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Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation Development Plan Documents

Prepared by LUC
March 2013

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Rugby Borough Council commissioned LUC in January 2013 to carry out Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the emerging Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs.
- 1.2 The purpose of this Scoping Report is to provide the context for, and determine the scope of, the SA/SEA of the emerging DPDs, and in particular to set out the framework for undertaking the later stages of the SA/SEA. The scoping stage involves reviewing other relevant plans, policies and programmes, considering the current state of the environment in Rugby Borough, identifying any key environmental issues or problems which may be affected by the DPDs and setting out the 'SA framework' which comprises specific objectives against which the likely effects of the policies in the emerging DPDs can be assessed.
- 1.3 In carrying out the above tasks for the SA of the Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs, the work that was carried out during the scoping stage of the SA for the adopted Core Strategy has been drawn upon as appropriate.

Rugby Borough

- 1.4 Rugby Borough is located in the county of Warwickshire within the West Midlands. The Borough covers an area of 357km², encompassing the town of Rugby, 41 Parishes and a large swathe of Green Belt land between the city of Coventry and the town of Rugby. The western side of the Borough borders the city of Coventry.
- 1.5 Two thirds of the Borough's 91,600 residents live in the town of Rugby with the remainder residing in rural settlements ranging in size from 20 to around 3,000 people. There are approximately 39,000 households in the Borough with an average household size of 2.35 people.
- 1.6 Rugby is well-connected to the motorway network, with the M6 crossing the Borough from east to west and the M1 lying just to the east of the Borough boundary and the town is on the West Coast Mainline. The importance of the transport and distribution sector to the local economy reflects these links.

The Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs

- 1.7 The principal document in Rugby Borough's Local Development Framework (LDF), the Core Strategy, was adopted in June 2011 and sets out the overarching principles for future growth within the Borough up to 2026. The Rugby Borough Plan is now being produced, and must be in conformity with, and sit alongside, the adopted Core Strategy. The Plan will include criteria-based policies relating to the management of development and is not expected to make more than a few, if any, site allocations.
- 1.8 In addition to the Rugby Borough Plan, the Council is also commencing work on the production of a Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPD. This DPD will support and build on Core Strategy Policy CS22: Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People (see Chapter 2) by allocating appropriate sites within the Borough.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.9 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, SA is mandatory for Development Plan Documents. For these documents it is also necessary to conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (European Directive 2001/42/EC). Therefore, it is a legal requirement for the Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs to be subject to SA and SEA throughout their preparation.
- 1.10 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct, although it is possible to satisfy both using a single appraisal process. Government guidance¹ provides information to assist users in complying with the requirements of the SEA Directive through a single integrated SA process – this is the process that is being undertaken in Rugby Borough. In addition, the guidance widens the SEA Directive’s approach to include social and economic as well as environment issues. From here on, the term ‘SA’ should therefore be taken to mean ‘SA incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive’.
- 1.11 The SA process comprises a number of stages, with scoping being Stage A as shown in **Figure 1.1** below:

Figure 1.1: Main stages of Sustainability Appraisal

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA report
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD

- 1.12 **Figure 1.2** below sets out the tasks involved in the Scoping stage.

Figure 1.2: Stages in SA scoping (Stage A)

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.

Meeting the requirements of the SEA Directive

- 1.13 This Scoping Report includes some of the required elements of the final ‘Environmental Report’ (the output required by the SEA Directive). **Table 1.1** below signposts the relevant sections of the Scoping Report that are considered to meet the SEA Directive requirements (the remainder will be met during subsequent stages of the SAs of the Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs). This table will be included in the full SA Report at each stage of the SA to show how the SEA Directive requirements have been met through the SA process.

¹ Contained within the Plan-Making Manual hosted on the Planning Advisory Service website (www.pas.gov.uk).

Table 1.1: Meeting the Requirements of the SEA Directive

SEA Directive Requirements	Covered in this Scoping Report?
<p>Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I):</p>	<p>The full SA Reports for the Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs will constitute the 'environmental report' as well, and will be produced at a later stage in the SA process.</p>
<p>a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;</p>	<p>Chapters 1 and 2.</p>
<p>b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;</p>	<p>Chapters 3 and 4.</p>
<p>c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;</p>	<p>Chapter 3.</p>
<p>d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.;</p>	<p>Chapter 3.</p>
<p>e) The environmental protection, objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental, considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;</p>	<p>Chapter 2.</p>
<p>f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);</p>	<p>Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.</p>
<p>g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;</p>	<p>Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.</p>
<p>h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;</p>	<p>Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.</p>
<p>i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Art. 10;</p>	<p>Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.</p>
<p>j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings</p>	<p>Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.</p>
<p>The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2)</p>	<p>This Scoping Report and the Environmental Reports will adhere to this requirement.</p>
<p>Consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4) 	<p>Consultation with the relevant statutory environmental bodies is being undertaken in relation to this Scoping Report between March and April 2013.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> authorities with environmental responsibility and the public, shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2) 	<p>Public consultations on the first iterations of the Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs are currently proposed for spring/summer 2013.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7). 	<p>Not relevant as there will be no effects beyond the UK from the Rugby Borough Plan or the Gypsy</p>

SEA Directive Requirements	Covered in this Scoping Report?
	and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs.
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)	
<p>Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 must be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the plan or programme as adopted a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Art. 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Art. 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9) 	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.
Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.14 Under Article 6 (3) and (4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) land-use plans, including Development Plan Documents, are also subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The purpose of HRA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. The HRA process for the Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs will be undertaken by the Council during the production of the DPDs and the findings will be taken into account in the SA where relevant.

Structure of the Scoping Report

- 1.15 This chapter (**Chapter 1**) has described the background to the production of the Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs and the requirement to undertake SA. The remainder of this report is structured into the following sections:
- Chapter 2** describes the review of plans, policies and programmes of relevance to the SA of the DPDs (this is supported by more detailed information in **Appendix 1**).
 - Chapter 3** presents the baseline information which will inform the assessment of the policies and sites in the emerging DPDs.
 - Chapter 4** identifies the key environmental issues and problems in Rugby of relevance to the DPDs and considers the likely evolution of those issues without its implementation.
 - Chapter 5** presents the SA framework that will be used for the appraisal of the DPDs.
 - Chapter 6** presents the proposed structure of the SA Report.
 - Chapter 7** describes the next steps to be undertaken in the SA of the DPDs.

2 Relevant Plans and Policies

- 2.1 In order to establish a clear scope for the SA it is necessary to review and develop an understanding of the wide range of policies, plans and strategies that are of relevance to the emerging Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs.
- 2.2 Annex 1 of the SEA Directive requires:
- (a) *"an outline of the...relationship with other relevant plans or programmes"; and*
- (e) *"the environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation"*
- 2.3 It is necessary to identify the relationships between the Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs and the relevant plans, policies and programmes so that any potential links can be built upon and any inconsistencies and constraints addressed.
- Adopted Rugby Core Strategy (2011)*
- 2.4 The two emerging DPDs are being produced within the context of the Core Strategy (the key document in the Borough Council's Local Development Framework) which was adopted in 2011. The Core Strategy set out the strategic planning policies that the Borough Council will pursue up to 2026 and allocated two strategic sites for housing and employment land provision – the Gateway Rugby and Rugby Radio Station sustainable urban extensions. The Core Strategy makes provision for a total of 10,800 new homes and 108ha of employment land throughout the Borough over the plan period (up to 2026).
- 2.5 The Rugby Borough Plan must be in conformity with and sit alongside the adopted Core Strategy. It will include criteria-based policies relating to the management of development that will come forward under the Core Strategy. It will also aim to address any gaps in Rugby's development plan that have arisen from the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012 (see below) as the Core Strategy had already been adopted at that point.
- 2.6 The Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPD will build on and help to deliver Policy CS22: Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People in the adopted Core Strategy, which set out the Council's commitment to allocate land to accommodate the following requirements for Gypsies and Travellers:
- 48 residential pitches and five transit pitches within the timeframe 2007-2012.
 - 14 residential pitches within the timeframe 2012-16.
 - 17 residential pitches within the timeframe 2016-21.
 - 15 residential pitches within the timeframe 2021-2026.
- 2.7 The policy also included a number of criteria relating to planning permissions for Gypsy and Traveller sites, such as the sequential approach that will be taken in relation to determining the location of sites and the need for sites to be appropriate in scale, accessible and capable of being adequately screened. The Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPD is likely to include a number of criteria-based policies to build on the provisions of Core Strategy Policy CS22.
- 2.8 In addition to the adopted Core Strategy, there are a wide range of other plans, policies and programmes at the international, national, regional, sub-regional and local levels that are relevant to the emerging Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs. As part of the scoping stage for the SA of the Core Strategy, a review was undertaken of the other plans, policies and programmes that were relevant to the Core Strategy. This review has now been revised and updated to reflect recent changes in policy and the specific topics of the emerging Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs. The full updated review of relevant plans, policies and programmes can be seen in **Appendix 1**.

Key international plans, policies and programmes

- 2.9 At the international level, Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive') and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the 'Habitats Directive') are particularly significant as they require Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to be undertaken in relation to the emerging DPDs. These processes should be undertaken iteratively and integrated into the production of the DPDs in order to ensure that any potential negative environmental effects (including on European-level nature conservation designations) are identified and can be mitigated.
- 2.10 There are a wide range of other EU Directives relating to issues such as water quality, waste and air quality, most of which have been transposed into UK law through national-level policy; however the international directives have been included in **Appendix 1** for completeness.

Key national plans, policies and programmes

- 2.11 The most significant development in terms of the policy context for the emerging DPDs has been the recent publication of the new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which replaced the suite of Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs). The purpose of the NPPF was to streamline national planning policy, having reduced over a thousand pages of policy down to around 50 pages. As part of Rugby Borough Council's emerging Local Development Framework (LDF), the Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs must be consistent with the requirements of the NPPF, which sets out information about the purposes of local plan-making. It states that:
- "Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. To this end, they should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in this Framework, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development."*
- 2.12 The NPPF also requires Local Plans to be 'aspirational but realistic'. This means that opportunities for appropriate development should be identified in order to achieve net gains in terms of sustainable social, environmental and economic development; however significant adverse impacts in any of those areas should not be allowed to occur.
- 2.13 The NPPF requires local planning authorities to set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver:
- the homes and jobs needed in the area;
 - the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development;
 - the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
 - the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and
 - climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.
- 2.14 In addition, Local Plans should:
- plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in the area to meet the objectives, principles and policies of this Framework;
 - be drawn up over an appropriate time scale, preferably a 15-year time horizon, take account of longer term requirements, and be kept up to date;
 - be based on co-operation with neighbouring authorities, public, voluntary and private sector organisations;
 - indicate broad locations for strategic development on a key diagram and land-use designations on a proposals map;

- allocate sites to promote development and flexible use of land, bringing forward new land where necessary, and provide detail on form, scale, access and quantum of development where appropriate;
- identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation;
- identify land where development would be inappropriate, for instance because of its environmental or historic significance; and
- contain a clear strategy for enhancing the natural, built and historic environment, and supporting Nature Improvement Areas where they have been identified.

2.15 Many of these requirements have already been addressed through the adopted Core Strategy; however the Rugby Borough Plan in particular is a key document through which other requirements will be addressed (e.g. setting out development management policies relating to the protection of the natural, built and historic environments).

Local plans, policies and programmes

2.16 At the sub-regional and local levels there are a wide range of plans and programmes that are specific to Warwickshire and Rugby Borough, and which provide further context for the emerging Rugby Borough Plan and Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs. These plans and programmes relate to issues such as housing, transport, renewable energy and green infrastructure, and have also been reviewed in **Appendix 1**.

Plans and policies relating to Gypsies and Travellers

2.17 The key piece of legislation which is relevant to the Gypsy and Traveller site Allocation DPD is the 2004 Housing Act, which placed a duty on local authorities to undertake regular assessments of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and to include the needs of Gypsies and Travellers in any housing strategy they produce.

2.18 In March 2012, the Government published new national guidance setting out specific planning policy for Traveller sites². This document sets out the Government's approach to planning for Traveller sites and replaced ODPM Circular 01/2006: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites and Circular 04/2007: Planning for Travelling Showpeople. It sets out the Government's aims in respect of Traveller's sites, including:

- To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites.
- To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale.
- That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development.
- For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies.
- To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply.
- To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions.
- To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure.
- For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.

2.19 In relation to planning for Traveller sites, the document states that local planning authorities should, in producing their Local Plan:

² CLG (2012) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites

- Identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against their locally set targets.
- Identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years six to ten and, where possible, for years 11-15.
- Consider production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints across its area (local planning authorities have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries).
- Relate the number of pitches or plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population's size and density.
- Protect local amenity and environment.

2.20 The Government guidance also states that local planning authorities should ensure that Traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally. They should, therefore, ensure that their policies:

- Promote peaceful and integrated co-existence between the site and the local community.
- Promote, in collaboration with commissioners of health services, access to appropriate health services.
- Ensure that children can attend school on a regular basis.
- Provide a settled base that reduces the need for long-distance travelling and possible environmental damage caused by unauthorised encampment.
- Provide for proper consideration of the effect of local environmental quality (such as noise and air quality) on the health and well-being of any Travellers that may locate there or on others as a result of new development.
- Avoid placing undue pressure on local infrastructure and services.
- Do not locate sites in areas at high risk of flooding, including functional floodplains, given the particular vulnerability of caravans.
- Reflect the extent to which traditional lifestyles (whereby some Travellers live and work from the same location thereby omitting many travel to work journeys) can contribute to sustainability.

2.21 In relation to the green belt, it is stated that Traveller sites (temporary or permanent) in the green belt are inappropriate development and that green belt boundaries should be altered only in exceptional circumstances. If a local planning authority wishes to make an exceptional limited alteration to the defined Green Belt boundary (which might be to accommodate a site inset within the Green Belt) to meet a specific, identified need for a Traveller site, it should do so only through the plan making process and not in response to a planning application. If land is removed from the Green Belt in this way, it should be specifically allocated in the development plan as a Traveller site only.

2.22 The Southern Staffordshire and Northern Warwickshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment was published in 2008 and presented the findings of research into the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in the study area. It estimated the number of Gypsies and Travellers living in the area (including on both authorised and unauthorised pitches) and set out the requirement for additional pitches in each local authority. The assessment found that there were at least 1,410 Gypsies and Travellers in the study area (including Rugby Borough) in 2008 although it did not provide an estimate of the number of Gypsies and Travellers within the Borough alone. On that basis, it set out a requirement for a total of 94 new pitches up to 2026.

2.23 As described above, Policy CS22: Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People in the adopted Core Strategy also provides the context for the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPD, taking forward the recommendation of the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment and making a commitment to provide the required 94 additional pitches in the Borough.

3 Baseline Information

- 3.1 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the likely sustainability effects of a plan and helps to identify key sustainability issues and means of dealing with them.
- 3.2 Annex 1 of the SEA Directive requires information to be provided on:
- (a) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan;*
 - (b) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;*
 - (c) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [the 'Birds Directive'] and 92/43/EEC [the 'Habitats Directive'].*
- 3.3 Information has been collected at varying scales to provide the necessary detail for the identification of issues and subsequent monitoring:
- Ward level: monitoring sustainability issues specific to a particular area.
 - Borough level: identifying issues and monitoring trends across the area.
 - County level: enables issues to be compared against the trends at County level.
- 3.4 As with the review of plans, policies and programmes (see **Chapter 2**), information that was collated in relation to the SA of the Core Strategy has been drawn upon. The baseline information for the SA of the Core Strategy was last updated in 2009³ and it has again been updated and revised to provide an appropriate level of detail in relation to Gypsies and Travellers, reflecting the subject of one of the DPDs that this scoping report relates to.
- 3.5 Existing information collected by the Council and other organisations, such as the Environment Agency and Warwickshire County Council, has been utilised where possible. Data referred to have been chosen primarily for regularity and consistency of collection, in order to enable trends in the baseline situation to be established, and also subsequent monitoring of potential sustainability effects.

Social Characteristics

Population

- 3.6 The population of Rugby Borough is approximately 100,100, with around two thirds of those people living in the market town of Rugby with the remainder in the rural areas of the Borough. The villages in Rugby Borough range in size from 20 to 3,000 people⁴.
- 3.7 The Borough's overall population remained steady between 1971 and 2001 but increased by 3.1% between 2001 and 2006. The rise in population over that period was largely due to people migrating into the area but also as a result of people living longer. The population growth that has been experienced in Rugby Borough in recent years is expected to continue with the projected population increase between 2010 and 2035 being 30%, which is the largest projected population increase of all the districts in Warwickshire⁵.

³ UE Associates (2009) Sustainability Appraisal of the Rugby Core Strategy: Sustainability Appraisal Report to Accompany the Submission Version of the Core Strategy.

⁴ Rugby Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2011/2012.

⁵ Rugby Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2011/2012.

- 3.8 Rugby has settled and well-established ethnic minority communities, which make up around 10.3% of the total population. The largest ethnic minority groups in the Borough are Indian and Black Caribbean; however in recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of migrant workers from Eastern Europe, particularly Poland, with over 1,000 new workers arriving in 2008 alone⁶.
- 3.9 The number of people aged over 50 is increasing sharply while the number of young people is in decline. Across Warwickshire as a whole, the highest rates of projected population growth are in the groups aged 65 and over⁷.
- 3.10 The growth of the local population, and in particular the high level of inward migration and the growth in the proportion of elderly people, will have a strong influence on the level of demand for particular services and facilities in the Borough, as well as for specific types of housing.

Deprivation

- 3.11 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010) which measures a range of factors including income, education, employment, health, crime, amenities, housing and the environment identifies some significant pockets of deprivation in Rugby Borough. The Borough contains 4 of the 37 areas in Warwickshire that are within the 30% most deprived nationally, including Newbold (town), Northern Overslade, Newbold-on-Avon and Brownsover South, which is amongst the 20% most deprived areas. The Borough also has a number of villages that feature in the bottom 10% nationally with regard to access to services⁸.

Crime

- 3.12 Warwickshire Observatory's Fear of Crime Report⁹ found that 60.6% of respondents from Rugby were worried about having their home broken into and having something stolen, which was the highest percentage in Warwickshire (which averaged 50.8% overall). However, recent crime statistics from Warwickshire Observatory¹⁰ show that levels of domestic burglary fell 2% between 2009/10 and 2010/11.
- 3.13 The percentage of respondents worried about having their car stolen (44.2%) or being physically attacked by a stranger (46.3%) was also higher than the Warwickshire average (39.9% and 38.1% respectively). Again the recent crime statistics show a reduction of 19% in levels of most serious violent crimes and a 5% reduction in serious acquisitive crime.

Health

- 3.14 47.7 % of residents in Rugby perceive their health to be 'very good', a figure which is slightly higher than the regional average of 45.1%¹¹. In addition, life expectancy within the Borough is better than regional average, at 78.7 for males and 82.6 for females compared to 77.5 for males and 81.9 for females across the West Midlands.
- 3.15 The 2012 Health Profile for Rugby Borough¹² highlights that there are inequalities in health across the Borough. Life expectancy in the most deprived areas of the Borough is 8.8 years lower for men and 8.3 years lower for women compared to the least deprived areas, and while overall deprivation levels are lower than the national average, approximately 2,700 children live in poverty.
- 3.16 The Health Profile identifies five areas in which Rugby Borough is performing significantly worse than the national average - smoking in pregnancy, breast-feeding initiation, hospital stays for self-harm, hip fracture in 65s and over and road injuries and deaths. It also identifies 10 areas in which the Borough performs significantly better than the national average - including obese

⁶ Rugby Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2011/2012.

⁷ Rugby Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2011/2012.

⁸ Rugby Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2011/2012.

⁹ Warwickshire Observatory Fear of Crime and Perceptions of ASB 2009/10

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<http://www.warwickshireobservatory.org/observatory/observatorywcc.nsf/05a17cfbd3bcf85d802572920033cf0f/e32cc8fe640afd2802575ca004cd998?OpenDocument>

¹¹ <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

¹² Department of Health 2012 Health Profile for Rugby

children, teenage pregnancy, drug misuse, people diagnosed with diabetes and smoking related deaths.

Housing

- 3.17 In March 2011, there were around 42,974 households in Rugby Borough¹³. The average house price is £148,500, which is slightly more expensive than the regional average of £142,000 but considerably lower than the England average of £170,000¹⁴.
- 3.18 Affordable housing completions in the Borough during the year 2011-12 accounted for 24.3% of the total housing completions during the same period, which is consistent with the average rate of affordable housing completions in the last six years.

Transport and Communications

- 3.19 Rugby Borough is positioned in a central part of England, within close proximity of key parts of the strategic road network. The principal roads that run through the Borough are the M6, A5, M45 and M69. The M1 and A1 are within close proximity of the eastern boundary of the Borough.
- 3.20 Rugby is on the national rail network, providing access to London, the Midlands, the North West and Scotland, with connections to Coventry and Nuneaton in the west and Milton Keynes and Northampton in the east.
- 3.21 According to the 2011 census, 64.22% of employed residents travelled to work by car, which is similar to the rate in neighbouring rural authorities¹⁵. This shows a slight increase in car use for travel to work since 2001 (63.35%). There was also an increase in the proportion of people that travelled by train (from 1.47% to 2.39%), and those that work mainly from home (from 8.95% to 10.76%). Rugby has a good cycle network with 14% travelling to work on foot or by bike. Overall less than 5% of local residents travel to work by public transport and while bus and train trips have consistently increased year on year it has been at a rate less than that of private car trips which has consequences for congestion, pollution, viability of local services and climate change¹⁶.
- 3.22 Over the last 10 years there has been a 25% increase in traffic in the urban area of Rugby. The area has experienced slightly higher growth than the other main urban areas of Warwickshire due to recent housing and employment development within the town at Cawston and Coton. Additional growth in vehicular traffic is expected in the urban area as further development comes forward, both in terms of allocated and windfall sites.
- 3.23 A number of specific road improvement schemes are taking place within Rugby Borough. The most significant of these has been the construction of the Rugby Western Relief Road which bypasses the town centre via the A426 Avon Mill roundabout to Potford's Dam and provides a strategic link between the M6/A426 in the north and the A45/M45 in the south.
- 3.24 The local population identifies further expansion of the cycle network and improvement of public transport as one of the top four priorities for improvement in the Borough¹⁷.

Gypsies and Travellers

- 3.25 The Southern Staffordshire and Northern Warwickshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment estimated that there were at least 1,410 Gypsies and Travellers in the study area (which includes Rugby Borough) in 2008¹⁸ (it did not provide an estimate of the number of Gypsies and Travellers within the Borough alone). It also estimated that over two-thirds of the Gypsy and Traveller population within the study area were Romany/Gypsy (68%), with a further 18% coming from Irish Traveller backgrounds. There were also small numbers of Showpeople/Circus people (5%), Welsh Gypsy/Travellers (3%) and Scottish Gypsy/Travellers (1%) as well as other Travellers (not specified) (2%).

¹³ <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

¹⁴ <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

¹⁵ ONS 2011 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/interactive/census-map-2-3---method-of-travel/index.html>

¹⁶ Rugby Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2011/2012.

¹⁷ Rugby Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2011/2012.

¹⁸ SHUSU (2008), Southern Staffordshire and Northern Warwickshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment

- 3.26 In 2008 there were 261 authorised pitches in the study area, with 66 of those in Rugby Borough. The assessment also estimated that the total additional residential pitch need from 2007 to 2026 in Rugby is 94 (this figure was reflected in the commitments set out in Core Strategy Policy CS22: Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People, see **Chapter 2**).
- 3.27 The 2007 Caravan Count (which is the most reliable source of information on Gypsy and Traveller numbers) was used to inform the Accommodation Assessment, and found that Rugby had the highest number of caravans of all districts in the study area (154), and the highest number of unauthorised caravans (52). The most recent Caravan Count (July 2012) estimates that there are now 162 caravans in the Borough, with 49 of those being unauthorised¹⁹. This shows an increase of just over 5% in the number of caravans in the Borough over the five years up to 2012. Rugby Borough still has the largest number of caravans in Warwickshire (which has 408 in total), and accounts for half of the unauthorised caravans in the county (where there are 98 in total). The majority of these caravans are located in the western part of the Borough, in close proximity to the city of Coventry.
- 3.28 Between 2001 and 2008, Rugby Borough experienced the largest number of cases of unauthorised sites of all the local authorities in the southern Staffordshire and northern Warwickshire assessment area. Unauthorised encampments are particularly common in Rugby over the summer months²⁰.

Economic Characteristics

Industry and Employment

- 3.29 During 2011/12, the economic activity rate for Rugby Borough was 81.1%, which was higher than the regional and national averages at 74.6% and 76.7% respectively²¹. The employment rate in the Borough (78.5%) was also higher than the regional and national averages of 68% and 70.5% respectively, with only 5% of people being unemployed. However, there has been a recent increase in the unemployment rate, which can primarily be put down to the continuing lack of economic growth affecting the country as a whole.
- 3.30 The traditional employers in Rugby have been the manufacturing and agricultural sectors which are currently experiencing decline. The transport and storage sector currently accounts for 8.5% of the Borough's employment. The manufacturing, construction, tourism and transport and communication sectors are all high employers in the Borough when compared with the West Midlands overall. The largest industry sector in the Borough is the wholesale and retail trade sector which accounts for 18.1% of the total. The second largest sector is manufacturing, which accounts for 11.9% of employment within the Borough. The proportions of both of these sectors are higher than county averages²².
- 3.31 The gross weekly pay in Rugby in 2012 was £549.20, which was higher than the regional (£469.30) and national (£508.00) averages. Gender inequality in income is greater in Rugby Borough (gross weekly pay is £127.30 more for male workers) than in the West Midlands (where £96.80 more for male workers) or England (£99.20 more for male workers)²³.

Education

- 3.32 Educational attainment in Rugby Borough is slightly better than the regional average, with 29.7% of the working population having NVQ4 qualifications and above in 2011, compared to 26.3% in the West Midlands; however the local rate was lower than the national average of 32.9%²⁴. The performance of GCSE school pupils is higher in Rugby than the regional and national averages,

¹⁹ CLG (2012) Gypsy and traveller caravan count: July 2012

²⁰ SHUSU (2008), Southern Staffordshire and Northern Warwickshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment

²¹ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431962/report.aspx>

²² Rugby Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2011/2012.

²³ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431962/report.aspx>

²⁴ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431962/report.aspx>

with 61.3% of pupils achieving five or more A*-C GCSEs (compared to 57.4% in West Midlands and 58.2% in England)²⁵.

Environmental Characteristics

- 3.33 The Borough of Rugby benefits from a diverse environment, which offers considerable benefits but also presents significant challenges. The natural environment is under pressure from a variety of different impacts, which affect the biodiversity and other natural features of the Borough along with the human population.

Biodiversity and Geology

Biodiversity

- 3.34 The Borough Council in partnership with Warwickshire Wildlife Trust manage four Nature Areas for the benefit of wildlife. These are Cock Robin Wood, Great Central Walk, Newbold Quarry Park, and Swift Valley Country Park²⁶.
- 3.35 Within Rugby there are seven Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's)²⁷, six Local Nature Reserves (LNR)²⁸ and 14 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)²⁹. During the monitoring period 2011/12 there were no losses or additions to these sites of biodiversity importance³⁰.
- 3.36 There are no European designated sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites) within Rugby Borough, although two SACs are located within 20km of the Borough boundary – Ensor's Pool and River Mease SACs.
- 3.37 There are approximately 20 areas of woodland in the Borough that contain areas of Ancient Woodland as well as a wide range of undesignated biodiversity assets³¹.

Geology

- 3.38 The geology of Rugby Borough consists predominantly of sedimentary rocks and is represented by three major geological periods from the older Permian rocks through the Triassic to the younger Jurassic period. The Permian rocks make up less than 0.5% of the geology consisting of some Sherwood Sandstones. The Borough is dominated by Triassic limestone rocks, which make up approximately 60% of the geology. Limestones are impervious and do not allow water to percolate so readily but tend to be indicative of well-drained land due to their common well-jointed characteristics. The remaining 40% of the geology in the Borough is represented by Jurassic argillaceous rocks; clay rich rocks where soils are not so well drained.
- 3.39 There are three sites designated as Local Geological Sites (formerly Regionally Important Geological Sites, RIGS) in the Borough (Parkfield Road Quarry, Newbold Quarry and Royal Oak Gravel Pit & Cutting)³². Parkfield Road Quarry and Newbold Quarry were designated as they are good examples of Rugby Limestones, while Royal Oak Gravel Pit & Cutting is a good example of the Hillmorton Member of the Middle Pleistocene Wolston Formation.

Water and Flood Risk

- 3.40 The Council has produced a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)³³, which identifies the Main Rivers, ordinary watercourses and flood zones, including the functional floodplains and provides

²⁵ <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

²⁶ http://www.rugby.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=67&categoryID=200194

²⁷ <http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportAction.cfm?Report=sdrt13&Category=C&Reference=1042>

²⁸ <http://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/>

²⁹ Rugby Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2011/2012.

³⁰ Rugby Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2011/2012.

³¹ Rugby Borough Council (2008) Habitat and Biodiveristy Baseline Report.

³² <http://wgco.freehostia.com/LoGS/LoGS-map.html>

³³ Rugby Borough Council 2008 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Local Development Framework

an assessment of the implications of climate change on flood risk. The SFRA identified the following Main Rivers in the Borough:

- River Avon, flowing through the centre of the Borough in a westerly direction through the town centre of Rugby and predominantly rural floodplain.
- River Swift, forming a tributary of the River Avon and flowing through the eastern edge of the Borough in a predominantly southerly direction.
- River Anker, rising by Wolvey and flowing in a north-westerly direction through the Borough. The watercourse is initially Non-Main River before becoming designated Main River by Stretton Baskerville where the watercourse forms the boundary with Nuneaton and Bedworth District Council before exiting the Borough in the north-west by St Nicolas Park.
- Clifton Brook, forming a tributary of the River Avon towards the eastern extent of the Borough, flowing in a north-westerly direction.
- Withy Brook, located in the north-western extent of the Borough, flowing in a south-easterly direction to meet the River Sowe just outside the Borough boundary.
- River Leam, flowing through the southern extent of the Borough in a westerly direction, and forming the boundary between Rugby Borough and the District of Warwickshire, before exiting the Borough in the south west.
- Millholme Brook, forming a tributary of the River Leam in the southern extent of the Borough, and flowing in a predominantly north-easterly direction to meet the River Leam on its left bank.
- Birdingbury Brook, forming a tributary of the River Leam in the southern extent of the Borough and flowing in a north-easterly direction before joining the River Leam on the left bank.
- River Itchen, flowing in the south-eastern extent of the Borough in a northerly direction, forming the boundary between Rugby Borough Council and the Districts of Stratford-on-Avon and Warwickshire

- 3.41 The Environment Agency Flood Zone Maps³⁴ provide an indication of the location of risk from fluvial sources within the Borough. Much of the flood zones in the Borough extend into undeveloped land. However, some of the major rivers in the Borough flow through the town of Rugby and some of the rural villages.
- 3.42 The Environment Agency has produced a number of historic flood outlines for the Borough, which illustrates the extent of the flood events in March 1981, January 1985, September 1992 and April 1998. The January 1985 and April 1998 floods were the largest scale events recorded by the Environment Agency in the Borough. Both events were associated with the Rivers Avon and Leam. The flood events mainly affected the floodplain and few properties were flooded.
- 3.43 According to the 2012/13 Warwickshire Quality of Life Report by the Warwickshire Observatory, there were 524 properties in Rugby Borough located in flood zone 3 (highest risk) and 805 properties located in flood zone 2 (medium risk)³⁵
- 3.44 A number of canals are located within the Borough of Rugby: the Oxford Canal, the Oxford Canal Brinklow Arm, Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal and Old Canal (disused). The River Swift acts as a source of water for the Oxford Canal, with a feeder channel at Churchover. There is only one recorded flooding event from a canal in 1963 from the Oxford Canal by Hopsford Aqueduct.

Soil and the Efficient Use of Land

- 3.45 The majority of Rugby Borough comprises grade 3 agricultural land, although there are small areas of grade 2 land in the north and west of the Borough as well as to the south of Rugby town.

³⁴ <http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683.0&y=355134.0&scale=1&layerGroups=default&ep=map&textonly=off&lang=en&topic=floodmap#x=446861&y=274648&lg=1,&scale=7>

³⁵ Warwickshire Observatory: Quality of Life Report 2012/13

- 3.46 During 2011-12 only 38% of new dwellings were built on previously developed land. This is a big decrease from previous years, where the rate of dwellings completed on previously developed land had been steadily increasing, as shown in **Table 3.1** below³⁶.

Table 3.1: Number of dwellings completed on previously developed land

Year	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land
2003-	21%
2004-5	28%
2005-6	50%
2006-7	51%
2007-8	48%
2008-9	68%
2009-10	62%
2010-11	62%
2011-12	38%

Air Quality

- 3.47 In 2004 Rugby Borough Council declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in the centre of Rugby and Dunchurch due to traffic-related nitrogen dioxide pollution. The declared AQMA remains in place and covers the whole urban area of Rugby³⁷.
- 3.48 Air quality problems in Rugby are directly related to the large number of peak hour vehicles and HGVs travelling through the town centre. It is also possible that exceedances of the NO₂ objective could occur in the centre of the village of Dunchurch. An Air Quality Action Plan to address the AQMA has been prepared by Rugby Borough Council, in conjunction with the County Council. The recently completed Rugby western relief road has also provided a new north-south route which helps to alleviate traffic flows in the town.

Climatic Factors

- 3.49 CO₂ emissions within the Borough have fallen from 24.1 tonnes per capita in 2005 to 22.4 tonnes in 2010, but the level of emissions is still the highest of any district in Warwickshire (which had an overall per capita level of emissions of 11.6 tonnes of CO₂ in 2010³⁸). The rate in Rugby Borough is also higher than most other authorities within England.

Landscape

- 3.50 The landscape of Rugby Borough is a gently undulating lowland of hills and vales traversed by the rivers of the Avon and Leam. A plateau rises to the north and ironstone fringe hills lie to the south east. Outside the urban area of Rugby the area is a generally well-settled rural landscape with major roads running through it, with associated large-scale commercial development. The area includes three national character areas- the Leicester Vales to the north, Dunsmore and Feldon to the south and the Northamptonshire Uplands covering the eastern fringes. The Borough lies outside designated landscape areas at a national or local level³⁹.
- 3.51 The most recent landscape character assessment for Rugby Borough was carried out in 2006. It found that the landscape in the north of Rugby is in particularly weak condition. To the south of the town the southern escarpment is of particular importance being highly sensitive and in strong condition. There are a number of sites of local significance around the urban fringe whose condition is in decline. These areas would benefit from further protection and enhancement measures to ensure their long-term benefit to future generations. These include Hillmorton Locks, Newbold, Cosford, Newton and the River Avon corridor. There are large areas to the east

³⁶ Rugby Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2011/2012.

³⁷ http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/aqma-details.php?aqma_id=267

³⁸ DECC: Local and regional CO₂ emissions estimates for 2005-2010 – Full dataset

³⁹ White Consultants (March 2011) Rugby Borough Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Energy Developments

of the town where the condition of the landscape is also in decline but which are in less sensitive locations. There is no landscape located within the urban fringe that is of low sensitivity⁴⁰.

- 3.52 Much of the west of the Borough, around Coventry, is Green Belt.

Cultural Heritage

- 3.53 Within Rugby Borough there are 19 Conservation Areas which are located in a number of the villages throughout the Borough and within the urban area. A Conservation Area covers a larger part of Rugby Town Centre with an additional designation covering the Rugby School grounds and adjoining residential/commercial areas. Beyond the urban area there is a large Conservation Area covering Coombe Abbey Registered Park and Garden and Listed Buildings. The remaining conservation areas are found in the following villages throughout the Borough:

- Brandon.
- Brinklow.
- Churchover.
- Clifton upon Dunsmore.
- Dunchurch.
- Easenhall.
- Leamington Hastings.
- Monks Kirby.
- Stretton-on-Dunsmore.
- Thurlaston.
- Wolston.

- 3.54 There are seven Grade 1 Listed Buildings, 43 Grade II* Listed Buildings and 463 Grade II Listed Buildings in the Borough. In addition, there are 28 Scheduled Monuments and five Registered Gardens at Bilton Grange (Grade II), Coombe Abbey (Grade II*), Ryton House (Grade II), Newnham Paddox (Grade II) and Dunchurch Lodge (Grade II)⁴¹. There are 13 heritage assets which are classed as being 'at Risk' within the Borough, including two listed places of worship, 10 scheduled monuments and the Registered Garden at Ryton House⁴².

Green Spaces

- 3.55 Rugby Borough Council manages over 200 hectares of leisure open space throughout the Borough⁴³. An audit of the open spaces was carried out in 2008 as part of the evidence base for the Local Development Framework, and it was found that access to green space overall within the urban area of Rugby is excellent, although there were a number of deficiencies highlighted in certain typologies including allotments and community gardens in the north and central part of the town. In the rural parts of the Borough it was concluded that accessibility is reasonable although local facilities such as play and allotments are in many areas sporadic and accessibility is an issue with some villages not having any provision. However for the typologies covering natural/semi natural green space and sports pitches, where driving accessibility is more relevant, accessibility was very good with no deficiencies identified⁴⁴.

Waste

- 3.56 According to Defra, 48.1%⁴⁵ of household waste in Rugby Borough is sent for reuse, recycling or composting, which is just below the average for Warwickshire (48.6%), and is average in

⁴⁰ Landscape Assessment of the borough of Rugby 2006

⁴¹ <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>

⁴² English Heritage (2012) Heritage at Risk Register 2012 West Midlands

⁴³ http://www.rugby.gov.uk/site/scripts/directory_home.php?directoryID=2

⁴⁴ Halcrow and Alliance Planning (2008) Rugby Open Space Audit

⁴⁵ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/>

comparison to other authorities in the West Midlands which have recycling rates that range from 28.6% (Redditch Borough Council) to 58.9% (Staffordshire Moorlands District Council).

- 3.57 The total amount of household waste collected in the Borough during the year 2011-12 was 40,893 tonnes, and the total amount of non-household waste collected was 3,677 tonnes⁴⁶.

⁴⁶ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/>

4 Key Sustainability Issues and Likely Evolution without the Plans

- 4.1 Analysis of the baseline information has enabled a number of key sustainability issues facing Rugby Borough to be identified. Identification of the key sustainability issues and consideration of how these issues might develop over time if the DPDs are not prepared help to meet the requirements of Annex 1 of the SEA Directive to provide information on:

"the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan; and

any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan."

- 4.2 The key sustainability issues for Rugby Borough were previously identified and set out in the 2009 SA report for the Core Strategy. That list of key issues has been revised to reflect the most up-to-date baseline information and the topics of the DPDs which this scoping report relates to. The revised set of key sustainability issues is presented in **Table 4.1** below.
- 4.3 It is also a requirement of the SEA Directive that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the environment in the plan area (in this case Rugby Borough) if the emerging DPDs were not to be implemented. This analysis is also presented in **Table 4.1** below, in relation to each of the key sustainability issues.

Table 4.1: Likely evolution of key sustainability issues in Rugby Borough without implementation of the Rugby Borough Plan and the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution of the issue without implementation of the DPDs
Shortage of affordable housing.	Policy CS19 (Affordable Housing) of the adopted Core Strategy requires that a target affordable housing provision of 33.3% is delivered on sites between 0.5ha and 1ha in size, and that a target affordable housing provision of 40% is delivered on sites exceeding 1ha in size or capable of accommodating 30 or more dwellings. This is likely to improve the availability of affordable housing and the trend may therefore be addressed without the implementation of the DPDs.
Poor accessibility to services and facilities from rural areas, leading to high car dependency.	Policy CS13 (Local Services and Community Facilities) of the adopted Core Strategy seeks to protect existing services and allows for new provision of services, provided that it is accessible by sustainable transport. This may increase accessibility to services and facilities without creating a dependency on car travel; however the policy does not explicitly promote services in rural areas and without the adoption of the Rugby Borough Plan, it is uncertain whether the Core Strategy will improve this situation. Paragraph 28 of the NPPF states that local authorities should " <i>promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship</i> ". The policies in the NPPF will still apply without the implementation of the emerging DPDs, which may provide further protection to accessible services in rural areas. However, the Rugby Borough Plan is intended to address the requirements of the NPPF, suggesting that it would not be as well addressed without implementation of that DPD. The issue of access to services and facilities for Gypsies and Travellers specifically would also not be as well addressed without implementation of the specific Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPD.
Social exclusion in some wards, particularly in relation to disparities in skill levels, job opportunities, and wage rates, and high levels of multiple deprivation in some parts of Rugby town.	Deprivation and social exclusion in the Borough may be addressed by the adopted Core Strategy through the provision of employment land (policy CS18) and affordable housing (policy CS19). However, if the Rugby Borough Plan were to include policies that supported the most deprived wards and addressed inequalities within the Borough through locating employment in these areas, providing community services and facilities including education facilities, the issue of social exclusion in the Borough may be better addressed. The issue of social exclusion in relation to Gypsies and Travellers specifically should also be addressed through the specific Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPD. Without the implementation of the DPDs, inequalities and social exclusion is therefore not likely to be as well addressed.
Limited capacity for new development in the existing urban area, with associated issues related to the protection of environmental assets.	Policies CS3 (Gateway Rugby SUE) and CS4 (Rugby Radio SUE) in the adopted Core Strategy will create strategic developments that will provide capacity for new residential and employment developments. Policies in the adopted Core Strategy that seek to conserve and enhance the natural and historic environments aim to mitigate any adverse impacts on environmental assets. The Rugby Borough Plan is expected to include policies specifically relating to the protection of environmental assets, which will be in conformity with the requirements of the NPPF which has been published since the Core Strategy was adopted. This could provide more protection against the potential impacts of new development. Without the implementation of the DPD, the trend is not expected to be addressed as successfully.

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution of the issue without implementation of the DPDs
Issues related to crime, fear of crime, and anti-social behaviour.	There are no policies in the adopted Core Strategy that relate directly to crime; however the NPPF does require good design that creates " <i>safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion</i> " (paragraph 58). If the Rugby Borough Plan were to include policies specifically relating to crime, then there would be more certainty in relation to reducing crime and fear of crime in the Borough. Without the implementation of the Rugby Borough Plan DPD, the trend is therefore likely to continue subject to other influences outside those of the planning system.
Competition from other centres affecting the vitality and viability of Rugby town centre.	Rugby town centre is supported through Policy CS6 (Development in Rugby Town Centre) in the adopted Core Strategy and the Rugby Town Centre Action Plan DPD. However, the development of two sustainable urban extensions (SUEs) through Policies CS3 (Gateway Rugby SUE) and CS4 (Rugby Radio SUE) in the adopted Core Strategy could create further competition that may affect the vitality and viability of the town centre in Rugby. The Rugby Borough Plan DPD may provide more certainty regarding the relation between Rugby town centre and the SUEs as well as delivering further improvements to the town centre itself. Without the implementation of the DPD, the trend is therefore more likely to continue.
High number of unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller sites	Policy CS22 (Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople) in the adopted Core Strategy seeks to provide 94 residential pitches and 5 transitional pitches during the plan period, which should reduce the number of unauthorised caravans in the Borough by accommodating for the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller communities. However, without the adoption of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD, there will be less certainty relating to the delivery of these pitches. Without the adoption of the DPD, the trend is therefore likely to continue.
Pressures on landscape and townscape quality from new development.	There are no policies in the adopted Core Strategy that specifically relate to the protection of the landscape in Rugby Borough; however, paragraph 109 in the NPPF seeks to protect and enhance valued landscapes, which may afford some protection to landscape quality in the Borough. If the Rugby Borough Plan were to include a policy that specifically protected the landscape and townscape of the Borough there would be more certainty in relation to their protection, particularly as the aim of the Rugby Borough Plan is to ensure that the requirements of the NPPF are addressed. Without implementation of the DPD, landscape and townscape quality would therefore be more vulnerable to development pressures and the trend would be likely to continue.
Issues related to the vitality of the rural economy, including decline in agriculture.	Paragraph 28 of the NPPF supports the rural economy by supporting the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas, and promoting the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses. However, the adopted Core Strategy does not include any policies directly aiming to address the vitality of the rural economy. In addition, Policy CS1 (Development Strategy) in the adopted Core Strategy restricts developments in the countryside, which may have a further adverse impact on the rural economy, particularly if it would restrict developments associated with agriculture. It is not currently clear whether the Rugby Borough Plan will include policies that will directly affect this issue as it will include primarily development management policies; however without the implementation of the DPD the trend is even more likely to continue.

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution of the issue without implementation of the DPDs
Existence of designated biodiversity sites and protected species in the Borough, which are vulnerable to new development.	There are no policies in the adopted Core Strategy that specifically relate to the protection of biodiversity assets, although policy CS16 (Sustainable Design) requires developments to consider the conservation and enhancement of the built and natural environment. In addition, paragraph 109 of the NPPF seeks to minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible, which may afford some protection to the SSSIs and local designations in the Borough. It is likely that the Rugby Borough Plan will include a policy that specifically aims to protect the biodiversity sites and protected species in the Borough, particularly as it is intended to ensure that Rugby's Local Plan meets the requirements of the NPPF. Without the implementation of this DPD, therefore, the issue is likely to be much less well addressed and to remain valid.
Increases in traffic flows and levels of car use over the last decade.	Policy CS11 (Transport and New Development) in the adopted Core Strategy may contribute to reducing car use in the Borough by supporting new developments that prioritise sustainable modes of transport. However, Policy CS12 (Strategic Transport Improvements) identifies major road schemes that would be needed to accommodate strategic developments in the Borough, and so could be seen as likely to further increase levels of car use in those areas. The Rugby Borough Plan is likely to include policies relating to sustainable transport provision in new development and the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPD is also expected to take into account the need to travel when allocating sites. As such, without implementation of the two DPDs, the trend is likely to be less well addressed although Core Strategy policy CS11 will address it to some extent.
Pressures on the greenbelt in the west of the Borough.	Policy CS1 (Development Strategy) in the adopted Core Strategy resists new development on Green Belt land and only allows for development when it is consistent with national policy on Green Belt. This issue is therefore likely to be addressed without the implementation of the DPDs; however allocating Gypsy and Traveller sites through the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPD will help to directly address the pressures on the Green Belt that currently exist in relation to unauthorised sites in those areas. Therefore, without the implementation of that DPD in particular, the trend will be less well addressed.
High flood risk issues at a number of locations across the Borough.	Policy CS16 (Sustainable Design) in the adopted Core Strategy requires Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to be incorporated in all new developments (of any scale). This should help to reduce the impact of new developments on flood risk across the Borough. As there is no policy in the Core Strategy that generally addresses flooding, there would be more certainty regarding the future evolution of this issue if the Rugby Borough Plan were to include a policy relating to flood risk. The NPPF would still apply without the implementation of the DPDs and states that <i>"inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere"</i> (paragraph 100). As the intention of the Rugby Borough Plan is to ensure that the requirements of the NPPF are addressed in, it is likely that this requirement will be reflected in a policy within the Rugby Borough Plan. Therefore without the implementation of that DPD, this issue is likely to be less thoroughly addressed.

Key Sustainability Issue	Likely evolution of the issue without implementation of the DPDs
Pressures on water resources from new development.	Policy CS16 (Sustainable Design) in the adopted Core Strategy requires all new residential development to meet the water conservation standards in Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes, and non-residential development to demonstrate very good water efficiency. Therefore, even without the implementation of the DPDs, the issue relating to water resources is likely to be addressed through existing policies in the Borough, except through application of Building Regulations.
Sustainable waste management issues resulting from new development.	There are no policies in the adopted Core Strategy that specifically relate to waste management. Policies CS3 (Gateway Rugby SUE) and CS4 (Rugby Radio SUE) require sustainable waste management facilities to be included as part of those developments. If the Rugby Borough Plan were to include policies specifically relating to waste, then there would be more certainty in relation to how waste issues will be addressed in other areas of the Borough. Without the implementation of the DPDs, the trend is more likely to continue as at present in most areas, although waste planning and management is a County matter.
High level of carbon emissions per capita in relation to other authorities in the area.	Policies CS11 (which supports sustainable transport) and CS16 (sustainable design) in the adopted Core Strategy may contribute to encouraging generally more sustainable lifestyles in the Borough, but they do not explicitly address levels of carbon emissions. Policy CS17 (Sustainable Buildings) requires developments at the two SUEs to have high carbon efficiency, which will help reduce carbon emissions from those strategic developments. The NPPF requires local authorities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and actively support energy efficiency improvements (Chapter 10), and that requirement would still apply without the implementation of the DPDs. As the intention of the Rugby Borough Plan is to ensure that the requirements of the NPPF are addressed in Rugby, it is likely that this requirement will be reflected in a policy within the Rugby Borough Plan. Therefore without the implementation of that DPD, this issue is likely to be less thoroughly addressed.

- 4.4 The information in **Table 4.1** above shows that, in general, the current trends in relation to the various social, economic and environmental issues affecting Rugby Borough would be more likely to continue without the implementation of the Rugby Borough Plan and the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs, although in many cases they will be addressed to some extent through the implementation of policies in the adopted Core Strategy. In most cases, the two emerging DPDs offer opportunities to more directly and strongly affect existing trends in a positive way, particularly through the Rugby Borough Plan which will reflect the requirements of the NPPF.

5 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

- 5.1 The development of a set of SA objectives is a recognised way in which the likely environmental and sustainability effects of a plan can be described, analysed and compared. A set of SA objectives for Rugby's Core Strategy was originally presented in the 2007 SA Scoping Report for the Core Strategy and were subject to consultation with the statutory consultees at that time. They were then used throughout the SA of the Core Strategy which is now adopted.
- 5.2 The SA objectives were developed from the review of plans, policies and programmes, the collection of baseline information and the identification of the key sustainability issues at that time. The SA objectives also drew on information that had been presented in the Regional Sustainable Development Framework⁴⁷ (RSDF), which identified 33 sustainability objectives for use in the region based on four distinct topics, comprising sustainable consumption and production; climate change and energy; natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and sustainable communities.
- 5.3 In light of the revised and updated review of plans, policies and programmes, baseline information and key sustainability issues for Rugby Borough (as presented in **Chapters 2, 3 and 4**), the SA framework has also been reviewed. However, it has not been considered necessary to make any amendments as it includes an appropriate range of objectives for the SA of the Rugby Borough Plan and the Gypsy and Traveller site Allocation DPDs as the objectives continue to reflect the policy context and baseline information.
- 5.4 The SA framework for Rugby Borough is presented in **Table 5.1** overleaf.

⁴⁷ West Midlands Regional Assembly, (July 2006), A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands – Regional Sustainable Development Framework (Version 2).

Table 5.1: SA framework for Rugby Borough

SA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
1) Reduce/eliminate poverty, disadvantage and social exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote or support employment opportunities across the Borough for the most deprived wards? • Will it encourage active involvement of local people in community activities? • Will it maximise opportunities for all members of society? • Will it reduce fuel poverty? • Will it maintain and enhance rural facilities?
2) Provide good quality local services, leisure and cultural opportunities with good access for all sections of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote good quality local services with good access for all sections of the community? • Will it promote mixed-use development with good accessibility to local services that will reduce the need to travel? • Will it provide a range of leisure and cultural opportunities for all?
3) Promote/improve health of the population and reduce health inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote healthy, active lifestyles through the protection and provision of facilities and locations of sporting/recreational activities (e.g. playing fields, sports facilities, cycleways, footpaths etc.)? • Will it reduce obesity? • Will it improve access for all to health facilities?
4) Provide affordable and decent housing, which meets the needs of the Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide an adequate supply of affordable housing? • Will it support the provision of a range of house types and sizes to meet the needs of all sectors of the community? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it provide a decent home for all? • Will it ensure that all new development contributes to local distinctiveness and improve the local environment? • Will it meet the building specification guidance in the Code for Sustainable Homes?
5) Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour? • Will it promote design of buildings and public spaces to reduce the potential of crime?
6) Promote/enable a strong, stable and sustainable local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide employment opportunities for all? • Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? • Will it assist businesses in finding appropriate land and premises? • Will it support the rural economy and farm diversification? • Will it promote sustainable tourism opportunities? • Will it support or encourage social enterprise and the development of new environmental technologies?
7) Promote the vitality and viability of the town centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote Rugby as a destination of choice of shopping? • Will it improve the quality of the public realm? • Will it make land and property available for a range of different business needs within the town centre?
8) Promote the regeneration of urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide affordable housing and decent homes? • Will it allow access for all? • Will it assist businesses in finding appropriate land and premises? • Will it provide employment opportunities for all?

SA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote design of buildings and public spaces to reduce the potential of crime? • Will it ensure the provision of new development, including conversions, on previously developed land as opposed to greenfield sites and through conversion of existing buildings? • Will it require good design to create attractive, high quality environments where people will choose to live, work and/or spend leisure time? • Will it improve people's satisfaction with their neighbourhood? • Will it ensure development is co-ordinated with essential infrastructure to support future sustainable growth?
9) Use and manage land, energy, soil, mineral and water resources prudently and efficiently, and increase energy generated from renewables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it exacerbate water abstraction levels? • Will it increase water consumption? • Will it include energy efficiency measures? • Will it encourage energy production from sustainable sources? • Will it safeguard Rugby's material resources for future use? • Will it utilise derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources? • Will it lead to higher density development?
10) Minimise waste and manage it sustainably	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce the amount of waste produced? • Will it maximise the recovery, re-use and recycling of waste? • Will it promote 'on-site' sustainable waste management facilities within new developments?
11) Reduce the Borough's contribution to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce non-renewable energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions? • Will it help reduce Rugby's carbon footprint? • Will it reduce the rate of increase in transport-related carbon and greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the need for private car use? • Will it require that development proposals are guided by 'climate proofing' principles (to allow an increase in use of renewable energies in the future)?
12) Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses to people and property? • Will it reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events? • Will it increase the number of new developments that incorporate sustainable drainage techniques including SuDS?
13) Conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it preserve buildings of architectural or historic interest and, where necessary, encourage their conservation and renewal? • Will it preserve or enhance archaeological sites/remains? • Will it improve and broaden access to, understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment? • Will it support heritage-led regeneration and capitalise on the social and economic contribution of the historic environment to the regeneration of the Borough? • Will it preserve or enhance the setting of cultural heritage assets? • Will it safeguard and enhance the character of the landscape/townscape and local distinctiveness and identity? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will it increase the economic benefit derived from the historic environment?

SA Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria
14) Promote a sustainable and accessible transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote the use of sustainable modes of transport? • Will it promote mixed-use development that reduces reliance on the private car? • Will it provide good access to services/facilities for all? • Will it promote travel plans, carshare schemes? • Will it promote the development of park and ride schemes? • Will it reduce traffic volumes? • Will it reduce the negative environmental impacts of transport?
15) Reduce all forms of pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain and improve local air quality? • Will it improve levels of noise, light pollution, odour and vibration? • Will it maintain and improve the biological and chemical water quality of water bodies in the Borough? • Will it minimise soil contamination and improve soil quality? • Will it minimise diffuse as well as point source pollution? • Will it promote more sustainable transport patterns, particularly in areas of low air quality (e.g. AQMAs)? • Will it separate polluting development away from sensitive receptors?
16) Conserve and where possible enhance the Borough's biodiversity, flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it lead to habitat creation, matching BAP priorities? • Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species? • Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland/hedgerow cover and management? • Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their geodiversity interest? • Will it increase awareness of biodiversity and geodiversity issues? • Will it encourage the development of new biodiversity assets and linkages to existing habitats within/alongside development?
17) Maintain and where possible enhance the quality of landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it safeguard and enhance the character of the landscape and local distinctiveness and identity? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will it preserve distinctive historic landscapes?
18) Maintain and where possible enhance the quality of townscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the quality of the built environment? • Will it reduce the number of derelict, under-used and vacant buildings?

Proposed Structure of the SA Reports

- 5.5 A Sustainability Appraisal Report for each consultation stage of the Rugby Borough Plan and the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs will be produced as a key output of the appraisal process. The SA Reports will contain information on the effects of the proposed plan options, policies or site allocations (depending on the stage) and will be published for formal public consultation. They will include the updated table 'signposting' where each of the requirements of the SEA Directive has been met (as shown in **Table 1.1** of this Scoping Report).
- 5.6 The SA reports will be written in a user-friendly way in order to ensure that they will be understood by as wide an audience as possible. They will include a non-technical summary and is likely to be structured as set out below:

Summary and Outcomes

- Non-technical summary.
- A statement of the likely significant effects of the plan.
- Statement on the difference the process has made.
- How to comment on the SA Report.

Background

- Purpose of the SA and the SA Report.
- DPD objectives and an outline of its contents.
- Compliance with the SEA Directive.

Appraisal Methodology

- Approach to the SA.
- When the SA was carried out.
- Who carried out the SA.
- Who was consulted, when and how.
- Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment.

Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context

- Links to other strategies, plans and policies and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account.
- Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline.
- Difficulties in data collection and its limitations.
- The SA Framework, including objectives, targets and indicators.
- Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified and the likely evolution of those issues without implementation of the DPD.

DPD Issues and Options

- Main options considered and how they were identified.
- Comparison of their social, environmental and economic effects.
- How social, environmental and economic were considered in choosing the preferred option.
- Other options considered and why these were rejected.
- Any proposed mitigation measures.

DPD Policies/sites

- Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the policies.
- How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals.
- Proposed mitigation measures.
- Uncertainties and risks.

Implementation

- Links to other tiers of plans and guidance and the project level (e.g. design guidance).
- Proposals for monitoring.

- 5.7 Sustainability appraisal matrices presenting the detailed assessment of each option, policy or site allocation against each of the SA objectives will be presented as appendices to the main SA report, along with information about how any consultation responses received in response to earlier stages of the SA have been addressed.
- 5.8 Once the appraisal work is undertaken, it may be necessary to make refinements to the proposed report structure described above, in order to present the findings of the SA in the most easily understandable way. However, the content of the reports will reflect the above list of issues, and will be fully compliant with the reporting requirements of the SEA Directive and Regulations.

6 Conclusion and Next Steps

- 6.1 In order to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive, the views of the three statutory consultees (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency) are being sought in relation to the scope and level of detail to be included in the SA reports. Note that the SA framework presented in **Chapter 5** has already been subject to consultation when it was originally presented in the SA Scoping Report for the Core Strategy (2007).
- 6.2 This SA Scoping Report is being published for consultation with the three statutory bodies for a five week period from 11th March – 15th April 2013.
- 6.3 In particular, the consultees are requested to consider:
- Whether there are any additional plans, policies or programmes that are relevant to the SA and should be included.
 - Whether the information provided in **Chapter 3** is robust and comprehensive, and provides a suitable baseline for the SA of the emerging DPDs.
 - Whether there are any additional key sustainability issues that should be included.
 - Whether the SA framework is appropriate and includes a suitable range of objectives (note that the framework has already been consulted on in relation to the SA of the Core Strategy).
- 6.4 As the DPDs are drafted, they will be subject to the later stages of the SA using the SA framework presented in **Chapter 5**. Full SA reports (incorporating the later stages of the SA process) will then be produced and made available to other stakeholders and the general public for wider consultation alongside the emerging DPDs.

LUC
March 2013

Appendix 1
Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA and/or Rugby Borough Plan or Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs
INTERNATIONAL		
European		
<p><i>SEA Directive 2001</i> Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment</p>	<p>Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.</p> <p>The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by that date.</p>	<p>Requirements of the Directive must be met in Sustainability Appraisals.</p>
<p><i>The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010</i> Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)</p>	<p>This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.</p> <p>The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p> <p>Include SA objective for reducing pollution.</p>
<p><i>The Birds Directive 2009</i> Directive 2009/147/EC is a codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended</p>	<p>The preservation, maintenance, and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include the following measures:</p> <p>Creation of protected areas.</p> <p>Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones.</p> <p>Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes.</p> <p>Creation of biotopes.</p>	<p>DPDs should make sure that the upkeep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged from development.</p> <p>Avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats or any other disturbances effecting birds.</p> <p>Include SA objectives for the protection of birds.</p>
<p><i>The Waste Framework Directive 2008</i> Directive 2008/98/EC on waste</p>	<p>Prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness. The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation. Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without using processes that could harm the environment.</p> <p>Development of clean technology to process waste and promote recycling.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p> <p>Include SA objectives that minimise waste production as well as promote recycling.</p>
<p><i>The Floods Directive 2007</i> Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks</p>	<p>Establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods.</p> <p>Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments to be completed by December 2011.</p> <p>Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps to be completed by December 2013.</p> <p>Flood Risk Management Plans to be completed by December 2015.</p>	<p>DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p> <p>Include SA objectives that relate to flood management and reduction of risk.</p>

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA and/or Rugby Borough Plan or Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs
<i>The Water Framework Directive 2000</i> Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy	Protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwaters.	DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to protect and minimise the impact on water quality.
<i>The Landfill Directive 1999</i> Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste	Prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill to 75% of the 1995 level by 2010. Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020.	DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste.
<i>The Drinking Water Directive 1998</i> Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption	Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. Member States must set values for water intended for human consumption.	DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to protect and enhance water quality.
<i>The Air Quality Framework Directive 1996</i> Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management	Avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects of ambient noise pollution on human health and the environment.	DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to maintain and enhance air quality.
<i>The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 1994</i> Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste	Harmonise the packaging waste system of Member States. Reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste. By June 2001 at least 50% by weight of packaging waste should have been recovered, at least 25% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste to be recycled with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material.	DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to minimise the environmental impact of waste and promote recycling.
<i>The Habitats Directive 1992</i> Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	Promote the maintenance of biodiversity taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. Conservation of natural habitats and maintain landscape features of importance to wildlife and fauna.	DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to protect and maintain the natural environment and important landscape features.
<i>The Nitrates Directive 1991</i> Directive 91/676/EEC on nitrates from agricultural sources.	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution. Identification of vulnerable areas.	DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to reduce water pollution.

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA and/or Rugby Borough Plan or Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs
<i>The Urban Waste Water Directive 1991</i> Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge, and discharge from certain industrial sectors.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include sustainability objectives to reduce water pollution.
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	Economic and social cohesion across the community. Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. Balanced competitiveness between different tiers of government.	DPDs should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include SA objectives to conserve natural resources and cultural heritage.
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2002)	The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning.	DPDs should take account of the Convention. Include SA objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992) <i>Revision of the 1985 Granada Convention</i>	Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater. Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.	DPDs should take account of the Convention. Include SA objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.
Other International		
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	Commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all. Renewable energy and energy efficiency. Accelerate shift towards sustainable consumption and production. Greater resource efficiency. New technology for renewable energy. Increase energy efficiency.	DPDs should take account of the Declaration. Include SA objectives to enhance the natural environment and promote renewable energy and energy efficiency.
Aarhus Convention (1998)	Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for: The right of everyone to receive environmental information The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above or environmental law in general.	DPDs should take account of the Convention. Ensure that public are involved and consulted at all relevant stages of SA production.
NATIONAL		
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Presumption in favour of sustainable development. Delivering sustainable development by:	DPDs will be part of the development plan, which has a statutory status as the starting point for decision making. SA should be an integral part of the plan

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA and/or Rugby Borough Plan or Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs
		preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.
	Building a strong, competitive economy.	Set out clear economic visions for that particular area. Include a sustainability objective relating to strengthening the economy.
	Ensuring vitality of town centres.	Recognise town centres as the heart of their communities. Include a sustainability objective relating to the vitality of town centres.
	Promoting sustainable transport	To implement sustainable transport modes depending on nature/location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure. Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable transport.
	Supporting high quality communications infrastructure.	Enhance the provision of local community facilities and services by supporting the expansion of electronic communications networks. Include a sustainability objective relating to improving communication.
	Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes.	Identify size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations. Include a sustainability objective relating to housing availability and quality.
	Requiring good design.	Establish a strong sense of place to live, work and visit. Include a sustainability objective relating to good design.
	Promoting healthy communities.	Promote safe and accessible environments with a high quality of life and community cohesion. Include a sustainability objective relating to health and well-being.
	Protecting Green Belt Land.	To prevent the coalescence of neighbouring towns. Include a sustainability objective relating to the coalescence of towns.

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA and/or Rugby Borough Plan or Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs
	Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change.	Use opportunities offered by new development to reduce causes/impacts of flooding. Include a sustainability objective relating to climate change mitigation and adaption.
	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.	Recognise the wider benefits of biodiversity. Include a sustainability objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.
	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	Sustain and enhance heritage assets and put them to viable uses consistent with their conservation. A plan may be considered unsound if there has been no proper assessment of the significance of heritage assets in the area, and the plan does not contain a positive strategy for the conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of the historic environment. Include a sustainability objective relating to the conservation of historic features.
	Facilitating the use of sustainable materials.	Encourage prior extraction of minerals where practicable and environmentally feasible. Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable mineral extraction.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (CLG, 2012)	<p>This document sets out the Government’s planning policy for traveller sites, replacing ODPM Circular 01/2006: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites and Circular 04/2007: Planning for Travelling Showpeople. It sets out the Government’s aims in respect of Traveller’s sites, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites. • To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale. • That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development. 	The Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPD will need to be in conformity with this document which sets out national policy for planning for Traveller sites.

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA and/or Rugby Borough Plan or Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies. • To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply. • To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions. • To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure. • For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 	
White Papers		
Natural Environment White Paper, 2011 <i>The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature</i>	Protecting and improving our natural environment; Growing a green economy; and Reconnecting people and nature.	DPDs should protect the intrinsic value of nature and recognise the multiple benefits it could have for communities. Include a sustainability objective relating to the enhancement of the natural environment.
Electricity Market Reform White Paper 2011, <i>Planning our Electric Future: A White Paper for Secure, Affordable and Low-Carbon Electricity</i>	This White Paper sets out the Government’s commitment to transform the UK’s electricity system to ensure that our future electricity supply is secure, low-carbon and affordable. 15 per cent renewable energy target by 2020 and 80 per cent carbon reduction target by 2050.	DPDs should support renewable energy generation and encourage greater energy efficiency. Include sustainability objectives to reduce carbon emissions and increase proportion of energy generated from renewable sources.
The Future of Transport White Paper 2004: A network for 2030	Ensure we can benefit from mobility and access while minimising the impact on other people and the environment, now and in the future. Get the best out of our transport system without damaging our overall quality of life. Develop strategies that recognise that demand for travel will increase in the future. Work towards a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel but can also achieve the government’s environmental objectives. 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010 and 60% reduction by 2050. Transport is currently responsible for about a quarter of total	DPDs should provide for an increase in demand for travel whilst minimizing impact on the environment. Policies also needed to promote public transport use rather than increasing reliance on the car. Include sustainability objectives to reduce the need to travel and improve choice and use of sustainable transport modes.

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA and/or Rugby Borough Plan or Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPDs
Urban White Paper 2000, <i>Our Towns and Cities: The Future – delivering an urban renaissance</i>	<p>emissions.</p> <p>New Sustainable homes that are attractive, safe and practical. Retaining people in urban areas and making them more desirable places to live. Improving quality of life, opportunity and economic success through tailored solutions in towns and cities.</p> <p>3.8 million more homes needed by 2021. Local strategies needed to meet the needs of local people developed through partnerships. 60% of new homes on brownfield sites or through conversions of existing buildings.</p>	<p>DPDs should help effectively deliver better towns and cities taking into account the key aims of the White Paper.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives to ensure that the majority of new development will be built on brownfield sites and aim to improve the quality of life of residents.</p>
Rural White Paper 2000, <i>Our Countryside: The Future – a fair deal for rural England</i>	<p>Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside.</p> <p>Maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services for those who live and work in the countryside.</p> <p>Conserve and enhance rural landscapes.</p> <p>Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside.</p>	<p>DPDs should help increase employment and services in the rural parts of the Borough whilst conserving the landscape.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives that aim to improve the economies of rural areas with minimal impact to the environment.</p>
Policies and Strategies		
DCLG (2012) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites	<p>Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning. • To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites. • To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale. • That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development. • To promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites. • That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies. • To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply. 	<p>Ensure that relevant considerations are taken into account when producing DPDs (especially the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPD).</p> <p>Include relevant SA objectives relating to social inclusion and environmental protection.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions. • To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure. • For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 	
DCLG (2011) <i>Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England</i>	Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.	DPDs should encourage development of residential properties. Include SA objectives that assesses whether housing need is being met.
DEFRA (2011) <i>Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy</i>	<p>Enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations. There are 4 shared priorities:</p> <p>sustainable consumption and production; climate change and energy; natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and sustainable communities.</p> <p>Sets out indicators to give an overview of sustainable development and priority areas in the UK. They include 20 of the UK Framework indicators and a further 48 indicators related to the priority areas.</p>	DPDs should meet the aims of the Sustainable Development Strategy. Include SA objectives to cover the shared priorities.
Department of Health (2010) <i>Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our Strategy for public health in England</i>	Protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. Prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget.	Policies within the DPDs should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant. Include SA objectives relating to health and well-being.
DECC (2009) <i>The UK Renewable Energy Strategy</i>	<p>Increase our use of renewable electricity, heat and transport, and help tackle climate change.</p> <p>Build the UK low-carbon economy, promote energy security and take action against climate change.</p> <p>15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020.</p> <p>Reducing UK CO2 emissions by 750 million tonnes by 2030.</p>	DPDs should encourage developments that would support renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport. Include SA objectives relating to increasing energy provided from renewable sources.
DEFRA (2007) <i>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</i>	<p>Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life.</p> <p>Render polluting emissions harmless.</p> <p>Sets air quality standards for 13 air pollutants.</p>	DPDs should aim to meet the standards. Include SA objectives to protect and improve air quality.
DCLG (2006) <i>Delivering Affordable</i>	The aim of this document is to support local authorities and other key players	DPDs should help deliver high quality affordable

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<i>Housing</i>	in delivering more high quality affordable housing within mixed sustainable communities by using all tools available to them.	housing where there is a need. Include SA objectives that relate to affordable housing provision
Legislation		
Housing Act 2004	Protect the most vulnerable in society and help create a fairer and better housing market. Strengthen the Government's drive to meet its 2010 decent homes target.	DPDs should contribute to creating a fairer and better housing market. SA objectives should improve access to good quality and affordable housing.
REGIONAL		
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (2004) <i>(The regional tier of planning has been removed through the Localism Act 2011. The process of revoking the Regional Plan has begun, although the Plan is still considered as a material consideration when making planning decisions.)</i>	General Vision is for the West Midlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • success economically • outward looking and adaptable region • rich in culture and environment • place where all people, working together meet their aspirations and needs • not to prejudices the quality of future generations. Key challenges for sustainability objectives to be met are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adopting positive measures to address the relative decline in the regional economy in both urban and rural areas • reversing the movement of people and jobs away from the Major Urban Areas and ensuring there is a greater equality of opportunity for all • tackling road and rail congestion, achieving a more balanced and sustainable pattern of development across the region, including rural areas. 	The DPDs will need to consider the regional strategy in the production of DPDs as the policies need to reflect the core objectives of the RSS. The RSS objectives have been incorporated into the SA framework objective and appraisal criteria.
A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Framework (2006)	Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting people and communities at the centre of strategy and policy; engaging people in the decisions that affect their lives and their communities, promoting wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, creating equal opportunity for all, meeting varied needs of diverse communities. • Valuing the environment and living within environmental limits. Respecting the limits of the earth's ability to provide resources and reabsorb pollutants in order to avoid serious or irreversible damage, and recognising the importance of the environment and bio diversity to well-being, health and economic vitality. • Gathering and Using sound evidence as the basis for policymaking, taking account of whole life costs and benefits of our decisions and activities, including impacts that can't easily be valued in money terms and taking into account longterm impacts in the wider social, environmental and economic 	The DPDs will have to reflect the important principles of the framework and the integration of sustainable principles. The SA should be consistent with and support objectives laid out within the framework.

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	<p>context. Adopting the precautionary principle, that is, where there is a possibility that an action might result in damage to human health or the environment, the action should be avoided or measures identified to prevent or limit damage and degradation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking account of the national and global implications of our activities, as well as those within the region, and wherever possible adopting the “polluter pays” principle, that those responsible for environmental or social degradation should meet the cost of the consequences. <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change and energy • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • Sustainable communities. 	
<p>West Midlands Regional Housing Strategy (2005) <i>(The regional tier of planning has been removed through the Localism Act 2011. The process of revoking the Regional Plan has begun, although the Plan is still considered as a material consideration when making planning decisions.)</i></p>	<p>The core aims of the RHS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create mixed, balanced and inclusive communities • assist in the delivery of the WMRSS policies of urban and rural renaissance • influence the future development of new housing provision to facilitate and enhance the economic development of the region • address the variety of needs across a range of specific sectors of housing circumstances • see that Governments Decent Homes standards are met in municipal, social sectors, and for those in vulnerable circumstances in the private sector • achieve social and other affordable housing, and have sustainable access to minimise environmental resource consumption, traffic and improve the quality of the environment. 	<p>The DPDs should focus on creating a mixed, balanced and inclusive communities Meet decent home standards. Provide social and affordable houses to meet local need</p>
<p>Delivering Advantage: Regional Economic Strategy 2007 <i>(The regional tier of planning has been removed through the Localism Act 2011. The process of revoking the Regional Plan has begun, although the Plan is still considered as a material consideration when making planning decisions.)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the development of high growth employment sectors and the modernisation of existing traditional industries. • Economic development is promoted in the areas of greatest need through regeneration zones and high technology corridors, • Development of business clusters to promote high value-added areas. <p>Objectives defined by the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop a diverse and dynamic business base; • promote a learning and skilful region; • create the conditions for growth; and • regenerate communities. <p>Targets for the period covered by the strategy (2004-2010)</p>	<p>The SA objectives should include topics such as sustainable buildings in infrastructure, economic efficiency, knowledge and skill base and social exclusion. The DPDs should encourage new developments that are sustainable and promote economic growth and social inclusion.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35,000 jobs created and safeguarded • 16,000 new and improved businesses • 22,000 vocational qualifications achieved. 	
LOCAL		
<p>Local Development Framework: Core Strategy (Final version) Rugby Borough Council, June 2011</p>	<p>The Core Strategy contains strategic policies which will guide the future development of the Borough up to 2026.</p> <p>Spatial Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect and enhance existing local services and create new neighbourhoods within the urban extensions including services that meet the day to day needs of the new communities. Enable appropriate amounts of development in Main Rural Settlements to bolster their role as local service centres. 2. Enhance the quality of indoor facilities within the Borough, such as the Ken Marriott Leisure Centre and ensure residents have access to good outdoor leisure and recreation facilities through the development of a green infrastructure network throughout the Borough 3. To ensure all residents of the Borough have a decent and affordable home with particular focus on affordable rented provision in the rural areas and specialised housing types for the older population. 4. To ensure the Borough has an expanding and diverse economy where manufacturing and engineering remains strong, the service sector grows and there is not too much reliance on logistics, transport and distribution. 5. To make the most of the new Warwickshire College campus and the Power Academy to improve local skill levels and attract and maintain clusters of high quality businesses in target sectors. 6. To enhance the vitality of Rugby Town Centre through the redevelopment of key sites and the creation of an expanded pedestrianised area early in the plan period. 7. Build on Rugby's rural market town character by protecting, utilising and enhancing historic assets and ensuring all new development demonstrates high quality design, maintaining an attractively built environment throughout the Borough. 8. Protect natural species present in the Borough by improving habitats through the enhancement of a green infrastructure network that supports natural and ecological processes. 9. Ensure the challenges of climate change are met by utilising the 	<p>All Development Plan Documents within the Local Development Framework must be consistent with the Core Strategy.</p> <p>The SA Framework for DPDs will need to be consistent with the SA Framework for the Core Strategy.</p>

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	renewable energy resources present in the Borough, improving the energy efficiency of existing development and ensuring the urban extensions achieve high sustainability standards.	
Tackling Rugby's Future: Sustainable Community Strategy for Rugby 2009 <i>Rugby Local Strategic Partnership</i>	<p>Vision: Rugby in 2026 will be a place where all sections of the community have worked together to create a Borough where people are proud to live, work and visit.</p> <p>A number of key themes have been identified in order to achieve the overarching vision for the Borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger Community • Safer Community • Healthier Community & Older People • Children & Young People • Economic Development & Enterprise • Climate Change & the Environment 	The DPDs should contribute to the vision of the Community Strategy through spatial policies. Include SA objectives that reflect the vision and themes of the Community Strategy.
Biodiversity Strategy 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of the natural resource including habitats, geology and soil • Enhancement of existing habitats and creation of new ones, for example the creation of a new district park south of Ashlawn Rd and new wetland on Coalpit Lane • Increase access to the natural resources for the whole community where it does not jeopardise the protection of the habitat or species • Benefits of the natural environment to the community publicising examples of best practices. 	The DPDs and SA Framework should incorporate biodiversity issues.
Green infrastructure Study 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision seeks to develop a strategic network of multi-functional GI over the next 20 years to provide a better quality of life with enhanced biodiversity resources and improved flood control. 	The DPDs should contribute to the provision of green infrastructure Include SA objectives that relate to access to open spaces, biodiversity and flood control.
Town Centre 20:20 Vision (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attract/retain wealthy achievers and comfortably offs by providing a shopping / lifestyle experience to meet their own expectations • Clean, safe friendly town centre • Support town centre living • Deliver youth facilities / services • Attract tourists • Provide adequate supply of car parking • Develop small but high quality office space • Improve transport and accessibility 	DPDs should support the regeneration of Rugby town centre. Include an SA objective that relates to viability and vitality of Rugby town centre.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve town centre environment. 	
Southern Staffordshire and Northern Warwickshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008 <i>Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit</i>	Provides an estimate of the size of the Gypsy and Traveller population in the study area (which includes Rugby Borough). Study found that Rugby had highest concentration of Gypsy and Travellers in Warwickshire, and highest number of unauthorised pitches. The study estimated that 94 additional residential pitches were need in Rugby between 2007 and 2026.	The Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPD should take the latest available Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment into account when allocating sites to ensure that the demand for pitches is met within the Borough.
Landscape Assessment of the Borough of Rugby 2006	<p>The aim of the study is to examine the character of the landscape around the town, its sensitivity to change, the condition of the countryside abutting Rugby's urban fringe and beyond and use the outcomes as a decision tool in the development process</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Description Unit analysis to establish what is appropriate in a particular landscape • Sensitivity analysis to define the degree to which a landscape can accept change • Condition/function analysis to define the need/opportunities for enhancement. 	DPDs should consider the landscape character assessment when creating any policy, and should plan to protect landscape quality in the Borough. Include an SA objective that relates to landscape quality.
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2004	Sets objective and targets for wildlife species in the Borough and proposes local actions relating to policy, safeguarding, research and education.	The DPDs and SA Framework should incorporate biodiversity issues.
Affordable Housing Viability Assessment 2009	The study investigates and assesses the impact on land values, and therefore on development viability, of varying the affordable housing thresholds and increasing the proportion of affordable housing sought on average open market residential sites in the Borough.	DPDs should seek to improve accessibility to affordable homes. Include an SA objective that relates to affordable housing.
Minerals Core Strategy - Revised Spatial Options 2009 <i>Pre-publication draft expected in 2013</i>	<p>Vision: To secure and manage the long term sustainable supply of Warwickshire's primary and secondary minerals serving local, regional and national needs, whilst conserving the environment and promoting long term social and economic benefits.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help deliver sustainable mineral development by promoting the prudent use and safeguarding of Warwickshire's mineral resources and help prevent sterilisation of land. • To promote the use of recycled or secondary materials and promote waste minimisation to reduce the overall demand for primary mineral extraction. • To secure the supply of minerals required to support sustainable economic growth at the national, regional and local level. 	The DPDs should reflect the objectives of the Minerals Core Strategy and include policies that promote sustainable use of minerals. Include SA objectives that relate to consumption of natural resources.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve and enhance the natural and historic environment and mitigate potential adverse effects associated with mineral developments. • To have full regard for the concerns and interests of local communities and protect them from unacceptable environmental effects resulting from mineral developments; • To minimise the impact of the movement of bulk materials by road on local communities and where possible encourage the use of alternative modes of transport. • To ensure mineral sites are restored to a high standard once extraction has ceased and that each site is restored to the most beneficial use(s). • To promote the use of locally extracted materials to encourage local distinctiveness and reduce transportation. • To reduce the effect of mineral extraction on the causes of climate change. • To ensure the best agricultural land is protected or replaced to its former quality. 	
<p>Waste Core Strategy Submission Version September 2012 <i>Currently consulting on 'Schedule of Proposed Modifications'</i></p>	<p>The vision seeks to deliver self-sufficiency in waste management capacity, and develop of a range of sustainable waste facilities.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deliver sustainable waste management development by managing waste as a resource and by moving it up the waste hierarchy. • To enable the provision of waste management infrastructure to meet an identified need and ensure that the county has equivalent self-sufficiency in waste management, recognising that specialisation and economies of scale within the waste management industry will require cross boundary movements of waste. • To ensure that new waste developments are located in the most sustainable and accessible locations, proximate to waste arisings and use the most sustainable transport mode. • To engage and empower communities in the waste planning process, ensuring that people recognise the contribution that the waste management industry makes to creating sustainable communities through waste reduction, re-use and recovering value from waste, whilst also contributing to the local economy. • To protect human health and amenity from any adverse effects of waste management development. • To conserve and enhance the natural, built, cultural and historic 	<p>The DPDs should reflect the objectives of the Waste Core Strategy and include policies that promote sustainable waste management. Include SA objectives that relate to waste reduction.</p>

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	<p>environment and avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects associated with the provision of waste management infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To safeguard suitably located and permanent existing waste management sites from non-waste developments. • To encourage high quality sustainable design of waste management facilities, to minimise and mitigate against the impact of waste activities on climate change, flooding and water quality. 	