813	566,621	5,691,251																																		
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All cars or vans in area:	64,905	2,757,999	25,696,833																																		
Modes of travel to work (%) (Ref. E/4)	<p>Modes of Travel to Work 2016</p> <table><tr><th>Travel Mode</th><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th></tr><tr><td>Car, van, minibus, works van</td><td>34,499</td></tr><tr><td>Motorbike, moped, scooter</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Bicycle</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Bus, coach, private bus</td><td>3,595</td></tr><tr><td>Taxi</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Railway train</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Underground train, tram etc.</td><td></td></tr></table>			Travel Mode	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Car, van, minibus, works van	34,499	Motorbike, moped, scooter		Bicycle		Bus, coach, private bus	3,595	Taxi		Railway train		Underground train, tram etc.			<p>2016 from www.ons.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020].</p> <p>2011 from www.ons.gov.uk Source: Census data.</p>	In 2011 a large proportion of the residents in Nuneaton and Bedworth travelled to work by car or van, which is higher than both the regional and national average. Only 2.9% of the population travelled to work by bus/minibus, which is lower than both the regional															
Travel Mode	Nuneaton & Bedworth																																				
Car, van, minibus, works van	34,499																																				
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Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets			Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																				
	Walk	5,353					and national average. Not possible to compare these two data sets.																				
	Other method																										
	Modes of Travel to Work 2011																										
	Travel Mode	Nuneaton & Bedworth	West Midlands	England																							
	Works mainly at or from home:	4.7	4.4	6.6																							
	Underground, metro, light rail, or tram:	0	0.3	2.6																							
	Train:	0.8	2.0	3.3																							
	Bus, minibus or coach:	2.9	7.4	4.8																							
	Taxi or mincab:	0.2	0.3	0.3																							
	Driving a car or van:	44.0	33.9	34.9																							
	Passenger in a car or van:	4.7	3.5	3.2																							
	Motorcycle, scooter or moped:	0.6	0.3	0.5																							
	Bicycle:	1.4	1.0	1.9																							
	On Foot:	5.8	5.2	6.3																							
	Other:	0.2	0.2	0.3																							
Not currently working:	34.6	38.3	35.3																								
Number of commuters travelling over 30km to work (Ref. E/5)	 <p>Number of commuters travelling over 30km to work 2001 and 2011</p>				2001 and 2011 from Warwickshire Observatory.	Warwickshire Observatory website replaced by Warwickshire Insights website. No similar or thus newer data provided on Warwickshire Insights. The number of residents commuting over 30km in the Borough increased by a third between 2001 and 2011.																					
Mode of transport to work for journeys under 2 kilometres (Ref. E/6)	<p>Proportion of adults walking for travel</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Frequency of travel</th><th colspan="3">Nuneaton and Bedworth</th><th colspan="3">Warwickshire</th></tr><tr><th>2017-18</th><th>2016-17</th><th>2015-16</th><th>2017-18</th><th>2016-17</th><th>2015-16</th></tr><tr><td>Once a week</td><td>38</td><td>33.9</td><td>30.8</td><td>42.7</td><td>35.3</td><td>33.3</td></tr></table>					Frequency of travel	Nuneaton and Bedworth			Warwickshire			2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	Once a week	38	33.9	30.8	42.7	35.3	33.3	2015-2018 from www.gov.uk/government/statistics/walking-and-cycling-statistics-england-2018 [Accessed on 20 May 2020]	Warwickshire Observatory website replaced by Warwickshire Insights website. No similar or thus newer data provided on
Frequency of travel	Nuneaton and Bedworth			Warwickshire																							
	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16																					
Once a week	38	33.9	30.8	42.7	35.3	33.3																					

Issue	Quantified information			Comparators and targets			Trend		Data Source	Comments/gaps			
	5 times a week	11.3	11.2	13	10.9	12.6	11.4		Older data from Warwickshire Observatory – date not set out in SA Scoping Report	Warwickshire Insights. However, Department for Transport data has been used for walking and cycling rates to ascertain if rates in the Borough are changing.			
	Proportion of adults cycling for travel									<u>Older Data</u> Car is the most popular mode of travel for journeys under 2km. This distance offers the best chance of switching to sustainable transport, which shows where there is potential for improvement in the Borough in terms of sustainability.			
	Frequency of travel	Nuneaton and Bedworth			Warwickshire			Also of note, 65% of commutes are made by car, rising to 88% for distances between 20-30km. However, 20% of journeys over 60km are made by train.					
		2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16				Only 2% of journeys to work are made by bicycle, although rising to 6% when within 2km.		
	Once a week	3.2	3.2	3.2	5.6	4.6	5.0						
	5 times a week	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4						
	Mode of transport for journeys under 2 kilometers												
	Train									111	0.2%		
	Bus									910	2%		
	Drive car/van									19,015	43%		
Passenger in car/van									2,711	6%			
Bicycle									2,602	6%			
Foot									18,860	42%			
Other									488	1%			

18.0 Climatic Factors

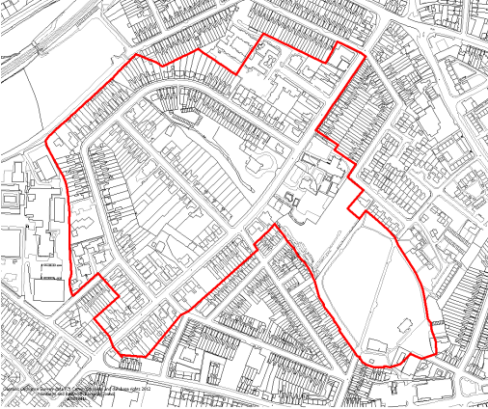
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps																															
Local Authority Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Ref. G/1)	Carbon Dioxide Emissions 2018		Carbon emissions per capita for Nuneaton and Bedworth are lower than the regional and national averages, in 2018 and 2017 England per capita emissions were at 5t.	2018 from https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018 [Accessed on 22 January 2021]. 2017 from www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017 [Accessed on 14 May 2020]. 2013 from: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2013 [Accessed on 15 September 2016].	In the 2018 data the figures for 2017 were different to those published in the 2005-2017 statistics. However, 2017 data left as it was originally published – it does not affect trends.																															
	<table><tr><th>Emissions Source</th><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th></tr><tr><td>Industry and Commercial:</td><td>113</td></tr><tr><td>Domestic:</td><td>193</td></tr><tr><td>Transport:</td><td>206</td></tr><tr><td>Grand Total:</td><td>531</td></tr><tr><td>Population (000s, mid-year estimate):</td><td>511</td></tr><tr><td>Per Capita : emissions (t):</td><td>4</td></tr></table>					Emissions Source	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Industry and Commercial:	113	Domestic:	193	Transport:	206	Grand Total:	531	Population (000s, mid-year estimate):	511	Per Capita : emissions (t):	4																	
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Emissions Source	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Warwickshire	West Midlands	England																																
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Grand Total:	648	6,029	38,019	361,360																																
Population (000s, mid-year estimate):	126	549	5,675	53,866																																
Per Capita : emissions (t):	5	11	7	7																																
Domestic energy efficiency % improvement (Ref. G/2)	<table><tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th></tr><tr><td>23.6</td></tr></table>		Nuneaton & Bedworth	23.6	The domestic energy efficiency has improved for the Borough.	Best Value Performance Plan & Annual Report 2007/08	Not Updated, no Data																													
	Nuneaton & Bedworth																																			
	23.6																																			
Local Authority carbon dioxide emissions (Ref. G/3)	Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Industry and Commercial Electricity Use 2013-2018		Continued and significant drop in emissions from industry and commercial uses in NBBC between 2010 and 2018.	2016 SA Scoping Report stated that electricity consumption by NBBC had decreased between 2010 and 2012. However, the 2012 figure has been amended in the more recent data set to																																
	<table><tr><th>Emission Source</th><th colspan="6">Nuneaton and Bedworth</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>2013</th><th>2014</th><th>2015</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th></tr><tr><td>Industry and Commercial Electricity Use</td><td>116</td><td>100</td><td>84</td><td>66</td><td>58</td><td>52</td></tr></table>					Emission Source	Nuneaton and Bedworth							2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Industry and Commercial Electricity Use	116	100	84	66	58	52										
	Emission Source	Nuneaton and Bedworth																																		
		2013				2014	2015	2016	2017	2018																										
	Industry and Commercial Electricity Use	116				100	84	66	58	52																										

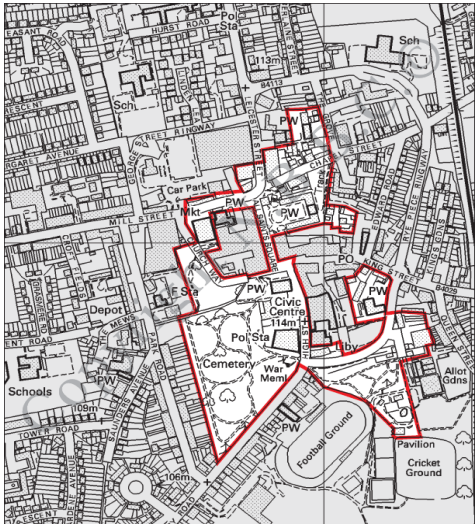
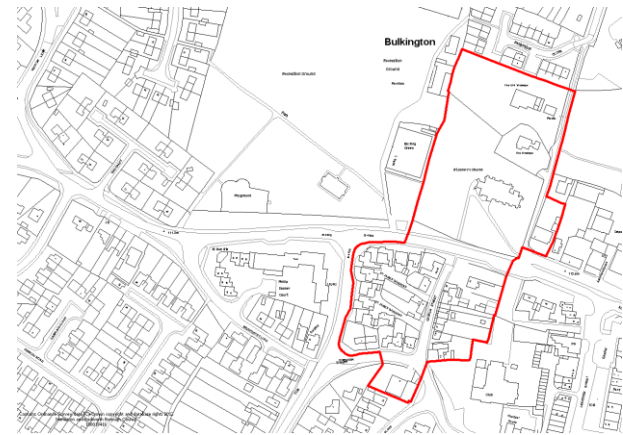
Issue	Quantified information			Comparators and targets			Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps								
	kt CO ₂								123 rather than 113 in which case the statement no longer holds true.								
	Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Industry and Commercial Electricity Use 2010-2012																
	Emission Source	Nuneaton and Bedworth		Warwickshire													
		2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012										
	Industry and Commercial Electricity Use kt CO ₂	125	115	123	1003	925	968										
							2018 from https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018 [Accessed on 22 January 2021].										
							2013 – 2017 from www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017 [Accessed on 15 May 2020]										
							2010 – 2012 from: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2013 [Accessed on 15 September 2016]										
Standard Assessment Procedure rating of local authority dwellings, average for England (Ref. G/4)	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Nuneaton & Bedworth</th></tr><tr><th>11/12</th><th>12/13</th></tr><tr><td>70.20</td><td>70.02</td></tr></table>			Nuneaton & Bedworth		11/12	12/13	70.20	70.02	<table><tr><th>England</th></tr><tr><td>81.5</td></tr></table>			England	81.5	The energy efficiency nationally is on average markedly higher than within the Local Authority's housing stock.	2011-13 from www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk and www.gov.uk	No newer data found. SAP is the Government's Standard Assessment Procedure for Energy Rating of Dwellings. It is not known what is the time period covered by the England figure from the SA Scoping Report.
Nuneaton & Bedworth																	
11/12	12/13																
70.20	70.02																
England																	
81.5																	

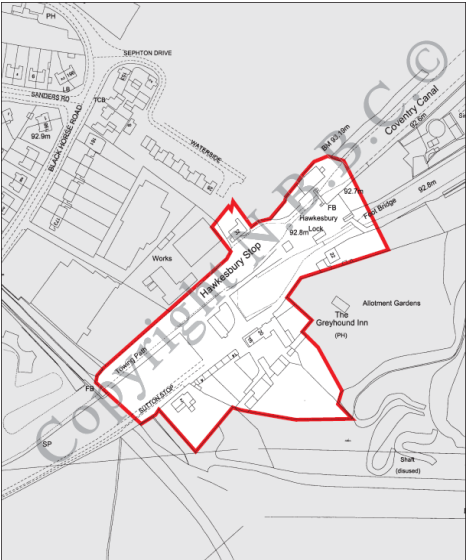
19.0 Material Assets

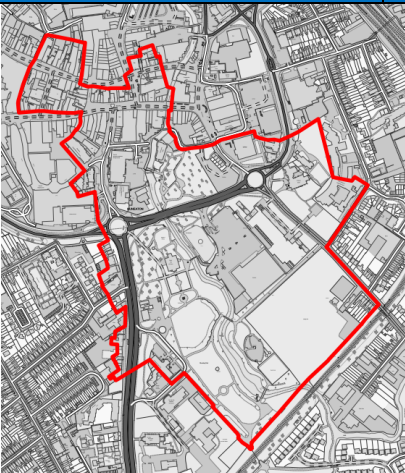
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps						
% Household Waste Recycled (Ref. J/1)	Monthly figures in 2020/21 range from 17.56% to 19.50%. Monthly figures in 2019/20 range from 18.34% to 19.74%. % Household Waste Recycled <table><tr><th>10/11</th><th>11/12</th><th>12/13</th></tr><tr><td>16.46</td><td>19.12</td><td>23.22</td></tr></table>	10/11	11/12	12/13	16.46	19.12	23.22	NBBC target for 2020/21 is to recycle 17-19%.	Declining % recycled since 2014/15. % of household waste recycled was increasing. 8.71% point increase between 2012 and 2005/2006.	2020/21 and 2019/20 from www.nuneatonandbedworth.org.uk/index.html . [Last accessed on 15 April 2021]. 2010 – 2012 from NBBC.	
10/11	11/12	12/13									
16.46	19.12	23.22									
% Household Waste Composted (Ref. J/3)	Monthly figures in 2020/21 range from 16.98% to 21.01%. Monthly figures in 2019/20 range from 15.8% to 20.17%. % household waste for composting <table><tr><th>10/11</th><th>11/12</th><th>12/13</th></tr><tr><td>15.95</td><td>15.95</td><td>16.28</td></tr></table>	10/11	11/12	12/13	15.95	15.95	16.28	NBBC target for 2020/21 is to compost 16-21%.	In 2012 the % of household waste being composted is slowly increasing & still significantly below the county average (25.7%).	2020/21 and 2019/20 from www.nuneatonandbedworth.org.uk/index.html . [Last accessed on 15 April 2021]. 2010 – 2012 from NBBC.	
10/11	11/12	12/13									
15.95	15.95	16.28									

20.0 Cultural Heritage

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
Cultural heritage (Ref. K/1)	<p>Nuneaton & Bedworth contains the following historic assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Nuneaton Priory and Moated Site at Exhall Hall • 92 Listed buildings • 5 Conservation areas • 2 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (Arbury Hall and Bedworth Cemetery) <p>Abbey Conservation Area</p>  <p>Bedworth Town Centre Conservation Area</p>			<p>Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks from https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/results?q=nuneaton+and+bedworth&searchtype=nhle [Accessed on 22 January 2021].</p> <p>Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Plan.</p>	<p>No newer data.</p> <p>Conservation areas in the borough are currently being appraised as part of a heritage SPD.</p>
(Ref. K/2)					

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
(Ref. K/3)	 <p>Bulkington Conservation Area</p>				
(Ref. K/4)					

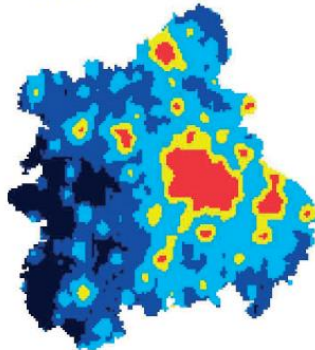
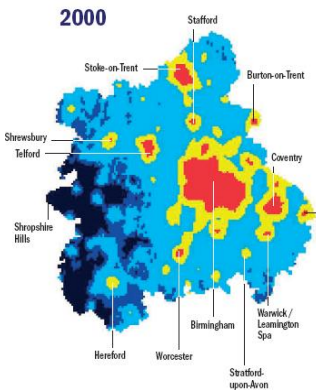
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
(Ref. K/5)	<p>Hawkesbury Junction Conservation Area</p>  <p>Nuneaton Town Centre Conservation Area</p>				

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
(Ref. K/6)					
Management Proposals for Bulkington Conservation Area (Ref. K/7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a strong presumption in favour of retaining all buildings identified as making a positive contribution to the conservation area. • The reinstatement of missing or badly altered period architectural features to buildings identified as making a positive contribution to the conservation area should be encouraged. These should follow original or period designs – especially for windows. • The reinstatement of traditional materials to buildings – especially for roofs, windows, and doors, - should be encouraged. • Surviving period features and traditional materials to all houses identified as making a positive contribution to the conservation area and fronting a public highway or open space are protected by an Article 4 Direction. • The retention of traditional brick boundary walls, hedges, and railings should be encouraged especially where enclosure to the street is important visually. Any opportunities to supplement and strengthen hedgerows should be taken. • The repair and maintenance of the listed railings around the churchyard should be a high priority. • The establishment of a tree management programme between the Council 			Bulkington Conservation Area, Appraisal and Management Proposals, July 2008, NBBC	The management proposals should be fully reflected in emerging planning policy.

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	<p>and owners including the parish church should be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement to the public realm should be sought to reinforce the village character of the conservation area when resources are available, particularly the treatment of the north end of Church Street. The lighting column here should be re-sited and consideration given to appropriate landscape treatment. Raised planters or trees set on the axis of the street impeding views of the Church and its tower should be avoided. Improvements to the treatment of green open space both within and adjoining the conservation area where it impacts on its setting should be investigated. 				
Buildings at risk (Ref. K/8)	<p>There are 7 buildings at risk in the Borough which include 2 buildings on the EH BAR Register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park Farmhouse, Arbury Park, Nuneaton; - The Tea House, Arbury Park, Nuneaton 			Historic England and Nun & Bed Listed Building Condition Survey 2010	

21.0 Landscape

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
Landscape Character (Ref. L/1)	<p>The countryside surrounding the Borough is protected by Green Belt, Area of Restraint or Countryside designations which direct development pressures away from sensitive landscapes and helps to protect biodiversity.</p> <p>Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a tool that helps us to understand our landscapes in all their diversity, character, distinctiveness and sensitivity to change. The overall aim of landscape character assessment, and subsequently, planning, design and management of landscapes, should be to achieve sustainable landscapes that are visually diverse, culturally rich and provide potential biodiversity opportunities, as well as being able to meet society's social, economic and environmental needs.</p> <p>Landscape Character Areas:</p> <p>HARTSHILL RIDGE ANKER VALLEY ESTATE FARMLANDS NUNEATON ESTATE FARMLANDS BULKINGTON ROLLING FARMLAND BULKINGTON VILLAGE FARMLANDS NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH URBAN FRINGES KERESLEY URBAN FRINGE KERESLEY NEWLANDS ANCIENT ARDEN BEDWORTH WOODLANDS RURAL FRINGE ARBURY PARKLANDS GALLEY COMMON HILL AND ROBINSON'S END VALLEY</p> <p>GALLEY COMMON HILLS AND VALLEYS WHITTLEFORD PARK AND BAR POOL RIVER VALLEY</p>			TEP Land Use Designations Study	
Light Pollution (Ref. L/2)				Campaign to Protect Rural England No change – CPRE has not updated this due to lack of suitable data	<p>Satellite data obtained by the Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) shows that light pollution is rapidly increasing in the West Midlands.</p> <p>Between 1993 and 2000 light pollution increased by 30% in the region.</p> <p>Only 11% of truly dark skies are left in the region.</p> <p>However, Nuneaton and Bedworth's levels of light</p>

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps				
	<div><div><div>1993</div></div><div><div>2000</div></div></div> <p>Light Pollution in the West Midlands (highest levels of light pollution are indicated with red, the black indicates no light pollution detected)</p>				pollution appear to have reduced.				
Housing target 2011 – 2031 (Ref. L/3)	<div>Housing Target for Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough</div> <table><tr><th>2011 – 2031</th><th>Per Annum</th></tr><tr><td>10,040</td><td>502</td></tr></table>	2011 – 2031	Per Annum	10,040	502			GL Hearn (2015) Updated Assessment of Housing Need: Coventry-Warwickshire HMA. GL Hearn Limited: London.	
2011 – 2031	Per Annum								
10,040	502								

APPENDIX C: Scoring matrices for Nuneaton town centre development options

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Nuneaton Town Centre – Development Option 1 – No change						
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	-	--	-	--	<p>Nuneaton town centre needs to address changes to shopping and leisure patterns which have affected town centres throughout the country.</p> <p>No change indicates that the town centre can continue to function as it is currently operating, as a retail focused town centre. The assumption is public and private investment will be attracted to the town and result in the new retailers locating in the town centre.</p> <p>In the short term it is considered the town centre could continue to function. In the medium term there are likely to be negative consequences as more retail units are likely to become unoccupied due to retail operations becoming more online focused. In the long term the consequences are likely to worsen as confidence of business and residents decreases detracting from inward investment.</p> <p>In the short term it is possible to mitigate the effects, through incentive schemes to encourage unit occupancy, although such measures are not sustainable in the long term.</p>
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	-	--	-	--	<p>Nuneaton town centre faces similar challenges to other town centres across the country. There has been a reduction in footfall resulting from changes in shopping and leisure patterns. A number of large national retailers have closed or are under threat of closure. The underutilised areas of space in the town centre detract from the overall vitality of the town centre.</p> <p>In the short term the town could continue to function, but in the medium to long term it is anticipated the town centre will continue to lose vibrancy and vitality as the structural changes to the economy become entrenched.</p>
Social Factors						
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean,	--	--	--	--	--	<p>Housing is not currently promoted in Nuneaton town centre, a 'no change' approach would not lead to more decent and affordable accommodation.</p> <p>It is not possible to mitigate without a change of approach.</p>

safe and pleasant environments						
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	0	0	0	0	Nuneaton town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access from Harefield Road Bus Station, and car parks within close proximity. A no change approach will not prevent the provision of more services, neither will it encourage services. A do nothing option will neither address, nor add to, existing inequality issues in the Borough.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	--	--	--	--	The underutilised space and some inactive frontages in the town centre create a negative perception of safety and potential for occurrence of crime. A no change approach will not produce policies which will attract investment and improve the perception of crime. It is anticipated as spaces remain under occupied the opportunity for criminal activity will increase.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	The town centre is the location of a number of charitable organisations which provide services to vulnerable groups. A no change approach would ensure there is space for these organisations to operate in a central location. However, more research should be conducted to ensure the needs of those facing disadvantage are being met within the town centre.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	+	+	-	-	-	Nuneaton town centre offers some cultural, sport and recreational activities; there is a gym in a central location, a museum is located in the memorial gardens, the Abbey theatre is on the periphery of the town centre and Escape Rooms is located in Abbey Street. A no change approach would not encourage more recreational activities in the town centre. The lack of diverse recreational activities in the town centre could jeopardise the success of exiting activities as footfall is reduced in the town centre. In the long term this would have a negative effect.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	-	--	-	--	The town centre contains functional architecture, with some buildings of high quality design and some distinctive heritage buildings of architectural merit. However, some development has not always been in sympathy with existing development. A no change in approach may not improve the design of the built environment and encourage high quality design. In the long term the built environment may be developed in a piecemeal fashion with no design vision and the town may not fair favourably compared to similar sized town centres with dedicated town centre planning policies. The lack of an up-to-date planning policy framework may also discourage inward investment.

Biodiversity						
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	0	0	0	0	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation as that in the countryside. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Growth requires developments to improve green infrastructure assets. A no change approach will not provide a dedicated vision for biodiversity and green infrastructure in the town centre to maximise benefits over the medium and long term.
Population and Human Health						
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	0	0	0	0	Nuneaton town centre offers a gym in a central location which provides opportunity to improve health of residents. There are few other facilities to improve health within the town centre. Borough Plan TC2 – Nature of Town Centre Growth seeks to prevent the loss of retail units in the town centre. If a no change approach is followed the scope for providing diverse health services in the town centre will not improve.
Soil						
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	It is considered the town centre does not contribute directly towards soil pollution. Any development would have to complete a construction plan detailing how soil is to be protected or disposed.
Water						
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	-	-	-	-	-	Nuneaton town centre contains a number of old buildings which may be retrofitted to improve sustainability. However, without policies to encourage investment building improvements are unlikely to occur.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	-	-	--	--	--	Nuneaton town centre is categorised as a flood risk area. A no change approach will mean the flood risk may continue at the same level. In the future climate change may increase the likelihood of extreme weather events such as flooding or overheating. A no change approach without policies to consider the effects of climate change may result in greater chance of flooding in the future.
Air						
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion,	0	-	--	-	--	An increase in sustainable transport measures requires the implementation of policies which encourage use of public transport, cycling, walking. A no change approach is unlikely to deliver a greater degree of choice of travel options and so will not result in a reduction in traffic.

pollution and accidents						
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	0	-	-	-	-	The location of the town centre means efficient use is made of existing infrastructure and is well served by local public transport links. A no change approach will not encourage the occupation of underutilised space and could result in an increase in car travel out of the Borough to alternative town centre destinations.
Climatic Factors						
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	-	-	+	+	Adoption of sustainable development objectives that reduce energy use, increase the use of renewable energy, and more energy-efficient management of town centre properties are unlikely to occur without investment. No change does not prevent the adaptation of energy efficiency measures in new buildings but does little to encourage efficiency measures. In the long term buildings which are not successfully adapted for the effects of climate change are likely to become less energy efficient. It is possible to mitigate the effects through maintenance, refurbishment and behavioural changes. The council will not be able to influence such measures in a direct way.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	-	-	-	-	-	Nuneaton Town Centre is essentially urban and urban areas experience the heat island effect. Sustainable design and construction will be needed to reduce the heat island effect and provide landscaping, public realm and buildings that are better suited to the changing climate. A no change approach is unlikely to result in a built environment which contributes towards the reduction of greenhouse gases.
Material Assets						
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	?	?	?	?	?	There are unknown effects on waste generation and reuse/recovery/recycle in Nuneaton own Centre based on a no change approach. There may be indirect impacts due to construction/replacement activities without policies to guide this type of development, however it is indeterminate.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient	-	-	--	-	--	The no change option does not prevent development of previously developed land. However, a no change approach does not consider the location and context of areas of the town centre which are underutilised. It is considered that this will not improve in the short to medium term and a no change in approach could lead to further areas of underutilised space.

use of land						It is not possible to mitigate in the medium to long term without policies which encourage new development.
Cultural Heritage						
20). To protect and enhance the historic environment	0	-	--	-	--	The town centre conservation area contains elements of the towns medieval and pre-second world war buildings which make up the special architecture in the town centre. Elements of recent development in the town centre are not always in sympathy with the historic architecture. A no change approach would not provide opportunity to design buildings which are in keeping with the town centre heritage assets. In the medium to long term the existing unsympathetic development would have a corrosive effect on the historic environment.
Landscape						
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	0	0	0	0	0	Riversley Park, located beyond the ring road, contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. A no change approach will not provide opportunity to improve the landscape.

Summary

Nuneaton town centre faces a number of challenges which will impact on the chance of future success. Structural change in town centre economies are occurring in town centres throughout the country and so Nuneaton Town Centre will have to adapt. The built environment contains a number of architecturally pleasing buildings but are often juxtaposed with design which are not always in sympathy with existing design. The town centre risks becoming an aesthetically tired and undesirable location for business and visitors. A changing climate means the town centre will require infrastructure to mitigate and adapt to future challenges. A no change approach will not provide the strategic direction and policies required to respond to the challenges facing the town centre.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Nuneaton Town Centre – Development Option 2 – A retail focus for the town centre						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	-	--	-	--	<p>A mix of national, local and specialist retailers would represent a good retail offer to consumers. However, current market conditions would make occupying retail units difficult. There would be a risk in following a retail focus as it may result in under occupancy of units and underutilisation of space within the town centre.</p> <p>In the short term the effects are considered to be neutral, in the medium term there are likely to be cycles of occupancy and under occupancy of business units and underutilisation of space if new retailers are not attracted to the town centre. In the long term the negative effects would continue, exacerbated by long term underutilisation of space and under occupancy of units. In the long term the consequences are likely to worsen as confidence of business and residents decreases which will further detract from attracting inward investment.</p> <p>It is possible to mitigate the effects in the short term using schemes to promote unit occupancy. It is not considered that this is a sustainable medium to long term solution.</p>
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	-	--	-	--	<p>An increase in the provision of retail outlets would help the town centre to compete with other town centres and shopping locations and could result in an increased footfall in the town centre. However, it is uncertain whether Nuneaton could attract sufficient retailers to increase footfall. In the long term unoccupied units reduce would reduce the vitality of the town centre.</p> <p>It is possible to mitigate the effects in the short term for example hosting themed events. However, the benefits over the medium to long term would be negligible.</p>
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant	--	--	--	--	--	<p>Housing is not currently promoted in Nuneaton town centre, a retail focus would not provide decent and affordable dwellings in the town centre.</p> <p>It is not possible to mitigate with a retail focus.</p>

environments						
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	0	0	0	0	Nuneaton town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access from Harefield Road Bus Station, and car parks within close proximity. A retail approach will not encourage the provision or access to service, facilities or opportunities.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	Unoccupied spaces provide places for crime and anti-social behaviour. A retail focus may result in unoccupied spaces in the town centre being brought back into use. However, there is a risk that units will remain unoccupied if a retail focus is pursued. It is possible to mitigate the effects by ensuring unused spaces are secure and well maintained so as not to fall into disrepair.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	Social disadvantage, unemployment and worklessness in communities can impact on growth in town centres. Failure to understand and address disadvantage can result in a disconnection between town centre projects and the community. Not enough information is available to determine the impacts on this category.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	+	0	-	-	-	Nuneaton town centre offers some cultural, sport and recreational activities; there is gym in a central location, a museum is located in the memorial gardens, the Abbey theatre is on the periphery of the town centre and Escape Rooms is located in Abbey Street. A retail focus would be to the detriment of more recreational activities in the town centre. In theory, a retail focus may complement existing recreational facilities, but if a successful and vibrant retail environment cannot be delivered, it could jeopardise the success of exiting activities as footfall may reduce in the town centre. In the long term this would have a negative effect. It is not possible to mitigate the effects under a retail focused strategy.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	+	+	+	+	The town centre has a number underutilised sites which offer the potential for development and would contribute towards a high quality built environment. A retail focus may provide the opportunity for new development which in the medium to long term could improve the built environment. The doubt that a retail focus will result in more retailers locating to the town centre

						means the score is only slightly positive in the medium to long term.
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	+	+	+	+	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation to that in the countryside. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Growth requires developments to enhance green infrastructure assets. In the medium and long term retail development in the town centre would have positive effects.
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	0	0	0	0	Nuneaton town centre offers a gym in a central location which provides opportunity to improve the health of residents. There are few other facilities to improve health within the town centre. Borough Plan TC2 – Nature of Town Centre Growth seeks to prevent the loss of retail units in the town centre. If a retail strategy is followed the scope for providing diverse health services in the town centre will not improve. It is possible to mitigate the effects by promoting space available for health facilities above ground floor.
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	It is considered the town centre does not contribute directly towards soil pollution.
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	-	-	-	+	+	Borough Plan Policy – Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of Very Good. Water efficiency scores up to five credits towards the BREEAM Very Good standard. In the medium to long term any new development would have a negative effect on water consumption. The effect can be mitigated using water efficiency measures required for BREEAM certification.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	0	0	0	0	0	Nuneaton town centre is categorised as a predominantly low to medium flood risk area. Retail is classified as a 'less vulnerable' use. The nature of any flood risk will need to be established prior to approval. The effects of climate change would need to be considered as part of the flood management strategy. At this stage it is not possible to quantify if there is any negative or positive impacts from a retail focus on flooding, therefore the score is neutral.
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	+	+	+	+	Nuneaton bus station is in a location which allows for easy access to and from the town centre by public transport. There are a number of cycle racks to secure bicycles and the town centre is restricted to vehicle access. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Centre Growth requires development of linkages by

						walking, cycling and public transport. In the medium to long term, retail development in the town centre is considered to have slightly positive effects due to transport improvements.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	0	+	+	+	+	The location of the town centre means efficient use is made of existing infrastructure and is well served by local public transport links. A retail focus following the principles of Borough Plan Policy: TC2 Nature of Growth should improve the infrastructure links in the medium and long term. The score is only slightly positive due to doubts a significant number of new retailers could be attracted to the town centre.
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	+	+	+	+	Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of town centre requires development in the town centre tackle climate change impacts. In the medium to long term energy efficient buildings are likely to have a positive effect.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	0	+	+	+	+	The town centre makes efficient use of existing infrastructure and is well served by local public transport links. A retail focus will not affect the sustainable benefits of the town centre. Over the medium to long term if the effects of new energy efficient buildings and improved transport options such as cycling and walking improvements are realised, it will result in a slightly positive effect.
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	-	-	-	0	0	Development of retail units within the town centre will have an indirect impact on this objective. The use of sustainable construction measures will result ensure the effect is neutral.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	+	+	+	+	There are a number of sites in the town centre which are currently underutilised. In the short term it is unlikely that a retail focus will improve the situation. In the medium to long term the regeneration of previously developed areas for retail use would have a positive effect on the town centre if they are delivered. The score is only slightly positive due to the doubt that inward investment in retail could be attracted to the town centre.
20). To protect and enhance the historic environment	0	+	+	+	+	The town centre conservation area contains elements of the town's medieval street pattern and pre-second world war buildings which make up the special architecture in the town centre. Elements of recent development in the town centre are not always in sympathy with the historic architecture. Retail development in the town centre would provide opportunity to design buildings which are in keeping with the town centre

						heritage assets. In the medium to long term sympathetic development would have a positive impact on the historic environment. The score is only slightly positive due to the doubt that investment in architecture could be achieved by following a retail approach.
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	+	+	+	+	+	Riversley Park located beyond the ring road, contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. A retail focus may provide opportunity to improve the landscape although the score is only slightly positive due to doubts sufficient retailers could be attracted to the town centre.

Summary

A retail focus would result in policies designed to encourage retailers to locate to Nuneaton Town Centre. Any new developments would have to accord with sustainability policies within the Borough Plan and Town Centre Area Action Plan and so should have beneficial effects for the environment. However the approach fails to address the structural change in the town centre economy with a greater shift towards online shopping which has affected town centres throughout the country. A retail focus is consistent with how the town centre has operated for many years, but may not be able to respond to existing and future changes. If a retail approach is pursued, but cannot be delivered, there may be adverse social, economic and environmental impacts over the medium and long term.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Nuneaton Town Centre – Development Option 3 – A residential focus for the town centre						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	+	+	+	+	An increase in residential units can support the town centre economy. The impact of town centre living will depend on the amount and type of housing offered. An increase in leisure uses will provide much needed diversity to the town centre economy. The effects will be neutral in the short term, in the medium term and long term the effects are considered to be positive.
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	0	0	0	0	Development would bring underutilised areas of the town centre back into use, which should have a positive effect on the street scene and usage. Residential living would ensure the town centre streets are occupied and using the facilities offered. However, a residential focus will reduce opportunities of employment or leisure uses, which would impact vitality during the day and in the evening.
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	-	++	++	++	++	Housing is not currently promoted in Nuneaton town centre, a residential focus could contribute towards the borough's housing needs and provide accommodation in a setting which is not currently offered. The effects are considered to be very positive.
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	0	0	0	0	Nuneaton town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access from Harefield Road Bus Station, and car parks within close proximity. A residential approach will not encourage the provision or access to services, facilities or opportunities, neither will it detract from access to existing services.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	0	0	0	0	Unoccupied spaces provide places for crime and anti-social behaviour. A residential focus may result in the unoccupied spaces in the town centre being brought back into use. Residential properties will help to improve natural surveillance at night time and at weekends, but the vibrancy of residential areas in the town centre may be reduced during the average working day if people are travelling out of the town for work opportunities.

6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	Social disadvantage, unemployment and worklessness in communities can impact on growth in town centres. Failure to understand and address disadvantage can result in a disconnection between town centre projects and the community. Not enough information is available to determine the impacts on this category.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	0	+	++	++	++	Nuneaton town centre offers some cultural, sport and recreational activities; there is gym in a central location, a museum is located in the memorial gardens, the Abbey theatre is on the periphery of the town centre and Escape Rooms is located on Abbey Street. A residential focus could stimulate demand and allow for greater participation in existing recreational activities, but it could be to the detriment of new facilities.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	+	+	+	+	The town centre has a number of underutilised sites which offer the potential for redevelopment which would contribute towards a high quality built environment. A residential focus may provide the opportunity for new development which in the medium to long term could improve the built environment.
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	+	+	+	+	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation to that in the countryside. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Growth requires developments to build upon green infrastructure assets. In the medium and long term residential and leisure development in the town centre would have positive effects.
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	-	+	+	+	Nuneaton town centre offers a gym in a central location which provides opportunity to improve health of residents. A residential focus may provide opportunities to participate in physical activities.
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	It is considered the town centre does not contribute contributes directly towards soil pollution.
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and	-	++	++	++	++	Borough Plan Policy – Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major residential development to incorporate passive solar design, install rainwater harvesting systems and minimise the potential for pollution, air noise and soil pollution. A residential approach for the town centre scores positively in this category in the long term.

refurbishment						
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	0	0	0	0	0	Nuneaton town centre is categorised as a predominantly low to medium flood risk area. Any new retail development may contribute towards surface flooding. The nature of any flood risk will need to be established prior to approval. At this stage it is not possible to quantify if there is any negative or positive impacts from a retail focus on flooding, therefore the score is neutral.
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	++	++	++	++	Nuneaton bus and rail station are located for easy access to and from the town centre by public transport. There are a number of cycle racks to secure bicycles and the town centre is restricted to vehicle access. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Centre Growth requires development of linkages by walking, cycling and public transport. The provision of town centre living and access to sustainable forms of travel means the score is very positive.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	0	+	+	+	+	The location of the town centre means efficient use is made of existing infrastructure and is well served by local public transport links. The provision of living accommodation in the town centre will reduce the need to travel, although the overall number of people affected is likely to be relatively small. The effects are considered to be slightly positive as development may encourage sustainable modes of transport.
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	+	+	+	+	Borough Plan Policy – Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major residential development to incorporate passive solar design. New residential and leisure developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use. It is anticipated that the effects of energy efficiency should mitigate the increase in energy use.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	0	+	+	+	+	.As the residential approach to the town centre usage means there will be an increase greenhouse gases for example using gas for heating and cooking, domestic waste, or indirect increases such as the use of water treatment plants. The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New residential developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use or the effects will be minimised if the Borough Plans policies are followed.
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled	-	-	-	0	0	The redevelopment of land in the town centre will increase the amount of waste during the construction phase and the end use. A construction management plan can help to ensure efficient waste management procedures are in place. Residents will have to accord with the Borough waste strategy. The effects are considered negative although with mitigation the score is neutral.

materials where possible						
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	+	+	+	++	++	The development of residential in the town centre will make use of underutilised land. The lack of accommodation in the town centre mean the likelihood of occupancy is greater than schemes in which there is an over provision. There will need to be research to ensure the type of accommodation offered ensure maximum benefit is derived from the land available. The score is rated as slightly positive with research to mitigate the risks the score is considered to be very positive.
20). To protect and enhance the historic environment	0	+	+	+	+	The town centre conservation area contains elements of the towns medieval and pre-second world war buildings which make up the special architecture in the town centre. Elements of recent development in the town centre are not always in sympathy with the historic architecture. A residential focus in the town centre would provide opportunity to design buildings which are in keeping with the town centre heritage assets. In the medium to long term sympathetic development would have a positive impact on the historic environment.
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	+	+	+	+	+	Riversley Park located beyond the ring road, contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. The government building located on the boundary of the Park provides an unsympathetic back drop for the landscape. A residential focus may provide opportunity to improve the landscape.

Summary

A residential approach will produce policies which encourage town centre usage and so address the structural change in the town centre economy. Residential living will help to produce a more vibrant town centre, producing a steady flow of people through the town and contributing towards the night time economy. The approach is not without risk as town centre living may not be able to compete with city centre living for those seeking the benefits of city centre lifestyle. On balance it is considered increased residential living offers opportunities to address the decline in retail and reinvigorate the town centre. However, the market for significant residential in the town centre is relatively untested and may be contingent on an improved leisure offer and potential employment opportunities.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Nuneaton Town Centre – Development Option 4 – An office focus for the town centre						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	-	-	--	-	--	The town centre has a number of office units which have remained vacant over a period of time. Nuneaton town centre has recently seen a conversion of office space to town centre apartments and the large government building is under occupied. The national story indicates an increase in agile working and the future for unskilled office work is predicted to shrink. The economic benefits of pursuing an office focus for the town centre are considered to be low, although there may be opportunities for more flexible office or meeting spaces, particularly given Nuneaton's central location and good transport links. There may also be demand for some element of office space from start-up businesses. Nonetheless, the potential under occupancy of dedicated office space could have a drag on the town centre economy reducing the number of visitors to the town centre. In the long term the score is considered to have a very negative effect on the economy.
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	-	-	--	-	--	The potential for under occupancy of office units is considered to be high. The effect of empty office units would reduce the vitality of the town. In the long term this would have negative effects.
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	--	--	--	--	--	An office focus would not encourage accommodation, A strategic approach that does not include accommodation will not attract inward investment to increase availability.
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	0	0	0	0	Nuneaton town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access from Harefield Road Bus Station, and car parks within close proximity. An office led approach will not encourage the provision or access to service, facilities or opportunities. However, if there is demand for office space, this may provide employment and training opportunities for Borough residents.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial	-	-	--	-	--	Underutilised space can increase the fear and opportunity of criminal and antisocial behaviour. The potential for under occupancy of office units is

behaviour						high. In the short and medium term the effects are considered to be high. In the long term as the space becomes under used the opportunity for criminal activity could increase.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	The town centre is the location of a number of charitable organisations which provide services to vulnerable groups. More research should be conducted to ensure the needs of those facing disadvantage are being met within the town centre. The effects of an office focused strategy are indeterminate.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	0	0	0	0	0	Nuneaton town centre offers some cultural, sport and recreational activities; there is gym in a central location, a museum is located in the memorial gardens the Abbey theatre is on the periphery of the town centre and Escape Rooms is located in Abbey Street. An office focus would not encourage more recreational activities in the town centre, but there may additional use/demand by office workers.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	-	-	-	-	Office developments tend to be functional in appearance and so opportunities to enhance local distinctiveness through office development are somewhat limited. An office focus is unlikely to deliver significant improvements to the local street scene although Borough Plan policies require developments to be of high quality design and sympathetic to the character of the area.
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	+	+	+	+	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation to that in the countryside. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Growth requires developments to increase green infrastructure assets. In the medium and long term office development in the town centre would have positive effects if the Borough Plan Policies were followed.
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	0	0	0	0	An office focus will not necessarily provide the strategic impetus to attract inward investment to provide facilities to improve health inequalities or encourage active lifestyles. However, there may be health benefits from office workers utilising public transport/active travel and there may be additional demand/use of 'healthy' lunchtime or after work recreation – e.g. use of Riversley Park, town centre gyms etc.
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	It is considered the town centre does not contribute directly towards soil pollution.
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently,	-	-	-	+	+	Borough Plan Policy – Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of Very

including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment						Good. Water efficiency scores up to five credits towards the BREEAM Very Good standard. In the medium to long term any new development would have a negative effect on water consumption. The effect can be mitigated using water efficiency measures required for BREEAM certification.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	0	0	0	0	0	Nuneaton town centre is categorised as a predominantly low to medium flood risk area. Any new office development may contribute towards surface flooding. The nature of any flood risk will need to be established prior to approval. At this stage it is not possible to quantify if there is any negative or positive impacts from an office focus on flooding, therefore the score is neutral. However, office development is categorised as 'less vulnerable' development.
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	-	-	-	-	-	An office focus would potentially encourage more office workers into the town centre increasing road traffic. The location of the rail and bus station could mitigate against extra traffic. However, from a sustainability perspective the increasing ability of office workers to operate remotely is considered to be a better option to reduce traffic. The effects are considered to be only slightly negative due to the doubt there would be full occupancy of new office space.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	-	-	-	-	-	The location of additional office space in the town centre would be at the heart of the urban environment. The location would mean effective use could be made of the nearby rail and bus stations. However, it is considered the increased opportunity to work remotely is a more sustainable solution for office work. The effect is considered to be slightly negative as despite the availability of public transport there will still be an increase in car travel.
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	+	+	+	+	The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New office developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use. It is anticipated that the effects of energy efficiency should mitigate the increase in energy use.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	-	-	-	0	0	As the office focus seeks to increase town centre usage there will be an increase in greenhouse gases for example gas for heating, or indirect increases such as the use of water treatment plants. The Borough Plan requires new commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New office developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use, will be minimised if the Borough Plan policies are followed.

18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	-	-	-	0	0	The redevelopment of land in the town centre will increase the amount of waste during the construction phase and the end use. A construction management plan can help to ensure efficient waste management procedures are in place. The end users will have to accord with the Borough waste strategy. The effects are considered negative although with mitigation the score is neutral.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	--	--	--	-	-	The development of office space in the town centre will make use of underutilised land in spatial terms. However, changes in the work place lead to doubts that additional office units will become fully occupied. In an indication of the downturn in demand for office space, planning reforms have made it easier to convert office space to residential use. The score is very negative, the ease at which office space can be converted to alternative uses mitigate the score to slightly negative.
20). To protect and enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	0	0	The town centre conservation area contains elements of the town's medieval street pattern and pre-second world war buildings which make up the special architecture in the town centre. Some development in the town centre is not in sympathy with the historic architecture. An office focus approach for the town centre would provide opportunity to design buildings which are in keeping with the town centre heritage assets. However, office buildings tend to be functional in design and the benefits to the historical environment are doubtful. It is possible to mitigate the effects by producing a sympathetic design.
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	-	-	-	0	0	Riversley Park located beyond the ring road, contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. The government building located on the boundary of the Park provides an unsympathetic back drop for the landscape. An office focus may provide opportunity to improve the urban landscape, although it is considered to be doubtful due to the functional design of office buildings.

Summary

An office focus for the town centre is a significant departure from the traditional town centre offer. The approach may attract businesses looking for premises with good transport links to major urban areas. The building of new offices could incorporate sustainability features and help the town centre achieve a modern aesthetic whilst contributing towards the adaptation of the town centre to climate change. There have, however been significant changes in terms of the office market, with more home working and the development of artificial intelligence undertaking a number of traditional office based tasks. National planning policy recognises the shift in economy by making it easier to convert office space into residential dwellings. An office based approach would represent a risk as it fails to consider the trends for the future economy, and could result in a number of unoccupied office spaces. Any subsequent change from office to residential use would be hard to resist, resulting in poorly designed building not used for the purpose for which they are intended.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Nuneaton Town Centre – Development Option 5 – A leisure focus for the town centre						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	+	+	+	+	An increase in leisure uses will provide much needed diversity to the town centre and improve the local economy. The effects will be neutral in the short term, in the medium term and long term the effects are considered to be positive. The effects are slightly positive as despite widening the sectors under consideration there is risk that if the market is not adequately tested, insufficient leisure activities could be attracted to the town centre.
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	+	+	+	+	Development would bring underutilised areas of the town centre back into use, which should have a positive effect on the street scene and usage. There are uncertainties over whether Nuneaton could attract sufficient leisure businesses and affluent visitors to the town centre, meaning the effect is only slightly positive.
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	--	--	--	--	--	Housing is not currently promoted in Nuneaton town centre, a leisure focus would not contribute towards the borough's housing needs.
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	0	0	0	0	Nuneaton town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access from Harefield Road Bus Station, and car parks within close proximity. A leisure approach will not encourage the provision of, or access to, non-leisure services, facilities or opportunities.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	+	+	+	+	Unoccupied spaces provide places for crime and anti-social behaviour. A leisure focus may result in the unoccupied spaces in the town centre being brought back into use. The effect is only slightly positive due to the times in the day when leisure activities will not be in use.
6). Address poverty and	?	?	?	?	?	Social disadvantage, unemployment and worklessness in communities

disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage						can impact on growth in town centres. Failure to understand and address disadvantage can result in a disconnection between town centre projects and the community. Not enough information is available to determine the impacts on this category.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	0	+	+	+	+	Nuneaton town centre offers some cultural, sport and recreational activities; there is gym in a central location, a museum is located in the memorial gardens, the Abbey theatre is on the periphery of the town centre and Escape Rooms is located in Abbey Street. A leisure focus will encourage more recreational activities in the town centre and support existing recreational activities. The benefits may be slightly tempered as there may be market saturation and new business may outcompete existing businesses or facilities.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	+	+	+	+	The town centre has a number of underutilised sites which offer the potential for redevelopment which would contribute towards a high quality built environment. A leisure focus may provide the opportunity for new development which in the medium to long term could improve the built environment. The aesthetics of leisure buildings tend to be functional therefore the score is considered to be slightly positive.
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	+	+	+	+	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation to that in the countryside. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Growth requires developments to build upon green infrastructure assets. In the medium and long term leisure development in the town centre would have positive effects.
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	-	+	+	+	Nuneaton town centre offers a gym in a central location which provides opportunity to improve health of residents. A leisure focus may provide opportunities to participate in physical activities. As the details of the type of leisure development are unknown the score is only slightly positive.
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	It is considered the town centre does not contribute directly towards soil pollution.
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments,	-	-	-	+	+	Borough Plan Policy – Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of Very Good. Water efficiency scores up to five credits towards the BREEAM Very Good standard. In the medium to long term any new development would have a negative effect on water consumption. The effect can be mitigated using water efficiency measures required for

redevelopment and refurbishment						BREEAM certification.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	0	0	0	0	0	Nuneaton town centre is categorised as a predominantly low to medium flood risk area. Any new leisure development may contribute towards surface flooding. The nature of any flood risk will need to be established prior to approval. At this stage it is not possible to quantify if there is any negative or positive impacts from a leisure focus on flooding, therefore the score is neutral.
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	-	+	+	+	Nuneaton bus and rail station are located for easy access to and from the town centre by public transport. There are a number of cycle racks to secure bicycles and the town centre is restricted to vehicle access. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Centre Growth requires development of linkages by walking, cycling and public transport. The improvements to sustainable forms of travel means the score is positive over the long term with some mitigation/enhancement, but for family leisure trips, car use may continue to prove an attractive option due to cost/flexibility.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	0	+	+	+	+	The location of the town centre means efficient use is made of existing infrastructure and is well served by local public transport links. Leisure use may attract people to the town centre increasing car journeys. Some co-ordination with public transport providers may help to mitigate the effects. The effects are considered to be slightly positive as development may encourage sustainable modes of transport.
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	+	+	+	+	The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New leisure developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use. It is anticipated that the effects of energy efficiency should mitigate the increase in energy use.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	0	+	+	+	+	The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New leisure developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use but the effects will be minimised/mitigated if the Borough Plans policies are followed.
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to	-	-	-	0	0	The redevelopment of land in the town centre will increase the amount of waste during the construction phase and the end use. A construction management plan can help to ensure efficient waste management

divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible						procedures are in place. Leisure proprietors will have to accord with the Borough waste strategy. The effects are considered negative although with mitigation the score is neutral.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	+	+	+	++	++	Leisure development in the town centre will make use of underutilised land. There will need to be research to ensure the policies attract leisure uses which ensure that maximum benefit is derived from the land available. The score is rated as slightly positive with research to mitigate the risks the score is considered to be very positive.
20). To protect and enhance the historic environment	0	+	+	+	+	The town centre conservation area contains elements of the town's medieval street pattern and pre-second world war buildings which make up the special architecture in the town centre. Elements of recent development in the town centre are not always in sympathy with the historic architecture. A leisure focus in the town centre would provide opportunity to design buildings which are in keeping with the town centre heritage assets. In the medium to long term sympathetic development would have a positive impact on the historic environment.
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	+	+	+	+	+	Riversley Park located beyond the ring road, contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. A leisure focus may provide opportunity to improve the landscape.

Summary

A leisure approach may produce policies which encourage town centre usage and so address the structural change in the town centre economy. More leisure activities would attract people in to the town centre in the evenings and at weekends with a greater focus on experience events. The approach is not without risk as new developments to house leisure events may result in large bespoke buildings which may not be well placed to respond to changes in demand over time and daytime demand may be low if there are a number of competing leisure uses. There is a risk that unoccupied leisure buildings may be difficult to occupy in the longer term. Any development should be considered with future adaptability in mind to ensure resilience going forward.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Nuneaton Town Centre – Development Option 6 – A mixed use approach for the town centre						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	++	++	++	++	<p>A mix of uses is likely to provide increased vibrancy and vitality during the daytime, night time and at weekends and will provide additional diversity over the existing town centre uses. Their overall mix and design will need careful consideration to ensure that new development is sympathetic to existing uses and their setting. The impact of town centre living will depend on the amount and type of housing offered. An increase in leisure uses will provide much need diversity to the town centre economy. New retail units could be more adaptable to meet fluctuations in market demand. There is doubt regarding the need for office space in the town centre although the mix use approach could mitigate the risk, particularly if other uses (e.g. residential) could act as enabling development.</p> <p>The effects will be neutral in the short term, but in the medium term and long term the effects are considered to be very positive due to the likelihood of occupation and economic activity.</p>
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	++	++	++	++	<p>Development would bring underutilised areas of the town centre back into use, which should have a positive effect on the street scene and usage. Residential living would add vibrancy to town centre streets and encourage use of the nearby facilities. The mix of leisure, office and retail would increase the occupancy rate. The effects are considered to be very positive in the medium to long term.</p>
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	--	++	++	++	++	<p>Housing is not currently promoted in Nuneaton town centre. However, a mixed use focus would help to contribute towards the borough's housing needs and provide accommodation in a setting which is not currently offered. Provision of high quality office and leisure may attract younger professionals to the town centre.</p>
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard	0	+	+	+	+	<p>Nuneaton town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access from Harefield Road Bus Station, and car parks within close proximity. A mixed use focus would ensure there are options for town centre living and services for a diverse community. The effect is only slightly positive as more details are required.</p>

to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location						
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	++	++	++	++	Unoccupied spaces provide places for crime and anti-social behaviour. A mixed use focus may result in the unoccupied spaces in the town centre being brought back into use. The mix of uses will add vibrancy and help to improve natural surveillance in the town centre during the day, at night and at weekends. The effects are expected to be slightly negative in the short term during the construction phase, but in the long term the increased activity will be very positive.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	The town centre is the location of a number of charitable organisations which provide services to vulnerable groups. More research should be conducted to ensure the needs of those facing disadvantage are being met within the town centre. The effects of a mix use strategy are indeterminate although this option may provide additional flexibility over some other options.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	0	+	++	++	++	Nuneaton town centre offers some cultural, sport and recreational activities; there is gym in a central location, a museum is located in the memorial gardens the Abbey theatre is on the periphery of the town centre and Escape Rooms is located in Abbey Street. A mixed use focus will encourage more recreational activities in the town centre and support existing recreational activities.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	+	+	+	+	The town centre has a number underutilised sites which offer the potential for redevelopment which would contribute towards a high quality built environment. A mixed use focus may provide the opportunity for new development which in the medium to long term could improve the built environment.
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	+	+	+	+	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation to that in the countryside. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Growth requires developments to build upon green infrastructure assets. In the medium and long term retail development in the town centre would have positive effects. Proactive planning for mixed uses could ensure that natural environment, habitats, species and inland waters are considered at the outset and opportunities for improvement/enhancement are explored.

10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	-	+	+	+	Nuneaton town centre offers a gym in a central location which provides opportunity to improve health of residents. A mix use focus with a leisure element may provide opportunities to participate in physical activities. As the details of the mix use are unknown the score is only slightly positive.
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	The Borough Plan Policy BE3 Sustainable Design and Construction requires new development to protect soil quality. Any soil should be protected during the construction phase and reused in another location if not required. The effects are considered to be neutral.
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	-	-	-	0	0	Borough Plan Policy BE3 – Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of Very Good. Water efficiency scores up to five credits towards the BREEAM Very Good standard. In the medium to long term any new development would have a negative effect on water consumption. The effect can be mitigated using water efficiency measures required for BREEAM certification.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	0	0	0	0	0	Parts of Nuneaton town centre are designated as a flood risk area. Any new mixed use development on undeveloped sites may contribute towards surface flooding unless flood alleviation/mitigation measures are proposed. However, mixed uses may provide opportunities for rainwater harvesting and pursuing brownfield, higher density development would prevent development of valuable unallocated greenfield sites which can store rainwater. The nature of any flood risk will need to be established prior to approval. Flooding is not possible to predict at this stage, therefore the score is neutral.
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	-	-	++	++	A mixed use focus would potentially encourage more people into the town centre increasing road traffic, although clearly some people would reside in the town centre. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Centre Growth requires development of linkages by walking, cycling and public transport and that could mitigate extra traffic. The score reflects the increase in traffic but it may be mitigated by the location of sustainable methods of transport and that would have significant benefits overall.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient	0	-	-	+	+	The location of mix use development in the town centre would be at the heart of the urban environment. The location would mean effective use could be made the nearby rail and bus stations with improvements to

use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car						cycling and walking routes a condition of development. The effect is considered to be slightly negative as despite the availability of public transport there is likely to be an increase in car travel. However, with mitigation it is considered the effects could be favourable.
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	+	+	+	+	The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New mix use developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use. It is anticipated that the effects of energy efficiency should mitigate the increase in energy use.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	0	-	-	+	+	A mixed use focus seeks to increase town centre usage. There may be an increase in greenhouse gases for example gas for heating and cooking, domestic waste, or indirect increases such as the use of water treatment plants. The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New residential and leisure developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use or the effects will be minimised if the Borough Plans policies are followed.
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	-	-	-	0	0	The redevelopment of land in the town centre will increase the amount of waste during the construction phase and the end use. A construction management plan can help to ensure efficient waste management procedures are in place. Mixed use residents and proprietors will have to accord with the Borough waste strategy. The effects are considered negative although with mitigation the score is neutral.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	+	+	+	++	++	The development of mixed uses in the town centre will make use of underutilised land. The lack of accommodation and facilities in the town centre mean the likelihood of occupancy is greater than for other options. There will need to be research to ensure the correct accommodations and business uses are pursued to ensure maximum benefit is derived from the land available. The score is rated as slightly positive. With research to mitigate the risks, the score is considered to be very positive.
20). To protect and enhance the historic environment	0	+	+	+	+	The town centre conservation area contains elements of the town's medieval street pattern and pre-second world war buildings which make up the special architecture in the town centre. Some more recent development in the town centre has not always in sympathy with the historic architecture. A mix use approach in the town centre would provide opportunity to design buildings which are in keeping with the town centre heritage assets. In the medium to long term sympathetic

						development would have a positive impact on the historic environment.
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	+	+	+	+	+	Riversley Park located beyond the ring road, contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. The government building located on the boundary of the Park provides an unsympathetic back drop for the landscape. The urban landscape contains a mixture of aesthetically pleasing buildings and others which are of a functional and less pleasing design. A mix use approach with the correct policies may provide opportunity to improve the urban landscape. The advantage of a mix use approach is the opportunity for different styles of architecture through the town centre.

Summary

A mix use approach for the town centre would result in policies which appeal to the largest amount of investors. At a time of uncertainty over the future of town centre economies, mix use would spread the risk of developments, and avoid an 'all eggs in one basket' approach. A mix use approach would contribute towards accommodation in the town centre helping to drive the economy and adding needed vibrancy to the town centre. A leisure element would help to anchor the centre as a destination and boost the night time economy. A retail element would produce policies signifying Nuneaton town centre is open to new retail businesses. An office approach will appeal to businesses who wish to make use of the rail connections for their businesses. The mix use approach would reduce the risk of under occupancy, although any design should be considered with future adaptability in mind.

APPENDIX D: Scoring matrices for Bedworth town centre development options

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Bedworth Town Centre – Development Option 1 – No change						
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	-	--	-	--	<p>Bedworth town centre is better placed to weather the structural changes to town centre economies due to the mix of large national and independent retailers. The unit vacancy rate of 6.5% is lower than the national town centre rate of 10.2% as of May 2019.</p> <p>No change indicates that the town centre can continue to function without a change in policy approach. The assumption is that the town centre will continue to be supported by local residents and small independent businesses will continue to occupy available units.</p> <p>In the short term it is considered the town centre could continue to function. In the medium term there are likely to be negative consequences as small businesses have a greater degree of choice of location as units become vacant in other major town centres. In the long term the effects are likely to worsen as businesses could close or relocate out of Bedworth. The absence of policies to attract business may lead to missed opportunities to attract inward investment.</p> <p>In the short term it is possible to mitigate the effects, through various incentive schemes to encourage unit occupancy, although such measures are not sustainable in the long term.</p>
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	-	--	-	--	<p>Bedworth town centre faces similar challenges to other town centres across the country. There has been a reduction in footfall resulting from changes in shopping and leisure activities. The retail area of the town centre is of a 1970s design and requires some improvement</p> <p>In the short term the town could continue to function, but in the medium to long term it is anticipated the town centre will continue to lose vibrancy as the structural changes to the economy become entrenched and the tired design of the centre may be off-putting for visitors.</p>
Social Factors						

3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	-	-	-	-	-	There is a small amount of housing available in Bedworth Town centre. A 'no change' approach would not lead to more decent and affordable accommodation. It is not possible to mitigate without a change of approach.
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	0	0	0	0	Bedworth town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access provided by the local bus network, and car parks within close proximity. A no change approach will not prevent the provision of more service neither will it encourage services.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	--	--	--	--	The underutilised space and the lack of active frontages in the town centre creates a negative perception of safety and potential occurrence of crime. A no change approach will not produce policies which will attract investment and improve the perception of crime in the town centre. It is anticipated as spaces remain under occupied the opportunity for criminal activity will increase.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	More research should be conducted to ensure the needs of those facing disadvantage are being met within the town centre.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	+	+	-	-	-	Bedworth town centre has some cultural, sport and recreational activities; the civic hall and library is in a central location and the leisure centre is within close proximity to the town centre. A no change approach would not encourage more recreational activities in the town centre. It is unlikely that to deliver the spatial requirements required to house recreational activities. The lack of diverse recreational activities in the town centre could jeopardise the success of exiting activities as football is reduced in the town centre. In the long term this would have a negative effect.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built	0	-	--	-	--	Bedworth town centre contains predominantly functional architecture although there are some impressive historic buildings. The 1970s development in the centre looks tired, but the old co-op building, the Almshouses and All Saints church give the town centre a local

environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place						distinctiveness. A no change in approach will not lead to policies which will help to improve the design of the built environment. In the long term the built environment will continue to grow tired and dated when compared to similar sized town centres which have policies that have induced investment.
Biodiversity						
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	0	0	0	0	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation to that in the countryside. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Growth requires developments to improve green infrastructure assets. A no change approach will not lead to policies which will encourage development and improvements to green infrastructure and habitats.
Population and Human Health						
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	0	0	0	0	Bedworth town centre offers a health centre in a central location and a nearby leisure centre. Both provide opportunity to improve health of residents. There are few other facilities to improve health within the town centre. Borough Plan TC2 – Nature of Town Centre Growth seeks to prevent the loss of retail units in the town centre. If a no change approach is followed the scope for providing diverse health services in the town centre will not improve.
Soil						
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	It is considered Bedworth town centre does not contribute directly towards soil pollution. Any development would have to complete a construction plan detailing how soil is to be protected or disposed.
Water						
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	-	-	-	-	-	Bedworth town centre contains a number of old buildings which may be retrofitted to improve sustainability. However, without policies to encourage investment building improvements are unlikely to occur.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	+	+	-	+	-	Bedworth town centre is categorised as predominantly a low flood risk area. A no change approach will mean the flood risk may continue at the same level. In the future climate change may increase the likelihood of extreme weather events and flooding. A no change approach without policies to consider the effects of climate change may result in greater chance of surface flooding in the long term future.
Air						

14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	-	--	-	--	An increase in sustainable transport measures requires the implementation of policies which encourage public transport use, cycling and walking improvements, and improved road signage. A no change approach is unlikely to deliver a greater degree of choice of travel options and so will not result in a reduction in traffic.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	0	-	-	-	-	The location of Bedworth town centre means efficient use is made of existing infrastructure and is well served by local public transport links. A no change approach will not encourage the underutilised space and could result in an increase in car journeys out of the Borough to alternative town centre destinations.
Climatic Factors						
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	-	-	+	+	<p>Adoption of sustainable development objectives that reduce energy use, increase the use of renewable energy, and more energy-efficient management of town centre properties are unlikely occur without investment. No change does not prevent the use of energy efficiency measures in new buildings but does little to encourage efficiency measures for established buildings. In the long term buildings which are not successfully adapted for the effects of climate change are likely to become less energy efficient.</p> <p>It is possible to mitigate the effects through maintenance, refurbishment and behavioural changes. The council will not be able to influence such measures in a direct way.</p>
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	-	-	-	-	-	Bedworth town centre is essentially urban and urban areas experience the heat island effect. Sustainable design and construction will be needed to reduce the heat island effect and provide landscaping, public realm and buildings that are better suited to the changing environment. A no change approach is unlikely to result in a built environment which contributes towards the reduction of greenhouse gasses.
Material Assets						
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including	?	?	?	?	?	There are unknown effects on waste generation and reuse/recovery/recycle in Bedworth town centre based on a no change approach. There may be indirect impacts due to construction/replacement activities without policies to guide this type of development, however it is indeterminate.

the use of recycled materials where possible						
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	-	--	-	--	The no change option does not prevent development of previously developed land. However, a no change approach does not consider the location and context of areas of the town centre which are underutilised. It is considered that this will not improve in the short to medium term and a no change in approach could lead to further areas of underutilised space. It is not possible to mitigate in the medium to long term without policies which encourage new development.
Cultural Heritage						
20). To conserve and enhance the historic environment	0	-	--	-	--	Bedworth town centre conservation area contains nationally listed buildings such as: Chamberlaine's Almshouses, All Saints Square (Grade II*), All Saints Church, All Saints Square (Grade II*), The Old Meeting United Reformed Church (Grade II listed), The Nurses House, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), The Parsonage and Attached Wall, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), Well House/Pump House at the Almshouses (Grade II listed), Bedworth Cemetery Registered Park and Garden (Grade II listed). Elements of recent development in the town centre are not always in sympathy with the historic architecture. A no change approach would not provide opportunity to design buildings which are in keeping with the town centre heritage assets. In the medium to long term the existing unsympathetic development is likely to deteriorate over time and will have a corrosive effect on the historic environment.
Landscape						
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	0	0	0	0	0	The Miners Welfare Park located a short distance from the town centre contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. A no change approach will not provide opportunity to improve the landscape.

Summary

Bedworth town centre has a number of assets; the Church of All Saints, the Almshouses and the Civic Hall along with high quality green spaces with the Miners Welfare Park and grounds associated with and around the Church. There are a number of challenges which will impact on the chance of future success of the town. Structural change in town centre economies are occurring in town centres throughout the country, to which Bedworth town centre will have to adapt. The 1970s redevelopment is not in sympathy with existing design. The town centre risks becoming an aesthetically tired and undesirable location for business and visitors. A changing climate means the town centre will require infrastructure to mitigate and adapt to future challenges. A no change approach will not provide the strategic direction and policies required to respond to the changes to town centre economies.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Bedworth Town Centre – Development Option 2 – A retail focus for the town centre						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	-	--	-	--	<p>A mix of national, local and specialist retailers in Bedworth town centre would represent a good retail offer for town centre visitors and present employment opportunities. However, current market conditions would make occupying retail units difficult. There would be a risk in following a retail focus as it may result in under occupancy of units and underutilisation of space within the town centre.</p> <p>In the short term the effects are considered to be neutral. In the medium term there are likely to be cycles of occupancy and under occupancy of business units and an underutilisation of space if new retailers are not attracted to the town centre. In the long term the negative effects would continue and be exacerbated by long term underutilisation of space and under occupancy of units. In the long term the consequences are likely to worsen as confidence of business and residents decreases which will further detract from attracting inward investment.</p> <p>It is possible to mitigate the effects in the short term using schemes to promote unit occupancy. It is not considered that this is a medium to long term solution.</p>
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	-	--	-	--	<p>An increase in the provision of retail outlets would help the town centre to compete with other town centres and shopping locations which could result in increased footfall in the town centre. However, it is uncertain Bedworth could attract sufficient retailers that deliver increases in footfall. In the long term unoccupied units will reduce the vitality of the town centre.</p> <p>It is possible to mitigate the effects in the short term for example hosting themed events. However, the benefits over the medium to long term would be negligible.</p>
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	-	-	-	-	-	<p>There is a small amount of housing available in Bedworth Town centre. A 'no change' approach would not lead to more decent and affordable accommodation.</p> <p>It is not possible to mitigate with a retail focus.</p>
4). Ensure easy and	0	0	0	0	0	Bedworth town centre provides a number of services within a central

equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location						location with good access provided by the local bus network, and car parks within close proximity. A no change approach will not prevent the provision of more services neither will it encourage services.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Unoccupied spaces provide places for crime and anti-social behaviour. A retail focus may result in the unoccupied spaces in the town centre being brought back into use. However, there is a risk that units will remain unoccupied if a retail focus is pursued if there continues to be decreasing demand for town centre retail space.</p> <p>It is possible to mitigate the effects by ensuring unused spaces are maintained and not allowed to fall into disrepair.</p>
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	Social disadvantage, unemployment and worklessness in communities can impact on growth in town centres. Failure to understand and address disadvantage can result in a disconnection between town centre projects and the community. Not enough information is available to determine the impacts on this category.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	+	0	-	-	-	<p>Bedworth town centre has some cultural, sport and recreational activities; the civic hall and library is in a central location, the park and leisure centre is within close proximity to the town centre.</p> <p>A retail focus would not encourage more recreational activities in the town centre. It is unlikely that the spatial requirements required to house recreational activities would be delivered. The lack of diverse recreational activities in the town centre could jeopardise the success of exiting activities as footfall is reduced in the town centre. In the long term this would have a negative effect.</p> <p>It is not possible to mitigate the effects under a retail focused strategy.</p>
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local	0	+	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre contains predominantly functional architecture although there are some impressive historic buildings. The 1970s development in the centre looks tired, whilst the old co-op building, the Almshouses and All Saints church give the town centre a local distinctiveness. A retail focus may provide the opportunity for new development which in the medium to long term could improve the built environment. The doubt that a retail focus will result in more retailers

distinctiveness and sense of place						locating to the town centre means the score is only slightly positive in the medium to long term.
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	+	+	+	+	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation to that in the countryside. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Growth requires developments to enhance green infrastructure assets. In the medium and long term retail development in the town centre would have positive effects.
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	0	0	+	+	Bedworth town centre offers a health centre in a central location and a nearby leisure centre. Both provide opportunity to improve health of residents. There are few other facilities to improve health within the town centre. Borough Plan TC2 – Nature of Town Centre Growth seeks to prevent the loss of retail units in the town centre. If a retail strategy is followed the scope for providing diverse health services in the town centre will not improve. It is possible to mitigate the effects by promoting space available for health facilities above ground floor.
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	It is considered the town centre does not contribute contributes directly towards soil pollution.
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	-	-	-	+	+	Borough Plan Policy – Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of Very Good. Water efficiency scores up to five credits towards the BREEAM Very Good standard. In the medium to long term any new development would have a negative effect on water consumption. The effect can be mitigated using water efficiency measures required for BREEAM certification.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	0	0	0	0	0	Bedworth town centre is categorised as predominantly a low flood risk area. A no change approach will mean the flood risk may continue at the same level. In the future climate change may increase the likelihood of extreme weather events and flooding. At this stage it is not possible to quantify if there is any negative or positive impacts from a retail focus on flooding, therefore the score is neutral.
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	+	+	+	+	An increase in sustainable transport measures requires the implementation of policies which encourage public transport use, cycling and walking improvements, and improved road signage. In the medium to long term, retail development in the town centre is considered to have slightly positive effects due to transport improvements.

15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	0	+	+	+	+	The location of Bedworth town centre means efficient use is made of existing infrastructure and is well served by local public transport links. A Retail focus following the principles of Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of growth should improve the infrastructure links in the medium and long term. The score is only slightly positive due to doubts a significant number of new retailers could be attracted to the town centre.
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	+	+	+	+	Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of town centre requires development in the town centre tackle climate change impacts. In the medium to long term energy efficient buildings are likely to have a positive effect.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	0	-	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre is essentially urban and urban areas experience the heat island effect. Sustainable design and construction will be needed to reduce the heat island effect and provide landscaping, public realm and buildings that are better suited to the changing environment. A retail focus will not affect the sustainable benefits of the town centre. Over the medium to long term if the effects of new energy efficient building and improved transport options such as cycling and walking improvements will result in a slightly positive effect.
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	-	-	-	0	0	Development of retail units within the town centre will have an indirect impact on this objective. Retail uses may generate higher levels of waste than other uses. The construction phase may increase waste however, the use of sustainable construction measures may offset waste impacts during the construction phase.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	+	+	+	+	There are a number of sites in the town centre which are currently underutilised. In the short term it is unlikely that a retail focus will improve the situation. In the medium to long term the regeneration of previously developed areas for retail use would have a positive effect on the town centre. The score is only slightly positive due to the doubt that inward investment in retail could be attracted to the town centre.
20). To conserve and enhance the historic environment	0	+	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre conservation area contains nationally listed buildings such as: Chamberlaine's Almshouses, All Saints Square (Grade II*), All Saints Church, All Saints Square (Grade II*), The Old Meeting United Reformed Church (Grade II listed), The Nurses House, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), The Parsonage and Attached Wall, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), Well House/Pump House at the Almshouses (Grade II listed), Bedworth Cemetery Registered Park and Garden (Grade II listed). Elements of recent development in the town centre are not always in sympathy with the historic architecture. Retail development in the town centre would provide opportunity to design buildings that are in keeping

						with the town centre heritage assets. In the medium to long term sympathetic development would have a positive impact on the historic environment. The score is only slightly positive due to the doubt that investment in architecture could be achieved by following a retail approach.
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	+	+	+	+	+	The Miners Welfare Park located a short distance from the town centre contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. A retail focus may provide opportunity to improve the landscape although the score is only slightly positive due to doubts sufficient retailers could be attracted to the town centre.

Summary

Bedworth town centre requires a strategic re-adjustment to deliver a vibrant town centre which is aligned with future trends. A retail focus for Bedworth town centre will produce policies which may encourage retailers to Bedworth town centre and address the under occupancy, and replace the tired design of centre. However, as has been noted there have been structural changes to town centre economies which occur at a national level. Planning Policy requires local authorities to respond to the structural change in the economy. Bedworth occupancy rate is better than the national average due to a higher proportion of independent businesses within the town compared with other town centres. It is unlikely that local independent businesses could sustain a greater amount of retail space available within the town in future. It is also unlikely that a sufficient number of retailers could be attracted to the town centre given the size of Bedworth and competition with larger nearby centre. It is therefore considered that a retail approach is not sufficiently different from current town centre policies which have gone before to address the economic and social challenges facing Bedworth town centre.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Bedworth Town Centre – Development Option 3 – A residential focus for the town centre						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	+	+	+	+	<p>An increase in residential units can support the town centre economy. The impact of town centre living will depend on the amount and type of housing offered. An increase in residential uses will provide vibrancy and vitality to the town centre economy.</p> <p>The effects will be neutral in the short term. In the medium term and long term the effects are considered to be positive. The effects are slightly positive as the market for residential units in the town centre is relatively untested and may be contingent on wider employment and recreational opportunities.</p>
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Development would bring underutilised areas of the town centre back into use, which should have a positive effect on the street scene and usage. Residential living would ensure the town centre streets are occupied and encourage the use of facilities on offer which would add vitality to the town centre. However, a residential focus will reduce opportunities of employment or leisure uses, which would impact vitality during the day (if there is a requirement to travel out of town for work during the day) and in the evening so benefits are reduced overall.</p>
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	0	++	++	++	++	<p>There is a small amount of housing available in Bedworth town centre. A residential focus would contribute towards the borough's housing needs and provide accommodation in a setting which is not currently offered. The effects are considered to be very positive. However, the potential market for significant town centre residential development is relatively untested.</p>
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Bedworth town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access provided by the local bus network, and car parks within close proximity. A residential approach will not encourage the provision or access to services, facilities or opportunities.</p>

5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	0	0	0	0	Unoccupied spaces provide places for crime and anti-social behaviour. A residential focus may result in the unoccupied spaces in the town centre being brought back into use. Residential properties will help to improve natural surveillance at evenings and weekends, but the impact may be lessened during the day if people are having to travel out of the town centre for work. The potential market for significant town centre residential development is relatively untested. Residential properties will help to improve natural surveillance at night time and at weekends, but the vibrancy of residential areas in the town centre may be reduced during the average working day if people are travelling out of the town for work opportunities
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	Social disadvantage, unemployment and worklessness in communities can impact on growth in town centres. Failure to understand and address disadvantage can result in a disconnection between town centre projects and the community. Not enough information is available to determine the impacts on this category.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	0	+	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre offers various cultural, sport and recreational activities and is well served by the facilities available at the Miners Welfare Park and the Leisure Centre. A residential focus would sustain and support existing recreational activities, but a residential led approach may not necessarily encourage new cultural, sport and recreational facilities.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	+	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre contains predominantly functional architecture although there are some impressive historic buildings. The 1970s development in the centre looks tired, whilst the old co-op building, the Almshouses and All Saints church give the town centre a local distinctiveness. A residential approach may provide the opportunity for new development that is sympathetic to the local area (more so than other development types) which in the medium to long term could improve the built environment.
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	+	+	+	+	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation to that in the countryside. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Growth requires developments to build upon green infrastructure assets. In the medium and long term residential development in the town centre would have positive effects.
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access	0	-	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre offers a health centre in a central location and a nearby leisure centre, both provide opportunity to improve health of residents. There are few other facilities to improve health within the town centre. Borough Plan TC2 – Nature of Town Centre Growth seeks to prevent the loss of retail units in the town centre. A residential approach would allow for easy access to health and fitness facilities within Bedworth town centre. However, demand may be high, yet the residential approach

to health services						may restrict opportunities for new provision.
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	It is considered Bedworth town centre does not contribute directly towards soil pollution. Any development would have to complete a construction plan detailing how soil is to be protected or disposed.
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	-	++	++	++	++	Borough Plan Policy – Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major residential development to incorporate passive solar design, install rainwater harvesting systems and minimise the potential for pollution, air noise and soil pollution. A residential approach for the town centre scores positively in this category over the medium and long term.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	0	0	0	0	0	Bedworth town centre is categorised as predominantly a low flood risk area. A no change approach will mean the flood risk may continue at the same level. In the future climate change may increase the likelihood of extreme weather events and flooding. At this stage it is not possible to quantify if there is any negative or positive impacts from a residential focus on flooding, therefore the score is neutral.
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	++	++	++	++	An increase in sustainable transport measures requires the implementation of policies which encourage public transport use, cycling and walking improvements. The provision of town centre living and access to sustainable forms of travel means the score is very positive.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	0	+	+	+	+	The location of Bedworth town centre means efficient use is made of existing infrastructure and is well served by local public transport links. The provision of living accommodation in the town centre will reduce the need to travel, or encourage sustainable modes of travel, although there may still be an element of private car use- particularly if there is a need to travel for work. The effects are considered to be slightly positive as development may encourage sustainable modes of transport.
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	+	+	+	+	Borough Plan Policy BE3 – Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major residential development to incorporate passive solar design. New residential and leisure developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use. It is anticipated that the effects of energy efficiency should mitigate the increase in energy use.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing	0	+	+	+	+	The residential approach to the town centre usage means there will be an increase in greenhouse gases for example using gas for heating and cooking, domestic waste, or indirect increases such as the use of water

emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources						treatment plants. The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New residential developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use or the effects will be minimised if the Borough Plans policies are followed.
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	-	-	-	0	0	The redevelopment of land in the town centre will increase the amount of waste during the construction phase and the end use. A construction management plan can help to ensure efficient waste management procedures are in place. Residents will have to accord with the Borough waste strategy. The effects are considered negative although with mitigation the score is neutral.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	+	+	+	++	++	The development of residential units in the town centre will make use of underutilised land. The lack of accommodation in the town centre means the likelihood of occupancy is greater than schemes where there appears to be over provision (e.g. retail). There will need to be research to ensure the type of accommodation offered provides maximum benefit from the land available. The score is rated as slightly positive with research to mitigate the risks the score is considered to be very positive.
20). To conserve and enhance the historic environment	0	+	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre contains nationally listed buildings such as: Chamberlaine's Almshouses, All Saints Square (Grade II*), All Saints Church, All Saints Square (Grade II*), The Old Meeting United Reformed Church (Grade II listed), The Nurses House, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), The Parsonage and Attached Wall, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), Well House/Pump House at the Almshouses (Grade II listed), Bedworth Cemetery Registered Park and Garden (Grade II listed). Elements of recent development in the town centre are not always in sympathy with the historic architecture. A residential focus in the town centre would provide opportunity to design buildings which are in keeping with the town centre heritage assets. In the medium to long term sympathetic development would have a positive impact on the historic environment.
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	+	+	+	+	+	The Miners Welfare Park located a short distance from the town centre contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. A residential focus may provide opportunity to improve the landscape.

Summary

Bedworth town centre is a town currently geared directed towards local shopping needs. There is some merit in an approach to increase residential units in the town centre as it would contribute towards the local economy, vibrancy and sustainability. A residential approach will produce policies which encourage town centre usage and so address the structural change in the town centre economy. There is a risk that town centre living cannot compete with city centre living for those seeking the benefits of city centre lifestyle and the market is relatively untested. On balance it is considered increased residential living offers opportunity to realign the town centre with the economic realities of the present and gives opportunity to reinvigorate the town centre.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Bedworth Town Centre – Development Option 4 – An office focus for the town centre						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	-	-	--	-	--	Bedworth town centre has a small number of office units which have remained vacant over a period of time. The national back drop indicates an increase in home working and the future for unskilled office work is predicted to shrink. The economic benefits of pursuing an office focus for the town centre are considered to be low. The potential under occupancy would have a drag on the town centre economy reducing the number of visitors to the town centre and increase underutilised space. In the long term the score is considered to have a very negative affect on the economy.
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	-	-	--	-	--	In principle, occupied offices would help with vitality and diversification of the town centre. However, the potential for under occupancy of office units is considered to be high given the existing market and predicted future trends. The effect of empty office units would reduce the vitality of the town. In the long term this would have negative effects.
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	-	-	-	-	-	There is a small amount of housing available in Bedworth Town centre. A strategic approach focusing solely on offices is unlikely to provide the right policy approach to increase housing provision in the town centre. Permitted development rights do allow conversion of office space to residential accommodation although quality of residential accommodation has varied across the country.
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	0	0	0	0	Bedworth town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access provided by the local bus network, and car parks within close proximity. In theory, an office led approach may encourage the provision or access to services, facilities or opportunities where they are office based. However, the over provision of offices in the centre currently has not prompted relocation to the town centre or additional investment as larger centres may have been seen to be more favourable.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	-	--	-	--	Occupied offices may improve the vibrancy of the town centre and provide more natural surveillance during the daytime. However, the potential for under occupancy of office units is high. Underutilised space can increase the fear and opportunity of criminal activity and antisocial

						behaviour. In the short and medium term the effects are considered to be high. In the long term as the space becomes under used the opportunity for criminal activity will increase.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	The town centre is the location of a number of charitable organisations which provide services to vulnerable groups. More research should be conducted to ensure the needs of those facing disadvantage are being met within the town centre. It is effects of an office strategy are indeterminate.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	0	0	0	0	0	Bedworth town centre has some cultural, sport and recreational activities; the civic hall and library is in a central location and the leisure centre is within close proximity to the town centre. An office focus would not encourage more recreational activities in the town centre, but demand from office workers may sustain existing recreational facilities during the daytime or early evening.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	-	-	-	-	Office developments tend to be functional in appearance. It is considered Bedworth town centre may be unable to attract sufficient inward investment to deliver bespoke developments specifically designed to respect and enhance local distinctiveness. The effects of an office focus is likely to result in development that would be of modern, good design quality, but may not enhance local distinctiveness and town centre heritage.
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	+	+	+	+	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation to that in the countryside. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Growth requires developments to increase green infrastructure assets. In the medium and long term office development in the town centre would have positive effects if the Borough Plan Policies were followed.
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	0	0	0	0	An office focus will not provide the strategic impetus to attract inward investment to provide facilities to improve health inequalities or encourage active lifestyles.
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	It is considered the town centre does not contribute directly towards soil pollution.

12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	-	-	-	+	+	Borough Plan Policy – Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of Very Good. Water efficiency scores up to five credits towards the BREEAM Very Good standard. In the medium to long term any new development would have a negative effect on water consumption. The effect can be mitigated using water efficiency measures required for BREEAM certification.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	0	0	0	0	0	Bedworth town centre is categorised as predominantly a low flood risk area. In the future climate change may increase the likelihood of extreme weather events and flooding. Any new office development may contribute towards surface flooding. The nature of any flood risk will need to be established prior to approval. At this stage it is not possible to quantify if there is any negative or positive impacts from an office focus on flooding, therefore the score is neutral.
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	-	-	-	-	-	An office focus would potentially encourage more office workers into the town centre increasing road traffic. The location of the rail and bus station could mitigate against extra traffic. However, from a sustainability perspective the increasing ability of office workers to operate remotely is considered to be a better option to reduce traffic. The effects are considered to be only slightly negative due to the doubt there would be full occupancy of new office space.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	-	-	-	-	-	The location of additional office space in the town centre would be at the heart of the urban environment. The location would mean effective use could be made the nearby rail and bus stations. However, it is considered the increased opportunity to work remotely is a more sustainable solution for office work. The effect is considered to be slightly negative as despite the availability of public transport there will still be an increase in car travel.
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	+	+	+	+	The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New office developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use. It is anticipated that the effects of energy efficiency should mitigate the increase in energy use.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport,	-	-	-	0	0	As the office focus seeks to increase town centre usage there will be an increase in greenhouse gases for example gas for heating, or indirect increases such as the use of water treatment facilities. The Borough Plan requires new commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New office developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use, will be minimised if the Borough

domestic, commercial and industrial sources						Plan policies are followed.
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	-	-	-	0	0	The redevelopment of land in the town centre for office use will increase the amount of waste during the construction phase and the end use. A construction management plan can help to ensure efficient waste management procedures are in place. The end users will have to accord with the Borough waste strategy. The effects are considered negative although with mitigation the score is neutral.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	--	--	--	-	-	The development of office space in the town centre will make use of underutilised land in spatial terms. However, changes in the work place lead to doubts that additional office units will become fully occupied. In an indication of the downturn in demand for office space, planning reforms have made it easier to convert office space to residential use. The score is very negative, but the ease at which office space can be converted to alternative uses mitigate the score to slightly negative.
20). To conserve and enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	0	0	Bedworth town centre contains nationally listed buildings such as: Chamberlaine's Almshouses, All Saints Square (Grade II*), All Saints Church, All Saints Square (Grade II*), The Old Meeting United Reformed Church (Grade II listed), The Nurses House, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), The Parsonage and Attached Wall, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), Well House/Pump House at the Almshouses (Grade II listed), Bedworth Cemetery Registered Park and Garden (Grade II listed). Elements of recent development in the town centre are not always in sympathy with the historic architecture. An office focus approach for the town centre would provide opportunity to design buildings which are in keeping with the town centre heritage assets. However, office buildings tend to be functional in design and the benefits to the historical environment are doubtful. It is possible to mitigate the effects by producing a sympathetic design.
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	-	-	-	0	0	The Miners Welfare Park located a short distance from the town centre contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. An office focus may provide opportunity to improve the urban landscape, although opportunities are limited given the functional design of office buildings.

Summary

An office approach to the town centre is a significant departure from the traditional town centre offer. The approach may attract businesses looking for premises with good transport links to larger urban areas like Nuneaton, Coventry and Leamington. The building of new offices could incorporate sustainability

features and help the town centre achieve a modern aesthetic whilst contributing towards the adaptation of the town centre to climate change. It should be considered the way offices operate is changing, with more home working and the development of artificial intelligence undertaking a number of tradition office based tasks. National planning policy recognises the shift in economy by making it easier to convert office space into residential dwellings. An office based approach would represent a risk as it fails to consider the trends for the future economy, and could result in a number of unoccupied office spaces. Any subsequent change from office to residential use would be hard to resist and may resulted in some undesirable accommodation that is not suitable for the purpose for which it is intended.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Bedworth Town Centre – Development Option 5 – A leisure focus for the town centre						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	+	+	+	+	An increase in leisure uses will provide much needed diversity to the town centre economy. The effects will be neutral in the short term, but in the medium term and long term the effects are considered to be positive. The effects are only slightly positive as despite the wider leisure offer, there is risk that there may be too much competition and/or insufficient leisure activities could be attracted to the town centre.
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	+	+	+	+	Development would bring underutilised areas of the town centre back into use, which should have a positive effect on the street scene, usage and town centre vitality. There are uncertainties as to whether Bedworth could attract sufficient leisure businesses and demand is relatively untested so the effect is considered to be only slightly positive.
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	-	-	-	-	-	Housing is not currently promoted in Bedworth town centre and a leisure focus would not contribute towards the borough's housing needs.
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	0	0	0	0	Bedworth town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access provided by the local bus network, and car parks within close proximity. A leisure approach will not encourage the provision or access to services, facilities or opportunities.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	+	+	+	+	Unoccupied spaces provide places for crime and anti-social behaviour. A leisure focus may result in the unoccupied spaces in the town centre being brought back into use and there would be additional vibrancy and natural surveillance. The effect is only slightly positive as it will be dependent on opening times and demand.

6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	Social disadvantage, unemployment and worklessness in communities can impact on growth in town centres. Failure to understand and address disadvantage can result in a disconnection between town centre projects and the community. Not enough information is available to determine the impacts on this category.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	0	+	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre offers some cultural, sport and recreational activities; there is gym in a central location, A leisure focus will encourage more recreational activities in the town centre and support existing recreational activities. However, new leisure uses may pose a threat for existing leisure uses if there is additional competition and that may affect potential benefits.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	+	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre contains predominantly functional architecture although there are some impressive historic buildings. The 1970s development in the centre looks tired, whilst the old co-op building, the Almshouses and All Saints church give the town centre a local distinctiveness. A leisure focus may provide the opportunity for new development which in the medium to long term could improve the built environment. The aesthetics of leisure buildings tend to be functional therefore the score is considered to be slightly positive.
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	+	+	+	+	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation to that in the countryside. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Growth requires developments to build upon green infrastructure assets. In the medium and long term leisure development in the town centre would have positive effects.
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	-	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre offers a health centre in a central location and a nearby park and leisure centre. These provide opportunities to improve health of residents. There are few other facilities to improve health within the town centre. Borough Plan TC2 – Nature of Town Centre Growth seeks to prevent the loss of retail units in the town centre. A leisure focus may provide opportunities to participate in physical activities. As the details of the type of leisure development and demand are unknown the score is only slightly positive.
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	It is considered Bedworth town centre does not contribute directly towards soil pollution. Any development would have to complete a construction plan detailing how soil is to be protected or disposed.
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and	-	-	-	+	+	Borough Plan Policy – Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of Very Good. Water efficiency scores up to five credits towards the BREEAM Very Good standard. In the medium to long term any new development would have a negative effect on water consumption. The effect can be mitigated using

developments, redevelopment and refurbishment						water efficiency measures required for BREEAM certification.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	0	0	0	0	0	Bedworth town centre is categorised as predominantly a low flood risk area. A no change approach will mean the flood risk may continue at the same level. In the future climate change may increase the likelihood of extreme weather events and flooding. At this stage it is not possible to quantify if there is any negative or positive impacts from a leisure focus on flooding, therefore the score is neutral.
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	+	+	+	+	An increase in sustainable transport measures requires the implementation of policies which encourage public transport use, cycling and walking improvements. A leisure focus may prompt 'linked trips', particularly for families. The public transport and walking and cycling links/improvements may make sustainable travel more attractive meaning the score is positive. However, use of the private car may still be preferable in certain cases.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	0	+	+	+	+	The location of Bedworth town centre means efficient use is made of existing infrastructure. The centre is well served by local public transport links and there are opportunities to maximised its use if there is additional leisure development in the town centre. However, the provision of leisure uses may also increase car journeys. Some co-ordination with public transport providers may help to mitigate the effects. The effects are considered to be slightly positive as development may encourage sustainable transport use.
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	+	+	+	+	The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New leisure developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use. It is anticipated that the effects of energy efficiency should mitigate the increase in energy use.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	0	+	+	+	+	The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New leisure developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use but the effects will be minimised if the Borough Plans policies are followed.
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to	-	-	-	0	0	The redevelopment of land in the town centre will increase the amount of waste during the construction phase and the end use. A construction management plan can help to ensure efficient waste management

divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible						procedures are in place. Leisure proprietors will have to accord with the Borough waste strategy. The effects are considered negative although with mitigation the score is neutral.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	+	+	+	++	++	The development of leisure uses in the town centre will make use of underutilised land. There will need to be research to ensure that the most appropriate leisure uses are pursued to ensure maximum benefit is derived from the land available. The score is rated as slightly positive with research to mitigate the risks the score is considered to be very positive.
20). To conserve and enhance the historic environment	0	+	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre contains nationally listed buildings such as: Chamberlaine's Almshouses, All Saints Square (Grade II*), All Saints Church, All Saints Square (Grade II*), The Old Meeting United Reformed Church (Grade II listed), The Nurses House, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), The Parsonage and Attached Wall, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), Well House/Pump House at the Almshouses (Grade II listed), Bedworth Cemetery Registered Park and Garden (Grade II listed). Some recent development in the town centre has not always been sympathetic to the historic architecture. A leisure focus in the town centre may provide opportunity to design buildings which are in keeping with the town centre heritage assets. In the medium to long term sympathetic development may have a positive impact on the historic environment. However, opportunities may be more limited with modern leisure facilities than other uses such as residential.
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	+	+	+	+	+	The Miners Welfare Park located a short distance from the town centre contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. A leisure focus may provide opportunity to improve the landscape.

Summary

A leisure approach may produce policies which encourage town centre usage and help address the structural change in the town centre economy. More leisure activities would attract people in to the town centre providing a destination for a leisure economy which places a greater value on experience events. A leisure focus may also promote 'linked trips' with other leisure and shopping. Any new development should incorporate the Borough Plan sustainability and environmental policies. There is doubt that Bedworth town centre could support leisure use on a large scale, given the existing role and size of the town. New developments to house leisure events may result in large bespoke buildings which may only last a relatively short term if tastes change and/or demand wains. There is a risk that unoccupied leisure buildings may be difficult to occupy in the longer term. Any development should be considered with future adaptability in mind.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Bedworth Town Centre – Development Option 6 – A mixed use approach for the town centre						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	++	++	++	++	<p>A mix of uses will help deliver a strong, stable and sustainable economy for the town centre by optimising opportunities for inward investment and delivering diversification of uses. The impact of town centre living will depend on the amount and type of housing offered, but additional leisure and employment opportunities will make the town centre more attractive to young professionals. An increase in leisure uses will also enhance the evening and night time economy. New retail units could be of a size to reduce the risk of empty retail units. There is doubt regarding the need for office space in the town centre although the mix use approach could mitigate the risk and offices uses could be tailored to offer additional flexibility – e.g. short term hire/meeting spaces etc.</p> <p>The effects will be neutral in the short term, but in the medium term and long term the effects are considered to be very positive due to likelihood of occupation and economic activity. Benefits will be maximised if there is further research to determine the appropriate mix of uses.</p>
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	++	++	++	++	<p>Development would bring back underutilised areas of the town centre back into use, which should have a positive effect on the street scene and usage. Residential living would ensure the town centre streets are occupied and using the facilities offered. The mix of leisure, office and retail would increase the occupancy rate. The effects are considered to be very positive in the medium to long term.</p>
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	-	++	++	++	++	<p>There is currently a small amount of housing available in Bedworth Town centre. A mixed use focus would help to contribute towards the borough's housing needs and provide accommodation in a setting which is not currently offered. Additional office and leisure development will make the town centre a more attractive place to live.</p>
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age,	0	+	+	+	+	<p>Bedworth town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access provided by the local bus network, and car parks within close proximity. A mixed use focus would ensure there are options for town centre living and employment/training opportunities and services available for a diverse community. The effect is only slightly positive as more research will be required.</p>

disability, faith, sexuality, background or location						
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	++	++	++	++	Unoccupied spaces provide places for crime and anti-social behaviour. A mix use focus may result in the unoccupied spaces in the town centre being brought back into use. The mix of use will help to improve natural surveillance in the town centre. The effects are expected to be slightly negative in the short term during the construction phase, in the long term the increased activity will be very positive.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	The town centre is the location of a number of charitable organisations which provide services to vulnerable groups. More research should be conducted to ensure the needs of those facing disadvantage are being met within the town centre. The effects of a mix use strategy are indeterminate, but may offer opportunities and benefits over other development options.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	0	+	++	++	++	Bedworth town centre offers some cultural, sport and recreational activities; the civic hall and library are in a central location and the park and leisure centre are within close proximity to the town centre. A mixed use focus will encourage more recreational activities in the town centre and support existing recreational activities.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	+	+	+	+	The town centre has a number of underutilised sites which offer the potential for redevelopment. A mixed use focus may maximise opportunities for new and complimentary developments which in the medium to long term could improve the built environment of the town centre. The scope for leisure and office developments promoting local distinctiveness is limited, but there are greater opportunities with residential development. There is therefore greater opportunity for sympathetic design with a mixed use approach compared to other options.
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	+	+	+	+	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation to that in the countryside. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Growth requires developments to build upon green infrastructure assets. In the medium and long term retail development in the town centre would have positive effects.
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as	0	-	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre offers a health centre in a central location and a nearby leisure centre. Both provide opportunities to improve health of residents. There are few other facilities to improve health within the town centre. Borough Plan TC2 – Nature of Town Centre Growth seeks to prevent the loss of retail units in the town centre. A mix use focus with a leisure element may provide opportunities to participate in physical

providing equitable access to health services						activities. As the details of the mix use are unknown the score is only slightly positive.
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	The Borough Plan Policy BE3 Sustainable Design and Construction requires new development to protect soil quality. Any soil should be protected during the construction phase and reused in another location if not required. The effects are considered to be neutral.
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	-	-	-	0	0	Borough Plan Policy BE3 – Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of Very Good. Water efficiency scores up to five credits towards the BREEAM Very Good standard. In the medium to long term any new development would have a negative effect on water consumption. The effect can be mitigated using water efficiency measures required for BREEAM certification.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	0	0	0	0	0	Bedworth town centre is categorised as predominantly a low flood risk area. In the future climate change may increase the likelihood of extreme weather events with flooding or overheating events. Any new mix use development may contribute towards surface flooding. The nature of any flood risk will need to be established prior to approval. The predominant risk to flooding in urban areas is from surface water flooding. The patterns of surface water flooding are not possible to predict at this stage, therefore the score is neutral.
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	-	-	++	++	A mixed use focus would potentially encourage more people into the town centre increasing road traffic. The location of the rail and bus station could mitigate against extra traffic. Borough Plan Policy TC2 Nature of Town Centre Growth requires development of walking, cycling and public transport linkages. The score reflects the increase in traffic but it is mitigated by the location of sustainable methods of transport. In relation to developments elsewhere in the borough the score is very positive.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	0	-	-	+	+	The location of mixed use development in the town centre would be at the heart of the urban environment. The location would mean effective use could be made of the nearby rail and bus stations with improvements to cycling and walking routes a condition of development. The effect is considered to be slightly negative as despite the availability of public transport there is still likely to be an increase in car travel. With mitigation and promotion of sustainable travel modes, it is considered the effects could be favourable.
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased	0	+	+	+	+	The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has

energy efficiency						to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New mixed use developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use. It is anticipated that the effects of energy efficiency should mitigate the increase in energy use.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	0	-	-	+	+	A mixed use focus seeks to increase town centre usage but there will be an increase in greenhouse gases for example gas for heating and cooking, domestic waste, or indirect increases such as the use of water treatment. The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New residential, leisure and office development will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use. However, the effects will be minimised if the Borough Plans policies are followed.
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	-	-	-	0	0	The redevelopment of land in the town centre will increase the amount of waste during the construction phase and the end use. A construction management plan can help to ensure efficient waste management procedures are in place. Mixed use residents and proprietors will have to accord with the Borough waste strategy. The effects are considered negative although with mitigation the score is neutral.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	+	+	+	++	++	The development of mixed use projects in the town centre will make use of underutilised land. The lack of accommodation and facilities in the town centre mean the likelihood of occupancy is greater than schemes where there is a risk of over provision. There will need to be research to ensure the correct accommodation and business uses are pursued to ensure maximum benefit is derived from the land available. The score is rated as slightly positive with research to mitigate the risks the score is considered to be very positive.
20). To conserve and enhance the historic environment	0	+	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre contains nationally listed buildings such as: Chamberlaine's Almshouses, All Saints Square (Grade II*), All Saints Church, All Saints Square (Grade II*), The Old Meeting United Reformed Church (Grade II listed), The Nurses House, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), The Parsonage and Attached Wall, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), Well House/Pump House at the Almshouses (Grade II listed), Bedworth Cemetery Registered Park and Garden (Grade II listed). Elements of recent development in the town centre are not always in sympathy with the historic architecture. A mixed use approach in the town centre would provide opportunity to design buildings which are in keeping with the town centre heritage assets. In the medium to long term sympathetic development would have a positive impact on the historic environment.

21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	+	+	+	+	+	The Miners Welfare Park located a short distance from the town centre contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. The urban landscape contains a mixture of aesthetically pleasing buildings and others which are of a functional and less pleasing design. A mixed use approach with the correct policies may provide opportunity to improve the urban landscape. The advantage of a mix use approach is the opportunity for different styles of architecture through the town centre.
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Summary

A mixed use approach for Bedworth town centre would result in policies which appeal to the largest amount of users and represent a strategic shift in policy that recognises the structural changes in town centre economies. A mixed use approach would contribute towards accommodation in the town centre helping to drive the economy and adding needed vibrancy to the town centre. A leisure element would provide space for leisure activities for local residents, helping to reduce traffic leaving Bedworth, contributing towards climate change mitigation. A retail element could help in the provision of retail units designed for specific types of retailer which may thrive in Bedworth town centre. An office approach will appeal to businesses who wish to make use of the rail connections for their businesses. The mixed use approach would help to reduce the risk of under occupancy. The changing nature of town centre economies should be recognised in the overall design which should be considered with future adaptability in mind.

APPENDIX E: Scoring matrices for town centre policies

Policy NTC1 – Nuneaton town centre development strategy						
<p>Nuneaton town centre will continue to be the primary centre in the Borough for leisure, retail, employment, education, culture and health with a high quality, mixed use, pedestrian-friendly environment. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of its leisure, retail and cultural offer; • Provision of a range of high-quality office space; • Enhancement of its education offer; • Providing a mix of residential accommodation to meet different needs; • Provision of services and facilities for health and wellbeing; • High quality sustainable built design and high quality soft and hard landscape design; • Continuing the development of a vibrant and attractive night-time economy; • Using public art, where appropriate, to form an integral part of the design of any future development proposals; • Preserving or enhancing the character and setting of the historic town centre environment, in particular the conservation area; • A well-connected public realm with public squares and green spaces; • Provision of safe, accessible and legible pedestrian routes; • Proposals for new development within the town centre being expected to contribute towards the improvement and maintenance of the public realm within that vicinity; • Enhancement of green and blue infrastructure throughout the town centre; • Designing and locating development to minimise the risk of flooding; • Improvement of linkages across the ring road to ensure the safe movement of people throughout the centre; • Improvement of linkages to public transport and the encouragement of sustainable travel; • Provision of attractive, convenient, direct and safe cycling routes; • Connecting town centre cycling and walking routes to the wider existing routes beyond the town centre; • Enhancements or modifications to the road system around and through the town centre to maintain an efficient road network; and • Provision of an appropriate quantity, quality and type of convenient car parking including high-density short-stay car parking. <p>Development proposals that would result in significant changes to the location and/or supply of public car parking spaces must be clearly justified and shown to have an acceptable impact on overall car parking provision.</p>						

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	++	++	++	++	<p>A mix of uses (such as education, office, leisure, and retail, cultural) is likely to provide increased vibrancy and vitality during the daytime, night time and at weekends and will provide additional diversity over the existing town centre uses. An increase in leisure uses will provide much need diversity to the town centre economy. New retail units could be more adaptable to meet fluctuations in market demand. There is doubt regarding the need for office space in the town centre.</p> <p>The effects will be neutral in the short term, but in the medium term and</p>

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
						long term the effects are considered to be very positive due to the likelihood of occupation and economic activity.
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	++	++	++	++	Redevelopment would bring underutilised areas of the town centre back into use, which should have a positive effect on the street scene and usage. The mix of leisure, office and retail could increase the occupancy rate. The effects are very positive in the medium to long term.
Social Factors						
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	0	++	++	++	++	This policy promotes a range of residential uses in Nuneaton town centre.
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	++	++	++	++	Nuneaton town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access from Harefield Road Bus Station, and car parks within close proximity. Locating educational uses in the town centre could increase opportunities and access.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	++	++	++	++	Unoccupied spaces provide places for crime and anti-social behaviour. A multitude of uses may result in the unoccupied spaces in the town centre being brought back into use adding vibrancy and improving natural surveillance in the town centre during the day, night and weekends. The effects are expected to be slightly negative in the short term during the construction phase, but in the long term the increased activity will be very positive.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	0	++	++	++	++	The town centre is the location of a number of charitable organisations which provide services to vulnerable groups. The policy seeks new health, education and wellbeing uses to be located in the town centre.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse	0	++	++	++	++	Nuneaton town centre offers some cultural, sport and recreational activities; there is gym in a central location, a museum in the memorial

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer						gardens, the Abbey theatre on the periphery of the town centre and Escape Rooms in Abbey Street. The policy focus on uses including leisure, culture, and health will encourage more recreational activities in the town centre and support existing recreational activities.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	++	++	++	++	The town centre has a number of underutilised sites which offer the potential for redevelopment and would contribute towards a high quality built environment. The policy seeks high quality design with appropriate landscaping, public spaces and reference to historic elements.
Biodiversity						
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	+	+	+	+	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation to that in the countryside. The policy seeks enhancement of green and blue infrastructure throughout the town centre. However, given that the town centre is principally an urban area this is limited.
Population and Human Health						
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	++	++	++	++	Nuneaton town centre offers a gym in a central location which provides opportunity to improve the health of residents. The policy seeks to locate health related uses in the town centre. Also, the policy requires walking and cycling route connections beyond the town centre.
Soil						
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no reference to soil quality but the effects are considered to be neutral. Borough Plan Policy BE3 Sustainable Design and Construction requires new development to protect soil quality.
Water						
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments,	-	-	-	+	0	The policy makes no reference to water efficiency and new development would have a negative effect on water consumption. Borough Plan Policy BE3 – Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of Very Good. Water efficiency scores up to five credits towards the BREEAM Very Good standard. Therefore, the effect can be mitigated using water efficiency

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
redevelopment and refurbishment						measures required for BREEAM certification.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	0	0	0	0	0	Parts of Nuneaton town centre are designated as a flood risk area. Any new development on undeveloped sites may contribute towards surface flooding unless flood alleviation/mitigation measures are proposed. The policy requires the designing and locating of development to minimise the risk of flooding. Urban area developments provide opportunities for rainwater harvesting and pursuing brownfield, higher density development would prevent development of valuable unallocated greenfield sites which can store rainwater. It may not be possible to avoid areas at risk of flooding but they would not be allowed to be developed if they would lead to increased flooding or were unsafe.
Air						
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	-	-	++	++	More and diverse uses in the town centre has the potential to increase road traffic, although some people would reside in the town centre. The policy requires development of linkages by walking, cycling and public transport that could mitigate extra traffic. The score reflects the increase in traffic but it may be mitigated by the location of sustainable methods of transport and that would have significant benefits overall.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	0	-	-	++	++	The location of new development in the town centre would be at the heart of the urban environment. The location would mean effective use could be made the nearby rail and bus stations with improvements to cycling and walking routes part of any development. The effect is considered to be slightly negative as despite the availability of public transport there is likely to be an increase in car travel. However, with mitigation as set out immediately above it is considered the effects could be favourable.
Climatic Factors						
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	+	+	+	+	New developments will increase energy use during construction and their use. Yet, new buildings tend to have greater energy efficiency than older buildings. The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. The effects of energy efficiency should mitigate the increase in energy use.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse	0	-	-	+	+	Greater development in the town centre would lead to an increase in greenhouse gases, for example, gas for heating and cooking, domestic waste, or indirect increases such as the use of water treatment plants. It could lead to more car travel but conversely concentrating uses together,

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources						including residential, could reduce transport. The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New residential and leisure developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use or the effects will be minimised if the Borough Plans policies are followed.
Material Assets						
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	-	-	-	0	0	The redevelopment of land in the town centre will increase the amount of waste during the construction phase and the end use. A construction management plan can help to ensure efficient waste management procedures are in place. Mixed use residents and proprietors will have to accord with the Borough waste strategy. The effects are considered negative although with mitigation the score is neutral.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	++	++	++	++	++	The development of mixed uses in the town centre will make use of underutilised land. New development will need to ensure that it offers the correct accommodations and business types to ensure maximum benefit is derived from the land available. However, use of this land rather than greenfield land is efficient.
Cultural Heritage						
20). To conserve and enhance the historic environment	0	++	++	++	++	The town centre conservation area contains elements of the town's medieval street pattern and pre-second world war buildings which make up the special architecture in the town centre. Some more recent development in the town centre has not always been in sympathy with the historic architecture. The policy requires good design and the preservation or enhancement of the character and setting of the historic town centre environment. In the medium to long term sympathetic development would have a positive impact on the historic environment.
Landscape						
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	+	+	+	+	+	Riversley Park located beyond the ring road, contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. The government building located on the boundary of the Park provides an unsympathetic back drop for the landscape. The urban landscape contains a mixture of aesthetically pleasing buildings and others which are of a functional and less pleasing design. Redevelopment may provide opportunity to improve the urban landscape.

Summary

The policy seeks to direct a mix of uses (such as education, office, leisure, and retail, cultural) as priorities for Nuneaton town centre along with residential uses. The policy sets out the details of how this will be achieved through good design, sustainable transport connections, landscaping and protecting/enhancing the historic environment (amongst other things). The policy is generally positive when assessed against the SA objectives and there are no significant negative effects assessed. However, five negative effects have been found for the policy in the long term against SA objectives on water, air, climatic factors, and material assets. It is considered that these effects can be mitigated against.

Policy NTC2 – Nuneaton town centre design

New development in Nuneaton town centre should:

- Respond appropriately to the existing layout of buildings, streets, roads and spaces;
- Be designed so that buildings contribute collectively through their height and massing to the spaces they define;
- Contribute to creating distinctive townscape or to reinforce existing townscape character;
- Provide active, distinctive frontages, avoiding blank elevations;
- Enhance the sense of arrival by improving existing gateways and where appropriate create new ones that reinforce principal routes and spaces;
- Create architectural corner features and new landmark features;
- Preserve and enhance local and important views, vistas, landmarks, and gateways within and at the edges of the town centre; and
- Ensure that new buildings have a scale, mass, height, and impact that is responsive to its context and sensitive to its roofscape/skyline.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Social Factors						
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location						
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	0	+	+	+	+	Policy seeks to provide active frontages and thereby avoiding blank elevations. This form of development helps to remove areas where anti-social behaviour can take place unseen. The effects are expected to be neutral in the short term during the construction phase, but in the long term this will be positive.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	++	++	++	++	Policy has strong directions to ensure that new developments in the town centre are well designed and appropriate to the area. Therefore, the policy provides the opportunity for new development in the medium to long term to improve the built environment.
Biodiversity						
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Population and Human Health						
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
health, as well as providing equitable access to health services						
Soil						
11). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Water						
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Air						
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	?	?	?	?	?	Although the policy relates to development in the town centre it does not direct new development to this location and, thus, there is no obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Climatic Factors						
16). Reduce overall energy	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
use through increased energy efficiency						
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Material Assets						
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Cultural Heritage						
20). To conserve and enhance the historic environment	0	+	+	+	++	The town centre is a conservation area and contains elements of the town's medieval street pattern and pre-second world war buildings which make up the special architecture of the town centre. The policy seeks new development to respect existing layouts, preserve items of interest, and be appropriate to the townscape. This will assist in ensuring new development is sympathetic to historic elements of the town centre. However, the policy could be enhanced by inserting a specific reference to historic assets or perhaps to the supporting text. This would enhance the positive effects of the policy. This may not be appropriate if it is considered that policies elsewhere sufficiently address this issue.
Landscape						
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.

Summary

The policy seeks to set out design criteria for new development in Nuneaton town centre. The policy is very specific and thus there is no relationship between the policy and many of the SA objectives. The policy scores positively in the long term against three of the objectives where design is relevant. No negative effects have been assessed. For SA objective 20, inserting a specific reference to historic assets or perhaps to the supporting text would enhance the positive effects of the policy.

Policy NTC3 – Nuneaton town centre development opportunity sites

Development opportunity sites have been identified where town centre development and regeneration should be focused. Proposals which are not for one of the identified acceptable uses will only be permitted where the proposal can be demonstrated to be of substantial benefit to the town centre environment and community and are in accordance with the policies in the Borough Plan.

Other areas of the town centre represent secondary development opportunities where a mix of appropriate town centre uses will be encouraged in accordance with the policies in the Borough Plan.

Site Identification Reference	Key Opportunity Site	Potential Use	Important Considerations for Development
Site 1	Dugdale Street Land Assembly	Mixed use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active frontage to the ring road. Retention of pedestrian crossing. Replacement car parking provision.
Site 2	Abbey Street Car Park	Mixed use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active frontage to the ring road. Architectural gateway. Replacement car parking provision. Close links to former Co-Op building.
Site 3	Newtown Road Land Assembly	Mixed use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active frontage to the ring road. Retain access to existing commercial units on Corporation Street.
Site 4	Harefield Road Bus Station Land Assembly	Mixed use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverside development Retain rear access to existing units on Newdegate Street. Existing bus station and taxi hub would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the town centre.
Site 5	Abbeygate and Heron House Land Assembly	Mixed use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitive to adjacent heritage assets.
Site 6	Bondgate Approach	Green and blue corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate river and heritage assets.

Site 7	Vicarage Street Land Assembly	Mixed use including library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality, active frontages. • Could incorporate Warwickshire Justice Centre by extending Bridge Street. • Replacement car park provision should not impact active frontages. 	
Site 8	Railway Station & Back Street	Transport hub, car parking and green corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality of arrival into town. • Ensure pedestrian access to town centre is not impeded by vehicle movements. • Heritage assets. 	
Site 9	Mill Walk	Mixed use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active frontages to river and park. • Loss of existing emergency housing accommodation 	
Site 10	Newdegate Street	Mixed use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage assets. • Could deliver small public space along the river to connect Newdegate Street and Bridge Street. • Provision of wide riverside path (circa 5-6m width). • Enhancement of river channel and corridor. • Former Debenhams store building. 	
Site 11	Bridge Street and Mill Street	Mixed use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain service access to existing Church Street units. • Existing Government office building would need removed to provide link to Memorial Gardens. 	
Site 12	Former Co-Op building	Public square	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention of Art Deco frontage of former Co-Op building. • Complementary relationship to Abbey Street car park site. 	

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy	0	++	++	++	++	A mix of uses throughout the town centre is likely to provide increased vibrancy and vitality during the daytime, night time and at weekends and

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)						will provide additional diversity over the existing town centre uses. The effects will be neutral in the short term, but in the medium term and long term the effects are considered to be very positive due to the likelihood of occupation and economic activity.
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	++	++	++	++	Redevelopment would bring underutilised areas of the town centre back into use, which should have a positive effect on the street scene and usage. Mixed uses could increase the occupancy rate. The effects are very positive in the medium to long term.
Social Factors						
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	0	+	+	+	++	This policy promotes mixed uses for many of the key sites in Nuneaton town centre. This does include residential uses but the policy would score better against the objective if it was set out that this was the case.
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	++	++	++	++	Nuneaton town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access from Harefield Road Bus Station, and car parks within close proximity. Mixed use does include educational uses in the town centre which could increase opportunities and access. The policy scores well because it states that a library is included in the redevelopment of Vicarage Street.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	++	++	++	++	Unoccupied spaces provide places for crime and anti-social behaviour. A multitude of uses may result in the unoccupied spaces in the town centre being brought back into use adding vibrancy and improving natural surveillance in the town centre during the day, night and weekends. The effects are expected to be slightly negative in the short term during the construction phase, but in the long term the increased activity will be very positive.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this policy and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
multiple disadvantage						
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	0	+	+	+	++	The policy focus is on mixed uses which includes leisure, culture, and health that will encourage more recreational activities in the town centre and support existing recreational activities. Policy or supporting text could make clear what the mixed uses are.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	++	++	++	++	The town centre has a number of underutilised sites which offer the potential for redevelopment and would contribute towards a high quality built environment. Although this policy does not seek high quality design it sets out important considerations for each site which should result in high quality design and also sets out locally important issues that need to be considered.
Biodiversity						
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	0	+	+	+	+	The value of urban wildlife can be as valuable to biodiversity conservation to that in the countryside. The policy seeks a green and blue infrastructure at the Bondgate approach. However, given that the town centre is principally an urban area this is limited.
Population and Human Health						
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	+	+	+	++	The policy seeks to locate health related uses in the town centre as part of any mixed uses for the identified sites. Identification that this includes health uses in the policy or the supporting text would improve the scoring.
Soil						
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no reference to soil quality but the effects are considered to be neutral. Borough Plan Policy BE3 Sustainable Design and Construction requires new development to protect soil quality.
Water						
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into	-	-	-	+	0	The policy makes no reference to water efficiency and new development would have a negative effect on water consumption. Borough Plan Policy BE3 - Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of Very Good.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment						Water efficiency scores up to five credits towards the BREEAM Very Good standard. Therefore, the effect can be mitigated using water efficiency measures required for BREEAM certification.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	0	0	0	0	0	Parts of Nuneaton town centre are designated as a flood risk area. Any new development on undeveloped sites may contribute towards surface flooding unless flood alleviation/mitigation measures are proposed. The policy requires the designing and locating of development to minimise the risk of flooding. Urban area developments provide opportunities for rainwater harvesting and pursuing brownfield, higher density development would prevent development of valuable unallocated greenfield sites which can store rainwater. It may not be possible to avoid areas at risk of flooding but they would not be allowed to be developed if they would lead to increased flooding or were unsafe.
Air						
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	-	-	+	+	The policy refers to pedestrian links required for some sites. More uses in the town centre could increase road traffic and the score reflects this. It may be mitigated by increased sustainable methods of transport and that would have some benefits overall.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	0	-	-	+	+	The policy seeks new development in the town centre, at the heart of the urban environment of Nuneaton. The location would mean effective use could be made of existing infrastructure. The effect is considered to be slightly negative as despite the availability of public transport there is likely to be an increase in car travel. However, with mitigation as set out immediately above it is considered the effects could be favourable.
Climatic Factors						
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	+	+	+	+	New developments will increase energy use during construction and their use. Yet, new buildings tend to have greater energy efficiency than older buildings. The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. The effects of energy efficiency should mitigate the increase in energy use.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of	0	-	-	+	+	Greater development in the town centre would lead to an increase in greenhouse gases, for example, gas for heating and cooking, domestic

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources						waste, or indirect increases such as the use of water treatment plants. It could lead to more car travel but conversely concentrating uses together, including residential, could reduce transport. The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New residential and leisure developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use or the effects will be minimised if the Borough Plans policies are followed.
Material Assets						
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	-	-	-	0	0	The redevelopment of land in the town centre will increase the amount of waste during the construction phase and the end use. A construction management plan can help to ensure efficient waste management procedures are in place. Mixed use residents and proprietors will have to accord with the Borough waste strategy. The effects are considered negative although with mitigation the score is neutral.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	++	++	++	++	++	The development of mixed uses in the town centre will make use of underutilised land. New development will need to ensure that it offers the correct accommodations and business types to ensure maximum benefit is derived from the land available. However, use of this land rather than greenfield land is efficient.
Cultural Heritage						
20). To conserve and enhance the historic environment	0	++	++	++	++	The town centre conservation area contains elements of the town's medieval street pattern and pre-second world war buildings which make up the special architecture in the town centre. Some more recent development in the town centre has not always been in sympathy with the historic architecture. The policy sets out important considerations for each site which should result in high quality design and also sets out locally important issues that need to be considered, including heritage assets.
Landscape						
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	+	+	+	+	+	The urban landscape contains a mixture of aesthetically pleasing buildings and others which are of a functional and less pleasing design. Redevelopment may provide opportunity to improve the urban landscape.

Summary

The policy sets out 12 sites within Nuneaton town centre that could be redeveloped along with their potential use and important considerations for their development. The policy is generally positive when assessed against the SA objectives and there are no significant negative effects assessed. However, five negative effects have been found for the policy in the long term against SA objectives on water, air, climatic factors, and material assets. It is considered that these effects can be mitigated against. Enhancements to the policy have been offered for SA objectives 3, 7, and 10 which, if considered appropriate, would increase the effects from positive to significantly positive.

Policy BTC1 – Bedworth town centre development strategy						
<p>Bedworth town centre will be a vibrant, attractive location for residents and visitors with a broad range of leisure, retail and service outlets to complement the wider functions of Nuneaton and Coventry. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving or enhancing the character and setting of the historic town centre environment, in particular All Saints Square as a key focal point with strong linkages to the Almshouses, Civic Hall and Miners Welfare Park; • A well-connected public realm with public squares and green spaces; • High quality sustainable built design and high quality soft and hard landscape design; • Provision of safe, accessible and legible pedestrian routes; • Proposals for new development within the town centre being expected to contribute towards the improvement and maintenance of the public realm within that vicinity; • Enhancement of its leisure, retail and cultural offer; • Continuing the development of a vibrant and attractive night time economy; • Providing a mix of residential accommodation to meet different needs; • Improvement of linkages to public transport and the encouragement of sustainable travel, in particular improvement of linkages to the railway station; • Provision of attractive, convenient, direct and safe cycling routes; • Connecting town centre cycling and walking routes to the wider existing routes beyond the town centre; and • Enhancements or modifications to the road system around and through the town centre to maintain an efficient road network. 						

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	++	++	++	++	<p>A mix of uses (such as leisure, retail and service outlets) is likely to provide increased vibrancy and vitality during the daytime, night time and at weekends and will provide additional diversity over the existing town centre uses. The overall mix and design will need careful consideration to ensure that new development is sympathetic to existing uses and their setting. An increase in leisure uses will provide much need diversity to the town centre economy. New retail units could be more adaptable to meet fluctuations in market demand.</p> <p>The effects will be neutral in the short term, but in the medium term and long term the effects are considered to be very positive due to the likelihood of occupation and economic activity.</p>
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	++	++	++	++	<p>Development would bring underutilised areas of the town centre back into use, which should have a positive effect on the street scene and usage. The mix of leisure and retail would increase the occupancy rate. The effects are considered to be very positive in the medium to long term.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Social Factors						
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	0	++	++	++	++	There is currently a small amount of housing available in Bedworth town centre. A mix of residential accommodation to meet different needs is promoted.
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	+	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access provided by the local bus network, and car parks within close proximity. Redevelopment of the town centre to different and a greater range of uses may enhance job and learning opportunities.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	++	++	++	++	Unoccupied spaces provide places for crime and anti-social behaviour. Redevelopment of the town centre with more uses that are not retail based may result in the unoccupied spaces in the town centre being brought back into use. The mix of uses will add vibrancy and help to improve natural surveillance in the town centre during the day, at night and at weekends. The effects are expected to be slightly negative in the short term during the construction phase, but in the long term the increased activity will be very positive.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	The town centre is the location of a number of charitable organisations which provide services to vulnerable groups. There is no obvious link between this policy and this objective.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	0	++	++	++	++	Bedworth town centre offers some cultural, sport and recreational activities; the civic hall and library are in a central location and the park and leisure centre are within close proximity to the town centre. The policy focus on uses including leisure will encourage more recreational activities in the town centre and support existing recreational activities.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates	0	++	++	++	++	The town centre has a number underutilised sites which offer the potential for redevelopment which would contribute towards a high quality built

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place						environment. The policy seeks high quality design with appropriate landscaping, public spaces and reference to historic elements.
Biodiversity						
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	?	?	?	?	+	There is no obvious link between this policy and this objective. Reference to green infrastructure would improve the effects of the policy on biodiversity.
Population and Human Health						
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	0	+	+	+	+	Bedworth town centre offers a health centre in a central location and a nearby leisure centre. Both provide opportunities to improve health of residents. The policy requires safe walking and cycling routes connections to public transport options.
Soil						
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no reference to soil quality but the effects are considered to be neutral. Borough Plan Policy BE3 Sustainable Design and Construction requires new development to protect soil quality.
Water						
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	-	-	-	+	0	The policy makes no reference to water efficiency and new development would have a negative effect on water consumption. Borough Plan Policy BE3 - Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of Very Good. Water efficiency scores up to five credits towards the BREEAM Very Good standard. Therefore, the effect can be mitigated using water efficiency measures required for BREEAM certification.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at	0	0	0	0	0	Bedworth town centre is categorised as predominantly a low flood risk area. In the future climate change may increase the likelihood of extreme weather events with flooding or overheating events. Any new mix use development may contribute towards surface flooding. The nature of any

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas						flood risk will need to be established prior to approval. The predominant risk to flooding in urban areas is from surface water flooding. The patterns of surface water flooding are not possible to predict at this stage, therefore the score is neutral.
Air						
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	-	-	++	++	More and diverse uses in the town centre has the potential to increase road traffic. The policy requires development of linkages by walking, cycling and public transport that could mitigate extra traffic. The score reflects the increase in traffic but it may be mitigated by the location of sustainable methods of transport and that would have significant benefits overall.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	0	-	-	++	++	The location of new development in the town centre would be at the heart of the urban environment. The location would mean effective use could be made the nearby rail and bus stations with improvements to cycling and walking routes part of any development. The effect is considered to be slightly negative as despite the availability of public transport there is likely to be an increase in car travel. However, with mitigation as set out immediately above it is considered the effects could be favourable.
Climatic Factors						
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	+	+	+	+	New developments will increase energy use during construction and their use. Yet, new buildings tend to have greater energy efficiency than older buildings. The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. The effects of energy efficiency should mitigate the increase in energy use.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	0	-	-	+	+	Greater development in the town centre would lead to an increase in greenhouse gases, for example, gas for heating, or indirect increases such as the use of water treatment plants. It could lead to more car travel but conversely concentrating uses together, including residential, could reduce transport. The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New residential and leisure developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use or the effects will be minimised if the Borough Plans policies are followed.
Material Assets						
18). Encourage and enable	-	-	-	0	0	The redevelopment of land in the town centre will increase the amount of

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible						waste during the construction phase and the end use. A construction management plan can help to ensure efficient waste management procedures are in place. Mixed use residents and proprietors will have to accord with the Borough waste strategy. The effects are considered negative although with mitigation the score is neutral.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	++	++	++	++	++	The development of mixed uses in the town centre will make use of underutilised land. New development will need to ensure that it offers the correct business types to ensure maximum benefit is derived from the land available. However, use of this land rather than greenfield land is efficient.
Cultural Heritage						
20). To conserve and enhance the historic environment	0	++	++	++	++	Bedworth town centre contains nationally listed buildings such as: Chamberlaine's Almshouses, All Saints Square (Grade II*), All Saints Church, All Saints Square (Grade II*), The Old Meeting United Reformed Church (Grade II listed), The Nurses House, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), The Parsonage and Attached Wall, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), Well House/Pump House at the Almshouses (Grade II listed), Bedworth Cemetery Registered Park and Garden (Grade II listed). Elements of recent development in the town centre are not always in sympathy with the historic architecture. The policy requires good design and sets out parts of the historic town centre that need to be protected and enhanced. In the medium to long term sympathetic development would have a positive impact on the historic environment.
Landscape						
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	+	+	+	+	+	The Miners Welfare Park located a short distance from the town centre contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. The urban landscape contains a mixture of aesthetically pleasing buildings and others which are of a functional and less pleasing design. Redevelopment may provide opportunity to improve the urban landscape.

Summary

The policy seeks to direct a mix of uses (such as leisure, retail and service outlets) as priorities for Bedworth town centre. The policy sets out the details of how this will be achieved through good design, sustainable transport connections, landscaping and protecting/enhancing the historic environment (amongst

other things). The policy is generally positive when assessed against the SA objectives and there are no significant negative effects assessed. However, five negative effects have been found for the policy in the long term against SA objectives on social factors, water, air, climatic factors, and material assets. It is considered that for five of these the effects can be mitigated against.

Policy BTC2 – Bedworth town centre design						
<p>New development in Bedworth town centre should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance All Saints Square, creating a vibrant centre around All Saints Church; • Improve sense of place at the Almshouses frontage; • Extend green spaces further into the town centre; • Introduce a focal point at the junction of All Saints Square and King Street; • Enhance the visual link between All Saints Church and the Almshouses; • Enhance views of All Saints Church tower; • Improve views into Bedworth from the Ringway; • Respond appropriately to the existing layout of buildings, streets, roads and spaces; • Be designed so that buildings contribute collectively through their height and massing to the spaces they define; • Contribute to creating distinctive townscape or to reinforce existing townscape character; • Provide active, distinctive frontages, avoiding blank elevations; • Enhance the sense of arrival by improving existing gateways and where appropriate create new ones that reinforce principal routes and spaces; • Create frontage development onto the Ringway; and • Enhance the approach to the town centre from the railway station. 						

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Social Factors						
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean,	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
safe and pleasant environments						
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	0	+	+	+	+	Policy seeks to provide active frontages and thereby avoiding blank elevations. This form of development helps to remove areas where anti-social behaviour can take place unseen. The effects are expected to be neutral in the short term during the construction phase, but in the long term this will be positive.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	++	++	++	++	Policy has directions to ensure that new developments in the town centre are well designed and appropriate to the area. Therefore, the policy provides the opportunity for new development in the medium to long term to improve the built environment.
Biodiversity						
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment,	?	?	?	?	+	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective even though there is reference to extending green spaces this does not

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters						necessarily equate to biodiversity benefits. Could add reference to biodiversity in policy or supporting text to improve this assessment.
Population and Human Health						
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Soil						
11). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Water						
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Air						
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	+	+	+	+	Policy refers to the enhancement of the approach to the town centre from the railway station. This does not have a direct benefit to increasing the use of public transport but could indirectly by improving its visual appearance and making it more pleasant and thus then being used by more people.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	?	?	?	?	?	Although the policy relates to development in the town centre is does not direct new development to this location and, thus, there is no obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Climatic Factors						
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Material Assets						
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.
Cultural Heritage						
20). To conserve and enhance the historic environment	0	++	++	++	++	The policy sets out the important historic assets of Bedworth town centre and seeks their enhancement.
Landscape						
21). To maintain and	?	?	?	?	?	No obvious relationship between this policy and the SA objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
enhance the quality of landscapes						

Summary

The policy seeks to set out design criteria for new development in Bedworth town centre. The policy is very specific and thus there is no relationship between the policy and many of the SA objectives. The policy scores positively in the long term against four of the objectives, for three of these objectives design is relevant. The exception is SA objective 14 where improved design could indirectly lead to greater use of the railway, reduction in car travel and benefits to air quality. No negative effects have been assessed. For SA objective 9, enhancement of the policy could be achieved by inserting a specific reference to biodiversity in relation to green space to either the policy or its supporting text.

Policy BTC3 – Bedworth town centre development opportunity sites

Development opportunity sites have been identified where town centre development and regeneration should be focused. Proposals which are not for one of the identified acceptable uses will only be permitted where the proposal can be demonstrated to be of substantial benefit to the town centre environment and community and are in accordance with the policies in the Borough Plan.

Other areas of the town centre represent secondary development opportunities where a mix of appropriate town centre uses will be encouraged in accordance with the policies in the Borough Plan.

Site Identification Reference	Key Opportunity Site	Potential Use	Important considerations for the site
A	All Saints Square	Mixed uses around focal point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public artwork identifiable to Bedworth.
B1	High Street/All Saints Square/Mill Street	Green corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link to Miners Welfare Park.
B2	High Street/All Saints Square/Mill Street	Arcade Link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link between Spitalfields car parks and All Saints Square/Civic Hall
C	Spitalfields surface car parks	Residential use and car parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide attractive frontage to Ringway.
D	Congreve Walk	Mixed use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve frontage to Mill Street. Linkages between Market Hall, Almshouses and All Saints Square.
E	King Street/All Saints Square	Mixed use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide visual link between Almshouses and All Saints Square.
F	King Street/Rye Piece Ringway	Commercial & car parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gateway from railway station. Frontage to Ringway. Potential car parking or other development opportunities off Edward Road and on

			corner of Bulkington Road and Rye Piece Ringway (both outside town centre boundary)	
G	Leicester Street/Rye Piece Ringway	Residential and/or commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gateway from the north. • Frontage to Ringway and Leicester Street. 	

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Economic Factors						
1). Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)	0	++	++	++	++	A mix of uses throughout the town centre is likely to provide increased vibrancy and vitality during the daytime, night time and at weekends and will provide additional diversity over the existing town centre uses. The effects will be neutral in the short term, but in the medium term and long term the effects are considered to be very positive due to the likelihood of occupation and economic activity.
2). To enhance the vitality of town centres	0	++	++	++	++	Redevelopment would bring underutilised areas of the town centre back into use, which should have a positive effect on the street scene and usage. Mixed uses could increase the occupancy rate. The effects are very positive in the medium to long term.
Social Factors						
3). Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	0	++	++	++	++	This policy promotes mixed uses for many of the key sites in Bedworth town centre. This does include residential uses.
4). Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location	0	+	+	+	++	Bedworth town centre provides a number of services within a central location with good access provided by the local bus network, and car parks within close proximity. Mixed use may include educational uses in the town centre which could increase opportunities and access. With additional text in the policy or the supporting text this could be clarified.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
5). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	++	++	++	++	Unoccupied spaces provide places for crime and anti-social behaviour. A multitude of uses may result in the unoccupied spaces in the town centre being brought back into use adding vibrancy and improving natural surveillance in the town centre during the day, night and weekends. The effects are expected to be slightly negative in the short term during the construction phase, but in the long term the increased activity will be very positive.
6). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this policy and this objective.
7). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	0	+	+	+	++	The policy focus is on mixed uses which includes leisure that will encourage more recreational activities in the town centre and support existing recreational activities. Policy or supporting text could make clear what the mixed uses are (where this phrase is used).
8). Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place	0	++	++	++	++	The town centre has a number of underutilised sites which offer the potential for redevelopment and would contribute towards a high quality built environment. Although this policy does not seek high quality design it sets out important considerations for each site which should result in high quality design and also sets out locally important issues that need to be considered.
Biodiversity						
9). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this policy and this objective.
Population and Human Health						
10). Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this policy and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
equitable access to health services						
Soil						
11). To protect and improve soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no reference to soil quality but the effects are considered to be neutral. Borough Plan Policy BE3 Sustainable Design and Construction requires new development to protect soil quality.
Water						
12). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment	-	-	-	+	0	The policy makes no reference to water efficiency and new development would have a negative effect on water consumption. Borough Plan Policy BE3 - Sustainable Design and Construction requires new major commercial development to achieve a BREEAM rating of Very Good. Water efficiency scores up to five credits towards the BREEAM Very Good standard. Therefore, the effect can be mitigated using water efficiency measures required for BREEAM certification.
13). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	0	0	0	0	0	Bedworth town centre is categorised as predominantly a low flood risk area. In the future climate change may increase the likelihood of extreme weather events with flooding or overheating events. Any new mixed use development may contribute towards surface flooding. The nature of any flood risk will need to be established prior to approval. The predominant risk to flooding in urban areas is from surface water flooding. The patterns of surface water flooding are not possible to predict at this stage, therefore the score is neutral.
Air						
14). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	0	-	-	-	+	More uses in the town centre could increase road traffic and the score reflects this. It may be mitigated by increased sustainable methods of transport and that would have some benefits overall but the policy would need to make reference to this to improve its assessment.
15). Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car	0	-	-	-	+	The policy seeks new development in the town centre, at the heart of the urban environment of Bedworth. The location would mean effective use could be made of existing infrastructure. The effect is considered to be slightly negative as despite the availability of public transport there is likely to be an increase in car travel.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
Climatic Factors						
16). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	0	+	+	+	+	New developments will increase energy use during construction and their use. Yet, new buildings tend to have greater energy efficiency than older buildings. The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. The effects of energy efficiency should mitigate the increase in energy use.
17). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	0	-	-	+	+	Greater development in the town centre would lead to an increase in greenhouse gases, for example, gas for heating and cooking, domestic waste, or indirect increases such as the use of water treatment plants. It could lead to more car travel but conversely concentrating uses together, including residential, could reduce transport. The Borough Plan requires new development to accord with the principles of sustainable design and construction. New commercial development has to achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. New residential and leisure developments will increase energy use in the construction phase and in the end use or the effects will be minimised if the Borough Plans policies are followed.
Material Assets						
18). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible	-	-	-	0	0	The redevelopment of land in the town centre will increase the amount of waste during the construction phase and the end use. A construction management plan can help to ensure efficient waste management procedures are in place. Mixed use residents and proprietors will have to accord with the Borough waste strategy. The effects are considered negative although with mitigation the score is neutral.
19). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	++	++	++	++	++	The development of mixed uses in the town centre will make use of underutilised land. New development will need to ensure that it offers the correct accommodations and business types to ensure maximum benefit is derived from the land available. However, use of this land rather than greenfield land is efficient.
Cultural Heritage						
20). To conserve and enhance the historic environment	0	++	++	++	++	Bedworth town centre contains nationally listed buildings such as: Chamberlaine's Almshouses, All Saints Square (Grade II*), All Saints Church, All Saints Square (Grade II*), The Old Meeting United Reformed Church (Grade II listed), The Nurses House, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), The Parsonage and Attached Wall, All Saints Square (Grade II listed), Well House/Pump House at the Almshouses (Grade II listed),

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhancement	Appraisal Comments
						Bedworth Cemetery Registered Park and Garden (Grade II listed). Elements of recent development in the town centre are not always in sympathy with the historic architecture. The policy sets out important considerations for each site which should result in high quality design and also sets out locally important issues that need to be considered, including heritage assets.
Landscape						
21). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	+	+	+	+	+	The Miners Welfare Park located a short distance from the town centre contributes towards the special character of the town centre providing a quality landscape. The urban landscape contains a mixture of aesthetically pleasing buildings and others which are of a functional and less pleasing design. Redevelopment may provide opportunity to improve the urban landscape.

Summary

The policy sets out 8 sites within Bedworth town centre that could be redeveloped along with their potential use and important considerations for their development. The policy is generally positive when assessed against the SA objectives and there are no significant negative effects assessed. However, five negative effects have been found for the policy in the long term against SA objectives on water, air, climatic factors, and material assets. It is considered that these effects can be mitigated against for the SA objectives on water, climatic factors, and material assets. There is no mitigation that would improve the scoring of the SA objectives on air. Instead, enhancement is proposed through the addition of text to make reference to sustainable transport. Enhancements have also been suggested to the policy in relation to SA objectives 4 and 7 which, if considered appropriate, would increase the effects from positive to significantly positive.