Sustainability Appraisal Report

Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) Issues and Options

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

May 2021

CONTENTS

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. The Borough Plan sets out the need for new residential dwellings within the borough for all parts of the community, including those who travel. Polices DS4 and H3 set out the need for new pitches for gypsies and travellers but neither set out where the new pitches would be provided and instead Policy H3 sets out the criteria that will be used to identify potential locations for residential and permanent pitches through the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD).

As a result of the review of relevant plans, policies, and programmes some of the main issues to take into account in the DPD 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 hard to predict but the identified sustainability issues and problems are likely to continue unabated if the DPD is not progressed.

From the review, the baseline data, and the identified sustainability issues and problems a set of 20 sustainability appraisal (SA) objectives have been formulated. These formed the basis for assessing, analysing, and comparing the sustainability effects of the DPD. A seven-point scale was used for assessing effects ranging from a significant positive effect to a significant negative effect.

Assessment of the vision for the DPD and the three objectives of the DPD showed no obvious incompatible elements. Compatibility between many of the DPD objectives and the SA objectives shows no clear relationship but this is because many of the effects will not be clear until such time that the pitches are identified in the later versions of the DPD. Where the DPD's objectives do well is against housing, access to services, and protection of

environmental attributes in the Borough which are all directly referenced in the DPD objectives.

The options proposed for the provision of new gypsy and traveller pitches were assessed against the 20 SA objectives and the long term effects of these are summarised in the table below. In sustainability terms none of the options for the number of new pitches to provide for would be the better choice whilst for the location of pitches none of the options came out as more favourable than another.

Summary of scoring of the long term effects of the options for the provision of new gypsy and traveller pitches

SA	Numbers of New Pitches Options				Location of Pitches Options			
Objectives	1	2	3	4	A	B	C	D
1	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
2	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
3	-	-	-	-	+	++	+	+
4	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
5	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
6	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
7	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
8	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	-
9	-	-	-	-	+	++	++	+
10	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
11	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
13	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
14	-	-	-	-	-	++	--	-
15	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
16	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
17	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
20	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	-

A suite of monitoring indicators and targets for the SA objectives will be produced at the next stage of the sustainability appraisal process.

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. The Borough Plan sets out the need for new residential dwellings within the borough for all parts of the community, including those who travel.

1.1 Policies DS4 – Overall development needs and H3 – Gypsies and Travellers of the Borough Plan set out the need for new pitches by 2031 to be 39 residential and 5 transit pitches. Policy H3 does not set out where the new pitches would be provided and instead sets out the criteria that will be used to identify potential locations for residential and permanent pitches through the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). The current Local Development Scheme (2020) sets out the timetable for the production of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD which is as follows:

- May 2021 – consultation on an Issues and Options document;
- January 2022 – consultation on a publication document;
- July 2022 – submission of the document to the Secretary of State;
- January 2023 – receipt of Inspector's report on the examination of the document; and
- February 2023 – adoption of the document.

1.2 The Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD (GTSA DPD, otherwise referred to as 'the DPD') is a development plan document and, therefore, needs to be accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). Sustainability Appraisal helps ensure that the DPD 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 DPD.

NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH CONTEXT

1.3 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 79.3km^2. 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.

1.4 Some of the key issues and challenges facing the Borough are set out below. These issues are explored later in chapters 3.0 and 4.0 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

1.5 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'.

1.6 The first part of the SA process is a Scoping Report which represents Stage A of the SA process (Table 1 below sets out the stages that form the entire process). The Scoping Report identified the key issues of concern for the SA and the future tasks relating to Stages B to E. It helped to identify key environmental issues and impacts to ensure that they are recognized and addressed in the most appropriate manner possible. This is an important stage as it ensures sustainability is a key aspect for the DPD.

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 • 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 • B1: Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework. • B2: Developing the DPD options. • B3: Predicting the effects of the DPD. • B4: Evaluating the effects of the DPD. • B5: Considering way of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. • B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD.
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report • C1: Preparing the SA Report.
Stage D: Consulting on the submission of the DPD and SA Report • D1: Public participation on the submission of the DPD 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 DPD • E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring. • E2: Responding to adverse effects.

PREVIOUS SA WORK

1.7 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. In 2015 the Borough Council published a Sustainability Appraisal to accompany a Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Site Allocations: Preferred Options document. However, this document was not

progressed further and focussed on the assessment of potential sites for the provision of new pitches. Therefore, this is a new standalone document that begins the sustainability process again although as it relates to the Borough Plan this sustainability appraisal does not steer far away from the 2016 Scoping Report for the Borough Plan. Consultation on the Scoping Report was undertaken between 5th February 2021 and 12th March 2021. The Environment Agency, Historic England, and Natural England were consulted. Responses received had been taken into account in this report and minor updates/changes have been made in light of these. The content of these comments and how they have been addressed are set out in a separate document.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

1.8 This SA report is structured in the following chapters:

- Chapter 1.0: Introduction, context and purpose of the SA;
- Chapter 2.0: Outlines the relationship between other relevant plans and programmes;
- Chapter 3.0: Outlines the baseline information relevant to the DPD;
- Chapter 4.0: Outlines the environmental and sustainability issues facing the DPD;
- Chapter 5.0: Presents the proposed SA Framework that will form the basis of the DPD assessment;
- Chapter 6.0: Outlines this report's consultation procedures and SA next steps;
- Chapter 7.0: Assesses the Issues and Options; and
- Chapter 8.0: Conclusion.

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

BACKGROUND

2.0 The SA should provide information on the relationship of the DPD with other relevant plans and programmes, be they at local, national, or international level. The Council must take account of relationships between the DPD and other relevant policies, plans, programmes, and sustainability objectives. It is an essential component of setting the baseline and ensuring that the SA and the DPD 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 DPD.

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 contains those plans and programmes which are deemed most relevant to the DPD. Table 2 below lists all reviewed policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives and the full review is 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
Equality Act, UK Government, 2010
Flood and Water Management Act, UK Government, 2010
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
Housing and Planning Act, UK Government, 2016
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
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, DCLG, 2015

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
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
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
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
Contaminated Land Strategy, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2010
Corporate Plan 2007 – 2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007
Habitats Regulation Assessment, UE Associates, 2009

Habitats Regulations Assessment – Screening Assessment, WYG, 2016 and 2018
Health Impact Assessment – Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2014
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
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 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 Town Centres Study, Roger Tym and Partners, 2011
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
Shaping our future…, Sustainable Community Plan 2007 – 2021 for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007
Strategic Transport Assessment: Modelling Report, 2015
The Warwickshire Local Investment Plan, HCA, NWBC, SoADC, RBC, WDC, WCC, 2011

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;
- 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 DPD;
- Highlighting how the Borough compares to national and regional trends; and
- Likely evolution of the environment without the implementation of the DPD.

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 for the Borough Plan and the 2020 SA Scoping Report for the Town Centres Area Action Plan;
- 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 DPD?

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 origins of much of the data is the 2016 SA Scoping Report for the Borough Plan, although only so much of it is relevant to this DPD. Nevertheless, where the data set is the same as that in the 2016 report the same reference is used. 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 DPD

3.4 The SEA Directive requires the likely evolution of the environment without the implementation of the DPD to be identified. Predicting the likely evolution of the environment without the DPD 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 all likely to continue unabated if this planning policy document is not progressed. However, the contribution that this DPD will have on these issues and problems is limited given the scope and nature of the DPD. The biggest issue with the baseline data is that the vast majority of it does not relate specifically and directly to travellers and gypsies and thus is very general. The exception is that which the Borough Council has commissioned itself, namely the accommodation assessments.

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 DPD and to help develop the SA Framework and DPD options.

METHODOLOGY

4.1 The sustainability issues and problems were identified from the review of the policies, plans, programmes (task A1) and the baseline information (task A2). The sustainability issues and problems are presented in Table 3 below. 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	• 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.	• 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	• There are no green spaces in Nuneaton and Bedworth managed to a Green Flag Award Standard. • 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. • 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.	• Low levels of education affect economic opportunities and thereby income levels, impacting the social status of people. • 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

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
		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	• The Borough has 1 European Site, 2 SSSIs, 3 LNRs, 25 SINCs. • 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.	• The diversity of habitats and species improves the quality of people's lives. Open spaces: • 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	• 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 Warwickshire (2010-2014). • Significant difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas.	• 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 economic diversity. • 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	• No contaminated land entries in the Contaminated Land Register but soil is a finite resource and should be protected.	• Soil resources are key to sustaining life and the agricultural economy.
Water	• 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	• Climate change is resulting in more extreme weather conditions and will heighten

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
	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.	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	• 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 (ug/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).	• 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.
Climatic Factors	• 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.	• 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	• The percentage of household waste being recycled and composted, as a general trend, is increasing steadily (2010/11 – 2019/21).	• Waste is recognised as being an opportunity for resource recovery (through re-use and

SEA/SA Topic	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Interrelationships
		recycling for example).
Cultural heritage	• 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.	• 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	• Additional development 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 DPD. From the baseline information, and the sustainability issues and problems a set of sustainability objectives have been formulated; these will form the basis of the assessment of the sustainability of the DPD. 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 DPD appraisal are broadly based upon the sustainable development objectives set out in the 2016 SA Scoping Report for the Borough Plan (and also the 2020 SA Scoping Report for the Town Centres Area Action Plan). The sustainability objectives set out in the SA Framework have been organised under SA and SEA topic.

Criteria

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

Indicators

Indicators to measure and communicate progress towards achieving the sustainability objectives have been developed. These indicators will be looked at further in the SA process and used to help form a monitoring framework. 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, when 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. 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 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]. Average gross weekly pay (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/3]. Business deaths and births (ons.gov.uk) [ref. A/4].
	Will it help diversify the economy?	
	Will it support small businesses?	
	Will it maintain a balanced mix of development?	
Social Factors		
Provide decent housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments	Will it promote a range of housing types and tenure?	Affordable dwellings completed (NBBC data) [refs. H2b and H2c]. Average house prices (landregistry.data.gov.uk) [ref. B/3a].
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]. People of working age in employment (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/1]. % of population of working age claiming key benefits (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/2]. Employment rate (nomisweb.co.uk) [ref. A/1]. Index of local deprivation (gov.uk) [ref. B/7].
	Will it put unacceptable pressure on existing services and community facilities?	
	Will it improve access to local services and facilities?	
	Will it ensure that education and skills infrastructure meet projected future demand and need?	
	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?	
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	Will it ensure that facilities and locations for cultural activities are protected?	Leisure floor space (NBBC data) [ref. DS2c].

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
opportunities the Borough can offer	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]. Development causing a loss of LBAP habitats and species (NBBC data) [ref. NE3c]. Planning permission granted on designated statutory sites and sites with high biodiversity distinctiveness (NBBC data) [ref. NE3d].
	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?	
	Will it support development that incorporates improvements to wildlife habitats?	
	Will it increase access to green spaces?	
	Will it contribute to adaptation to climate change and ecological networks?	
Population and Human Health		
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]. Life expectancy at birth (ons.gov.uk) [ref. I/1]. Change to open space (NBBC data) [ref. HS6c]. Parks/open spaces attaining ‘Green Flag’ status (NBBC data).
	Will it promote healthy lifestyles and opportunities for exercise?	
	Will it promote opportunities to participate in sport?	
	Will it protect, provide and enhance the provision of quality open space?	
	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). Land on contaminated land register (NBBC data).
	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
	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]. Number of AQMAs (NBBC data) [ref. E/2].
	Will it reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	
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]. Proportion of adults cycling 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?	
	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].

Objective	Criteria	Indicators
	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 encourage 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]. 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 CONSULTING ON THE SA AND NEXT STEPS

BACKGROUND

6.0 Copies of this SA report will be submitted to the three statutory environmental consultation bodies, namely the Environment Agency, Historic England, and Natural England to seek their views as well as all other stakeholders specifically invited to comment. However, it will also be made available on the Borough Council's website and any person can comment on the report. Any comments received will be considered and, if required, appropriate amendments to the report will be made.

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 DPD 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 will be used in the assessment:

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 This SA report follows on from the SA Scoping Report (which addressed Stage A (Table 1)) and fulfils stage B of the process. The next stages for the Borough Plan sustainability appraisal, that is, those after Stage B are as follows:

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

Stage C of the SA process will involve the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal Report which will be published for consultation alongside the DPD publication document. It is proposed that the SA Report structure will follow generally the structure as set out in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Proposed SA Report Contents

Section of Report	Contents
1.0 Summary and outcomes	1.1. Non-technical summary 1.2. Statement of the likely significant effects of the plan

Section of Report	Contents
	1.3. Statement on the difference the process has made to date 1.4. How to comment on the report
2.0 Appraisal Methodology	2.1. Approach adopted to the SA 2.2. When the SA was carried out 2.3. Who carried out the SA 2.4. Who was consulted, when and how 2.5. Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment
3.0 Background	3.1. Purpose of the SA and the SA Report 3.2. Plan objectives and outline of contents 3.3. Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations
4.0 Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	4.1. Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account 4.2. Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline 4.3. Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified 4.4. Limitations of the information, assumptions made etc. 4.5. The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators
5.0 Issues and options	5.1. Main strategic options considered and how they were identified 5.2. Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options 5.3. How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred options 5.4. Other options considered, and why these were rejected 5.5. Any proposed mitigation measures
6.0 Policies and sites	6.1. Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies 6.2. How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals 6.3. Proposed mitigation measures 6.4. Uncertainties and risks
7.0 Implementation	7.1. Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (EIA, design guidance etc.) 7.2. Proposals for monitoring

Stage D: Consulting on the DPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report

Stage D of the SA process involves the following tasks:

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

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD

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

7.0 ASSESSING THE ISSUES AND OPTIONS

BACKGROUND

7.0 As explained in Chapter 6.0, once the SA objectives have been created the first part of the assessment is to test the DPD'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. Once this is completed, the next stage is to assess each policy/proposal against the SA objectives, so, this is the assessment of the options available for the provision of gypsy and traveller sites and then the policies and any allocated sites. To assess the significance of any effects against each SA objective the seven point scale of Table 5 has been used.

ASSESSMENT OF VISION & OBJECTIVES

7.1 Table 7 below sets out the Sustainability Appraisal objectives used for the assessment. Whereas Tables 8 and 9 present the vision and the objectives of the DPD, respectively.

Table 7: 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). 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
3). 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
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer
7). 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
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters
9). 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
10). To protect and improve soil quality
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment

12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents
14). 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
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources
17). 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
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land
19). To conserve and enhance the historic environment
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes

Table 8: DPD Vision

DPD Vision
The vision for this DPD is for the needs of the travelling community in and visiting the borough to be provided with sufficient pitches so that they can live, work, and rest in the borough. Pitches will be well located and integrated into the local community providing good access to essential services.

Table 9: DPD Objectives

DPD Objectives
Objective 1 - to provide sufficient pitches for the needs of the travelling community.
Objective 2 - to provide provision in sustainable locations with good access to local services.
Objective 3 - to provide provision in such a way that the local environment is not significantly degraded.

Table 10: Testing of the DPD's vision & objectives against the SA objectives

SA Objectives	DPD Vision	DPD Objectives		
		1	2	3
1	?	?	?	?
2	✓	✓	?	?
3	✓	?	✓	?
4	?	?	?	?
5	?	?	?	?

6	?	?	?	?
7	?	?	?	?
8	?	?	?	✓
9	?	?	✓	?
10	?	?	?	?
11	?	?	?	?
12	?	?	?	✓
13	?	?	✓	?
14	?	?	?	?
15	?	?	?	?
16	?	?	✓	?
17	?	?	?	?
18	?	?	?	?
19	?	?	?	✓
20	?	?	?	✓

Compatible	✓
Incompatible	×
No clear relationship	?

7.2 The outcome of the assessment of the vision for the DPD is that for nearly all of the SA objectives the assessment comes out as 'no clear relationship'. However, where the outcome is 'compatible' this is for the key objectives of providing decent and affordable housing and equitable access to services. What is more crucial is that there are no obvious incompatible elements.

7.3 The result of the assessment in Table 10 is that there are no obvious incompatibilities between the objectives of the DPD and those objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal. There are a lot of cases where the compatibility between the DPD objectives and the SA objectives results in no clear relationship being capable of being identified. This is because so many of the effects will not be clear until such time that the pitches are identified in the later versions of the DPD. Where the DPD's objectives do well is against housing, access to services, and protection of environmental attributes in the Borough which are all directly referenced in the DPD objectives.

7.4 Table 11 below presents a summary of the scoring for the options for providing new pitches; the full scoring can be viewed in the tables in Appendix C. There are four options for each topic, the topics being the number of pitches to provide and the criteria for locating new pitches. For the options on the number of pitches to provide the only positive effect predicted is that to provide housing for all, whereas negative effects are predicted because new pitches are likely to be provided on sites outside of the urban areas. The assessment was unable to distinguish between the different

options because in all cases the smaller of the two numbers (from the most recent assessment of need) would be provided for at least. There was also difficulty in assessing the options because the scale of the impact for much was unknown, caused by the number of sites that would be required and their location not having been decided at this time. It is on account of this that no mitigation has been offered for these options.

7.5 For the reasonable options proffered for locating new traveller pitches options B and C would provide the greater number of positive effects, this is because the emphasis for the strategy is on walking distances to services and/or Policy H3 of the Borough Plan which also emphasises the need for access to services. However, conversely both these options are assessed as having some significant negative effects which relate to new development being outside the built up areas and as most existing sites do not have good access these would be new sites within the countryside. Options A and D score less positively than B and C but do not have the greater negative effects and this is because the effects are reduced by providing new pitches within or adjoining existing sites (in the first instance) and then by other means. Of all of these options none is clearly more sustainable than another, they all have their merits and their detractions.

Table 11: Summary of scoring of the long term effects of the options for the provision of new gypsy and traveller pitches

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Numbers of New Pitches				Location of Pitches			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
2	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
3	-	-	-	-	+	++	+	+
4	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
5	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
6	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
7	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
8	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	-
9	-	-	-	-	+	++	++	+
10	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
11	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
13	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
14	-	-	-	-	-	++	--	-
15	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
16	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
17	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
20	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	-

++ 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

8.0 CONCLUSION

8.0 This Scoping Report identifies relevant policies, plans & programmes, sustainability objectives, baseline information, and sustainability issues & problems that are relevant to the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). From this a set of 20 sustainability objectives have been formulated which will be used as the basis for assessing the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD vision, objectives, options, and policies.

8.1 Assessment of the options the provision of new traveller pitches showed that for the number of pitches to provide for, in terms of the sustainability appraisal, none of the options came out as better than the others. In terms of a strategy for locating new pitches none of the reasonable options offered greater sustainability effects than another.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Plans, policies and programmes review

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
International/ European			
Article 174, European Union	The relevant sections of Article 174 are listed below: 1. Community policy on the environment shall contribute to pursuit of the following objectives: - preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment, - protecting human health, - prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources 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.	Protection of the environment should be considered throughout the DPD.	SA should aim to protect the environment.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979	The convention aims: • 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	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: • 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	There were six key messages from the Congress: 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^{o}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	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.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	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: • 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: • 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 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	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	Policies should take into account the targets on transport, electricity and heating from renewable resources, in	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 DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Renewable Sources, European Union, 2009	relation to their total energy consumption by 2020, specifically 10% in the transport sector. Targets are also set by Member States in relation to electricity and heating.	particular where considering the development of necessary infrastructure.	
EU Directive 91/156/EEC on Waste Framework, European Union, 1991	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. 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: • 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	The Directive addresses water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. It seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertiliser and manure on farmland. It is designed both to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and 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. Polluted waters are: • 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	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. Article 3.1: Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types, and	Policies should accept the primacy of nature conservation objectives. Ensure the location of designated areas is clear and taken into account in any options. Review the extent to which DPD options would damage or destroy these features, or sever habitats over a wide area or	SA should prioritise policies that avoid or result in minimal damage to designated areas.

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	habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive. 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. 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. 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. 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. Article 10: Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.	long distance, and use less damaging options or appropriate mitigation measures.	
EU Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Management, European Union, 1996	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. Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guides values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.	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	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. 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	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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	for the deposit of waste onto or into land. Reduction of the amount of biodegradable 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	The Environmental Action Programme highlights four environmental action areas that it aims to tackle: • Climate Change • Nature and Biodiversity • Environment and Health and Quality of Life • Natural Resources and Waste The Directive depicts the following main avenues for action: • 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.	Policies should: • 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	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. Targeted sectors include: • 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	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. Approximately 60 measures are set out to develop a transport policy for Europe's citizens. Amongst others 'towards sustainable mobility': 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. The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include: • Revitalising the railways • Improving quality in the road transport sector • Striking a balance between growth in air 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.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	• Transport and the environment • Turning inter modality into reality • Improving road safety • Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport • Recognising the rights and obligations of users • Developing high-quality urban transport • Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system.		
European Floods Directive 2009	This directive sets out some objectives which are relevant to the Action Plan, which can be achieved by: • 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 DPD 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	The environmental objectives and priorities of this strategy fall out of the EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme which was developed by the EU. This strategy focuses on the need to: • 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	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. 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). 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.	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,	The Paris Agreement's central aim is to	Policies should be mindful of the	SA needs to mitigate against the

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UN, 2016	strengthen the global response to the threat of 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.	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.	impacts of climate change.
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) • 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: • 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	The 25 Year Environment Plan sets out	Policies should take into	SA should ensure biodiversity is

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25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, UK Government, 2018	government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver 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.	account existing biodiversity and how it can be maintained, as well as protecting it from future developments.	maintained or improved in the Borough, and should consider 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: • Encourage greater use of green infrastructure to cool urban temperatures, reduce flood risk and connect wildlife habitats • Encourage woodland creation.	The DPD 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	The consultation is split into four pillars:	Policies to recognise aims, in	SA should consider any effects

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Strategy consultation, DEFRA, 2020	1) Expanding and Connecting trees and woodland; 2) Protecting and Improving our trees and woodland; 3) Engaging people with trees and woodland; and 4) Supporting the economy. 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 decarbonsiation pathways of all sectors to deliver our net zero target.	particular the links between greenspace and health and the need to protect and enhance our existing natural resources and greenspaces. The importance of trees beyond the boundaries of the Borough, in combating climate change.	on natural resources.
Equality Act, UK Government, 2010	The Act makes provision to require people when making strategic decisions about the exercise of their functions to have regard to the desirability of reducing socio-economic inequalities; to prohibit victimisation in certain circumstances; to require the exercise of certain functions to be with regard to the need to eliminate discrimination and other prohibited conduct; and to increase equality of opportunity.	Policies should ensure that, where possible, sufficient sites are made available.	SA should ensure that provision of new sites protects the environment and the landscape.
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 food 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 Water: The Government's water strategy for England, UK Government, 2008	The vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030 at the latest we have: • 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	The Governments vision sets out 6 strategic aims: 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. 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. 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	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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	sympathetically. 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. 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. 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.		
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England – White Paper, UK Government, 2010	This white paper outlines the Government's commitment to improving people's health and wellbeing, particularly those who are most deprived. 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.	Policies should seek to improve general health and well-being. Policies should be mindful of the impact of developments on the local community and should strive to improve the quality of life of residents.	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.
Housing and Planning Act, UK Government, 2016	The Act sets out changes to the planning system and housing. Section 124 of the Act requires local authorities to consider the needs of people residing in or resorting to their district with respect to the provision of— (a)sites on which caravans can be stationed, or (b)places on inland waterways where houseboats can be moored.	Policies should ensure that, where possible, sufficient sites are made available.	SA should ensure that provision of new sites protects the environment and the landscape.
Local growth: realising every place's potential, Business Innovation and Skills, 2010	The Government will focus on three key themes: • 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. • 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.	Policies should be positive and proactive towards economic growth.	SA should ensure growth is sustainable.
Localism Act, UK Government, 2011	This Act sets out the regulatory framework for the planning system. The key points for the Act are:	The DPD must be in compliance with the requirements of the Act.	SA should ensure any implemented measures lead to sustainable outcomes.

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	• 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.		
Low Emissions Strategies -using the planning system to reduce transport emissions: Good Practice Guidance, DEFRA, 2010	Well-designed developments may actively help to enhance air quality, manage exposure and reduce overall emissions. 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. Local authorities should ensure that their approach on low emission strategies is well integrated with their wider approach on adaptation.	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	This white paper looks to enhance biodiversity and restore natural ecosystems using a variety of objectives. The relevant topics to the Action Plan include: • 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 an increased links between wildlife sites.	SA should ensure enhancement and connectivity of wildlife sites.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006	Under this act there are a few areas which are relevant and need to be considered, these being: • Duty to conserve biodiversity • Biodiversity lists and action (England) • Protection for nests of certain birds which re-use their nests.	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 conservation and protection of biodiversity in the Borough.
Plan for Growth, Treasury, 2011	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: 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.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, DCLG, 2015	This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. This policy must be taken into account in the preparation of	Policies should ensure that, where possible, sufficient sites are made available.	SA should ensure that provision of new sites protects the environment and the landscape.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	development plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions. The Government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.		
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 DPD 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	The document outlines 3 recommendations in relation to land use planning: • 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	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. Key findings: • 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. Recommendations Councils should: • put in place detailed policy in SPDs, describing the developer contributions that will be expected through planning obligations; • 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:	The findings and recommendations of the Audit Commission report should be reflected in DPD.	SA should reflect the recommendations.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	○ 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		
Space for People, Woodland Trust, 2010	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: • 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. Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends: • 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.
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), MHCLG, 2019	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. 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. Sustainable development will be delivered by: Economic Planning; Social Planning; and Environmental Planning.	Policies should encourage sustainable development and take into account the economic, social and environmental implications of decisions. Policies need to be flexible to reflect the changing economic environment. Policies should consider how they can create healthy communities by securing and protecting appropriate open space and providing access to services and amenities. Policies should seek to protect important aspects of the built and natural environment to preserve them for future generations.	SA should consider the economic, social and environmental implications on any objectives and strategies.

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		Policies need to provide positive and proactive strategies to encourage sustainable economic growth in the Borough.	
The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG), MHCLG	The NPPG goes into more detail on points addressed within the NPPF.	Policies should take account of the environment, and developments' affect upon it. Policies should consider the existing and future built environment, looking to maintain or improve the urban areas. Policies should meet the legal requirements necessary for a DPD. Policies must consider the need for housing, and the methods required to meet the need. The health and wellbeing of the Borough needs to be considered, both generally and specifically, e.g. sports provision. Cooperation with other bodies/authorities is needed for certain aspects of the DPD. Sustainable transport measures could be considered on a Borough-wide scale.	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 of Nature, DEFRA, 2011	The main themes of this document are: • protecting and improving or natural 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 • 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.	Policies should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment whilst also encouraging a green economy.	SA should support low carbon development and enhancement of the natural environment.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981	The relevant objectives of this act fall under two broad areas: <u>Wildlife</u> • Protection of birds – protection of wild birds,	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.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	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. <u>Nature Conservation, Countryside and National Parks</u> • 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.		
UK Climate Change Programme, UK Government, 2006	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. The Programme aims at cutting UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.	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	The UK Waste Strategy aims to: • 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 outcomes; • 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.	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.
Viability Testing Local Plans – Advice for Planning Practitioners, Local Housing Delivery Group, 2012	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: • 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	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.

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	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.		
World Class Places, UK Government, 2009	There are the four 'elements' of quality of place: • 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	The objectives of the strategy are: • 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 • 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.	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.
Humber River Basin Management Plan- River Anker flows to Humber, EA, 2009	This document sets out some aims specifically for local authorities, these include: • 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	The DPD 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 from new development.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	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.		
National Character Area Profile: Arden, Natural England, 2014	The Arden character area has various opportunities for improvement, which are as follows: • 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 climate. • 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.	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.
National Character Area Profile: Mease / Sence Lowlands, Natural England, 2013	The Mease / Sence Lowlands character area has various opportunities for improvement, which are as follows: • 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	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.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	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.		
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	The relevant aims of this plan are to: • 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 Agency, December 2010	The relevant aims of this plan are to: • Support the production and implementation of an integrated drainage strategy for urban areas, to reduce the incidence of surface water and foul water flooding by working with Severn Trent Water Ltd in flood risk management • 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.	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.
Severn River Basin Management Plan- River Sowe in Bedworth flows to Severn, EA, 2009	This management plan includes the following aims for Nuneaton and Bedworth: • 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	The DPD 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.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	possible • Ensure the need for appropriate Water Cycle Studies are included in local plan, particularly in growth or high risk areas.		
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.	Polices should ensure any new sites 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	The key aims for the SFRA Level 2 are: • 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 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.	Policies should consider the recommendations set out when considering sites for future development. Where appropriate, policies should seek to protect Green Belt parcels.	SA should consider protecting the Green Belt and ensure any development is placed in a sustainable location.
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.
Warwickshire Historic Landscape Character, Warwickshire County Council and English Heritage,	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	Policies should support the protection of important historic landscapes.	SA needs to ensure the sustainable management of the historic landscape.

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2010	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.		
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; 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.	Policies should reflect the priorities set out in the Plan.	SA should ensure environmental issues are prioritised, particularly those which promote sustainable development.
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 were 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	Policies should aim to improve air quality.	SA should ensure there are relevant objectives for air quality.

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	within Nuneaton and Bedworth in 2030, with pollutant concentrations well below the air quality objectives.		
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: • 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. • 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.	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.
Corporate Plan 2007 – 2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007	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. The main objectives of the Corporate Plan are: • 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 DPD.	These aims should be incorporated into the SA process to ensure that the Borough's vision is achieved.
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	The 2016 report assesses the effects of the	Policies should ensure that	SA should ensure that any

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Assessment – Screening Assessment, WYG, 2016 and 2018	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.	development will not have a detrimental effect on Ensor's Pool or the River Mease SAC.	development is a suitable distance from Ensor's Pool.
Health Impact Assessment – Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2014	The following recommendations are set out at the end of the assessment: • 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 (B1 use class) or green infrastructure. An example of one option is presented in Section 7.3. • 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.	Ensure the recommendations set out in the Health Impact Assessment are followed.	Consider the recommendations of the assessment in relation to its social benefits.
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	The measures proposed in the Action Plan are the following: • 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 Network Rail to implement better integration of public transport in Nuneaton. • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC to increase uptake and implementation of School and Workplace Travel Plans.	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 DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	• 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. • NBBC 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.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Biodiversity Value Map, Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan Partnership, 2010	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.
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,	Policies should encourage the economic growth of convenience to meet needs identified in study.	SA needs to ensure any growth is sustainable.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	Queens Road and Attleborough.		
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 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 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,	The priority species for the Borough are: • Bats • Great Crested Newt • Song Thrush	Policies should promote the protection of priority species and habitats within NBBC.	SA should seek to protect important and sensitive habitats and species.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Warwickshire County Council, 2005	• Water Vole • White clawed crayfish The priority habitats for the Borough are: • 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.		
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.
Shaping our future…, Sustainable Community Plan 2007 – 2021 for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007	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. The community strategy has four main themes, each containing their own objectives. The first theme is creating a *stronger Borough*, by achieving these three objectives, which are: 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 The second theme is to create a *safer Borough* through making it a safe place for everyone where the day to day quality of life is not marred by the fear of crime. The third theme is creating a *healthier Borough*, which aims to improve access to health care and improve the life expectancy within the Borough, through promoting healthier and active life styles. The fourth theme is creating a *sustainable Borough*, through three objectives: 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; Town centres and economic development – Create a supportive environment for businesses and develop a vibrant and varied economy that	Policies need to take into account the issues raised in the Community Plan.	The SA framework should reflect these issues.

Plan/ programme/ strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
	is reflected in our town centres and business areas.		
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	The thematic priorities of the Local Investment Plan are to: • 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.

APPENDIX B: Baseline data tables

1) Economic Factors

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and unemployment
(Ref. A/1)</td>
<td>Oct 2019 – Sep 2020
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Nuneaton & Bedworth</th></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>
Jan 2019 – Dec 2019
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Nuneaton & Bedworth</th></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>
April 2015 – March 2016
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Nuneaton & Bedworth</th></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>
</td>
<td>Oct 2019 – Sep 2020
<table>
<tr><th>West Midlands</th><th>Great Britain</th></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>
Jan 2019 – Dec 2019
<table>
<tr><th>West Midlands</th><th>Great Britain</th></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>
April 2015 – March 2016
<table>
<tr><th>West Midlands</th><th>Great Britain</th></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>
</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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].</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of work benefits
(Ref. A/2)</td>
<td>February 2021
<table>
<tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th></tr>
<tr><td>6.5</td></tr>
</table>
November 2020
<table>
<tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th></tr>
<tr><td>6.6</td></tr>
</table>
March 2020
<table>
<tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th></tr>
<tr><td>3.6</td></tr>
</table>
July 2016</td>
<td>February 2021
<table>
<tr><th>West Midlands</th><th>Great Britain</th></tr>
<tr><td>7.4</td><td>6.5</td></tr>
</table>
November 2020
<table>
<tr><th>West Midlands</th><th>Great Britain</th></tr>
<tr><td>7.3</td><td>6.3</td></tr>
</table>
March 2020
<table>
<tr><th>West Midlands</th><th>Great Britain</th></tr>
<tr><td>4.0</td><td>3.1</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Out of work benefits (February 2021, November 2020, March 2020 and July 2016) from www.nomisweb.co.uk [Last accessed 15 April 2021].</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.8</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>
July 2016
<table>
<tr><th>West Midlands</th><th>Great Britain</th></tr>
<tr><td>2.3</td><td>1.8</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Midlands.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Earnings (£)
(Ref. A/3)</td><td>
Average Gross Weekly Pay 2020 (gross earnings £ per week)
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>West Midlands</th><th>Great Britain</th></tr>
<tr><td>2020</td><td>£530.6</td><td>£551.7</td><td>£587.1</td></tr>
</table>
Average Gross Weekly Pay 2019 (gross earnings £ per week)
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>West Midlands</th><th>Great Britain</th></tr>
<tr><td>2019</td><td>£525.6</td><td>£552.5</td><td>£586.5</td></tr>
</table>
Average Gross Weekly Pay 2002 – 2015 (gross earnings £ per week)
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>West Midlands</th><th>Great Britain</th></tr>
<tr><td>2002</td><td>£365.1</td><td>£366.0</td><td>£392.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003</td><td>£402.6</td><td>£378.9</td><td>£406.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>£398.4</td><td>£392.9</td><td>£421.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>2005</td><td>£417.7</td><td>£404.7</td><td>£432.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>2006</td><td>£448.6</td><td>£416.2</td><td>£445.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>2007</td><td>£454.4</td><td>£431.1</td><td>£460.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2008</td><td>£460.3</td><td>£449.8</td><td>£480.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2009</td><td>£471.3</td><td>£456.8</td><td>£490.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>2010</td><td>£488.3</td><td>£469.2</td><td>£501.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>2011</td><td>£469.9</td><td>£465.2</td><td>£500.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>2012</td><td>£475.1</td><td>£469.3</td><td>£508.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>2013</td><td>£477.8</td><td>£483.0</td><td>£518.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2014</td><td>£493.2</td><td>£481.2</td><td>£521.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2015</td><td>£488.7</td><td>£492.5</td><td>£529.6</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td>The average gross weekly pay has increased over the period 2002 – 2020. The average wage continues to run behind the West Midlands and GB averages.</td><td>Earnings by residence from www.nomisweb.co.uk [Last accessed 22 January 2021].</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

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

Change 2002 - 2015	£123.6	£126.5	£136.7

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information, Comparators and targets, Trend, and Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td>Business Demography
(Ref. A/4)</td><td>
Active Enterprises 2020
<table>
<tr><th>Location</th><th>Stock - Nos. of Active Enterprises in 2018</th></tr>
<tr><td>GREAT BRITAIN</td><td>2,674,520</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td><td>3,830</td></tr>
</table>
Source: www.ons.gov.uk

Active Enterprises 2018
<table>
<tr><th>Location</th><th>Stock - Nos. of Active Enterprises in 2018</th></tr>
<tr><td>GREAT BRITAIN</td><td>2,878,025</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td><td>4,195</td></tr>
</table>
Source: www.ons.gov.uk

Active Enterprises 2008 - 2014
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Location</th><th colspan="7">Stock - Nos. of Active Enterprises by Year</th><th>Stock Change</th><th>% Stock Change</th></tr>
<tr><th>2008</th><th>2009</th><th>2010</th><th>2011</th><th>2012</th><th>2013</th><th>2014</th><th>2008 - 2014</th><th>2008 - 2014</th></tr>
<tr><td>GREAT BRITAIN</td><td>2,265,740</td><td>2,282,200</td><td>2,241,375</td><td>2,285,225</td><td>2,316,705</td><td>2,392,965</td><td>2,495,650</td><td>229,910</td><td>9.21%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warwickshire County</td><td>25,040</td><td>25,035</td><td>24,360</td><td>24,500</td><td>24,425</td><td>24,995</td><td>26,055</td><td>1,015</td><td>3.90%</td></tr>
<tr><td>North Warwickshire</td><td>2,740</td><td>2,800</td><td>2,695</td><td>2,710</td><td>2,655</td><td>2,695</td><td>2,760</td><td>20</td><td>0.72%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nuneaton & Bedworth</td><td>3,520</td><td>3,490</td><td>3,340</td><td>3,335</td><td>3,440</td><td>3,555</td><td>3,720</td><td>200</td><td>5.38%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rugby</td><td>3,995</td><td>3,960</td><td>3,865</td><td>3,965</td><td>4,005</td><td>4,195</td><td>4,435</td><td>440</td><td>9.92%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stratford-on-Avon</td><td>7,600</td><td>7,625</td><td>7,415</td><td>7,435</td><td>7,335</td><td>7,340</td><td>7,575</td><td>-25</td><td>-0.33%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warwick</td><td>7,185</td><td>7,160</td><td>7,045</td><td>7,055</td><td>6,990</td><td>7,210</td><td>7,565</td><td>380</td><td>5.02%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coventry</td><td>8,760</td><td>8,630</td><td>8,495</td><td>8,665</td><td>8,770</td><td>9,235</td><td>9,085</td><td>325</td><td>3.58%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coventry & Warks LEP</td><td>33,800</td><td>33,665</td><td>32,855</td><td>33,165</td><td>33,195</td><td>34,230</td><td>35,140</td><td>1,340</td><td>3.81%</td></tr>
</table>
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
</td><td>Since 2014 the number of active enterprises has increased from 3,720 to 4,195 in 2018 and then decreased in 2020.</td></tr>
</table>

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

Between 2015 and 2019 the Borough lost, on average, 477 enterprises per annum with a peak of 580 in 2019.

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	224760	249570	232,645	241,230	247,194
Warwickshire County	2,200	2,940	3,065	2445	2530	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	1005	1,000	1,020	1051
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

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.

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

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.

Business Births 2008 - 2014

Business Births	Business Births by Year							Average Yearly Births
	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

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

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information, Comparators and targets, Trend, and Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td>Employee jobs
(Ref. A/5)</td><td>
Employee Jobs 2019
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Nuneaton and Bedworth (Employee jobs)</th><th>Nuneaton and Bedworth (%)</th><th>Great Britain (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total employee jobs</td><td>46,000</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Full-time</td><td>29,000</td><td>63.0</td><td>67.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Part-time</td><td>18,000</td><td>39.1</td><td>32.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Employee jobs by industry</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Primary services (A-B: Agriculture and mining)</td><td>10</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Manufacturing (C)</td><td>5,000</td><td>10.9</td><td>8.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy and water (D-E)</td><td>900</td><td>2.0</td><td>1.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction (F)</td><td>1,750</td><td>3.8</td><td>4.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)</td><td>8,000</td><td>17.4</td><td>15.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transport storage (H)</td><td>3,500</td><td>7.6</td><td>4.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accommodation and food services (I)</td><td>3,000</td><td>6.5</td><td>7.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Information and communications (J)</td><td>600</td><td>1.3</td><td>4.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Financial and other business services (K – N)</td><td>7,300</td><td>15.9</td><td>22.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Public admin, education and health (O – Q)</td><td>14,750</td><td>32.1</td><td>26.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other services (R – S)</td><td>1,700</td><td>3.7</td><td>4.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Services (G – S)</td><td>38,850</td><td>84.5</td><td>85.5</td></tr>
</table>
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk

Employee Jobs 2018
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Nuneaton and Bedworth (Employee jobs)</th><th>Nuneaton and Bedworth (%)</th><th>Great Britain (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total employee jobs</td><td>48,000</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Full-time</td><td>30,000</td><td>62.5</td><td>67.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Part-time</td><td>17,000</td><td>35.4</td><td>32.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Employee jobs by industry</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Primary services (A-B: Agriculture and mining)</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Manufacturing (C)</td><td>6,000</td><td>12.5</td><td>8.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy and water (D-E)</td><td>825</td><td>1.7</td><td>1.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction (F)</td><td>2,000</td><td>4.2</td><td>4.7</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>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).

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.

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.</td></tr>
</table>

Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	8,000	16.7	15.2
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 (C)	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

2) Social Factors

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Size (%)
(Ref. B/2)</td>
<td>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.

Household size 2011
<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>
</td>
<td></td>
<td>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 showed that the percentage of single person households had increased.</td>
<td>Household sizes 2018 from www.nomisweb.co.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020].

Household sizes 2011 from www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (Census data).</td>
<td>No directly comparable data found, neighbourhood statistics website now closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Prices 2012-2013
(Ref. B/3a)</td>
<td>Average House Prices in Nuneaton and Bedworth 2019-2021
<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>
</td>
<td></td>
<td>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%.

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.

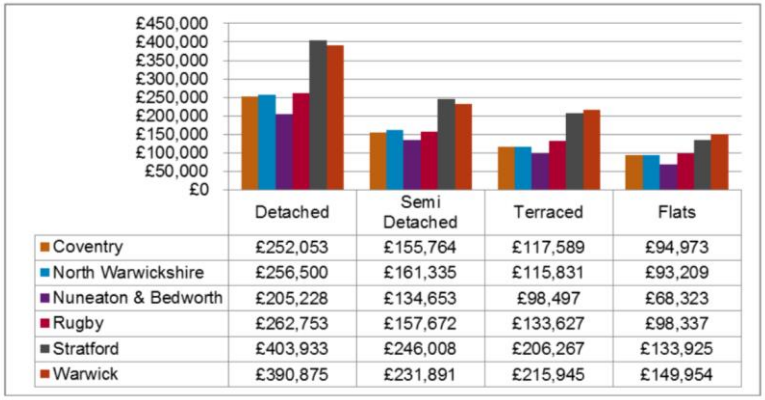
Drop in house prices in early 2021 but no trend can be discerned from this.</td>
<td>2019 and 2021 from www.landregistry.data.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020, 25 January 2021 and 15 April 2021].

2013 from Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2013).</td>
<td>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.

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.

By November 2020 average house prices were £192,096 in NBBC and £194,966 in Coventry.

Newer data up to January 2021 exists and has been added to the table. Data has been updated since</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td>Median House Price Trends
(Ref. B/3b)</td><td>
Figure 16: Average House Prices by Type (October 2012 – March 2013)


<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Detached</th><th>Semi Detached</th><th>Terraced</th><th>Flats</th></tr>
<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>
</table>
Source: HM Land Registry
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>accessed in early 2021 but the trend remains.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Owner Occupancy (2011)
(Ref. B/4)</td><td>Owner Occupancy in 2011
<table>
<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>
<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>
</table></td><td></td><td>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.</td><td>Owner occupancy 2011 from www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (Census data).</td><td>No comparable data found, neighbourhood statistics website now closed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indices of Deprivation</td><td>Indices of Deprivation 2019
<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>IMD – Rank of</th></tr>
</table></td><td></td><td></td><td>English Indices of Deprivation 2019</td><td>Nuneaton and Bedworth has the highest levels of</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ref. B/7)</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>average score (out of 317)</th></tr>
<tr><td>North Warwickshire</td><td>155</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td><td>101</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rugby</td><td>222</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stratford-on-Avon</td><td>259</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warwick</td><td>263</td></tr>
</table>
(District Rankings: 1 = worst deprived 317 = least deprived)

Indices of Deprivation 2015
<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>IMD – Rank of average score (out of 326)</th></tr>
<tr><td>North Warwickshire</td><td>190</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td><td>111</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rugby</td><td>240</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stratford-on-Avon</td><td>272</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warwick</td><td>267</td></tr>
</table>
(District Rankings: 1 = worst deprived 326 = least deprived)
</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>from www.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020].

English Indices of Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities & Local Government, accessed via Warwickshire Observatory.</td>
<td>deprivation in Warwickshire.

Note: Since the IMD is a 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Rates (Rates are per 1000 population)
(Ref. B/8)</td>
<td>
Crime Rates 2020-2021 (per 1000 population)
<table>
<tr><th>Area</th><th>All recorded crime</th><th>Violence and sexual offences</th><th>Burglary</th><th>Vehicle crime</th></tr>
<tr><td>North Warwickshire</td><td>65</td><td>27</td><td>5.6</td><td>8.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td><td>78</td><td>37</td><td>3.5</td><td>6.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rugby</td><td>64</td><td>29</td><td>3.2</td><td>4.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stratford-on-Avon</td><td>52</td><td>20</td><td>4.2</td><td>4.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warwick</td><td>60</td><td>26</td><td>3.4</td><td>5.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warwickshire</td><td>64</td><td>27.7</td><td>3.8</td><td>5.7</td></tr>
</table>
Crime Rates 2019-2020 (per 1000 population)
<table>
<tr><th>Area</th><th>All recorded crime</th><th>Violence and sexual offences</th><th>Burglary</th><th>Vehicle crime</th></tr>
<tr><td>North Warwickshire</td><td>72</td><td>25.6</td><td>7.7</td><td>10.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td><td>91</td><td>38.5</td><td>5.9</td><td>9.2</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Rugby</td><td>74</td><td>29.4</td><td>5</td><td>7.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stratford-on-Avon</td><td>62</td><td>20.7</td><td>7.4</td><td>7.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warwick</td><td>72</td><td>26.1</td><td>5.9</td><td>8.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warwickshire</td><td>74</td><td>28.2</td><td>6.3</td><td>8.4</td></tr>
</table>

Crime Rates 2013-2014 (per 1000 population)
<table>
<tr><th>Area</th><th>All recorded crime</th><th>Violence against the person</th><th>Domestic burglary</th><th>Burglary other</th><th>Vehicle crime</th></tr>
<tr><td>North Warwickshire</td><td>48.93</td><td>6.37</td><td>8.56</td><td>6.91</td><td>8.13</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td><td>68.93</td><td>10.40</td><td>11.06</td><td>4.66</td><td>10.25</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rugby</td><td>49.16</td><td>7.28</td><td>7.45</td><td>4.49</td><td>7.26</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stratford-on-Avon</td><td>42.10</td><td>5.39</td><td>5.33</td><td>3.84</td><td>6.63</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warwick</td><td>47.35</td><td>7.76</td><td>6.85</td><td>3.33</td><td>5.97</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warwickshire</td><td>51.66</td><td>7.60</td><td>7.77</td><td>4.37</td><td>7.58</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td>2019/20 and 13 per 1000 more than North Warks in 2020/21.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fear of crime
(Ref. B/9)</td><td>Fear of Crime
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">% of respondents either ‘very worried’ or ‘fairly worried about:</th><th colspan="3">Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th colspan="3">Warwickshire</th></tr>
<tr><th>2007</th><th>2009/ 2010</th><th>2013</th><th>2007</th><th>2009/ 2010</th><th>2013</th></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>
</td><td></td><td>2007 – 2013 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk.</td><td>Warwickshire Observatory website replaced by Warwickshire Insights website. No similar or thus newer data provided on Warwickshire Insights.

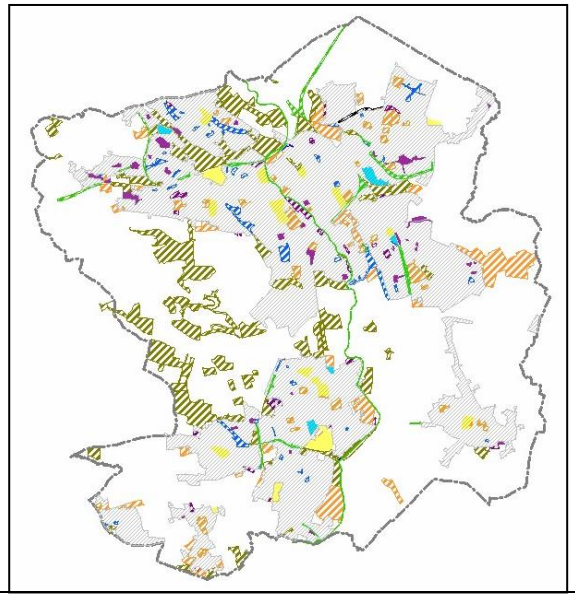
There was a higher perception of crime in Nuneaton and Bedworth than there was at County level.

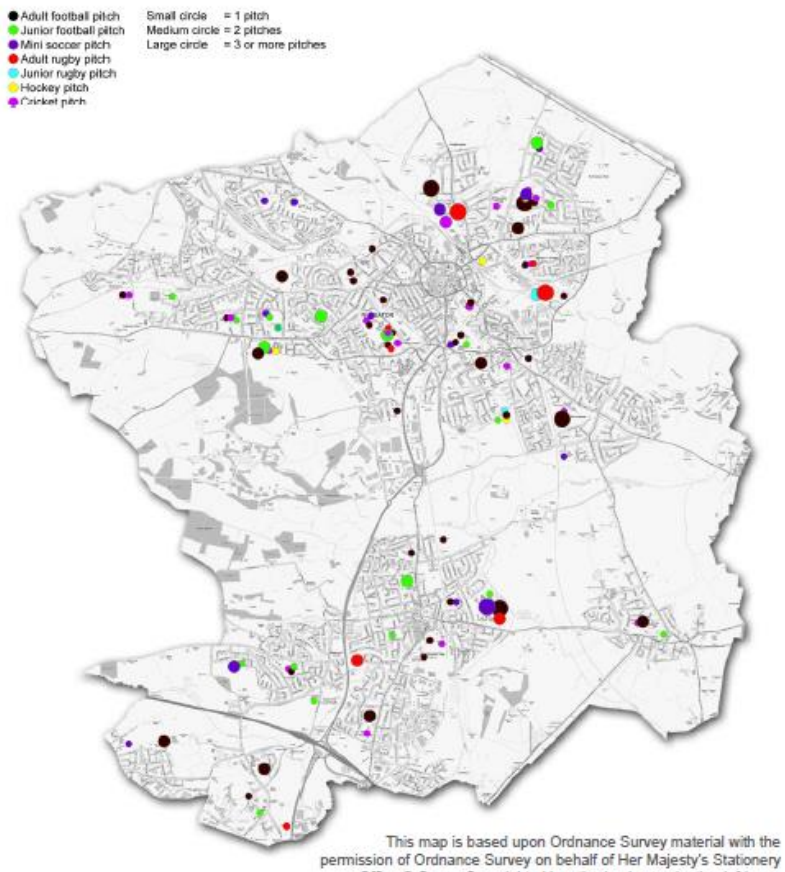
Perceived anxiety about crime has fallen, although bad perceptions about crime often lag behind actual crime statistics.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Education
(Ref. B/10)</td><td>Qualifications 2018 and 2019
<table>
<tr><th>Level of Qualification</th><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>Great Britain</th></tr>
<tr><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>
</td><td></td><td>All Data from www.nomis.gov.uk [Last accessed 25 January 2021].</td><td>Data for 2018 and 2019 are identical.

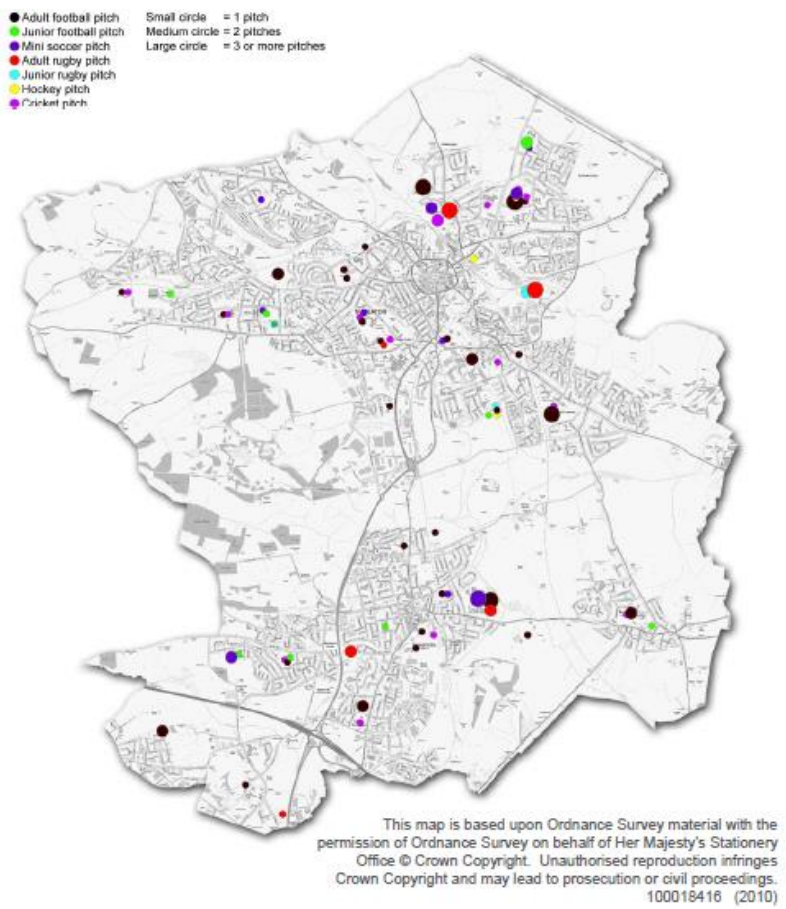
Qualifications are crucial in terms of well-being & economic growth.

At Borough, county & national level educational</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Qualifications 2004, 2012 and 2014
<table><tr><th rowspan="3">Level of Qualification</th><th colspan="3">Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th colspan="3">Great Britain</th></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Year</th><th colspan="3">Year</th></tr><tr><th>2004</th><th>2012</th><th>2015</th><th>2004</th><th>2012</th><th>2015</th></tr><tr><td>No qualification:</td><td>18.7</td><td>18.7</td><td>13.9</td><td>15.1</td><td>9.7</td><td>8.6</td></tr><tr><td>Attained NVQ 1+:</td><td>73.6</td><td>76.4</td><td>78.8</td><td>76.5</td><td>84.0</td><td>84.9</td></tr><tr><td>Attained NVQ 2+:</td><td>57.9</td><td>63.1</td><td>62.4</td><td>62.1</td><td>71.8</td><td>73.6</td></tr><tr><td>Attained NVQ 3+:</td><td>38.7</td><td>45.6</td><td>45.3</td><td>46.8</td><td>55.1</td><td>57.4</td></tr><tr><td>Attained NVQ 4/5+:</td><td>18.5</td><td>24.8</td><td>28.6</td><td>26.1</td><td>34.4</td><td>37.1</td></tr></table></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>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 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Open Space Provision
(Ref. B/12)</td><td>Outdoor sports facilities
Natural and semi-natural greenspace
Amenity greenspace
Allotments
Urban Areas
Parks and gardens
Provision for children & young people
Cemeteries
Green corridors</td><td></td><td></td><td>Open Space Provision January 2007.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

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

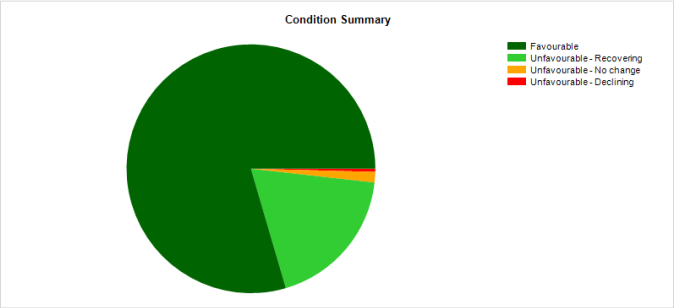
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
Playing pitch provision (all) **(Ref. B/18)**				Infrastructure Delivery Plan – Submission (2015).	

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
Playing pitch provision (secured) **(Ref. B/19)**				Infrastructure Delivery Plan – Submission (2015).	
Teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 population **(Ref. B/20)**	Teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 population in 2018* **Warwickshire**: 23.2; **England & Wales**: 16.8 *Rolling Annual Rate from December 2018 Teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 population **Nuneaton & Bedworth**; **National (2012)**		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.	2018 from www.ons.gov.uk [Accessed 18 May 2020]. 2009 – 2012 from Warwickshire's teenage pregnancy	2018 data releases commentary explains that conception rate for under 18s had dropped for the 11th year in a row, the longest recorded decrease.

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	(2009 – 2011)			update – Public Health Warwickshire – Warwickshire County Council.	
	48.8	27.4			

3) Biodiversity

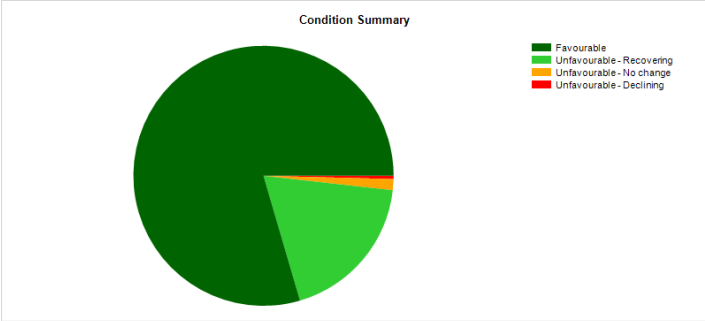
<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity
(Ref. D/1)</td>
<td>The Borough has 1 European Site, 2 SSSIs and 75 potential sites, 3 Local Nature Reserves.

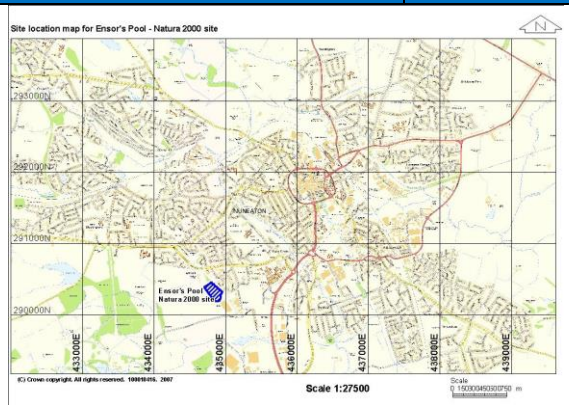
Condition of SSSIs in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough
<table>
<tr><th>SSSIs</th><th>Condition</th><th>Last Assessment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ensor's Pool</td><td>Unfavourable - Declining</td><td>29th April 2016</td></tr>
<tr><td>Griff Hill Quarry</td><td>Favourable</td><td>18th March 2009</td></tr>
</table>
County: Warwickshire, report run on 14 May 2020
SSSI Condition Summary
See the SSSI glossary for an explanation of terms.
1 of 1 Find | Next
Total area (ha) 1,442.37 1,351.94 1,351.94
<table>
<tr><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></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></tr>
</table>


</td>
<td>No changes to the percentages of SSSIs in Warwickshire attaining favourable or unfavourable recovering status since that presented in SA Scoping Report.

Natural England maintains statistics on the condition of all SSSIs in the country.
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.</td>
<td>No newer data on SSSI condition. Data from www.designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk.</td>
<td>It should be noted that Griff Hill Quarry SSSI is a geological SSSI and therefore contributes to geodiversity rather than biodiversity.

The north-west corner of Griff Hill Quarry SSSI is scheduled for de-listing, as the land is no longer of SSSI quality.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	County: Warwickshire, SA Report 2016 % meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering / Favourable / Unfavourable - Recovering / Unfavourable - No change / Unfavourable - Declining Area (ha): 1,327.85 / 1,075.02 / 252.82 / 18.58 / 5.38 Percentage: 98.23% / 79.53% / 18.70% / 1.37% / 0.40% 				
SSSI Location Maps **(Ref. D/2)**	Ensor's Pool		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.	

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
(Ref. D/3)	 Griff Hill Quarry 				
Local Nature Reserves and Local Wildlife Sites **(Ref. D/4b)** and **(Ref. D/4c)**	Local Nature Reserves in Warwickshire, 2020 **Local Nature Reserves in Warwickshire, 2020** Ashlawn Cutting (Grand Central Walk) LNR Bedworth Sloughs LNR* Cock Robin Wood LNR Cole End LNR		Increase from 20 to 24 LNRs in Warwickshire between 2008 and 2020.	2020 LNR data from www.designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk [Accessed on 13 April 2021].	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

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	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 Whitnash Brook LNR *in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough		3 LNRs in NBBC.	2008 LNR data from www.Designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk and www.magic.defra.gov.uk. 2008 LWS data from Habitat Biodiversity Audit – Warwickshire County Council (emailed directly).)	sites in the Borough. 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. 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.

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

Local Nature Reserves in Warwickshire, by District, 2008

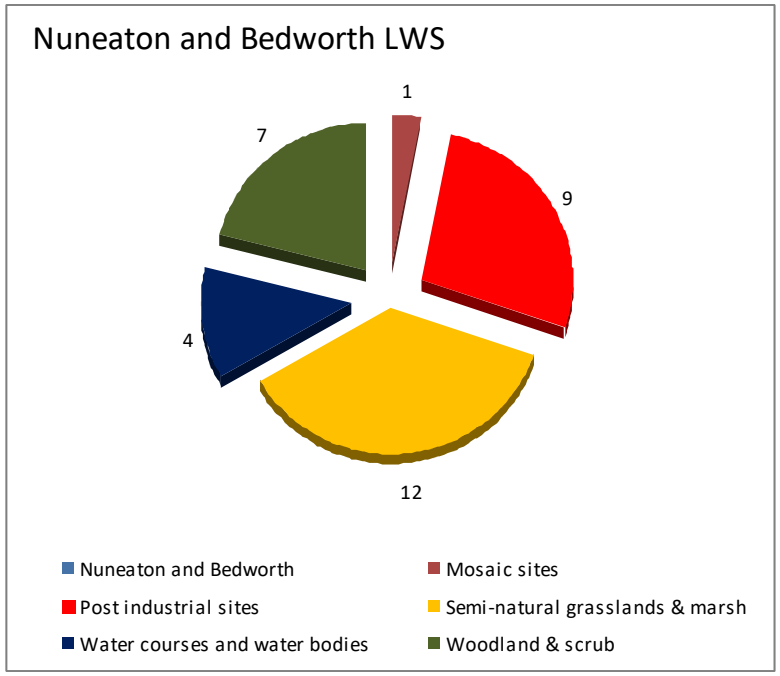
District/Borough	Reserve name	Area (ha)
Nuneaton & Bedworth		**12.08**
	Bedworth Sloughs	5.58
	Ensor's Pool	6.50
Rugby		**72.45**
	Ashlawn Cutting	31.56
	Cock Robin Wood	4.03
	Newbold Quarry Park	9.42
	Stockton Railway Cutting	0.77
	Swift Valley	26.67
Stratford-on-Avon		**94.62**
	River Arrow	2.90
	Ufton Fields	31.79
	Welcombe Hills	59.93
Warwick		**94.87**
	Crackley Wood, Kenilworth	14.42
	Hall Farm Meadow, Hunningham	0.93
	Kenilworth Common	11.37
	Knowle Hill, Kenilworth	4.18
	Leam Valley	43.39
	Oakwood And Blacklow Spinney	1.75
	Parliament Piece, Kenilworth	6.63
	Welches Meadow, Leamington	6.66
	Whitnash Brook	5.54
Warwickshire		**274.02**

Source: Natural England

Additionally there is a Local Nature Reserve at Galley Common, with an area of 13.32 ha.

Local Wildlife Sites

Local Authority	Total No.	Area (ha)
Nuneaton & Bedworth	33	270.79
Rugby	45	593.08
Stratford-on-Avon	74	993.80
Warwick	48	1,045.99

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Warwickshire</td><td>432</td><td>4,778.16</td></tr>
</table>


</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Accessibility to woodland
(Ref. D/5)</td><td>Accessibility to Woodland 2019
<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>
Accessibility to Woodland in Nuneaton & Bedworth
<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>
</td><td></td><td>2019 from Woodland Indicators by Parliamentary Constituency, Woodland Trust, 2019.

2013 from Woodland Trust (emailed Woodland Trust).</td><td>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%.

From the 2013 data it was shown that Nuneaton and Bedworth generally had a</td></tr>
</table>

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%		lower accessibility to 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)**	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. 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. 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. The topography of the Borough is comprised of higher elevations and steeper slopes in the west and lower					Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008.	No changes to that from 2008.

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

4) Population and Human Health

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-year Estimates Population – Age Structure
(Ref. H/1)</td>
<td>Population Age Structure by Percentage of Total Population 2019
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Age</th><th colspan="2">% Aged by Location</th></tr>
<tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>England</th></tr>
<tr><td>Aged under 1 year</td><td>1.22</td><td>1.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 1 - 4 years</td><td>5.04</td><td>4.76</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 5 - 9 years</td><td>6.39</td><td>6.29</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 10 - 14 years</td><td>5.95</td><td>5.96</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 15 - 19 years</td><td>5.16</td><td>5.49</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 20 - 24 years</td><td>5.37</td><td>6.20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 25 - 29 years</td><td>6.23</td><td>6.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 30 - 34 years</td><td>6.65</td><td>6.77</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 35 - 39 years</td><td>6.44</td><td>6.63</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 40 - 44 years</td><td>5.78</td><td>6.07</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 45 - 49 years</td><td>6.63</td><td>6.60</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 50 - 54 years</td><td>7.38</td><td>6.94</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 55 - 59 years</td><td>6.73</td><td>6.52</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 60 - 64 years</td><td>5.75</td><td>5.53</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 65 - 69 years</td><td>5.44</td><td>4.97</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 70 - 74 years</td><td>5.31</td><td>4.94</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 75 - 79 years</td><td>3.76</td><td>3.45</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 80 - 84 years</td><td>2.59</td><td>2.56</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 85 and over</td><td>2.20</td><td>2.48</td></tr>
</table>
Population Age Structure by Percentage of Total Population 2018
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Age</th><th colspan="2">% Aged by Location</th></tr>
<tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>England</th></tr>
<tr><td>Aged under 1 year</td><td>1.2</td><td>1.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 1 - 4 years</td><td>5.0</td><td>4.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 5 - 9 years</td><td>6.4</td><td>6.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 10 - 14 years</td><td>5.8</td><td>5.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 15 - 19 years</td><td>5.3</td><td>5.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 20 - 24 years</td><td>5.4</td><td>6.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 25 - 29 years</td><td>6.3</td><td>6.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 30 - 34 years</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 35 - 39 years</td><td>6.4</td><td>6.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 40 - 44 years</td><td>5.8</td><td>6.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 45 - 49 years</td><td>6.9</td><td>6.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 50 - 54 years</td><td>7.4</td><td>7.0</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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).</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</table>

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

Aged 55 - 59 years	6.5	6.4
Aged 60 - 64 years	5.7	5.4
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

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Aged 25 - 29</td><td>6.4</td><td>5.9</td><td>6.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 30 - 34</td><td>6.2</td><td>5.9</td><td>6.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 35 - 39</td><td>6.6</td><td>6.6</td><td>6.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 40 - 44</td><td>7.5</td><td>7.5</td><td>7.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 45 - 49</td><td>7.6</td><td>7.7</td><td>7.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 50 - 54</td><td>6.5</td><td>6.7</td><td>6.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 55 - 59</td><td>6.1</td><td>6.1</td><td>5.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 60 - 64</td><td>6.4</td><td>6.6</td><td>6.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged65 - 69</td><td>5.3</td><td>5.6</td><td>4.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 70 - 74</td><td>4.1</td><td>4.3</td><td>3.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 75 - 79</td><td>3.1</td><td>3.4</td><td>3.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 80 - 84</td><td>2.2</td><td>2.6</td><td>2.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 85 - 89</td><td>1.3</td><td>1.6</td><td>1.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aged 90 & Over</td><td>0.6</td><td>0.8</td><td>0.8</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Religious breakdown (%) (Ref. H/3)</td><td>Religion 2016
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Religion</th><th colspan="2">% Religion by Location</th></tr>
<tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>England</th></tr>
<tr><td>Christian:</td><td>54.76</td><td>56.69</td></tr>
<tr><td>Buddhist:</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.51</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hindu:</td><td>1.59</td><td>1.72</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jewish:</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.54</td></tr>
<tr><td>Muslim:</td><td>3.17</td><td>5.64</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sikh:</td><td>5.56</td><td>0.70</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other religion:</td><td>-</td><td>1.46</td></tr>
<tr><td>None and not stated</td><td>34.92</td><td>32.84</td></tr>
</table>
Religion 2011
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Religion</th><th colspan="3">% Religion by Location</th></tr>
<tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>West Midlands</th><th>England</th></tr>
<tr><td>Christian:</td><td>63.6</td><td>60.2</td><td>59.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Buddhist:</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hindu:</td><td>1.1</td><td>1.3</td><td>1.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jewish:</td><td>0</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Muslim:</td><td>2.3</td><td>6.7</td><td>5.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sikh:</td><td>2.2</td><td>2.4</td><td>0.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other religion:</td><td>0.4</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>No religion:</td><td>24.0</td><td>22.0</td><td>24.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Religion not stated:</td><td>6.1</td><td>6.6</td><td>7.2</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td>2016 and 2011 from www.ons.gov.uk.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Structure of ethnicity</td><td>Ethnicity 2019</td><td></td><td></td><td>2019 from www.nomisweb.co.uk</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td>(Ref. H/4)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Ethnicity</th><th colspan="2">% Ethnicity by Location</th></tr>
<tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>England</th></tr>
<tr><td>White:</td><td>87.1</td><td>86.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mixed:</td><td>-</td><td>1.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indian</td><td>7.9</td><td>2.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pakistani/Bangladeshi</td><td>-</td><td>2.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Black</td><td>1.2</td><td>3.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other ethnic group:</td><td>2.9</td><td>3.6</td></tr>
</table>

Ethnicity 2011
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Ethnicity</th><th colspan="3">% Ethnicity by Location</th></tr>
<tr><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>West Midlands</th><th>England</th></tr>
<tr><td>White:</td><td>91.4</td><td>82.8</td><td>84.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mixed:</td><td>1.1</td><td>2.4</td><td>12.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Asian/Asian British:</td><td>6.2</td><td>10.8</td><td>5.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Black/Black British:</td><td>0.8</td><td>3.2</td><td>3.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other ethnic group:</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.9</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td>[Accessed on 11 May 2020].

2011 from www.ons.gov.uk.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Gypsy and traveller pitches
(Ref. H/5)</td><td>Number of Authorised Pitches in Borough 2013 – 50

Number of Authorised Pitches/Plots in Borough 2016 – 90</td><td></td><td>Increase in the number of pitches/plots available for use in the Borough.</td><td>Nuneaton and Bedworth Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment 2016 and Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment: North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth Final Report, 2013.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Life expectancy at birth
(Ref. I/1)</td><td>Life Expectancy at Birth between 2017 and 2019
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Area</th><th>Years Born (Male)</th><th>Years Born (Female)</th></tr>
<tr><th>2017 - 2019</th><th>2017 - 2019</th></tr>
<tr><td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td><td>77.61</td><td>82.34</td></tr>
<tr><td>England</td><td>79.67</td><td>83.33</td></tr>
</table>

Life Expectancy at Birth between 2015 and 2018
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Area</th><th colspan="2">Years Born (Male)</th><th colspan="2">Years Born (Female)</th></tr>
<tr><th>2015 - 2017</th><th>2016 - 2018</th><th>2015 - 2017</th><th>2016 - 2018</th></tr>
<tr><td>Nuneaton and Bedworth</td><td>78</td><td>77.9</td><td>82.4</td><td>82.6</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td>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.</td><td>2017 – 2019 from www.ons.gov.uk [Accessed on 22 January 2021].

2015 – 2018 from www.ons.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020].

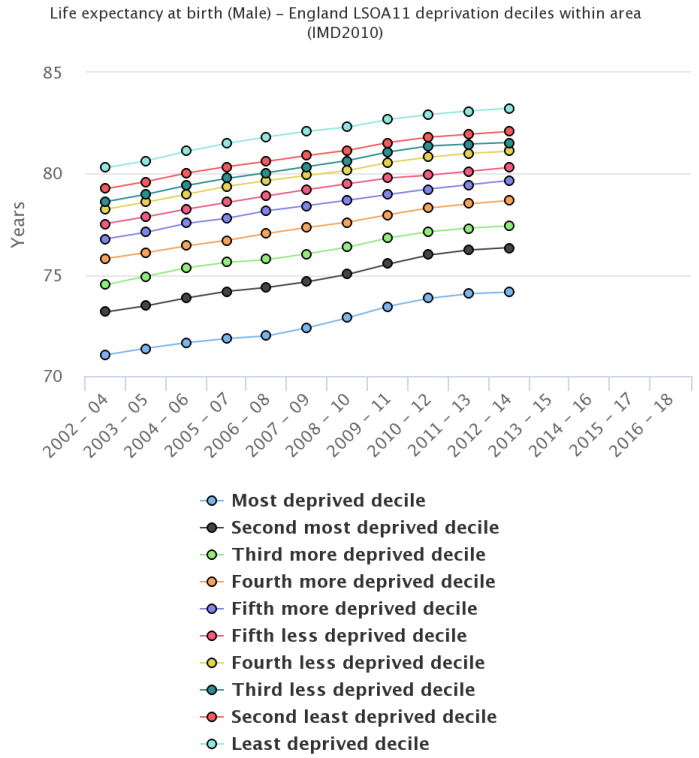
2010 – 2014 from www.ons.gov.uk.</td><td>Life expectancy in Nuneaton and Bedworth is slightly lower than England's average, which indicates underlying health issues in the Borough.</td></tr>
</table>

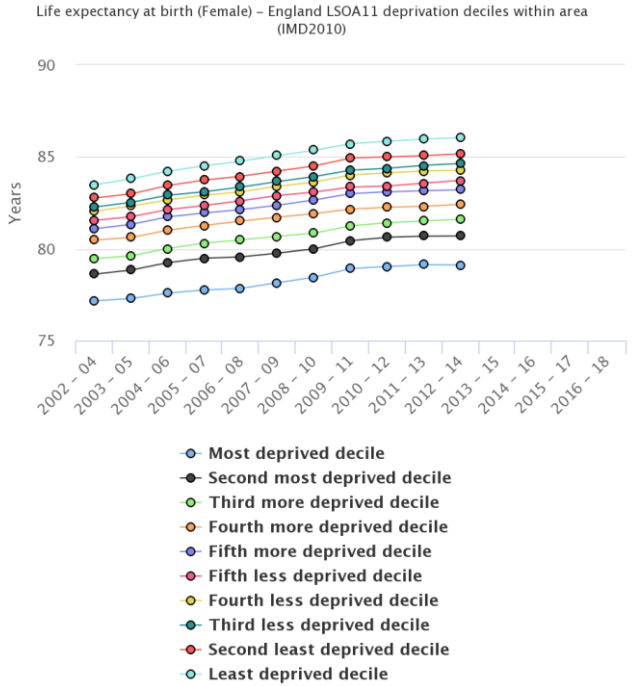
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps

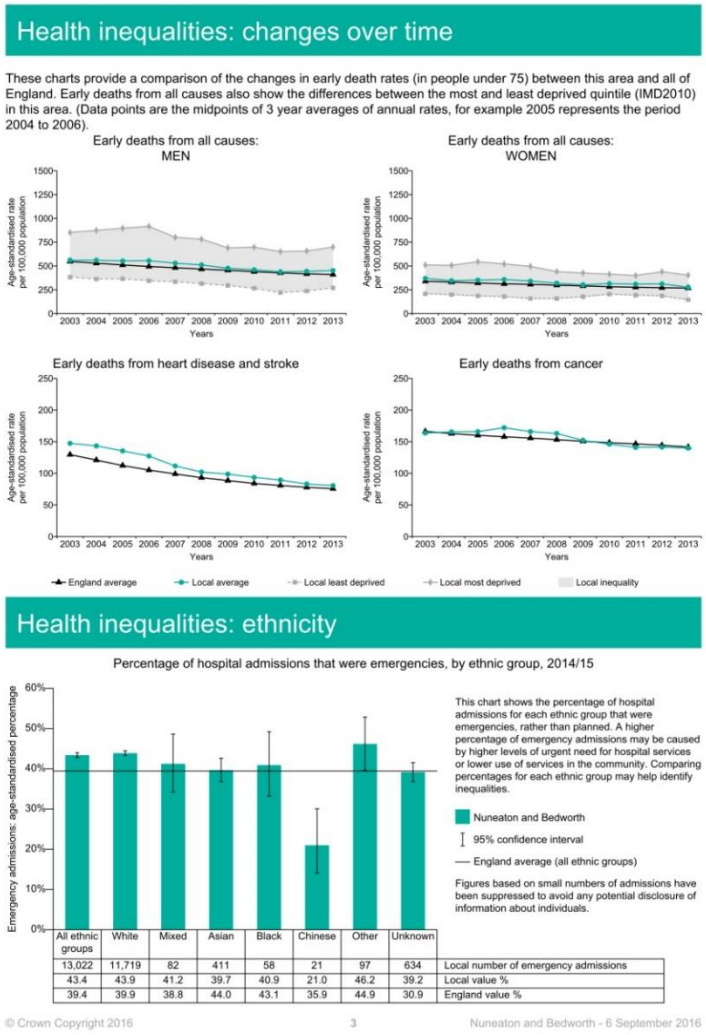
England	79.6	79.6	83.1	83.2

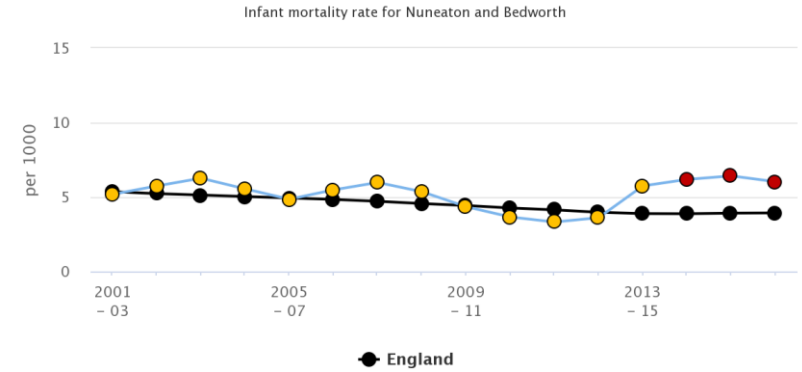
Life Expectancy at Birth between 2010 and 2014

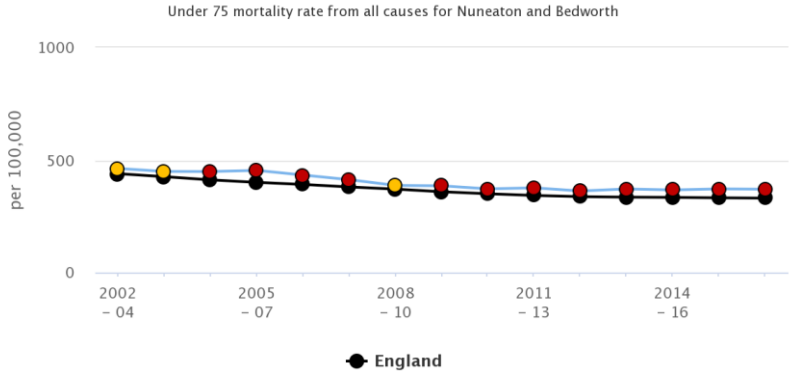
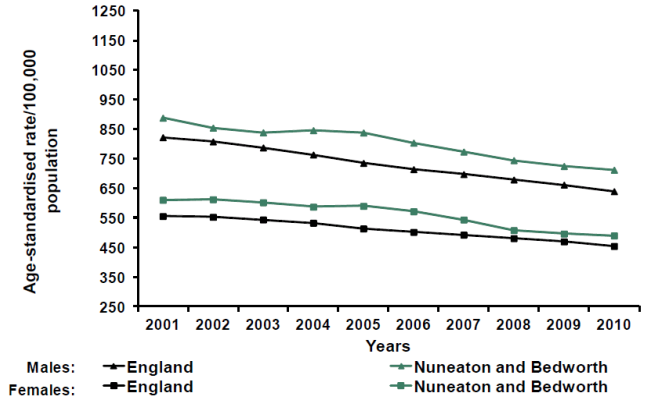
Area	Years Born (Male)		Years Born (Female)	
	2010 - 2012	2012 - 2014	2010 - 2012	2012 - 2014
North Warks	78.7	79.3	82.3	82.6
Nuneaton and Bedworth	**78.2**	**78.4**	**82.6**	**82.7**
Rugby	80.2	80.5	83.7	84.1
Stratford-on-Avon	81.0	81.2	84.9	84.7
Warwick	80.4	80.9	84.7	84.5
Warwickshire	79.8	80.1	83.8	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)**			Shows significant differences in life expectancy between the most and least deprived parts of the Borough.	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].	Data collected changed over time and not directly comparable to that collected previously. No data beyond 2015, hence gaps from then to 2018.

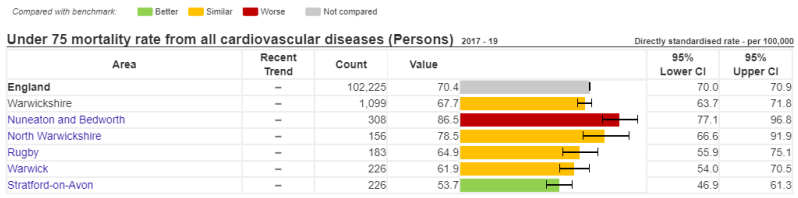
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
					

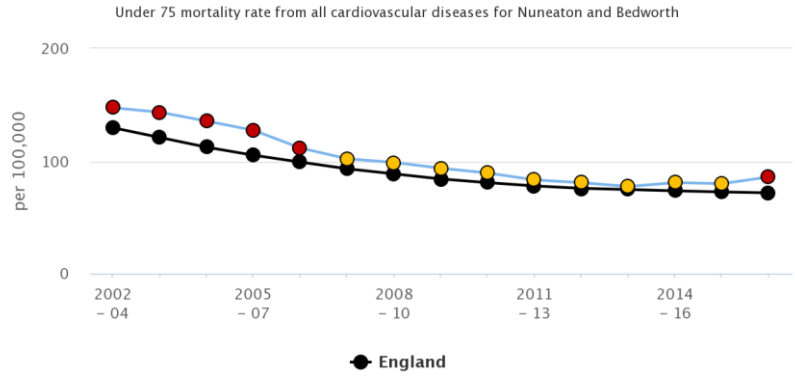
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
					
Infant Mortality			No trend data	2017 – 2019 from	For 2012 – 2014 the result

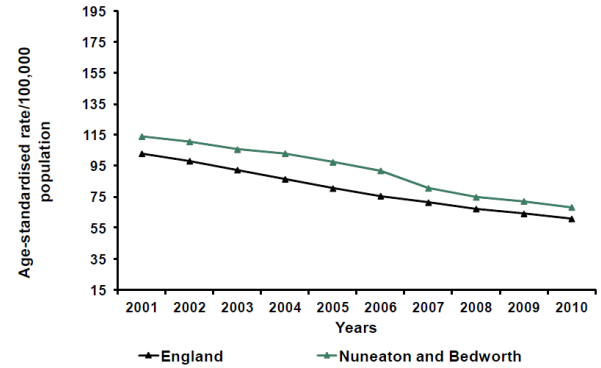
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
average rate **(Ref. I/3)**	Compared with benchmark: Better Similar Worse Not compared **Infant mortality rate** 2017 - 19 — Crude rate - per 1,000 Area / Recent Trend / Count / Value / 95% Lower CI / 95% Upper CI England – 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  Infant Morality average rate 2012 – 14 Nuneaton & Bedworth: 3.6 England: 4.0		available for newer data. Yellow denotes NBBC data not significantly different to England's average whilst red denotes significantly worse than England's average.	www.fingertips.phe.org.uk [Accessed on 25 January 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].	for NBBC was not significantly different from England average (and indeed before then from 2001). However recently the rate worsened until 2017-19 when it improved closer to the England average.
Mortality rates **(Ref. I/4), (Ref. I/5) and (Ref. I/6)**	Compared with benchmark: Better Similar Worse Not compared **Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (Persons)** 2017 - 19 — Directly standardised rate - per 100,000 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	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.	

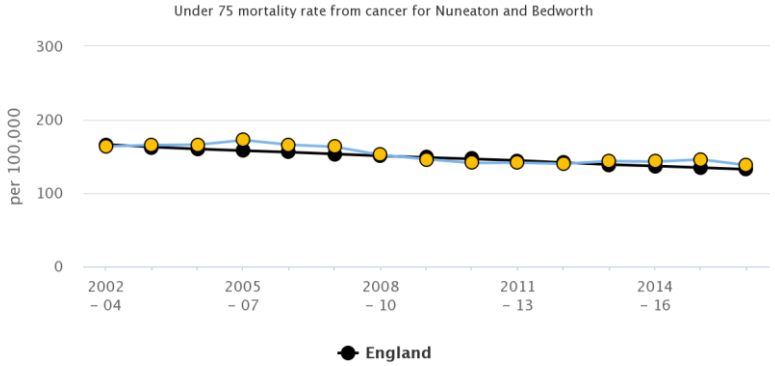
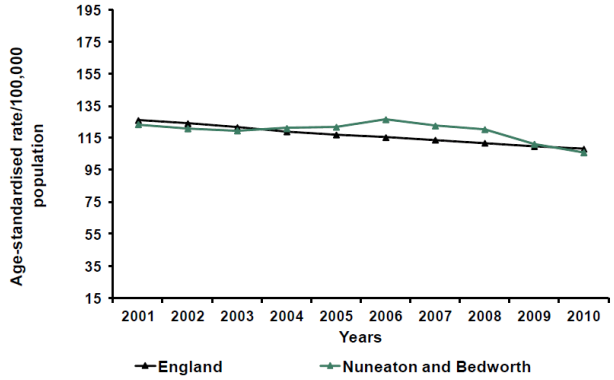
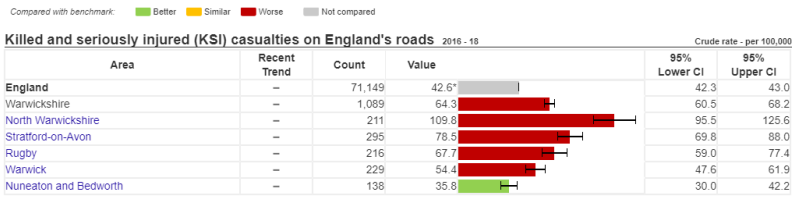
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	 **Trend 1:** **All age, all cause mortality**  **All Ages all Cause Mortality - Difference NBBC (44UC) & English Average *1 (*1 expressed, deaths per 10,000 population)** **Year** / **Males** / **Females** 2000 / 94.10 / 48.36		England's average. 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. 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. Of note is the improvement in NBBC rates (44UC) with a distinct "narrowing of the gap" between 2000 & 2009. The improvement for females is nearly double that for males. Early death rates		

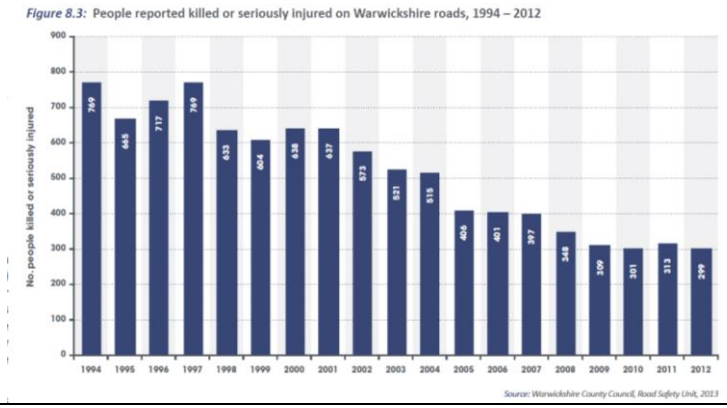
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	2001	65.48	55.03	from heart disease, stroke and rates of death from smoking related causes are also higher than the national average. Encouragingly there has been a small narrowing of the gap between NBBC & English average In England between 2000 & 2010 there has been a steady decline in deaths. NBBC (44UC) has shown greater volatility, dipping below the English average then showing a worsening before narrowing toward the national average. Overall between 2000 & 2009 NBBC cancer deaths reduced from 131.2 deaths per 10,000 to 111.5		
	2002	45.53	60.14		
	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		

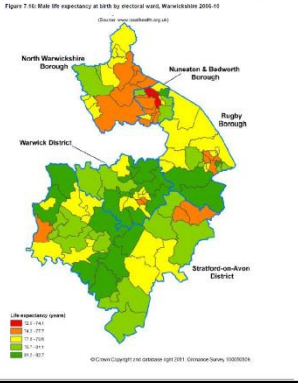
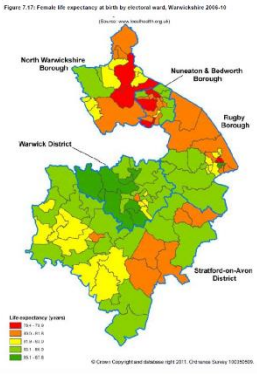




Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	Trend 2: **Early death rates from heart disease and stroke**  *Compared with benchmark:* Better Similar Worse Not compared **Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (Persons)** 2017 - 19 — Directly standardised rate - per 100,000 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				

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	 **Trend 3:** **Early death rates from cancer** 				
Traffic accidents **(Ref. I/7)**			No trend data available for newer data. The number of people killed and seriously injured on Nuneaton and Bedworth's roads was lower 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]. 1994 – 2012 from Quality of Life in Warwickshire 2013 –	

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	 		but 2016-18 data shows a worsening picture. The number of people killed on roads in Warwickshire is generally declining.	2014.	
Life expectancy by electoral ward **(Ref. I/8)**	No data at electoral ward level. See SA Objective 6 Ref. I/1.			2006 -2010 from University of Birmingham – West Midlands Key Health Data 2011/12.	No new publications from University of Birmingham.

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

5) Soil

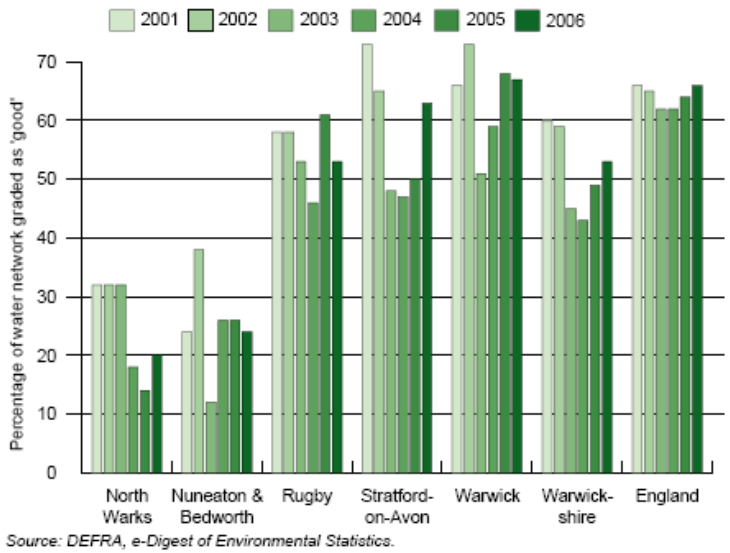
<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td>Levels of agricultural land

(Ref. F/1)</td><td colspan="2">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></td><td>Two data sets not comparable. Trend between 2013 and 2017 of the utilised agricultural area increasing.</td><td>2017 from www.gov.uk
Source: Agriculture in the UK 2017
[Accessed on 14 May 2020].

2001 from www.statistics.gov.uk.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Contaminated Land
(Ref. F/3)</td><td colspan="2">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:
Remediation Notices
Remediation Declarations/Statements
Appeals against Notices
Designation of special sites
Notification of Claimed Remediation
Convictions for Offences
As of 14th 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.</td><td></td><td>www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk/info/20081/pollution/186/pollution/7.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

6) Water

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
Chemical Water Quality **(Ref. C/1)**	In 2019 no surface water bodies in England met the 'good chemical status'. 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. *Figure 4.18: Chemical water quality, percentage of water network graded 'good', 2001-2006*  *Source: DEFRA, e-Digest of Environmental Statistics.* Humber river basin chemical classifications for surface waters 2015 Chemical Status: Fail / Good No. of		In 2001 to 2006 there was a gradual improvement in chemical water quality nationally but this was not reflected in Nuneaton. 97% of surface waters in the Humber river basin were classified as chemically good and 95% in the Severn river basin.	2019 from https://deframedia.blog.gov.uk/2020/09/18/latest-water-classifications-results-published/ 2018 to 2009 from www.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020]. 2001 to 2006 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk Source: DEFRA. 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].	In 2015, England adopted the new monitoring and classification standards laid out in cycle 2 of the Water Framework Directive. 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.

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Water Bodies</th><th></th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>987</td><td>32</td><td>955</td></tr>
</table>

Humber river basin quantitative and chemical classifications for groundwaters 2015
<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Quantitative Status</th><th colspan="2">Chemical Status</th></tr>
<tr><th>No. of Water Bodies</th><th>Poor</th><th>Good</th><th>Poor</th><th>Good</th></tr>
<tr><td>51</td><td>13</td><td>38</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr>
</table>

Severn river basin chemical classifications for surface waters 2015
<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>755</td><td>35</td><td>720</td></tr>
</table>

Severn river basin quantitative and chemical classifications for groundwaters 2015
<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Quantitative Status</th><th colspan="2">Chemical Status</th></tr>
<tr><th>No. of Water Bodies</th><th>Poor</th><th>Good</th><th>Poor</th><th>Good</th></tr>
<tr><td>42</td><td>9</td><td>33</td><td>15</td><td>27</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Biological Water Quality
(Ref. C/2)</td><td>In 2019 16% of waters (14% of rivers) meet the criteria for ‘good ecological status’, the same percentage as in 2016.

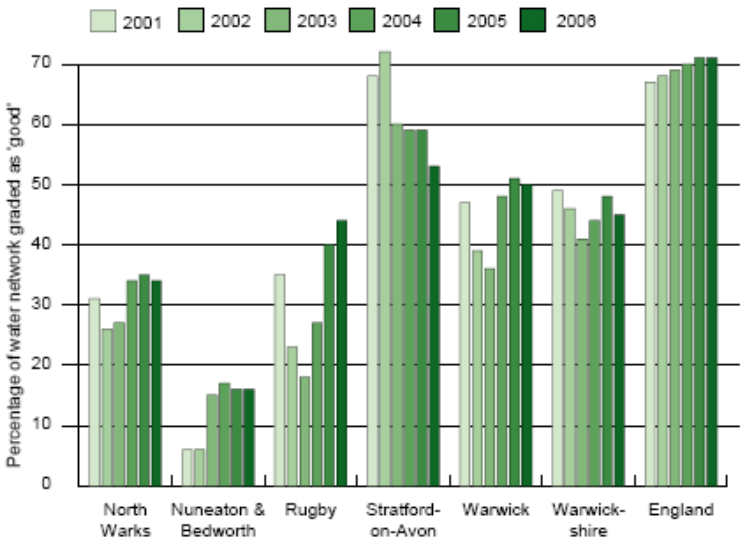
Chemical and Biological Water Quality indicator superseded by England biodiversity indicator which appears not to disaggregate data down to regional or smaller levels of reporting. However, for England here has been a decrease in the proportion of surface water bodies in England awarded high or good 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.</td><td></td><td>No change in biological quality between 2016 and 2019.
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.

15% of surface waters in the Humber river basin were classified as ecologically good and 20% in the</td><td>2019 from https://deframedia.blog.gov.uk/2020/09/18/latest-water-classifications-results-published/

2018 to 2009 from www.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020].

2001 to 2006 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk Source: DEFRA.

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].</td><td>In 2015, England adopted the new monitoring and classification standards laid out in cycle 2 of the Water Framework Directive.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
Figure 4.19: Biological water quality, percentage of water network graded 'good', 2001-2006


Source: DEFRA, e-Digest of Environmental Statistics.

Humber river basin ecological classifications for surface waters 2015
<table>
<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>
<tr><td>987</td><td>32</td><td>136</td><td>671</td><td>148</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
Severn river basin ecological classifications for surface waters 2015
<table>
<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>
<tr><td>755</td><td>8</td><td>134</td><td>462</td><td>151</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td>Severn river basin.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Watercourses
(Ref. C/3)</td><td>The Borough contains the following watercourses:
• 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</td><td></td><td>No changes.</td><td>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">• 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 the Borough in a northwesterly direction through the urban settlement of Nuneaton before exiting by Weddington.
• 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.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Floodrisk
(Ref. C/4)</td><td colspan="2">In Figure 7.5 of Appendix C of the Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016, presents historic and predicted hotpsots for flooding. A large part of the Borough is covered by predicted hotspots and much of Nuneaton and Bedworth urban areas.

Figure 4.2: Estimated Number of Addresses Located in Highest and Medium Risk Flood Zones
<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>Source: Environment Agency, Warwickshire County Council.

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</td><td></td><td>2016 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk
Source: Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008.</td><td>The SA Scoping Report does not set out the exact source of Figure 4.2 nor the period for which it covers.

The SFRA recommends that the outputs from the study are used as an evidence base from which to direct</td></tr>
</table>

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	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, 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. Environment Agency Flood Zone maps for the Harrow Brook indicated that some properties along The Long Shoot are located within Flood Zone 2. 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.				new development to areas of low flood risk (Flood Zone 1). Where development cannot be located in Flood Zone 1, the Sequential Test is to be applied.
Flooding from Artificial Drainage Systems and Surface Water Runoff **(Ref. C/5)**	In Figure 7.5 of Appendix C of the Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016, presents historic and predicted hotpsots for flooding. A large part of the Borough is covered by predicted hotspots and much of Nuneaton and Bedworth urban areas. 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.			2016 from www.warwickshire.gov.uk Source: Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016. 2008 from Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008.	

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Flooding from Artificial Sources
<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></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Flooding from Groundwater
(Ref. C/6)</td><td colspan="3">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.</td><td>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1, Volume 1, January 2008 and Warwickshire Local Flood Risk Management Plan, April 2016.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

7) Air

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td>Pollutant Levels
(Ref. E/1)</td><td>Nuneaton & Bedworth
<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>NO_2</td><td>15.3</td><td>15</td><td>11.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>PM^{10}</td><td>19.8</td><td>19.7</td><td>18.1</td></tr>
</table>
The level of exceedance (ug/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).

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/m^3 for PM2.5. The highest concentration is predicted to be 12.2 µg/m^3 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.</td><td></td><td>Air pollutant levels have steadily decreased and it is anticipated that this trend will continue.

The Council are considering revoking the Leicester Road Gyratory AQMA (AQMA1), with support from Defra, as measured results have generally decreased since 2014.</td><td>2004 – 2010 from www.airquality.co.uk (this website no longer exists).

2018 data and other updates from Air Quality Annual Status Report 2019, NBBC, 2020.</td><td>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.

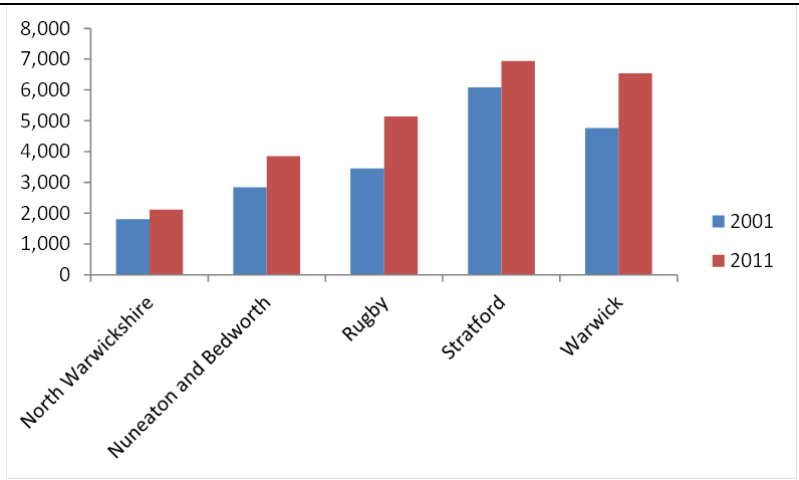
Other pollution sources include commercial, industrial and domestic sources.

As of 2016 Nuneaton and Bedworth no longer undertakes automatic (continuous) monitoring.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)
(Ref. E/2)</td><td>Air Quality Management Areas were declared at the A47 Leicester Road Gyratory (March 2007) & Midland Road to Corporation Street (October 2009) in Nuneaton.</td><td></td><td></td><td>Air Quality Action Plan, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council, 2011.</td><td>The AQMAs have been declared due to road traffic emissions of nitrogen oxides.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Car or van availability
(Ref. E/3)</td><td>No comparable data found, neighbourhood statistics website now closed.

Car Ownership Levels 2011
<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></td><td></td><td></td><td>Office for National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics.</td><td>Car ownership levels were generally in line with both the regional and national average.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Modes of travel to work (%)
(Ref. E/4)</td><td>Modes of Travel to Work 2016
<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>
</table></td><td></td><td></td><td>2016 from www.ons.gov.uk [Accessed on 11 May 2020].

2011 from www.ons.gov.uk Source: Census data.</td><td>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</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Railway train</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Underground train, tram etc.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Walk</td><td>5,353</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other method</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Modes of Travel to Work 2011
<table>
<tr><th>Travel Mode</th><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>West Midlands</th><th>England</th></tr>
<tr><td>Works mainly at or from home:</td><td>4.7</td><td>4.4</td><td>6.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Underground, metro, light rail, or tram:</td><td>0</td><td>0.3</td><td>2.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Train:</td><td>0.8</td><td>2.0</td><td>3.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bus, minibus or coach:</td><td>2.9</td><td>7.4</td><td>4.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Taxi or mincab:</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Driving a car or van:</td><td>44.0</td><td>33.9</td><td>34.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Passenger in a car or van:</td><td>4.7</td><td>3.5</td><td>3.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Motorcycle, scooter or moped:</td><td>0.6</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bicycle:</td><td>1.4</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>On Foot:</td><td>5.8</td><td>5.2</td><td>6.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other:</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not currently working:</td><td>34.6</td><td>38.3</td><td>35.3</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td>by bus/minibus, which is lower than both the regional and national average. Not possible to compare these two data sets.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of commuters travelling over 30km to work (Ref. E/5)</td><td> 

Number of commuters travelling over 30km to work 2001 and 2011</td><td></td><td></td><td>2001 and 2011 from Warwickshire Observatory.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mode of transport</td><td>Proportion of adults walking for travel</td><td></td><td></td><td>2015-2018 from</td><td>Warwickshire Observatory</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>to work for journeys under 2 kilometres (Ref. E/6)</td>
<td>
<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>
<tr><td>5 times a week</td><td>11.3</td><td>11.2</td><td>13</td><td>10.9</td><td>12.6</td><td>11.4</td></tr>
</table>

Proportion of adults cycling for travel
<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>3.2</td><td>3.2</td><td>3.2</td><td>5.6</td><td>4.6</td><td>5.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>5 times a week</td><td>0.7</td><td>1.5</td><td>1.8</td><td>1.7</td><td>1.3</td><td>1.4</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Mode of transport for journeys under 2 kilometers</th><th>No. of people travelling</th><th>%*</th></tr>
<tr><td>Train</td><td>111</td><td>0.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bus</td><td>910</td><td>2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drive car/van</td><td>19,015</td><td>43%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Passenger in car/van</td><td>2,711</td><td>6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bicycle</td><td>2,602</td><td>6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Foot</td><td>18,860</td><td>42%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>488</td><td>1%</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>www.gov.uk/government/statistics/walking-and-cycling-statistics-england-2018 [Accessed on 20 May 2020].

Older data from Warwickshire Observatory – date not set out in 2016 SA Scoping Report.</td>
<td>website replaced by Warwickshire Insights website. No similar or thus newer data provided on Warwickshire Insights. However, Department for Transport data has been used for walking and cycling rates to ascertain if rates in the Borougb are changing.

<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.

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.

Only 2% of journeys to work are made by bicycle, although rising to 6% when within 2km.</td>
</tr>
</table>

8) Climatic Factors

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authority Carbon Dioxide Emissions
(Ref. G/1)</td>
<td>Carbon Dioxide Emissions 2018
<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>
Carbon Dioxide Emissions 2017
<table>
<tr><th>Emissions Source</th><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th></tr>
<tr><td>Industry and Commercial:</td><td>117</td></tr>
<tr><td>Domestic:</td><td>205</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transport:</td><td>210</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grand Total:</td><td>531</td></tr>
<tr><td>Population (000s, mid-year estimate):</td><td>129</td></tr>
<tr><td>Per Capita : emissions (t):</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>
Carbon Dioxide Emissions 2013
<table>
<tr><th>Emissions Source</th><th>Nuneaton & Bedworth</th><th>Warwickshire</th><th>West Midlands</th><th>England</th></tr>
<tr><td>Industry and Commercial:</td><td>175</td><td>2,470</td><td>14,294</td><td>151,180</td></tr>
<tr><td>Domestic:</td><td>264</td><td>1,196</td><td>11,419</td><td>109,630</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transport:</td><td>209</td><td>2,338</td><td>12,027</td><td>101,415</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grand Total:</td><td>648</td><td>6,029</td><td>38,019</td><td>361,360</td></tr>
<tr><td>Population (000s, mid-year estimate):</td><td>126</td><td>549</td><td>5,675</td><td>53,866</td></tr>
<tr><td>Per Capita : emissions (t):</td><td>5</td><td>11</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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-2005-2013 [Accessed on 15 September 2016].</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authority carbon dioxide emissions
(Ref. G/3)</td>
<td>Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Industry and Commercial Electricity Use 2013-2018
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Emission Source</th><th colspan="6">Nuneaton and Bedworth</th></tr>
<tr><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 kt CO_2</td><td>116</td><td>100</td><td>84</td><td>66</td><td>58</td><td>52</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>Continued and significant drop in emissions from industry and commercial uses in NBBC between 2010 and 2018.

2018 from</td>
<td>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 123 rather than 113 in which case the statement no longer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Industry and Commercial Electricity Use 2010-2012
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Emission Source</th><th colspan="3">Nuneaton and Bedworth</th><th colspan="3">Warwickshire</th></tr>
<tr><th>2010</th><th>2011</th><th>2012</th><th>2010</th><th>2011</th><th>2012</th></tr>
<tr><td>Industry and Commercial Electricity Use kt CO_2</td><td>125</td><td>115</td><td>123</td><td>1003</td><td>925</td><td>968</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td><td>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]</td><td>holds true.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

9) Material Assets

<table>
<tr><th>Issue</th><th>Quantified information</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Comments/gaps</th></tr>
<tr><td>% Household Waste Recycled
(Ref. J/1)</td><td>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></td><td>NBBC target for 2020/21 is to recycle 17-19%.</td><td>Declining % recycled since 2014/15.
% of household waste recycled was increasing.
8.71% point increase between 2012 and 2005/2006.</td><td>20201/21 and 2019/20 from www.nuneatonandbedworth.org.uk/index.html. [Last accessed on 15 April 2021].

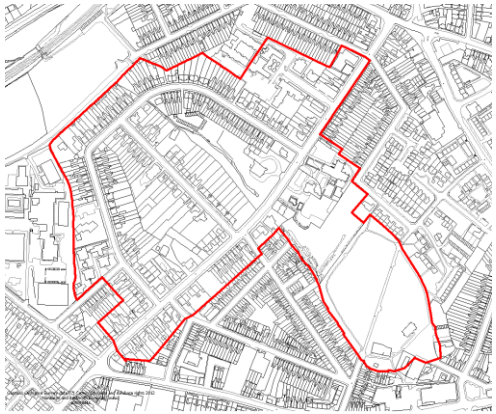
2010 – 2012 from NBBC.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>% Household Waste Composted
(Ref. J/3)</td><td>Monthly figures in 2020/21 range from 16.98% to 21.01%.

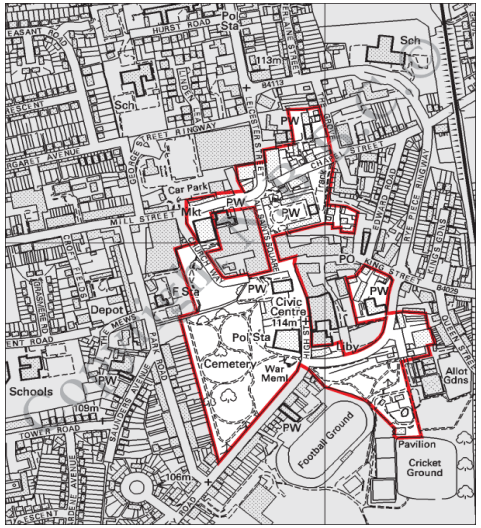
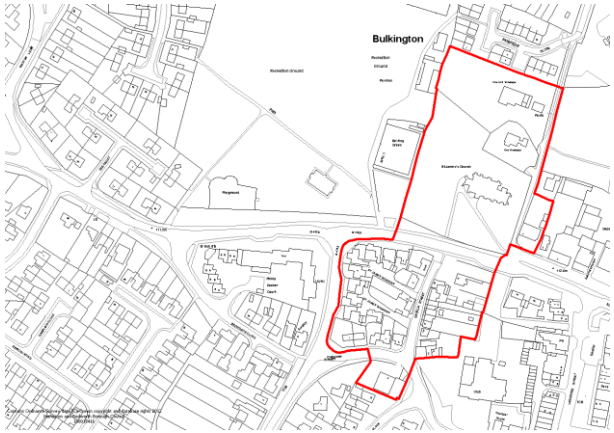
Monthly figures in 2019/20 range from 15.8% to 20.17%.

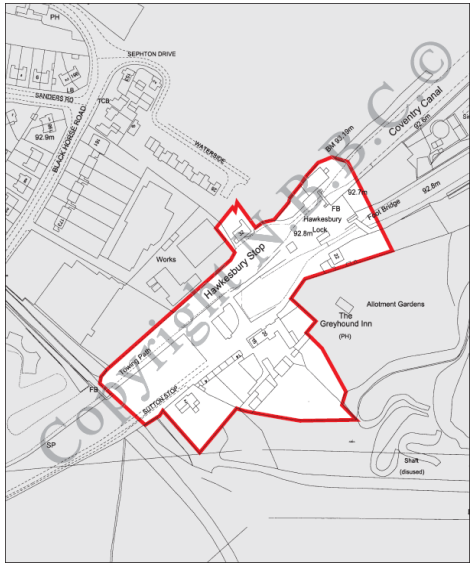
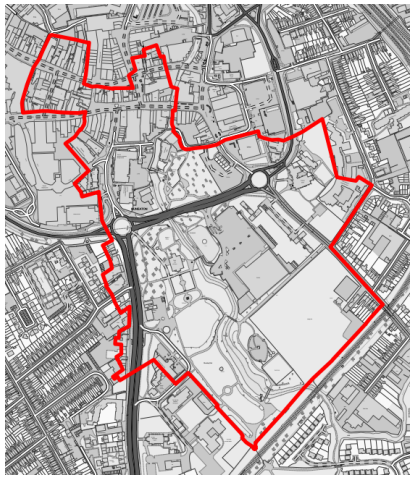
% household waste for composting
<table><tr><th>10/11</th><th>11/12</th><th>12/13</th></tr><tr><td>15.95</td><td>15.95</td><td>16.28</td></tr></table></td><td>NBBC target for 2020/21 is to compost 16-21%.</td><td>In 2012 the % of household waste being composted is slowly increasing & still significantly below the county average (25.7%).</td><td>20201/21 and 2019/20 from www.nuneatonandbedworth.org.uk/index.html. [Last accessed on 15 April 2021].

2010 – 2012 from NBBC.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

10) Cultural Heritage

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
Cultural heritage **(Ref. K/1)**	Nuneaton & Bedworth contains the following historic assets: • 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)			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]. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Plan.	No newer data. Conservation areas in the borough are currently being appraised as part of a heritage SPD.
(Ref. K/2)	Abbey Conservation Area 				

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
(Ref. K/3)	Bedworth Town Centre Conservation Area 				
(Ref. K/4)	Bulkington Conservation Area 				

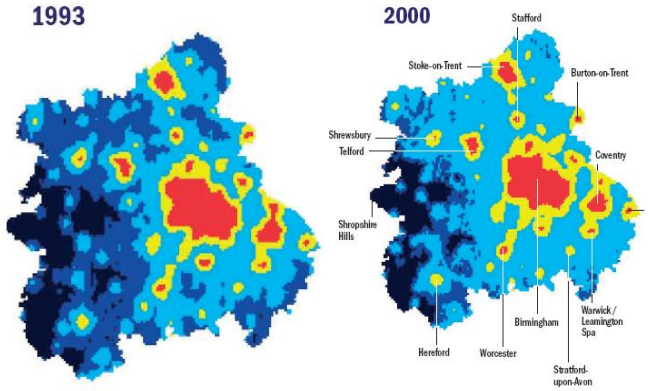
Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
(Ref. K/5)	Hawkesbury Junction Conservation Area  Nuneaton Town Centre Conservation Area 				

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
(Ref. K/6)					
Management Proposals for Bulkington Conservation Area **(Ref. K/7)**	• 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 and owners including the parish church should be considered. • 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.			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
	• 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)**	There are 7 buildings at risk in the Borough which include 2 buildings on the EH BAR Register - Park Farmhouse, Arbury Park, Nuneaton; - The Tea House, Arbury Park, Nuneaton.			Historic England and Nun & Bed Listed Building Condition Survey 2010.	

11) Landscape

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
Landscape Character **(Ref. L/1)**	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. 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. Landscape Character Areas: 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 GALLEY COMMON HILLS AND VALLEYS WHITTLEFORD PARK AND BAR POOL RIVER VALLEY			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.	Satellite data obtained by the Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) shows that light pollution is rapidly increasing in the West Midlands. Between 1993 and 2000 light pollution increased by 30% in the region. Only 11% of truly dark skies are left in the region.

Issue	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trend	Data Source	Comments/gaps
	 Light Pollution in the West Midlands (highest levels of light pollution are indicated with red, the black indicates no light pollution detected)				However, Nuneaton and Bedworth's levels of light pollution appear to have reduced.

APPENDIX C: Assessment of Options Tables

Numbers of New Pitches

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
Numbers of New Pitches 1. Provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches as set out in the adopted Borough Plan.						
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)	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Social Factors						
2). 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 Borough Plan sets out the calculated need for new gypsy housing until 2031. A new calculation shows that the numbers required have gone down and this with the extended timeframe that is now being looked at means that the need is no longer exactly that which is required. However, it would ensure that the provided need from the more recent assessment would be forthcoming.
3). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage						
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
7). 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	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Population and Human Health						
9). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to health services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment						
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
14). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the exact number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on transport emissions. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Material Assets						

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
17). 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 is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	--	--	--	--	--	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape.

Summary

Option 1 for the numbers of new pitches is to provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches as set out in the adopted Borough Plan. Where a relationship between the SA objective and the option has been found the results are generally negative, this is because by providing new traveller pitches it is highly likely that these will be on sites outside of the existing urban areas. The only positive effect predicted is for the provision of housing for all which this option would help to meet. The option is specific to new traveller sites yet broad because it offers no details on how these would look or be located (and so forth) and thus there is no relationship between the policy and many of the SA objectives.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
Numbers of New Pitches 2. Provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches as set out in the more recent GTAA (2021).						
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)	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Social Factors						
2). 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 new calculation shows that the numbers required have gone down even with an extended timeframe but this would mean that the correct quantity and type of housing is provided for the borough's travelling communities.
3). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
7). 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	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Population and Human Health						
9). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to health services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments,	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
redevelopment and refurbishment						
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
14). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the exact number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on transport emissions. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Material Assets						
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible						
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	--	--	--	--	--	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape.

Summary

Option 2 for the numbers of new pitches is to provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches as set out in the more recent GTAA (2021); this would be a lower figure than option1. Where a relationship between the SA objective and the option has been found the results are generally negative, this is because by providing new traveller pitches it is highly likely that these will be on sites outside of the existing urban areas. The only positive effect predicted is for the provision of housing for all which this option would help to meet. The option is specific to new traveller sites yet broad because it offers no details on how these would look or be located (and so forth) and thus there is no relationship between the policy and many of the SA objectives.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
Numbers of New Pitches 3. Provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches intermediate to options 1 and 2 above.						
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)	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Social Factors						
2). 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	++	++	++	++	++	By providing an amount of housing between the former requirements and the more recent, this would meet the newer requirements as a minimum and then provide some more pitches over and above that.
3). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
7). 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	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Population and Human Health						
9). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to health services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments,	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
redevelopment and refurbishment						
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
14). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the exact number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on transport emissions. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Material Assets						
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible						
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	--	--	--	--	--	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape.

Summary

Option 3 for the numbers of new pitches is to provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches intermediate to options 1 and 2. Where a relationship between the SA objective and the option has been found the results are generally negative, this is because by providing new traveller pitches it is highly likely that these will be on sites outside of the existing urban areas. The only positive effect predicted is for the provision of housing for all which this option would help to meet. The option is specific to new traveller sites yet broad because it offers no details on how these would look or be located (and so forth) and thus there is no relationship between the policy and many of the SA objectives.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
Numbers of New Pitches 4. Provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches above that set out in option 1 above.						
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)	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Social Factors						
2). 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	++	++	++	++	++	By providing an amount of housing above that published in the Borough Plan and significantly above that in a newer assessment of need, this would meet either of the requirements as a minimum and then provide some more pitches over and above that.
3). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
7). 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	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Population and Human Health						
9). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus access to health services may not be as equitable as the built up areas. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments,	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
redevelopment and refurbishment						
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
14). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the exact number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on transport emissions. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Material Assets						
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible						
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land. However, the exact scale of this effect is uncertain because the number of sites and their location has not been decided at this time.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	--	--	--	--	--	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new sites is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape.

Summary

Option 4 for the numbers of new pitches is to provide the number of gypsy and traveller pitches above that set out in option 1. Where a relationship between the SA objective and the option has been found the results are generally negative, this is because by providing new traveller pitches it is highly likely that these will be on sites outside of the existing urban areas. The only positive effect predicted is for the provision of housing for all which this option would help to meet. The option is specific to new traveller sites yet broad because it offers no details on how these would look or be located (and so forth) and thus there is no relationship between the policy and many of the SA objectives.

Location of Pitches

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
Location of Pitches A. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted area of existing sites and/or adjacent to these sites, then based on walking distances to services, and then by existing Policy H3.						
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)	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Social Factors						
2). 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	++	++	++	++	++	Allocating new pitches to provide for the needs of gypsies and travellers would be a positive effect.
3). 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	+	+	+	+	+	Many of the existing sites are in locations not ideally located to services and this could exacerbate this. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage						
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
7). 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	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. Location of pitches, firstly, within existing sites has the opportunity to reduce its effect
Population and Human Health						
9). 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	+	+	+	+	+	Many of the existing sites are in locations not ideally located to health services and this could exacerbate this. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment						
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
14). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect.
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on transport emissions. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect.
Material Assets						

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
17). 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 is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land. Locating new pitches within existing sites has the opportunity to make use of previously developed land.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. However, new pitches within or adjacent to existing sites has the opportunity to reduce the effect on the landscape.

Summary

Option A for the location of pitches is to seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted area of existing sites and/or adjacent to these sites, then based on walking distances to services, and then by existing Policy H3. Where a relationship between the SA objective and the option has been found the results are generally negative, this is because by providing new traveller pitches either within or adjacent to existing sites this will most likely be in countryside locations because that is where most of the existing sites are. Positive effects are predicted for three of the SA objectives, that is for the provision of housing for all, and access to services; the latter positivity because by using walking distances as the second criteria for locating new pitches this has the opportunity to improve access to services. The option is broad because it offers no details on where exactly any new sites would be located (and such like) and thus there is no relationship between the policy and many of the SA objectives.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
Location of Pitches B. Seek to allocate new pitches based on walking distances to services and then by existing Policy H3.						
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)	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Social Factors						
2). 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	++	++	++	++	++	Allocating new sites to provide for the needs of gypsies and travellers would be a positive effect.
3). 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	++	++	++	++	++	Locating new pitches based, firstly by walking distances has the opportunity to ensure equitable access to services.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
7). 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	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	--	--	--	--	--	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape.
Population and Human Health						
9). 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	++	++	++	++	++	Locating new pitches based, firstly by walking distances has the opportunity to ensure access to health services.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments,	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
redevelopment and refurbishment						
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
14). 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	++	++	++	++	++	Locating new pitches based, firstly by walking distances has the opportunity to reduce the need to travel by private car.
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	+	+	+	+	+	Locating new pitches based, firstly by walking distances has the opportunity to reduce the need to travel by private car but it unlikely to have any effect on domestic sources.
Material Assets						
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible						
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	--	--	--	--	--	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape.

Summary

Option B for the location of pitches is to seek to allocate new pitches based on walking distances to services and then by existing Policy H3. Where a relationship between the SA objective and the option has been found the results are generally positive, this is because by using walking distances as the primary criteria for locating new pitches this has the opportunity to improve access to services and reduce the need to travel by private car. Negative effects are caused by the provision of new pitches in locations outside the urban areas. The option is broad because it offers no details on where exactly any new sites would be located (and such like) and thus there is no relationship between the policy and many of the SA objectives.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
Location of Pitches C. Seek to allocate new pitches using existing Policy H3 only.						
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)	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Social Factors						
2). 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	++	++	++	++	++	Allocating new sites to provide for the needs of gypsies and travellers would be a positive effect.
3). 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	+	+	+	+	+	Locating new pitches using Policy H3 only could ensure equitable access to services.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
7). 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	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	--	--	--	--	--	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape.
Population and Human Health						
9). 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	++	++	++	++	++	Locating new pitches using Policy H3 only could ensure equitable access to health services.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments,	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
redevelopment and refurbishment						
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
14). 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	--	--	--	--	--	Locating new pitches using Policy H3 only is unlikely to direct new development in urban areas.
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	+	+	+	+	+	Locating new pitches using Policy H3 only could reduce the need to travel by private car but it unlikely to have any effect on domestic sources.
Material Assets						
17). Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible						
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	--	--	--	--	--	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape.

Summary

Option C for the location of pitches is to seek to allocate new pitches using existing Policy H3 only. Where a relationship between the SA objective and the option has been found the results are balanced, that is, it is as positive as it is negative. This balance is caused by negative effects from new pitches being outside the urban areas but Policy H3 requiring sites to have good access or be sustainable in other ways. However, in reality these two broad effects are potentially at odds with each other because sites outside of the urban areas are less likely to have good access – this is a result of assessing the option against each SA objective in isolation. The option is broad because it offers no details on where exactly any new sites would be located (and such like) and thus there is no relationship between the policy and many of the SA objectives.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
Location of Pitches D. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted site area of existing sites, then adjacent to these existing pitches, then based on walking distances to services. Use existing Policy H3 only once sites have been allocated by any of the other means and then only if insufficient has been allocated.						
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)	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Social Factors						
2). 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	++	++	++	++	++	Allocating new pitches to provide for the needs of gypsies and travellers would be a positive effect.
3). 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	+	+	+	+	+	Many of the existing sites are in locations not ideally located to services and this could exacerbate this. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect.
4). Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
5). Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage						
6). Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
7). 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	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Biodiversity						
8). To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. Location of pitches, firstly, within existing sites has the opportunity to reduce its effect
Population and Human Health						
9). 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	+	+	+	+	+	Many of the existing sites are in locations not ideally located to health services and this could exacerbate this. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect.
Soil						
10). To protect and improve soil quality	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Water						
11). Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment						
12). Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Air						
13). Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
14). 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	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect.
Climatic Factors						
15). Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
16). Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on transport emissions. However, by then basing new pitches on walking distances this has the opportunity to reduce this effect.
Material Assets						
17). Encourage and enable	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Short term	Med Term	Long term	Mitigation	Enhance-ment	Appraisal Comments
waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible						
18). To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and on greenfield land thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse effect on the use of previously developed land. Locating new pitches within existing sites has the opportunity to make use of previously developed land.
Cultural Heritage						
19). To protect and enhance the historic environment	?	?	?	?	?	There is no obvious link between this option and this objective.
Landscape						
20). To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	-	-	-	-	-	Gypsy and traveller sites are nearly all outside the built up areas and thus the provision of new pitches is likely to have an adverse impact on the landscape. However, new pitches within or adjacent to existing sites has the opportunity to reduce the effect on the landscape.

Summary

Option D for the location of pitches is to seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted site area of existing sites, then adjacent to these existing pitches, then based on walking distances to services, and to use existing Policy H3 only once sites have been allocated by any of the other means and then only if insufficient has been allocated. Where a relationship between the SA objective and the option has been found the results are generally negative, this is because by providing new traveller pitches either within or adjacent to existing sites this will most likely be in countryside locations because that is where most of the existing sites are. Positive effects are predicted for three of the SA objectives, that is for the provision of housing for all, and access to services; the latter positivity because by using walking distances as the second criteria for locating new pitches this has the opportunity to improve access to services. The option is broad because it offers no details on where exactly any new sites would be located (and such like) and thus there is no relationship between the policy and many of the SA objectives.