



Bath and North East Somerset Core Strategy

Sustainability Appraisal Report Annex D: Submission Core Strategy Policy Appraisal Matrices

Prepared for:
Bath & North East Somerset Council

Prepared by:
ENVIRON
Exeter, UK

Date:
February 2013

Project or Issue Number:
UK18-18391

DRAFT

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Appraisal Matrices	2

1 Introduction

This annex presents the matrices completed in the appraisal of the strategies and policies of the Submission Core Strategy and subsequent proposed changes to it (identified in underlined text). The mitigation measures and recommendations put forward by the consultants have been responded to by policy authors and, where relevant, the assessment matrices have been amended to reflect the residual effects. The summaries at the end of each assessment matrix include comments regarding the differences that mitigation and recommendations have made to the performance of policies assessed and also, the differences that subsequent proposed changes to the Submission Core Strategy have made to the assessment findings. ,

2 Appraisal Matrices

The appraisal matrices are presented below. In line with the iterative nature of the assessment, and in order for recommendations to be taken on board in the draft Core Strategy (Publication Version), the appraisal was completed on an earlier officer-draft version of the draft Core Strategy (dated 27th September 2010). Some of the references (including page numbers, paragraphs and phraseology) that appear in the appraisal matrices will therefore not directly align to the Submission version of the Core Strategy and subsequent proposed changes. Please note that changes to the appraisal matrices made as a result of changes to the Draft Core Strategy DPD are included in **red text** (dated March 2011). ENVIRON's response to further changes to the Submission Draft dated August 2011 and February 2013, are marked with an underline. Changes made following review of the Bath Compensatory Storage study are in **highlighted text**.

For the purposes of the Council meeting on March 4th 2013, green highlighted text identifies additional changes made in February 2013 and once agreed will change to underlined text.

One matrix is presented for each of the following (please note that this table will be updated following the Council meeting):

Policy or Strategy of the Submission Core Strategy	Page number
Vision and Objectives	1
District Strategy	20
Shaping the Future of Bath A Spatial Strategy	55
Keynsham Spatial Strategy	82
Somer Valley Spatial Strategy	96
Rural Areas Spatial Strategy	109
Energy Hierarchy, CP1 Retrofitting Existing Buildings, CP2 Sustainable Construction, CP3 Renewable Energy, CP4 District Heating	128
CP5 Flood Risk Management	140
CP6 Environmental Quality	148
CP7 Green Infrastructure	161
CP8 Green Belt	169
<u>CP8a Minerals</u>	<u>179</u>
CP9 Affordable Housing and CP10 Housing Mix	188
CP11 Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Showpeople Policy	201
CP12 Centres and Retailing	213
CP13 Infrastructure Provision Policy	226

Please note that due to the size of this document the appraisal matrices are produced in Arial 10 font, the document is available in larger font on request from the planning policy team.

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities	+	+	+	<p>The vision makes reference to realising the cultural and social potential of the district, providing opportunities for all and ensuring competitive and healthy urban centres. The vision also includes the cultural assets of Bath; the roles of Keynsham, Midsomer Norton and Radstock as service centres.</p> <p>Strategic objective 54 aims to improve city, town and local centres for social activity as places to entertainment, culture and shopping. Strategic objective 54 includes a bullet point 'protecting and enhancing the range of services and facilities provided in local, neighbourhood and village centres' and a bullet point improving pedestrian and cycle routes into and within town and city centres. Strategic objective 87 also includes a bullet point on promoting improved access to services especially for rural and more remote areas.</p>	<p>Recommendation: The vision could be more specific in addressing this SA Objective by making reference within the first two paragraphs to people meeting their needs locally or having good access to community facilities and local services.</p>	No change. Note objective 6 which includes reference to the timely provision of infrastructure (including services/facilities) in line with new development.

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<p>Improve Health</p> <p>Reduce Health inequalities</p> <p>Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise</p>	++	++	++	<p>The vision makes reference to providing opportunities for all and achieving healthy centres. Healthy centres is a broad concept and this may relate to both vitality of businesses and air quality etc.</p> <p>Strategic objective 76 relates to health and wellbeing which addresses all of the SA appraisal questions.</p>		n/a
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	<p>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone</p> <p>Help development viability and deliverability</p> <p>Viable and deliverable</p>	++	++	++	<p>The vision refers to providing opportunities for all and providing new housing supported by necessary infrastructure and providing housing in ways that mitigates for climate change and adapts to unavoidable climatic changes.</p> <p>Strategic objective 65 relates to meeting housing needs including affordable housing and housing that meets the needs of the district's</p>		n/a

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					<p>population. Strategic objective 3² includes ensuring high quality design.</p> <p>The viability and deliverability of housing sites is dealt with in the District Wide Spatial Strategy.</p>		
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	+	+	+	<p>The vision includes reference to achieving flourishing urban and rural communities.</p> <p>Strategic objective 7⁶ makes reference to encouraging social interaction in the context of facilitating more active modes of travel and designing high quality, safe and secure streets and spaces and also refers to reducing social inequalities across the district.</p> <p>The vision and strategic objectives contain some elements which work towards achieving cohesive communities but do not directly address community cohesion and therefore could be improved.</p>	<p>Recommendation: the vision or objectives should make specific reference to achieving cohesive communities. This could be specifically in relation to new housing developments under strategic objective 6.</p>	No change. Not within the scope of the Core Strategy.

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	++	++	++	The vision makes reference to healthy town and city centres and improving the appearance of town centres such as Keynsham and Midsomer Norton. Strategic objective 5 ⁴ also aims to improve the public realm within the city and town centres. Strategic objective 7 include designing high quality, safe and secure streets and spaces and promoting and delivering regeneration opportunities that can contribute to a reduction in the social inequalities across the district.		n/a
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	+ +	+ +	+ +	The vision makes reference to realising the economic, cultural and social potential of the district, providing opportunities for all. Strategic objective 4 includes a bullet point on improving educational facilities to help provide the skills that support knowledge based sectors. Neither the strategic objectives nor the vision refer to	Recommendation: The second to last paragraph of the vision and strategic objective 4 should include improving skills in Midsomer Norton and Radstock with reference to improving local job opportunities and	Agree — Somer Valley vision amended to refer to improving skills and reference also added into strategic objective no. 3.

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					addressing skills issues in Midsomer Norton and Radstock where there are recognised opportunities to improve skills of the local workforce and thereby attract employers and therefore the vision and objectives could be improved.	supporting the local economy through attracting new employers.	
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and income inequality Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors	+	+	+	The vision makes reference to realising the economic, cultural and social potential of the district, providing opportunities for all. The latter paragraphs of the vision refer to the economies of the key settlements and the rural area. Strategic objective 43 contains a number of objectives relating to encouraging economic development, diversification and prosperity. This includes enabling existing businesses to remain within the district and expand, supporting tourism, improving skills and capitalising on innovation opportunities associated with Higher Education and supporting business of varying sizes. The	Recommendations : The recommendation in relation to SA Objective 6 also applies to this objective. Strategic objective 43 should make reference to reducing income inequality in the district i.e. by providing space for employment growth in higher wage sectors rather than tourism which is	The Core Strategy focuses on providing the necessary space to help facilitate economic prosperity/ diversification – this might lead to income inequalities being addressed (but may not) given the attractiveness of Bath, rather than other parts of the District, to higher value sectors. Reference could only be included in strategic objective 3 if it were supported by a clear policy approach – currently evidence is not available to support this.

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					<p>strategic objective 4⁵ specifically encourages knowledge based sectors to the area.</p> <p>Strategic objective 7⁶ refers to reducing social inequalities but does not mention poverty, unemployment or incomes. However, elements of the vision and objectives will provide job opportunities in better paid sectors (e.g. knowledge compared with tourism).</p> <p>The vision and objectives do not make reference to the reducing income inequality and due to the uneven opportunities within the district, it is considered that they could therefore be improved.</p>	traditionally a low wage sector.	
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce	++	++	++	The vision includes creating new jobs in ways which mitigate the causes of climate change, adapt to unavoidable climatic changes and help the district to move towards a low carbon economy. The latter paragraphs of the vision refer		n/a

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy				to the economies of the key settlements and the rural area. Strategic objective 4 contains a number of objectives relating to encouraging economic development, diversification and prosperity. This includes enabling existing businesses to remain within the district and expand, supporting tourism, providing more office space in Bath, improving skills and capitalising on innovation opportunities associated with Higher Education and supporting business of varying sizes. Strategic objective 1 also supports the renewable energy sector.		
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers	+ +	+ +	+ +	Strategic objective 1 supports the renewable energy sector in particular through community led schemes. Strategic objective 7 includes encouraging and facilitating increased local food production.	Recommendations The vision could be more specific in addressing this SA Objective by making reference within the first two paragraphs	Partially agree—reference included in Vision. Objective 8 is about improving connectivity and suggested addition does not sit well within it.

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					<p>The vision and objective make no other references to meeting needs for materials or produce locally and therefore could be improved.</p> <p>Objective 6 refers to increasing local food production.</p>	<p>to meeting needs locally, especially with regards to materials and produce.</p> <p>A bullet point could be added to strategic objective 8 which encourages a reduction in distances travelled by meeting needs for materials and produce locally.</p>	
<p>Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking</p>	<p>Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive</p> <p>Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure</p>	+	+	+	<p>The vision makes reference to investment in transport infrastructure in Bath, the cycle network in Radstock and improving provision of public transport in the rural areas.</p> <p>Strategic objective 78 deals with reducing the need and desire to travel by car and encourages the use of public transport, walking and cycling. It also includes ensuring that development is supported by high quality transport infrastructure which helps to</p>	<p>Recommendation: Strategic objective 8 should refer to the provision of public transport that is affordable.</p>	<p>The affordability of public transport is not an issue dealt with by the Core Strategy. It is addressed by the Joint Local Transport Plan (links between the Core Strategy and JLTP are made in the objective).</p>

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					<p>increase the attractiveness of public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Neither the vision or strategic objectives refer to the affordability of public transport and therefore there is an opportunity for improvement.</p>		
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	++	++	++	<p>The vision makes reference to investment in transport infrastructure in Bath, the cycle network in Radstock and improving provision of public transport in the rural areas.</p> <p>Strategic objective 78 deals with reducing the need and desire to travel by car and encourages the use of public transport, walking and cycling. It also includes ensuring that development is supported by high quality transport infrastructure which helps to increase the attractiveness of public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Strategic objective 1 also includes reducing the need to</p>		n/a

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					travel by achieving closer alignment of new homes, jobs, infrastructure and essential services.		
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	<p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape</p> <p>Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed</p> <p>Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life</p>	++	++	++	<p>The vision includes a number of references to maintaining the distinctiveness of places within the district, maintaining and enhancing the areas attractiveness and unique heritage and ensuring that the district is a successful place where urban and rural communities flourish. The 'stunning built and natural environment' is also mentioned.</p> <p>Strategic objective 23 covers protecting and enhancing the district's natural built and cultural heritage. The bullet points refer to distinctiveness and ensuring that new development takes place within the environmental capacity of the district.</p>		n/a

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	++	++	++	<p>The vision includes a number of references to protecting and enhancing the district's cultural and historic assets including maintaining and enhancing the area's attractiveness and unique heritage and making reference to the 'stunning built and natural environment'. Specific references are also made to the heritage of certain places within the vision including Bath, Radstock and Keynsham.</p> <p>Strategic objective 23 covers protecting and enhancing the district's natural built and cultural heritage. The bullet points refer to helping to conserve and enhancing the character of built heritage, capitalising on the role of heritage in supporting place-making and regeneration, and ensuring that new development takes place within the environmental capacity of the district.</p>		n/a

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change) Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed	+	+	+	The vision includes reference to protecting and enhancing the natural environment of the district. Strategic objective 2 relates to delivering green infrastructure which should have an indirect benefit to biodiversity by providing migration routes, which are particularly important in the face of a changing climate. This strategic objective also refers to conserving, enhancing, restoring the diversity and resilience of the district's wildlife sites but does not mention the biodiversity of the district as a whole.	Recommendation: The second bullet point under strategic objective 2 should be reworded to read: "helping to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity and resilience of species and habitats, especially the District's wildlife sites."	Agree. The Submission Version of Core Strategy reflects this recommendation and now refers to species and habitats in the second bullet point.
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	±	±	±	Pollution issues are not specifically mentioned within the vision and strategic objectives, however, they do refer to maintaining and improving the natural environment of the district.	Mitigation: Strategic objective 1 should make reference to the need to avoid pollution relating to water, air, light and	Agree — Submission Version of Core Strategy reflects this recommendation but reference is made under objective 2 (as more relevant than climate

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					<p>Strategic objective 1 includes the prudent use and reduced consumption of natural resources such as soils and water but this does not directly relate to the protection of these resources from pollution.</p> <p>Strategic objectives 1 and 7 & 8 also includes objectives to reduce car use and the need and desire to travel which should help to reduce or maintain air pollution from transport. The vision also includes investment in transport infrastructure in Bath where there are several AQMA. Air quality in Keynsham is not mentioned.</p> <p>The performance of the vision and objectives is therefore uncertain because it is not clear that avoiding pollution can be inferred from the high level reference to environmental quality within the vision</p>	noise in relation to the protection of natural resources;	change related objective)
Objective 16:	Help	++	++	++	Strategic objective 1 includes		n/a

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Encourage sustainable construction	<p><u>development</u> <u>Development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction</u></p> <p><u>Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals</u></p>				<p>promoting sustainable and energy efficient design and construction and facilitating the prudent use and reduced consumption of undeveloped land, energy, water and minerals. The vision also makes reference to mitigating the causes of climate change, adapting to unavoidable climatic changes and moving towards a low carbon economy within the district.</p> <p>It is assumed that sustainable construction includes waste management.</p>		
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	<p>Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions</p> <p>Promote sustainable energy generation</p>	++	++	++	<p>The vision makes reference to mitigating the causes of climate change, adapting to unavoidable climatic changes and moving towards a low carbon economy within the district and, specifically, local energy production within the southern part of the district.</p> <p>Strategic objective 1 includes encouraging and supporting the increased generation and use of renewable and low carbon</p>		n/a

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	and distribution				energy, including through the delivery of community led schemes. It also includes promoting energy efficient design and reduced consumption of energy.		
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)	+ +	+ +	+ +	The vision makes reference to mitigating the causes of climate change and adapting to unavoidable climatic changes. Strategic objective 1 includes a bullet point relating to shaping places so as to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts arising from climate change. As flooding is such a significant issue in parts of the district, particularly Bath, it is recommended that planning to protect people and property from the risk of flooding is included within the vision.	Recommendation: Planning to protect people and property from the risk of flooding should be included within the vision.	Minor amendment made to strategic objective one to make reference to shaping places that minimise vulnerability to and are resilient to increased flood risk. This objective is also followed through in core policy framework and policy approach for Bath.
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	+ +	+ +	+ +	Strategic objective 1 includes promoting sustainable and energy efficient design and construction and facilitating the		n/a

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
of natural resources	<p>Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)</p> <p>Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals</p>				<p>prudent use and reduced consumption of undeveloped land, energy, water and minerals.</p> <p>Strategic objective 3 also includes optimising the use of brownfield land in meeting housing and economic development needs and ensuring that development and growth take place within the environmental capacity of the district.</p>		
Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	Reduce waste not put to any use	-	-	-	<p>The vision and strategic objectives do not specifically refer to waste arisings or waste management.</p> <p>Strategic objective 1 includes promoting sustainable construction and it is assumed that waste management is included in sustainable construction.</p> <p>It is considered that waste</p>	<p>Mitigation:</p> <p>Sustainable waste management, reducing waste arisings and the waste hierarchy should be referred to within strategic objective 1.</p>	Disagree – sustainable waste management, including reducing waste arising and the waste hierarchy is fully covered in the Joint Waste Core Strategy.

Vision and Objectives							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					management has been omitted from the vision and objectives.		

Overall Commentary:	<p>The vision and objectives generally perform well against the SA objectives. A number of potential major positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities; • Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing; • Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime; • Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training; • Objective 8: Enable local businesses to prosper; • Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials; • Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car; • Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness; • Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district’s historic, environmental and cultural assets; • Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction; • Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure; • Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change); and • Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources <p>An uncertain performance was recorded with regards to ‘Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution’ because it is not clear that avoiding pollution can be inferred from the high level reference to environmental quality within the vision.</p> <p>One potential minor negative effect has been identified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle): It is
----------------------------	---

considered that waste management has been omitted from the vision and objectives.

No potential cumulative negative or positive effects have been identified.

Mitigation ~~is was~~ put forward to address ~~at~~ the potential negative effects ~~and the uncertain effect~~ identified, as follows:

- Sustainable waste management, reducing waste arisings and the waste hierarchy should be referred to within strategic objective 1; and
- ~~Strategic objective 1 should make reference to the need to avoid pollution relating to water, air, light and noise in relation to the protection of natural resources.~~

This mitigation measure has been rejected by the Council.

Recommendations have been put forward to improve the performance of the vision and objectives against the SA Objectives, as follows:

- The second bullet point under strategic objective 2 should be reworded to read: "helping to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity and resilience of species and habitats, especially the District's wildlife sites;
- ~~The vision could be more specific in addressing this SA Objective by making reference within the first two paragraphs to people meeting their needs locally or having good access to community facilities and local services;~~
- The vision or objectives should make specific reference to achieving cohesive communities. This could be specifically in relation to new housing developments under strategic objective 6;
- ~~The second to last paragraph of the vision and strategic objective 4 should include improving skills in Midsomer Norton and Radstock with reference to improving local job opportunities and supporting the local economy through attracting new employers;~~
- Strategic objective 4 should make reference to reducing income inequality in the district;
- ~~The vision could be more specific in addressing this SA Objective by making reference within the first two paragraphs to meeting needs locally, especially with regards to materials and produce;~~
- ~~A bullet point could be added to strategic objective 8 which encourages a reduction in distances travelled by meeting needs for materials and produce locally;~~
- Strategic objective 8 should refer to the provision of public transport that is affordable; and
- ~~Planning to protect people and property from the risk of flooding should be included within the vision.~~

Since the vision and objectives were appraised, amendments have been made in response to the mitigation and recommendations put forward. A residual minor negative effect remains with regards to SA Objective 20: Promote waste

management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle): It is considered that waste management has been omitted from the vision and objectives and a minor negative effect is recorded. Mitigation has been taken on board as suggested for SA Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution and the performance with regards to this objective is now minor positive in the short, medium and long terms.

Changes made in response to the recommendations have generally improved the performance of the vision and objectives with regards to the SA Objectives. However, not all recommendations have been taken on board.

Model policy for sustainable development							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	<p>Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably</p> <p>Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities</p>	0	0	0	This policy does not work against this SA Objective but also does not directly support it, as it is an overarching policy setting out the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy broadly refers, as well as the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will support this SA objective. Overall, the score is considered to be neutral.	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<p>Improve Health</p> <p>Reduce Health inequalities</p> <p>Promote healthy lifestyles, especially</p>	0	0	0	This policy does not work against this SA Objective but also does not directly support it, as it is an overarching policy setting out the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy broadly refers, as well as the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will support this SA objective. This policy will support this SA objective by ensuring that decisions protect tranquil areas. Overall, the score is considered to be neutral.	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	

Model policy for sustainable development							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	routine daily exercise						
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	<p>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone</p> <p>Help development viability and deliverability</p> <p>Viabile and deliverable</p>	+	+	+	This policy supports this SA Objective by supporting sustainable development, which could include residential developments. The provision of affordable housing is not specified within this overarching policy and therefore a minor positive, and not a significant positive score, is recorded. Other policies within the Local Plan, do, however, support this SA Objective and sub-objectives.	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	0	0	0	This policy does not work against this SA Objective but also does not directly support it, as it is an overarching policy setting out the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy broadly refers, as well as the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will support this SA objective. Overall, the score is considered to be neutral.	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	

Model policy for sustainable development

SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	0	0	0	This policy does not work against this SA Objective but also does not directly support it, as it is an overarching policy setting out the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy broadly refers, as well as the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will support this SA objective. Overall, the score is considered to be neutral.	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	0	0	0	This policy does not work against this SA Objective but also does not directly support it, as it is an overarching policy setting out the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy broadly refers, as well as the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will support this SA objective. Overall, the score is considered to be neutral.	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying	++	++	++	This policy should support economic development within the plan area and therefore supports the achievement of this SA Objective. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy refers, will help to ensure that the right type of employment	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in	

Model policy for sustainable development							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and income inequality Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors				development is provided in the right locations. The NPPF supports sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas, in addition to promoting competitive towns.	the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce vulnerability of the	++	++	++	This policy should support economic development within the plan area and should allow local businesses to prosper, therefore supporting the achievement of this SA Objective. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy refers, will help to ensure that the right type of employment development is provided in the right locations. The NPPF supports sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas,	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two	

Model policy for sustainable development							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy				including agricultural diversification, land-based businesses, and tourism and leisure	caveats.	
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers	0	0	0	This policy does not work against this SA Objective but also does not directly support it, as it is an overarching policy setting out the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy broadly refers, as well as the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will support this SA objective. Overall, the score is considered to be neutral.	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	

Model policy for sustainable development

SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	<p>Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive</p> <p>Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure</p>	0	0	0	<p>This policy does not work against this SA Objective but also does not directly support it, as it is an overarching policy setting out the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy broadly refers, as well as the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will support this SA objective. Overall, the score is considered to be neutral.</p>	<p>Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.</p>	
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	<p>Reduce the need/desire to travel by car</p>	0	0	0	<p>This policy does not work against this SA Objective but also does not directly support it, as it is an overarching policy setting out the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy broadly refers, as well as the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will support this SA objective. Overall, the score is considered to be neutral.</p>	<p>Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.</p>	

Model policy for sustainable development							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	<p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape</p> <p>Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed</p> <p>Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life</p>	0	0	0	This policy does not work against this SA Objective but also does not directly support it, as it is an overarching policy setting out the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy broadly refers, as well as the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will support this SA objective. Overall, the score is considered to be neutral.	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	
Objective	Maintain and	+	+	+	The policy sets out that development decisions based	Enhancement: The	

Model policy for sustainable development							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	enhance cultural and historical assets				<p>on the Local Plan will reflect a presumption in favour of sustainable development and that what constitutes sustainable development will follow that set out in the NPPF through the policies in paragraphs 18 to 219 (including specific polices relating to the protection of heritage assets in paragraphs 126 to 141 inclusive) with which the Local Plan should accord.</p> <p>This policy seeks to protect heritage assets where these are not covered by the Local Plan either because it contains no relevant policies, or relevant policies are out of date.</p> <p>Local Plan Policy B5 specifically protects the World Heritage Site. Policy CP6 aims to preserve and enhance the cultural and historic environment and protect sites, buildings, areas and features of recognised national and local importance.</p>	policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate)	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	+	+	+	<p>This policy should support this objective.</p> <p>The policy sets out that development decisions based on the Local Plan will reflect a presumption in favour of sustainable development and that what constitutes sustainable development will follow that set out in the NPPF through the policies in paragraphs 18 to 219 (including specific polices relating to the protection of biodiversity, ecosystem, services in paragraphs 109</p>	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue (for example as it is here on	

Model policy for sustainable development

SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
change)	Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed				125 inclusive) with which the Local Plan should accord. This policy seeks to protect habitats and biodiversity where these are not covered by the Local Plan either because it contains no relevant policies, or relevant policies are out of date. Policy CP6 aims to protect and enhance and, where possible, extend designated sites of national and local biodiversity and geodiversity importance and habitat types and species of principal importance. Local Plan policies do not explicitly mention ecosystem services, and therefore this policy should help ensure the wider benefits of ecosystem services are considered in decisions.	ecosystem services and geodiversity) permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	0	0	0	This policy does not work against this SA Objective but also does not directly support it, as it is an overarching policy setting out the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy broadly refers, as well as the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will support this SA objective. Overall, the score is considered to be neutral.	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	
Objective	Help	0	0	0	This policy does not work against this SA Objective but	Enhancement: The	

Model policy for sustainable development							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
16: Encourage sustainable construction	development Development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals				also does not directly support it, as it is an overarching policy setting out the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy broadly refers, as well as the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will support this SA objective. Overall, the score is considered to be neutral.	policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions Promote sustainable energy generation	+	+	+	This policy should support the achievement of this objective. The policy sets out that development decisions based on the Local Plan will reflect a presumption in favour of sustainable development and that what constitutes sustainable development will follow that set out in the NPPF through the policies in paragraphs 18 to 219 (including specific polices relating to reducing energy consumption of developments, renewable energy developments, in paragraphs 93 to 98 inclusive) with which the Local Plan should accord. This policy seeks to ensure that the core planning	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	

Model policy for sustainable development							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal... and distribution	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					principle of the NPPF to support the transition to a low carbon economy including encouraging the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy) is reflected in local decisions, where these issues are not covered by the Local Plan either because it contains no relevant policies, or relevant policies are out of date.		
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)	++	++	++	The NPPF and the Local Plan policies both fully support the achievement of this SA Objective and sub-objectives. The policy sets out that development decisions based on the Local Plan will reflect a presumption in favour of sustainable development and that what constitutes sustainable development will follow that set out in the NPPF through the policies in paragraphs 18 to 219 (including specific polices relating to the management of flood risk whilst accounting for climate change adaptation and mitigation, in paragraphs 99 to 104 inclusive) with which the Local Plan should accord.	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	

Model policy for sustainable development							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	<p>Promote the conservation and wise use of land</p> <p>Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)</p> <p>Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals</p>	0	0	0	This policy does not work against this SA Objective but also does not directly support it, as it is an overarching policy setting out the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy broadly refers, as well as the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will support this SA objective. Overall, the score is considered to be neutral.	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	
Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance	Reduce waste not put to any use	0	0	0	This policy does not work against this SA Objective but also does not directly support it, as it is an overarching policy setting out the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The other policies within the Local Plan, to which this policy broadly refers, as well as the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will	Enhancement: The policy could be reworded to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are	

Model policy for sustainable development							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)					support this SA objective. Overall, the score is considered to be neutral.	silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats.	

Overall Commentary:	<p>The model policy on the presumption in favour of sustainable development has been added to the Core Strategy via Proposed Modifications in February 2013. The policy mainly has a neutral or positive performance with regards to the SA Objectives.</p> <p>A number of potential major positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <p>Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing</p> <p>Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid;</p> <p>Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper; and</p> <p>Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change).</p> <p>A number of minor potential positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district’s historic, environmental and cultural assets; • Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change); and • Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure <p>No potential major negative effects have been identified</p> <p>No potential cumulative effects have been identified.</p>
----------------------------	--

No mitigation has been identified.

Enhancement is put forward to address the potential neutral effects identified, as follows:

Performance of the policy against all the objectives could be enhanced by rewording the policy to ensure that where relevant policies in the Local Plan are silent on an issue, permission will only be granted subject to the two caveats. This would ensure the policy is in greater accordance with the intent of paragraph 14 of the NPPF than it is in its current form.

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	<p>Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably</p> <p>Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities</p>	++	++	++	<p>The spatial strategy directs housing growth to existing settlements which contain services and facilities. Most new housing development will be in the main urban areas, which have the majority of higher order services and facilities, including access to public transport.</p> <p>The strategy for the Rural Areas will help increase access to local needs services and facilities through encouraging appropriate development to enable this.</p> <p>The strategy directs 800 new dwellings to the rural area and this development will be located at villages with a good range of local facilities and good public transport access. The spatial strategy will not directly address improving access to facilities and services in areas which experience barriers to accessing services and facilities identified in the baseline data.</p>		n/a
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<p>Improve Health</p> <p>Reduce Health inequalities</p> <p>Promote healthy lifestyles,</p>	+	+	+	<p>The spatial strategy directs the majority of new housing and employment development to the main settlements which have healthcare facilities. By directing new development to existing main settlements, the strategy should encourage walking and cycling by locating new jobs and housing close to existing workforces, facilities and services. The strategy also makes reference to the need to encourage alternatives to car use.</p> <p>The spatial strategy may not help to reduce health inequalities but at the strategic level of this spatial strategy, it is difficult to see where there is an</p>		n/a

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	especially routine daily exercise				opportunity to address health inequalities. Other policies, such as the place-based policies, within the Core Strategy should help to address health inequalities, such as improving the quality of jobs and improving skills in the less affluent wards in the district.		
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	<p>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone</p> <p>Help development viability and deliverability</p> <p>Viable and deliverable</p>	+	+	+	<p>Affordability differs across the district.</p> <p>Development of the Spatial Strategy is explained in paras 1.17-1.24 which briefly sets out the context for the level of development proposed. A fuller explanation (with links to the relevant evidence) will be set out in a supporting Information Paper.</p> <p>Urban capacity studies in Bath have identified how much housing can be provided on brownfield land within the city and this has informed the housing growth number of 6,100 for Bath.</p> <p>Policy CP9 sets out the strategy for developing affordable housing for the district. This is underpinned by a Viability Study (see Para’s 6.71 – 6.72). As a lower amount of housing growth is proposed in this district strategy, compared with the previous housing growth options considered for the district strategy, less affordable housing could be delivered by this strategy compared to the previous options, however, this strategy is based on an evidence base predicting need and Policy CP9 aims to deliver a greater rate of affordable housing deliver than has been delivered in the district over previous years.</p>		n/a

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	+	+	+	<p>It is assumed that the development proposed for the most sustainable villages will help support their vitality by supporting their facilities, such as schools, shops and pubs.</p> <p>By locating the majority of new housing and employment development close to the existing main settlements in the district, the spatial strategy should help to support strong, vibrant and cohesive communities. Development of the Spatial Strategy is explained in Paras 1.17-1.24 which sets out the context for the level of development proposed. A fuller explanation (with links to the relevant evidence) will be set out in a supporting Information Paper.</p> <p>The apparent imbalance between housing and jobs results from the high level of residential commitments. The strategy for the Somer Valley seeks to ensure that any further residential development is only permitted if it brings economic benefits (employment development).</p>		n/a
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	±	±	±	<p>The spatial strategy itself will have a limited effect on crime and anti-social behaviour, however, the direction of growth to Keynsham and Bath may help to regenerate areas identified in the baseline as experiencing the highest levels of recorded priority crime. However, overall, a neutral performance is recorded for this spatial strategy against this SA Objective. Policy CP6 seeks to achieve high quality and</p>	<p>Recommendation The design core policy will need to ensure that designing out crime in new developments is a requirement of</p>	<p>Policy CP6 seeks to achieve high quality and safe places. More detailed design guidance can be considered</p>

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					safe places.	planning policy.	through the Placemaking DPD.
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	0±	0±	0±	. <u>Recommendations have been taken on board (see strikethrough text in right hand columns). Policy DW1 refers to the need to ensure there is deliverable space to enable job growth in the Somer Valley area. This is expanded upon in Policy SV1. Para 4.13 identifies the need for improved education and training linking local businesses with key training providers. The Vision and Strategic Objectives have also been amended to refer to improving skills in Midsomer Norton/Radstock.</u>	Recommendation The provision of training and improving skills should be dealt with in the place-based policies, where skills levels have been identified in certain places (i.e. Midsomer Norton and Radstock). The spatial strategy should refer to the need to improve skills in the Somer Valley area in order to deliver growth in the local economy in that area.	Policy DW1 refers to the need to ensure there is deliverable space to enable job growth in the Somer Valley area. This is expanded upon in Policy SV1. Para 4.13 identifies the need for improved education and training linking local businesses with key training providers. The Vision and Strategic

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
							Objectives have also been amended to refer to improving skills in Midsomer Norton/ Radstock.
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	<p>Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid</p> <p>Reduce poverty and income inequality</p> <p>Provide a diverse range</p>	+/?	+/?	+/?	<p>The spatial strategy refers to improving the quality of jobs as well as delivering growth in jobs numbers, without the need for expansion of settlements. .</p> <p>The spatial strategy proposes the delivery of 7,500 new jobs based on a predicted increase in GVA of 1.6% up to 2026. This prediction is based on evidence provided within the B&NES Future Housing Growth Requirements to 2026: Stage 2 Report (Keith Woodhead, July 2010).</p> <p><u>Policy DW1 refers to the need to ensure there is deliverable space to enable job growth in the Somer Valley area.</u> The spatial strategy directs jobs growth to the main settlements within the district, including in the Somer Valley, plus 100 new jobs in the rural area. Para 1.25 (Summary Spatial Strategy for B&NES) seeks to locate new development in the most sustainable locations and addresses the issue of out-commuting. This provides the context for the more detailed</p>	<p>Mitigation:</p> <p>The spatial strategy should refer to the need to improve skills in the Somer Valley area in order to deliver growth in the local economy in that area.</p>	<p>Policy DW1 refers to the need to ensure there is deliverable space to enable job growth in the Somer Valley area. This is expanded upon in Policy SV1. Para 4.13 identifies the need for improved education and training linking local</p>

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors				explanation in the based placed sections. A fuller explanation (with links to the relevant evidence) will be set out in a supporting Information Paper.		businesses with key training providers. The Vision and Strategic Objectives have also been amended to refer to improving skills in Midsomer Norton/Radstock.
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and	++	++	++	The spatial strategy does not provide the detail of the types of employment growth to be encouraged / accommodated within each area identified on the Spatial Strategy Key Diagram. This level of detail will need to be provided within the area based policies. The strategy for economic development is addressed in each of the placed based sections, which includes an emphasis on retaining local businesses where possible. Further clarification of the sectors of employment and therefore, types of space to be provided are also set out in the place based sections.		n/a

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	harness opportunities arising Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy						
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers	+	+	+	It is assumed that most local food producers are located within the rural area. The need to support local food production is particularly recognised in the Rural Areas Strategy (see Paras 5.36 – 5.38) .The strategies for the other place based sections focus principally on sustaining those economies whilst ensuring local needs are provided for.		n/a
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote	+	+	+	The spatial strategy is dependent on the Bath package and the Greater Bristol bus network coming forward. Most new housing development will be in the main urban areas, which have the majority of higher order services and facilities, including access to public transport. By directing new development to existing main settlements, the strategy should encourage walking and cycling by locating new jobs and housing close to existing workforces, facilities and services. The		n/a

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
and promote cycling and walking	sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure				<p>strategy also makes reference to the need to encourage alternatives to car use.</p> <p>The place based sections identify transport infrastructure improvements needed to support the strategy with an emphasis on sustainable means of transport.</p> <p>Policy SV1 sets out the proposed transport strategy for that area which should help address issues of congestion. The apparent imbalance between housing and jobs results from the high level of residential commitments. The strategy for the Somer Valley seeks to ensure that any further residential development is only permitted if it brings employment.</p>		
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+	+	+	<p>The spatial strategy is dependent on the Bath package and the Greater Bristol bus network coming forward. Most new housing development will be in the main urban areas, which have the majority of higher order services and facilities, including access to public transport. By directing new development to existing main settlements, the strategy should encourage walking and cycling by locating new jobs and housing close to existing workforces, facilities and services. The strategy also makes reference to the need to encourage alternatives to car use.</p> <p>The apparent imbalance between housing and jobs results from the high level of residential commitments. The strategy for the Somer Valley seeks to ensure that any further residential development is only permitted if</p>		n/a

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					it brings employment. This will help stem out commuting and reduce the need to travel (see also comments above).		
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	<p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape</p> <p>Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed</p> <p>Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of</p>	+	+	+	<p>The spatial strategy does not propose urban extensions into the green belt but does make allowance for some Greenfield development. The design and landscape core policies will need to ensure that any Greenfield development does not result in adverse impacts on landscape character.</p> <p>By prioritising brownfield development over Greenfield development, the spatial strategy will encourage the regeneration of brownfield sites and reduce the need to develop Greenfield land.</p> <p>The avoidance of urban extensions will help to maintain the distinctiveness of villages around the edges of the existing urban areas and will help to protect areas of high landscape value (the AONBs) and the surrounding landscapes of the main settlements within the district.</p> <p>Policy CP6 will help achieve the aim of protecting and enhancing local distinctiveness. This policy will be implemented in tandem with saved local plan policies that address these issues.</p>		n/a

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	life						
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	++	++	++	<p>The district strategy prioritises the redevelopment of brownfield land in the main urban settlements over Greenfield land. This presents an opportunity to improve the setting of historic assets and conservation areas, as long as the design of development is suitably controlled and encouraged to do so. Under Policy CP6 all development will be expected to enhance the distinctive qualities and character of the district through high quality design. Policies in the Bath section also include significant guidance on urban design/place making principles that development proposals within the city should adhere to.</p> <p>The avoidance of urban extensions in the spatial strategy should reduce the risk of adversely affecting historic sites on the edges of the main urban areas, such as the Wansdyke, and reduces the risk of adversely affecting the World Heritage Site in Bath. However, the district strategy still makes allowance for Greenfield development and therefore suitable control of development will be required, through the core policies and the development management policies within the forthcoming Place Making DPD.</p>	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>The district strategy makes allowance for Greenfield development and therefore suitable control of development will be required, through the core policies and the development management policies within the forthcoming Place Making DPD.</p>	<p>Policy DW4 promotes sustainable development through prioritising brownfield opportunities for new development to limit the need to build on greenfield land.</p>
Objective 14: Encourage	Protect and enhance habitats and	++	++	++	The spatial strategy focuses development in the main urban areas, prioritises brownfield development over Greenfield and does not propose any green belt urban		n/a

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)	species (taking account of climate change) Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed				extensions. The focus of new development mainly on brownfield land supports the achievement of this SA Objective. However the development of Greenfield and brownfield sites could result in adverse effects to habitats and species. Policy CP6 seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity and ensure networks and restored/ created to facilitate migration through the built as well as natural environment. This also links with what Policy CP7 Green infrastructure is seeking to achieve.		
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	-/+	-/+	-/+	Although the growth proposed in Bath in the Spatial Strategy Key Diagram is dependent on the Bath package of transport measures, the growth proposed in Bath could exacerbate the existing poor air quality within much of the city. Similarly, growth in Keynsham could also exacerbate the air quality issue on the High Street. However, by directing development into the existing areas, to brownfield sites, the spatial strategy will maximise opportunities for new residents to access	Mitigation: The Transport and Movement Core Policy needs to set out how the proposed development in the spatial strategy can be accommodated	Para 6.93 clarifies that AQMAs in B&NES will be managed in accordance with PPS1 and PPS23. The place based

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					<p>work, education, facilities and service via walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>The direction of 2,700 new dwellings, but only 1,000 new jobs to the Somer Valley may increase commuting between here and Bath (and possibly also Bristol), although the Odd Down Park and Ride and the Greater Bristol bus network will help to mitigate increases in road traffic from entering Bath and exacerbating air quality issues.</p> <p>The avoidance of urban extensions within the district strategy should avoid the risk of introducing light and noise pollution into areas which previously did not suffer from this type of pollution.</p> <p>No water pollution issues are identified in relation to the district strategy.</p>	<p>without exacerbating air quality issues and reducing the effectiveness of AQMA action plans. The area-based policies will need to identify if any transport related infrastructure is needed in order to deliver the proposed growth in each area.</p> <p>The spatial strategy should provide more information on the reasoning behind the direction of new jobs to certain places and what it is hoped will be achieved (e.g. balance between jobs and homes, reducing</p>	<p>sections identify transport infrastructure improvements needed to support the strategy with an emphasis on sustainable means of transport.</p> <p>Para 1.25 (Summary Spatial Strategy for B&NES) seeks to locate new development in the most sustainable locations and addresses the issue of out-commuting. This provides the context for</p>

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
						commuting elsewhere for certain types of jobs).	the more detailed explanation in the based placed sections. A fuller explanation (with links to the relevant evidence) of the District-wide strategy will also be set out in a supporting Information Paper.
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	<p>Help development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction</p> <p>Minimise</p>	±	±	±	The spatial strategy does not relate to the design of new development. The reuse of brownfield land that the spatial strategy prioritises may encourage the recycling of demolition materials, however, the overall performance of the spatial strategy against this SA Objective is considered to be neutral. Policy CP2 requires applicants to demonstrate that waste and recycling during construction and in operation have been addressed as well as the type, lifecycle and source of materials to be used.	<p>Recommendation: The Sustainable Construction Core Policy should encourage the reuse and recycling of demolition materials.</p>	<p>Policy CP2 requires applicants to demonstrate that waste and recycling during construction and in operation have been</p>

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	consumption and extraction of minerals						addressed as well as the type, lifecycle and source of materials to be used.
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution	?±	?±	?±	<p>The spatial strategy does not relate to renewable energy generation developments which are dealt with in the Renewable Energy Core Policy. However, the spatial strategy directs most new development in the direct to the existing urban areas, prioritising the redevelopment of brownfield land.</p> <p>The redevelopment of brownfield sites could potentially have less opportunities for decentralised renewable energy solutions / zero carbon design compared with large scale urban extensions. From 2016 all new dwellings will need to be zero carbon and townscape constraints may be a constraint on on-site energy generation in Bath. Therefore thought needs to be given to how CO2 emissions targets will be achieved in this spatial strategy, particularly in Bath, where townscape constraints exist.</p>	<p>Mitigation: The Core Strategy needs to address the how CO2 emissions targets will be achieved in this spatial strategy, particularly in Bath, where landscape and historic constraints exist. Ideally this should be addressed in the Spatial Strategy, with more detail provided within the area-based strategies, particularly in relation to the Bath Strategy.</p>	<p>The reduction of CO2 emissions is addressed principally through Policies CP1 – CP4. Policy CP4, in particular, provides the context for area based solutions in respect of district heating. Reference is also in the place based policies (including Bath) to the</p>

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
							opportunities for District Heating and other energy reduction measures, including the retrofitting of historic buildings with micro-renewables and energy efficiency measures.
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers	0	0	0	The spatial strategy directs housing growth to the existing main settlements in the district and prioritises brownfield land. Some brownfield land available for redevelopment, particularly in Bath, may be in areas at risk of flooding or could contribute to flooding through surface water runoff. Para 6.23 identifies surface water run off as a problem that needs to be addressed through Sustainable Drainage Systems. The proposed flooding policy will direct developers and others to the SFRA which in turn require the consideration of SUDS. Para 6.25 and the flood risk policy makes it clear that B& NES will follow a sequential approach to flood risk		n/a

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	(shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)				management. These measure should help to offset and avoid flood risk issues and therefore the performance of the District Strategy is neutral.		
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	Promote the conservation and wise use of land Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change) Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals	+	+	+	The Spatial Strategy prioritises the redevelopment of brownfield land ahead of Greenfield land and avoids urban extensions, which supports the conservation and wise use of land. The growth proposed within the Spatial Strategy is likely to increase water demand and use of natural resources in construction. Policy CP2 expects applicants to demonstrate how water resources will be conserved and expects BREEAM excellent standards as a requirement by 2019 for non-residential development. Policy CP2 requires applicants to demonstrate that waste and recycling during construction and in operation have been addressed as well as the type, lifecycle and source of materials to be used.		n/a
Objective 20: Promote	Reduce waste not put	0	0	0	The spatial strategy proposes a modest amount of growth in the district between 2006 and 2026 which		n/a

District Strategy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	to any use				would result in construction waste. Policy CP2 requires applicants to demonstrate that waste and recycling during construction and in operation have been addressed as well as the type, lifecycle and source of materials to be used and this should help to avoid increased waste arisings in the district. The performance of the District Strategy is therefore considered to be neutral.		

Overall Commentary:	<p>The Spatial Strategy has a mixed performance with regards to the SA Objectives.</p> <p>A number of potential major positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services; • Objective 8: Enable local businesses to prosper; • Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district’s historic, environmental and cultural assets; and • Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change). <p>A potential major negative effect has been identified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution: the growth proposed in Bath could exacerbate the existing poor air quality within much of the city. Similarly, growth in Keynsham could also exacerbate the air quality issue on the High Street.
----------------------------	--

Uncertain effects have been identified as follows:

- Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure: the redevelopment of brownfield sites could potentially have less opportunities for decentralised renewable energy solutions / zero carbon design compared with large scale urban extensions. From 2016 all new dwellings will need to be zero carbon and townscape constraints may be a constraint on on-site energy generation in Bath.

No potential cumulative effects have been identified.

Mitigation is put forward to address the potential negative effect and the uncertain effects identified, as follows:

- The spatial strategy should refer to the need to improve skills in the Somer Valley area in order to deliver growth in the local economy in that area;
- The Transport and Movement Core Policy needs to set out how the proposed development in the spatial strategy can be accommodated without exacerbating air quality issues and reducing the effectiveness of AQMA action plans. The area-based policies will need to identify if any transport related infrastructure is needed in order to deliver the proposed growth in each area; and
- The spatial strategy should provide more information on the reasoning behind the direction of new jobs to certain places and what it is hoped will be achieved (e.g. balance between jobs and homes, reducing commuting elsewhere for certain types of jobs).; and
- The Core Strategy needs to address the how CO₂ emissions targets will be achieved in this spatial strategy, particularly in Bath, where landscape and historic constraints exist. Ideally this should be addressed in the Spatial Strategy, with more detail provided within the area-based strategies, particularly in relation to the Bath Strategy.

Recommendations ~~were have also been~~ put forward to improve the performance of the spatial strategy and these have been taken on board in the Core Strategy. are as follows:

- The design core policy will need to ensure that designing out crime in new developments is a requirement of planning policy;
- The provision of training and improving skills should be dealt with in the place-based policies, where skills levels have been identified in certain places (i.e. Midsomer Norton and Radstock);
- The spatial strategy should refer to the need to improve skills in the Somer Valley area in order to deliver growth in the local economy in that area;
- The district strategy makes allowance for Greenfield development and therefore suitable control of development will be required through the core policies and the development management policies within the forthcoming Place Making DPD; and
- The Sustainable Construction Core Policy should encourage the reuse and recycling of demolition materials.

Since the District Strategy was appraised, a number of changes have been made to the Core Strategy which have addressed the mitigation measures and some of the recommendations. The resultant improved 'scores' are reflected in the matrix above. As a result, the performance against 'SA Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid' is now minor positive in the short, medium and long terms. As a result of mitigation put in place with regards to 'SA Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution', the performance against this SA objective is considered to have improved but a residual effect of minor negative and minor positive in the short, medium and long terms remains. As a result of the development of Core Policies relating to energy, the performance of the District Strategy with regards to 'SA Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure' is now minor positive in the short, medium and long terms.

The response from BANES officers to recommendations made in the appraisal will generally improve the performance of the policy in relation to the following SA Objectives:

- Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime;
- Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of training;
- Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets; and
- Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction.

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath's Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
Objective 1: Improve	Help everyone	+	+/?	+/?	7,000 new dwellings are proposed to be built within Bath during the plan	Mitigation:	Reference made at

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
accessibility to community facilities and local services	access basic services easily, safely and affordably Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities				<p>period. The proposed distribution of housing is yet to be determined, but could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large sites in the Central Area and Enterprise Area – 3,000 • Large sites in the outer neighbourhoods – 2,000 • Small scale intensification distributed throughout the existing urban area -1,000 <p>The majority of new housing proposed for Bath (4,000 new homes) is directed to the Central Area and Western Corridor. These areas are well placed to access the services facilities and open spaces of the city centre and its environs by walking, cycling and if necessary public transport.</p> <p>However, 3,000 new homes are proposed for the Bath outer neighbourhoods (2,000 new homes) and 2 Green Belt sites on the edges of the city (800 new homes). The locations of these developments are not clear and it will need to be ensured, through the Placemaking Plan that good public transport and</p>	<p>The Bath Strategy (and/or accompanying Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)) should identify that the redevelopment of the MoD Ensleigh and MoD Foxhill sites will need to be delivered with sustainable transport access to the city centre and local centres.</p> <p>Building on the identification of district/ local centres in the Core Strategy, the Placemaking DPD should set out more specific policies for enhancing specific local centres where a need / opportunity has been identified.</p> <p>The Bath Strategy (and/or accompanying</p>	<p>Para 2.19 Agreed No strategic deficiency identified. No reference made. Reference made at Para 2.24 and within IDP No strategic deficiency identified. Reference to key opportunity made at 2.25</p>

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>other sustainable transport modes are available to access services and facilities and also that services and facilities are well located with regards to these large development sites.</p> <p>In particular, the potential surplus MoD sites are relatively remote from the City Centre and sustainable transport provision, e.g. frequent and reliable bus services will be needed to ensure that new residents of these sites have an alternative to the private car for trips to the centre and other parts of the city. Access within walking distance to local facilities should also be provided.</p> <p>Supporting text states that a Placemaking Plan will set out a more detailed planning and design framework for specific sites including the potential use of specific sites and setting out sustainable design principles. Paragraph 2.19 notes that, “The Placemaking DPD will consider the capacity and prospects for these sites in more detail, including measures to enable sustainable travel to the city centre</p>	<p>IDP) should refer to the need to improve the network of health centres if a strategic deficiency has been identified.</p> <p>The Bath Strategy (and/or accompanying IDP) should refer to the need to improve various aspects of the green infrastructure network if a strategic deficiency or opportunity has been identified. Allotments are currently mentioned.</p> <p>Mitigation: The Placemaking Plan will allocate development sites in Bath and through its development, potential effects of the choice of sites and their potential effects will be</p>	

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>and the impact of redevelopment on surrounding neighbourhoods".</p> <p>However, it is considered that the Bath Strategy should identify the need to address sustainable transport access to the city centre and local centres. This is reflected in the significance score as a minor negative effect in the medium and long terms, as the MoD sites are not expected to become vacant in the short term.</p> <p>The supporting text Bath Strategy sets out challenges and risks including a lack of provision of some facilities and services, such as allotments and local shopping areas. Mention is made of the varying quality of these centres and scope for change. This will enable developments to contribute towards opportunities for improvement which have been identified.</p> <p>The Core Policies of the Core Strategy seek to ensure the provision of essential infrastructure including primary healthcare, primary and secondary education.</p>	<p>assessed, mitigated and positive benefits enhanced.</p>	

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>Education infrastructure is included in Policy BA1. No specific reference is made in the Bath strategy to these aspects aside from Para 2.20 which considers the Royal United Hospital. The Core Policies also seek to protect, conserve and enhance the green infrastructure network.</p> <p>Policy B1 includes the provision of neighbourhood retail services at Ensleigh, Warminster Road and Foxhill.</p>		
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<p>Improve health</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities</p> <p>Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise</p>	+ L	+ L?	+ L?	<p>The Bath Strategy makes reference to the planned investment in the Royal United Hospital site at Combe Park and acknowledges that it is a major sub-regional healthcare facility. There is discussion relating to local centres but access to health clinics or centres is not mentioned and therefore this is recorded as an uncertain effect. The provision of health clinics or centres could be something that developers could be asked to contribute to.</p> <p>The Bath Strategy Supporting text identifies allotment provision and green infrastructure including formal</p>	<p>Mitigation:</p> <p>The provision of health clinics or centres could be something that developers could be asked to contribute to. The Bath Strategy (and/or accompanying IDP) should refer to the need to improve the network of health centres if a strategic deficiency has been identified.</p> <p>The Bath Strategy should identify air</p>	<p>No strategic deficiency identified. No reference made.</p> <p>Air quality now mentioned at key issue IX. Reference also made at 6.93 to air quality in Bath.</p> <p>Relevant references made throughout the Bath Chapter and supported by GP7 on GI.</p>

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>and informal green space as desirable infrastructure for the city. identifies allotment provision is lacking in several parts of the city, with a view to negotiating allotment provision with developers as and when opportunities arise. Allotments and green infrastructure can contribute to healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>The Bath Strategy also makes reference to leisure facilities, particularly those with opportunities for improvements. The Bath Strategy also makes reference to a new leisure centre in the city centre in connection with a new sports stadium.</p> <p>The majority of new housing proposed for Bath (4,000 new homes) are directed to the river corridor and other existing urban areas and will be well placed to access the services facilities and open spaces of the city centre and its environs by walking and cycling.</p> <p>However, 3,000 new homes are proposed for the Bath outer neighbourhoods (2,000 new homes)</p>	<p>quality as a key distinctive issue to be addressed as part of the delivery of development with regards to avoiding increasing air pollution. A Core Policy of Development Management Policy may be needed or should be saved from the existing LP referring to PPS23.</p> <p>The Bath Strategy (and/or accompanying IDP) should refer to the need to improve various aspects of the green infrastructure network if a strategic deficiency or opportunity has been identified. Allotments are currently mentioned.</p> <p>Mitigation: The Placemaking Plan will allocate development</p>	

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>The locations of these developments are not clear and it will need to be ensured, through the Placemaking Plan that good public transport and other sustainable transport modes are available to access services and facilities and also that services and facilities are well located with regards to these large development sites. Supporting text states that a Placemaking Plan will set out a more detailed planning and design framework for specific sites including the potential use of specific sites and setting out sustainable design principles.</p> <p>Policy B1 includes the provision of neighbourhood retail services at Ensleigh, Warminster Road and Foxhill.</p> <p>Although the growth proposed in Bath is dependent on the Bath Package of transport measures, the Bath Package was developed to address pre-Core Strategy issues. The extent which the Bath Package will improve air quality in the context of increased activity within the river corridor is uncertain and air quality</p>	<p>sites in Bath and through its development, potential effects of the choice of sites and their potential effects will be assessed, mitigated and positive benefits enhanced.</p>	

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					could worsen. Given the submission draft changes, the potential for negative impacts is increased albeit not certain.		
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	<p>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone.</p> <p>Help development viability and deliverability</p> <p>Viable and deliverable:</p>	θ+ +	θ+ +	θ+ +	<p>The Bath strategy refers to affordable housing as a key issue under key issue (v).</p> <p>Policy BA1 allows for the development of 7,000 new homes in Bath and this will help to provide more affordable housing in the city.</p> <p>The District-wide Strategy and Affordable Housing Core Policy (CP9) deal with affordable housing as it affects Bath. Policy CP1 has been altered to require differing percentages of affordable housing in developments across Bath (either 40% or 30%) depending on their location. This reflects the differing markets in Bath and consideration of development viability. A neutral score is therefore awarded for the Bath Strategy chapter.</p> <p>The Bath Strategy enables the provision of over 3,000 new purpose-built student bed spaces at the University of Bath – Claverton</p>		n/a

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					Down and Bath Spa University Newton Park in order to address the accommodation needs associated with growth at the University campuses. It is unlikely that the increased bed spaces will transfer more than a modest number of students from private rented accommodation to the campuses but it could halt the ‘studentification’ of specific areas within the city.		
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	+	+ ?	+ ?	Policy BA1 The Bath Strategy includes the redevelopment of brownfield land, including in the Central Area, Western Riverside, Enterprise Area and surplus MOD land, either that is underused at Bath Western Riverside or is expected to become vacant will become when the MoD move. Other large development sites are also planned for housing development within the Central Area and outer neighbourhoods. The redevelopment of these sites should contribute to achieving stronger, vibrant and more cohesive communities within the parts of Bath where these sites are located,	Mitigation: The Placemaking Plan will need to set out requirements in order to ensure that vibrant and cohesive communities are achieved through the redevelopment of large brownfield sites.	n/a

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>although there is some uncertainty regarding which sites will be development and it will be the Placemaking Plan which manages development to ensure that community cohesion is strengthened through development.</p> <p>Economic and employment opportunities (SA Objective 6) will be important in addressing some of the cities more deprived areas. The strategy performs well in this regard.</p>		
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	-0	-0	-0	<p>The Bath policies Strategy do es not address antisocial behaviour or other crime-related issues.</p> <p>As this has been identified as an issue in the Central Zone, the Bath Strategy should make reference to crime and antisocial behaviour, the need to ensure that new development designs out crime and the need to address anti-social behaviour within the central area.</p>	<p>Mitigation:</p> <p>The Bath Strategy should make reference to identified crime issues in the central zone. The Central Zone, the Bath Strategy should consider whether any locally specific planning policies could be adopted to address these issues. If not reference should be made in the relevant core policy to PPS1</p>	<p>Reference will not be made as no locally specific planning policies can be identified that would significantly address the issues. Reference made to PPS 1 and ‘Safer Places’ at 6.27 of High Quality design section of Core Policies section</p>

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
						and 'Safer Places – The Planning System and Crime Prevention'.	
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	+/2	+/2	+/2	The Bath Strategy includes the provision of new purpose-built student bed spaces at the University of Bath and Bath Spa University in order to meet the accommodation needs associated with growth at the University campuses. It also seeks to enable these institutions to develop their teaching and research space.		
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and income inequality Provide a	++	++	++	The Bath Strategy Policy B1 plans for 5,200 new jobs over the plan period. New employment provision will be primarily made in the Central Area (see Policy B1), where an expanded city centre is anticipated. The provision of office space should help to promote more knowledge-based and higher earning jobs within Bath. Policy B1 also allows for appropriate levels of business space in mixed use out-of-centre priority		n/a

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
	diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors				<p>development sites.</p> <p>To sustain a mixed economy to support Bath’s multi skilled workforce a level of protection is afforded to industrial land in the Newbridge Riverside area. This has the potential to cater for displaced users from elsewhere in the river corridor where significant regeneration is proposed.</p> <p>The Newbridge and Riverside areas are identified as a contingency for employment development, if supply for new ‘town centre’ employment generating uses cannot keep pace with demand.</p> <p>The potential to explore a mixed use redevelopment of MoD Foxhill and <u>Enleigh</u> is identified.</p>		
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce vulnerability of the economy	+	+	+	<p>The Bath policies will contribute towards the vitality and viability of Bath City Centre. The Central Area Strategic Policy seeks to increase the provision of modern office space within the City Centre in line with forecasts of demand. A level of protection is also given to existing core industrial areas. Policy B1 also</p>	Recommendation: The Bath Strategy should consider whether it is likely to encourage green sectors to locate within the city and if there are any specific policies that are	Disagree with recommendation. It is for the Economic Strategy to consider this and for the Core Strategy to respond to the built environment implications i.e.

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
	<p>to climate change and harness opportunities arising</p> <p>Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres</p> <p>Support a prosperous rural economy</p>				<p>allows for appropriate levels of business space in mixed use out-of-centre priority development sites.</p> <p>The Central Area boundary has been amended to exclude the Recreation Ground/north Parade Road. Policy B1 allows for the redevelopment of the Recreation Ground (subject to the resolution of any unique legal issues and constraints) as a sporting, cultural and leisure arena. Associated uses may be acceptable but will be considered on their merits.</p> <p>A level of protection is also afforded to industrial land in the Newbridge Riverside area. This has the potential to cater for displaced users from elsewhere in the river corridor where significant regeneration is proposed and also continues to provide industrial employment land for existing businesses.</p> <p>The Strategy does not specifically make reference to taking advantage of climate change, e.g. through encouraging any specific types of sectors, such as green businesses,</p>	required.	<p>specific workspace provision.</p> <p>The Policy for the Central area enables the location and growth of a number of office based green sectors.</p> <p>The Policy for Newbridge riverside retains land for more industrial green sectors.</p>

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					to locate in Bath. Some of the areas identified for redevelopment within Bath are located within areas at risk of flooding, however, the Key Infrastructure and Delivery matters section of the Bath policies and supporting text Strategy sets out the proposed flood risk management solution for these areas.		
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers	+	+	+	The Bath Strategy supports the use of spaces within the City Centre for festivals, markets and events. The Bath Strategy does not necessarily support the provision of processing facilities for local food suppliers, however, the desired location for such facilities is not known and they may not be within Bath. The Bath Strategy gives support to independent retailers and local shops.		n/a
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has	Make public transport, cycling and	+	+ ?	+ ?	The majority of new housing proposed for Bath (4,000 new homes) is directed to the Central	Mitigation: The Bath Strategy	Reference made at Para 2-19

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	walking easier and more attractive Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure				<p>Area and Western Corridor and other existing urban areas. These areas should be are well placed to access the services facilities and open spaces of the city centre and its environs by walking, cycling and if necessary public transport.</p> <p>The supporting text Bath strategy identifies that there is significant potential for residential development on peripheral MoD sites at Foxhill and Ensleigh. These are less well located with regard to the city centre, local centres and other service/facilities.</p> <p>However, 3,000 new homes are proposed for the Bath outer neighbourhoods (2,000 new homes). The locations of these developments are not clear and it will need to be ensured, through the Placemaking Plan that good public transport and other sustainable transport modes are available to access services and facilities and also that services and facilities are well located with regards to these large development sites. In particular, the The potential surplus MoD sites are relatively</p>	<p>(and/or accompanying Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)) should identify that the redevelopment of the MoD Ensleigh and MoD Foxhill sites will need to be delivered with sustainable transport access to the city centre and local centres.</p> <p>Mitigation: The Placemaking Plan will allocate development sites in Bath and through its development, potential effects of the choice of sites and their potential effects will be assessed, mitigated and positive benefits enhanced.</p>	

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>remote from the City Centre and sustainable transport provision, e.g. frequent and reliable bus services will be needed to ensure that new residents of these sites have an alternative to the private car for trips to the centre and other parts of the city. Access within walking distance to local facilities should also be provided.</p> <p>Supporting text states that a Placemaking Plan will set out a more detailed planning and design framework for specific sites including the potential use of specific sites and setting out sustainable design principles.</p> <p>Policy B1 includes the provision of neighbourhood retail services at Ensleigh, Warminster Road and Foxhill.</p> <p>Paragraph 2.19 notes that, “The Placemaking DPD will consider the capacity and prospects for these sites in more detail, including measures to enable sustainable travel to the city centre and the impact of redevelopment on</p>		

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>surrounding neighbourhoods”. The Council has prepared concept statements setting out its aspirations in respect of what it expects each surplus MOD site to deliver. The supporting text describes that the Placemaking Plan and/or Development Management process will refine the optimum housing capacity of these sites and consider their overall prospects in more detail, including the scope for business space and measures to enable sustainable travel to the city centre and local centres.</p> <p>However, it is considered that the Bath Strategy should identify the need to address sustainable transport access to the city centre and local centres. This is reflected in the significance score as a minor negative effect in the medium and long terms, as the MoD sites are not expected to become vacant in the short term.</p> <p>The Bath Strategy aims to improve the public realm and pedestrian accessibility of the central area and includes a number of references to</p>		

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					cycle paths in relation to the neighbourhoods, including the Two Tunnel path between the south of Bath and Radstock. The Two Tunnels walking and cycling route can link MoD Foxhill and the wider Combe Down area to the River Corridor.		
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+	+ / ?-	+ / ?-	<p>The Bath policies Strategy locates most new employment development to the central parts of Bath which have good walking and cycling access to the facilities and services available in the centre, plus access to public transport.</p> <p>However, 3,000 new homes are proposed for the Bath outer neighbourhoods (2,000 new homes). The locations of these developments are not clear and it will need to be ensured, through the Placemaking Plan, that good public transport and other sustainable transport modes are available to access services and facilities and also that services and facilities are well located with regards to these large development sites. In particular, the potential</p>	<p>Mitigation: The Bath Strategy (and/or accompanying Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)) should identify that the redevelopment of the MoD Ensleigh and MoD Foxhill sites will need to be delivered with sustainable transport access to the city centre and local centres.</p> <p>Mitigation: The Placemaking Plan will allocate development sites in Bath and through its development, potential</p>	Reference made at Para 2.19

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>surplus MoD sites are relatively remote from the City Centre and sustainable transport provision, e.g. frequent and reliable bus services will be needed to ensure that new residents of these sites have an alternative to the private car for trips to the centre and other parts of the city. Access within walking distance to local facilities should also be provided.</p> <p>Supporting text states that a Placemaking Plan will set out a more detailed planning and design framework for specific sites including the potential use of specific sites and setting out sustainable design principles.</p> <p>Policy B1 includes the provision of neighbourhood retail services at Ensleigh, Warminster Road and Foxhill.</p> <p>As identified above, The potential surplus MoD sites Ensleigh and, to a lesser degree, MoD Foxhill are relatively remote from the City Centre and sustainable transport provision, e.g. frequent and reliable</p>	<p>effects of the choice of sites and their potential effects will be assessed, mitigated and positive benefits enhanced.</p>	

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>bus services will be needed to ensure that new residents of these sites have an alternative to the private car for trips to the centre and other parts of the city. Access within walking distance to local facilities should also be provided.</p> <p>The Council has prepared concept statements setting out its aspirations in respect of what it expected each of the surplus MOD sites to deliver. The supporting text describes that the Placemaking Plan and/or Development Management process will refine the optimum housing capacity of these sites and consider their overall prospects in more detail, including the scope for business space and measures to enable sustainable travel to the city centre and local centres.</p>		
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape Ensure potential	++	++	++	<p>The vision for Bath refers to exceptional design quality, creating a unique sense of place and securing its landscape assets. The Bath Vision now includes the following text: Where development is needed on</p>		n/a

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
	<p>impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed</p> <p>Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life</p>				<p><i>the edge of Bath it will be positioned, master planned and designed to sustain the ‘significance’ of Baths heritage assets and the integrity of its landscape setting.</i></p> <p>The Bath Strategy includes several measures aimed at improving the appearance and use of underused brownfield sites and poorly designed sites within the centre. The Central Area Strategic Policy (BA2) includes Placemaking Principles to enhance the city’s public realm, and the provision of a mix of uses which complement the character and function of the core area.</p> <p>The redevelopment of the surplus MoD sites and other brownfield sites within the city also present opportunities to create well-designed new residential led developments.</p>		
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district’s historic, environmental	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	++	++	++	The vision for Bath refers to securing the historic and cultural assets of the city. The Bath Vision Statement also refers to the valued heritage of areas of the city which are outside of the central, Georgian,	<p><i>should be carried out.</i></p> <p>Mitigation: The Placemaking Plan will allocate development sites in Bath and</p>	n/a

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
and cultural assets					<p>zone.</p> <p>The Bath Vision now includes the following text:</p> <p><i>Where development is needed on the edge of Bath it will be positioned, master planned and designed to sustain the ‘significance’ of Baths heritage assets and the integrity of its landscape setting.</i></p> <p>Policy B1(1) lists the natural and built heritage assets of the city and it’s setting and aims to sustain and enhance them.</p> <p>The Placemaking Principles of the Central Area Strategic Policy include reinforcing the cultural identity of the city, enhancing the city’s public realm and having new buildings which respect the historic character in terms of height, scale and massing.</p> <p>Policy B5 specifically protects the World Heritage Site and its setting. This policy will not permit development which would harm the Outstanding Universal Value of the City of Bath World Heritage Site, including its authenticity and</p>	<p>through its development, potential effects of the choice of sites and their potential effects will be assessed, mitigated and positive benefits enhanced.</p>	

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>integrity, or which would harm the setting of the World Heritage Site.</p> <p>Supporting text The Bath Strategy makes reference to the Placemaking DPD which will contain policies to protect areas particularly sensitive to change.</p> <p><u>In addition, the draft plan version included the following text</u></p> <p><u>Policy B4:</u></p> <p><u>“There is a strong presumption against development that would result in harm to the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site, including its authenticity or integrity, or to the setting of the World Heritage Site.</u></p> <p><u>Where development has a demonstrable public benefit, including mitigating and adapting to climate change, this benefit will be weighed against any harm to the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site”.</u></p>		
Objective 14: Encourage	Protect and enhance	+	+	+	Although urban environment and landscape assets are mentioned	Recommendations:	

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)	habitats and species (taking account of climate change) Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed				<p>within the Bath Vision, ecology and biodiversity green space and green infrastructure are not. However, the Bath Vision now includes reference to a "highly valued green infrastructure network".</p> <p>The Strategy for Bath set out in policy B1 includes to "protect, conserve and where possible, enhance:</p> <p>e: <i>The network of green spaces and wildlife corridors including the River Avon and Kennet and Avon Canal, Local Nature Reserves, formal and informal parks and recreational areas, trees and woodlands.</i></p> <p>f: <i>The biodiversity resource including species and habitats of European importance.</i></p> <p>Protecting the wildlife habitat value of the Central Area and Western Corridor is mentioned within policies B2 and B3, under the heading 'Central Area and Western Corridor'.</p> <p>A Placemaking Principle included in the Central Area Strategic Policy B2 is protecting the function of the river channel and riverbank as a key part</p>	<p>The Bath Strategy should make specific reference to increasing riverfront activity which is not detrimental to wildlife.</p> <p>Although wildlife and green infrastructure are mentioned a couple of times in the Bath Strategy the Bath Strategy would perform better against this SA Objective if there were some mention of biodiversity within the Bath Vision and for the green infrastructure network of the city to be shown on the proposals map and/or the diagrams within the Bath Strategy.</p> <p>An ecological assessment would be required for the compensatory storage sites identified.</p>	<p>Disagree – development management policies are best able to weigh up potentially conflicting objectives for the riverfront and promote mitigation.</p> <p>The Vision now refers to 'natural environment' which covers biodiversity and some aspects of GI. Reference to GI also implicit in references to boosting the city's profile as a place for recreation and leisure.</p> <p>All Green Infrastructure will be shown on the proposals map and key assets shown on the key diagram e.g. river Avon,</p>

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>of Bath’s network of green infrastructure network and wildlife corridor and capitalise on its role as a linear recreational route, linking it into the city internally and to its environs.</p> <p>A Placemaking Principle within the Newbridge and Twerton Riversides Strategic Policy B3 also refers to the wildlife quality and biodiversity role of this area.</p> <p>The Bath policies Strategy includes several measures to encourage more active use of the riverfront. Increasing use of the riverfront and development at the riverfront could potentially affect biodiversity through increased lighting, fragmentation of habitat and disturbance. However, the Environmental Quality Core Policy (CP6) provides protection of designated sites of national and local biodiversity importance and habitat types and species of principal importance. The Environmental Quality Core Policy (CP6) also seeks to improve biodiversity networks and reduce</p>	<p>Mitigation: The Placemaking Plan will allocate development sites in Bath and through its development, potential effects of the choice of sites and their potential effects will be assessed, mitigated and positive benefits enhanced.</p>	<p>canal and two tunnels cycle route.</p>

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					fragmentation of habitats. Phase 1 of a study commissioned by BANES to investigate the provision of compensatory storage upstream of Bath city centre to balance future loss of flood storage volume from the delivery of allocated sites has been completed (WYG 2011). This has identified three potential sites which are considered suitable for further investigation. The Kensington meadows site is currently a local nature reserve with the potential presence of protected species (bats, otters, nesting birds). The Batheaston site lies adjacent to the Bathampton Meadow Wildlife Trust Reserve and the wet meadows and oxbow lake of the site are important for a wide variety of migrant birds as well as having limited potential for protected species (badgers, dormice, roosting bats, nesting birds and reptiles). Therefore the removal or alteration of any habitat areas will require ecological assessment.		
Objective 15:	Minimise land,	-	- / ?	- / ?	Although the growth proposed in	Mitigation:	The key

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	water, air, light, noise pollution				<p>Bath is dependent on the Bath Package of transport measures, the Bath package was developed to address pre-Core Strategy issues. The extent which the Bath Package will improve air quality in the context of increased activity within the river corridor is uncertain and air quality could worsen. <u>Given the submission draft changes, the potential for negative impacts is increased albeit not certain.</u></p> <p>However, by directing the majority of new housing development into the existing areas, to brownfield sites, the spatial strategy will optimise maximise opportunities for new residents to access work, education, facilities and service via walking, cycling and public transport. However, there is some uncertainty regarding the potential impacts, including public transport accessibility, in relation to large brownfield redevelopment sites within the city. Supporting text states that a Placemaking Plan will set out a more detailed planning and design framework for specific sites including</p>	<p>The Core Strategy (either in the Bath section or elsewhere) needs to set out how the proposed growth can be delivered without increasing air pollution (i.e. measures additional to the Bath package) and how developers will be expected to contribute to achieving this goal.</p> <p>The Bath Strategy should make reference to not creating light pollution, particularly along the river.</p> <p>The Bath Strategy should make reference to the need to protect groundwater resources.</p> <p>An assessment of geo-environmental issues would be required for the compensatory storage sites identified.</p>	<p>infrastructure and delivery matters section explains that:</p> <p>The Bath package will help to enable the programme of development set out in the spatial strategy do be delivered, in conjunction with further measures to enable convenient and sustainable circulation and access within the city. In addition to major schemes the Council is committed to reducing the need to use cars for many trips within Bath. Therefore improvements to other public transport, walking and cycling</p>

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>the potential use of specific sites and setting out sustainable design principles.</p> <p>The avoidance of urban extensions within the district strategy should avoid the risk of introducing light and noise pollution into areas which previously did not suffer from this type of pollution. However, the Bath Strategy does allow for some Greenfield development. Potential pollution associated with new development will need to be dealt with through development control policies.</p> <p><u>Policy B2</u> The Bath Strategy includes several measures to encourage more active use of the riverfront. Increasing use of the riverfront and development at the riverfront could potentially affect biodiversity through increased lighting. However, this should be controlled through the Environmental Quality Core Policy <u>(CP6)</u> and other saved policies of the Local Plan.</p> <p>Development in Bath will need to</p>	<p>Mitigation: The Placemaking Plan will allocate development sites in Bath and through its development, potential effects of the choice of sites and their potential effects will be assessed, mitigated and positive benefits enhanced.</p>	<p>infrastructure and the implementation of 'Smarter Choices' for transport will be pursued e.g. through the development of travel plans for new and existing sites, expansion of car clubs and other appropriate measures."</p> <p>Ground water resources and light pollution considered to be generic matter best dealt with in Environmental Quality section of Core Policy</p> <p><u>The draft plan version also introduced the following text as part of Policy B1 (10) "c: Implementing the Air Quality</u></p>

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>ensure that groundwater resources are not adversely affected.</p> <p>Phase 1 of a study commissioned by BANES to investigate the provision of compensatory storage upstream of Bath city centre to balance future loss of flood storage volume from the delivery of allocated sites has been completed (WYG 2011). This has identified three potential sites which are considered suitable for further investigation. The Kensington meadows site has previously been used as a tip and excavation/disturbance could lead to contamination issues. An assessment of geo-environmental issues would be required.</p>		<p><u>Management Plan.” and “e: Addressing land remediation within the Central Area and Western Corridor in relation to industrial and utilities uses. The decommissioning and removal of the Windsor Gas Holder Station must be addressed as part of the redevelopment of Bath Western Riverside and its environs”.</u></p>
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	<p>Help development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction</p> <p>Minimise</p>	0	0	0	<p>The Vision for Bath includes the following text:</p> <p>“Where possible the built environment will evolve in a more energy and resource efficient manner and renewable and sustainable energy, appropriate to the Bath context will be introduced.”</p>	<p>Recommendation: The Bath Strategy should state that the Place Making DPD will establish the potential use of individual sites and set out sustainable design principles, in relation to the whole of</p>	<p>Change now made to 2.12 to this effect.</p>

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
	consumption and extraction of minerals				<p>The Bath Strategy text in relation to the Central Area and Western Corridor states that the forthcoming Place Making DPD will establish the potential use of individual sites and set out sustainable design principles. This statement should be made in relation to the whole of the Bath Strategy and not just in relation to this part of the city because it makes it unclear whether sustainable design principles will also apply to development elsewhere in the city. Supporting text states that a Placemaking Plan will set out a more detailed planning and design framework for specific sites including the potential use of specific sites and setting out sustainable design principles.</p> <p>The Sustainable Construction Core Policy sets out requirements for major planning applications and sets sustainable development standards for all developments.</p> <p>Overall the performance of the Bath policies and supporting text are Strategy is considered to be neutral with regards to this SA Objective,</p>	Bath.	

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					although a recommendation is made to provide clarity.		
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and ‘greenhouse’ emissions Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution	+	+	+	Reference is made to the forthcoming Placemaking DPD within the section of the Bath Strategy relating to the Central Area and Western Corridor, stating that it will set out sustainable design principles. The Vision for Bath includes the following text: “Where possible the built environment will evolve in a more energy and resource efficient manner and renewable and sustainable energy, appropriate to the Bath context will be introduced.” All new homes must be zero carbon from 2016. This challenging target may be difficult to achieve within Bath, where there are landscape/townscape constraints. However, this issue is dealt with, including with reference to Bath, in Core Policies CP1-CP4. A minor positive performance is recorded because the Vision for Bath attempts to move development in Bath towards better resource		n/a

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					efficiency, renewable and sustainable energy, but recognises the constraints that exist within the context of Bath.		
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)? 	+	+	+	Some of the areas identified for redevelopment within Bath are located within areas at risk of flooding, however, the Key Infrastructure and Delivery matters section of the Bath Strategy sets out the proposed flood risk management solution for these areas. The Flood Risk Management Strategy Report (FRMS) (Atkins 2010) identified that the preferred strategic solution to allow development of allocated sites within Bath at risk of flooding would be to provide a compensatory storage area upstream of Bath which meets the requirements of PPS25 (now the NPPF) and is approved by the EA. The compensatory storage areas would mostly be located within Flood Risk Zone 3. Phase 1 of a further study to investigate the provision of compensatory storage upstream of Bath city centre has been completed	Recommendations: The Strategy should make reference to the PPS 25 sequential test in relation to the sites identified for development. This policy or a separate flood risk policy needs to set out whether SUDS will be required on development sites within Bath. Mitigation: Further investigation for the three technically feasible sites identified for compensatory storage to confirm whether the sites are deliverable and logistically viable in line	The introduction to the Central Area and Western Corridor now refers to the PPS25 sequential test in relation to the sites identified for development. Issue of SUDS is devolved to flood risk management section of the core policies chapter at Para 6.23 The draft plan version also introduced the following text as part of Policy B1 (10) “d: Implementing an upstream flood storage facility to

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
					<p>(WYG 2011). This has identified three potential technically feasible sites which are considered suitable for further investigation.</p> <p>The Key Infrastructure and Delivery matters section of the Bath chapter Strategy does not identify whether SUDS will be required within new developments in the city, particularly those within Central Zone.</p>	<p>with the recommendations given within the WYG 2011 report.</p> <p>Mitigation: The Placemaking Plan will allocate development sites in Bath and through its development, potential effects of the choice of sites and their potential effects will be assessed, mitigated and positive benefits enhanced.</p>	<p>enable development in vulnerable areas of the Central Area and Western Corridor”</p>
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	<p>Promote the conservation and wise use of land</p> <p>Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate</p>	0-2	0/2	0-2	<p>The strategy seeks to optimize the use of the land resource within the city, so that the vision can be achieved without incursions into the green belt.</p> <p>The Bath Strategy text in relation to the Central Area and Western Corridor states that the forthcoming Place Making DPD will establish the potential use of individual sites and set out sustainable design principles. This statement should be</p>	<p>Mitigation: The Bath Strategy should state that the Place Making DPD will establish the potential use of individual sites and set out sustainable design principles, in relation to the whole of Bath. The Bath Strategy could also make reference to the Sustainable</p>	<p>Para 2.12 amended to clarify that the Placemaking Plan will establish development principles not only for the river Corridor but the whole of Bath’.</p>

Bath Strategy Matrix – Bath Vision, Policy BA1 Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy BA2 The Central Area, Policy BA3 Strategic Policy for the Western Corridor, Policy BA4 the World Heritage Site and its setting and Policy BA5 Strategic Policies for Bath’s Universities							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	Response from BANES
	change) Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals				made in relation to the whole of the Bath Strategy and not just in relation to this part of the city because it makes it unclear whether sustainable design principles will also apply to development elsewhere in the city.	Construction and High Quality Design Core Policies.	
Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	Reduce waste not put to any use	0	0	0	The growth in Bath will produce construction waste, however, the redevelopment of brownfield sites proposes an opportunity to re-use demolition waste on site. The Sustainable Construction Core Policy requires major developments to address waste and recycling during construction and in operation and therefore the performance of the Strategy in relation to this SA Objective is neutral.		n/a

**Overall
Commentary**

The Bath Strategy has a mixed performance with regards to the SA Objectives. No potential cumulative effects for Bath city have been identified, however, the potential cumulative effects of the development sites to be allocated within Bath will need to be considered through the development of the Placemaking Plan and its SA.

Major positive effects are identified with regards to the following SA Objectives:

- Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing;
- Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid;
- Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness; and
- Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets.

Minor negative effects are identified in relation to:

as follows (unless otherwise stated, effects are predicted over the short, medium and long term):

- Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services, Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking and Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car (in the medium and long term): Residents of the redeveloped MoD Ensleigh and, to a lesser degree, MoD Foxhill sites might not have such good access to the city centre or local centres;
- Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution: Although the growth proposed in Bath is dependent on the Bath package of transport measures, the Bath package was developed to address pre-Core Strategy issues. The extent which the Bath package will improve air quality in the context of increased activity within the river corridor is uncertain and air quality could worsen. Given the submission draft changes, the potential for negative impacts is increased albeit not certain.
- Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime: The Bath Strategy does not address antisocial behaviour or other crime-related issues. Anti-social behaviour has been identified as a problem in the city centre.

Uncertain effects are identified over the medium and long terms in relation to the following:

- Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources: It unclear whether sustainable design principles will also apply to development elsewhere in the city, apart from in the Central Area and Western Corridor;
- Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity, in the short term; an ecological assessment will be required to determine the potential effect on ecology of the compensatory flood storage.

- Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services;
- Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities;
- Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities;
- Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking;
- Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car; and
- Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution.

The uncertainty is mainly as a result of the Modifications to the Bath policies proposed within February 2013 which directs housing large larges in the outer neighbourhoods of the city. These sites will not be allocated through the Core Strategy and mitigation for potential negative effects will need to be put in place through the development of the Placemaking Plan. This mitigation has been identified below and within the matrix above, in the appropriate places.

Mitigation is put forward to address the negative and uncertain effects identified as follows:

- The Bath Strategy (and/or accompanying Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)) should identify that the redevelopment of the MoD Enslough and MoD Foxhill sites will need to be delivered with sustainable transport access to the city centre and local centres.
- Building on the identification of district/ local centres in the Core Strategy, the Placemaking DPD should set out more specific policies for enhancing specific local centres where a need / opportunity has been identified.
- The Bath Strategy (and/or accompanying IDP) should refer to the need to improve the network of health centres if a strategic deficiency has been identified.
- The Bath Strategy (and/or accompanying IDP) should refer to the need to improve various aspects of the green infrastructure network if a strategic deficiency or opportunity has been identified. Allotments are currently mentioned.
- The provision of health clinics or centres could be something that developers could be asked to contribute to. The Bath Strategy (and/or accompanying IDP) should refer to the need to improve the network of health centres if a strategic deficiency has been identified.
- The Bath Strategy should identify air quality as a key distinctive issue to be addressed as part of the delivery of development with regards to avoiding increasing air pollution. A Core Policy or Development Management Policy may be needed or should be saved from the existing LP—referring to PPS23.
- The Bath Strategy should make reference to identified crime issues in the central zone. The Central Zone, the Bath Strategy should consider whether any locally specific planning policies could be adopted to address these issues. If not reference should be made in the relevant core policy to PPS1 and 'Safer Places—The Planning System and Crime Prevention'.
- The Core Strategy (either in the Bath section or elsewhere) needs to set out how the proposed growth can be delivered without

increasing air pollution (i.e. measures additional to (Bath package) and how developers will be expected to contribute to achieving this goal.

- The Bath Strategy should make reference to not creating light pollution, particularly along the river.
- The Bath Strategy should make reference to the need to protect groundwater resources.
- ~~Bath Strategy should state that the Place Making DPD will establish the potential use of individual sites and set out sustainable design principles, in relation to the whole of Bath. The Bath Strategy could also make reference to the Sustainable Construction and High Quality Design Core Policies.~~
- An ecological assessment would be required for the compensatory storage sites identified.
- Mitigation: Further investigation for the three sites identified for compensatory storage to confirm whether the sites are deliverable and logistically viable in line with the recommendations given within the WYG 2011 report including an assessment of geo-environmental issues and an ecological assessment.
- Mitigation: The Placemaking Plan will allocate development sites in Bath and through its development, potential effects of the choice of sites and their potential effects will be assessed, mitigated and positive benefits enhanced. Mitigation: The Placemaking Plan will need to set out requirements in order to ensure that vibrant and cohesive communities are achieved through the redevelopment of large brownfield sites.

Recommendations are also made in order to improve the performance of the Bath Strategy:

- The Bath Strategy should consider whether it is likely to encourage green sectors to locate within the city and if there are any specific policies that are required.
- ~~The Bath Strategy should state that the Place Making DPD will establish the potential use of individual sites and set out sustainable design principles, in relation to the whole of Bath.~~
- ~~The Strategy should make reference to the PPS 25 sequential test in relation to the sites identified for development.~~
- ~~This policy or a separate flood risk policy needs to set out whether SUDS will be required on development sites within Bath.~~
- The Bath Strategy should make specific reference to increasing riverfront activity which is not detrimental to wildlife.
- Although wildlife and green infrastructure are mentioned a couple of times in the Bath Strategy the Bath Strategy would perform better against this SA Objective if there were some mention of biodiversity and green infrastructure within the Bath Vision and for the green infrastructure network of the city to be shown on the proposals map and/or the diagrams within the Bath Strategy.

Since the Bath Strategy was appraised, a number of changes have been made to the wording of the strategy in response to the mitigation measures and recommendations put forward. The residual effects of the Strategy with regard to the SA objectives are identified within the matrix and the summary above. is as follows (over the short, medium and long term):

- Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services: minor positive;
- Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities: minor positive;
- Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime: neutral;
- Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking: minor positive;
- Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car: minor positive;
- Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution: minor negative; and
- Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources: minor positive.

Changes made in response to the recommendations have generally improved the Bath performance of the Bath policies and Vision Strategy.

Submission draft changes that have been considered in this revised assessment are:

- 1) Removal of a segregated bus transport from Newbridge Park and Ride;
- 2) Newbridge Park and Ride expanded by 250 rather than 500 spaces
- 3) Removal of the new Park and Ride to the East of Bath.

Proposed Modifications to the Core Strategy (February 2013) have also led to amendments to the assessment details of this policy and this has resulted in changes to the performance of the policies with regards to the SA Objectives.

The Proposed Modifications to the Bath policies have led to a number of changes to their performance. More housing is now proposed to be delivered in Bath than at the previous assessment stage in September 2011 and Policy BA1 now performs better (major positive effects) in relation to Objective 3: 'Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing'. However, Policy BA1 now directs housing large sites in the outer neighbourhoods (which are likely to include surplus MOD sites on the periphery of the city). This has altered the assessment undertaken in September 2011 and introduced more uncertainty into the assessment. The SA Objectives affected are as follows:

Uncertain effects in the medium and long terms:

- Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services;
- Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities;
- Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities;
- Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car; and• Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution. <p>Additional mitigation measures have been put forward in relation to potential uncertain effects; as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mitigation: The Placemaking Plan will allocate development sites in Bath and through its development, potential effects of the choice of sites and their potential effects will be assessed, mitigated and positive benefits enhanced. Mitigation: The Placemaking Plan will need to set out requirements in order to ensure that vibrant and cohesive communities are achieved through the redevelopment of large brownfield sites. <p>Mitigation measures proposed in relation to Proposed Changes to the Submitted Core Strategy (February 2013) have not yet been responded to by Council officers.</p>
--	---

Keynsham Spatial Strategy Matrix – Policy KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy and Policy KE2 Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	<p>Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably</p> <p>Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities</p>	++	++	++	<p>Policy KE1 sets out the Keynsham Spatial Strategy and includes enabling development which supports the functioning of the town and improves self-containment. This policy also includes the retention of Queens Road and Chandag Road as local centres providing an important range of day-to-day essentials goods and services. Opportunities for enhancement of these local centres will be encouraged. This policy includes improvements to public transport and enhanced connectivity between walking and cycling routes. The potential for a central transport hub will be investigated. Policy KE1 does not mention the retention of community and cultural facilities and services within the town centre, however, this is included in Policy KE2 and enhanced retail quality and enhanced public realm are shown on the High Street in Diagram 13. A new early years facility and primary school at Somerdale and additional early years, primary and secondary education capacity in Keynsham have been added to the key infrastructure table, Table 6.</p>		n/a
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<p>Improve health</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities</p> <p>Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise</p>	++	++	++	<p>Policy KE1 includes enhanced connectivity between walking and cycling routes which will encourage healthy lifestyles. Policy KE2 includes retaining and enhancing the leisure and recreation function of the town centre and Somerdale as Placemaking Principles. Policy KE2 also encourages the establishment of an improved green infrastructure network for the town, which is also shown on</p>		n/a

Keynsham Spatial Strategy Matrix – Policy KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy and Policy KE2 Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response:
					Diagram 13.		
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone Help development viability and deliverability Viable and deliverable	+	+	+	The lack of affordable housing is acknowledged within this chapter of the CS. Policy KE1 includes the provision of affordable housing in the town. The split of market / affordable housing required in developments is set by the Housing Need Core Policy. Policy CP9 proposes 30% affordable housing is provided on-site in large housing development sites in Keynsham		n/a
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	++	++	++	The overall strategy for Keynsham will help to improve self-containment by providing more jobs in Keynsham, improving the image of the town as a business location and also through town centre improvements. Policy KE 1 proposes 1,800 net additional jobs (300 more than proposed in the Submitted Core Strategy) including new office floor space and industrial/warehouse floor space. Policy KE2 includes a Placemaking Principle to make the town centre a more vibrant area enabling all members of the community to enjoy it over a longer period of the day such as through the enhancement of the evening economy.		n/a
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the	Reduce crime and fear of crime	0	0	0	The spatial strategy for Keynsham does not address crime issues. However, the baseline date does not identify any specific issues and therefore a neutral performance is recorded.		n/a

Keynsham Spatial Strategy Matrix – Policy KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy and Policy KE2 Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response:
fear of crime							
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	0	0	0	The spatial strategy for Keynsham does not make reference to training or further education, however, primary school facilities and early years facilities are included within the Infrastructure required. The overall performance is considered to be neutral as primary level education provision does not address this SA Objective but no particular barrier to accessing training and skills has been identified within the baseline data.		n/a
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and income inequality Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors	?	++	++	The performance of the spatial strategy is uncertain in the short term as it is unknown whether employment developments will come forward within the short term. However the overall performance of the spatial strategy in the medium and long terms is major positive as Policy KE1 makes provision for around 1,8500 new jobs by 2029 6 . This should help to enable the town to recover from recent job losses and reduce the need for residents to travel elsewhere for employment.		n/a
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce vulnerability of the	++	++	++	Policy KE1 includes flexibility to react to market demand for commercial uses within the core business area at Ashmead Park and policy KE2 supports expansion of the night time economy and enabling some medium to large retail units to provide space for national retailers in order to support the successful existing independent		n/a

Keynsham Spatial Strategy Matrix – Policy KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy and Policy KE2 Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response:
prosper	economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising				retailers. It is difficult to see how the spatial strategy could further help the local economy to reduce any vulnerability to climate change.		
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy	++	++	++	Policy KE2 specifically makes reference to the creation of a new civic space where events such as the farmers market can be held as part of an enhanced public realm for the town centre. The overall spatial strategy aims to encourage residents to do more shopping locally rather than travel further afield, such as into Bristol. The strategy also supports existing and improved community facilities and services.		n/a
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure	+	+	+	Policy KE1 includes improvements to public transport and enhanced connectivity between walking and cycling routes. The potential for a central transport hub will be investigated. Policy KE2 also includes improving links between the town centre and the Somerdale site, providing links to cycle networks, capitalising on the presence of the train station as an essential and sustainable link to Bristol and Bath and improving the management of traffic in the town centre, which will make walking and cycling in the centre more attractive. Improvements to the frequency of train services to Bristol and Bath are identified as desirable infrastructure within this chapter.		n/a

Keynsham Spatial Strategy Matrix – Policy KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy and Policy KE2 Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response:
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	++	++	++	The overall spatial strategy aims to achieve more self-containment and enable residents to work in Keynsham rather than travel further afield for employment. The strategy also encourages residents to do more shopping locally rather than travel further afield, such as into Bristol. The strategy also supports existing and improved community facilities and services within the town, all of which will help to reduce the need to travel. Improvements to walking, cycling and public transport (mentioned above) will also help to reduce the need/desire to travel by car. Improvements to Keynsham Train Station and enhanced service frequency to Bath and Bristol are identified as desirable infrastructure items for the town.		n/a
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural	+	+	+	Policy KE2 includes as a Placemaking Principle reinforcing and enhancing the historic character and qualities of the Conservation Area ensuring that the local character is strengthened by change and maintaining the linear pattern and grain of the High Street. Policy KE2 also includes taking advantage of any redevelopment proposals which could improve the unattractive Town Hall/Centre and Riverside buildings. Policy KE2 does not make reference to the reuse of buildings at the Somerdale site, some of which are valued local landmarks. Policy KE2 includes encourages consideration of the potential for converting and reusing some or all of the factory buildings at Somerdale.	Recommendation: Policy KE2 should encourage the reuse of the buildings at the Somerdale site.	Agree, but as the buildings are not listed or in a Conservation Area, consider that a flexible approach should be taken within the policy Policy KE2 amended: Consider the

Keynsham Spatial Strategy Matrix – Policy KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy and Policy KE2 Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response:
	ways of life						potential for converting and reusing some or all of the factory buildings at Somerdale.
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	+	+	+	Policy KE2 includes as a Placemaking Principle reinforcing and enhancing the historic character and qualities of the Conservation Area which will help to address the existing risk to the Conservation Areas. Policy KE2 does not make reference to the reuse of buildings at the Somerdale site, which are considered to have cultural and historic value. Policy KE2 includes encourages consideration of the potential for converting and reusing some or all of the factory buildings at Somerdale.	Recommendation: Policy KE2 should encourage the reuse of buildings at the Somerdale site.	As above
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change) Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and	+	+	+	The spatial strategy diagrams and policies KE1 and KE2 include making better use of and enhancing the green infrastructure running through and surrounding the town. Enhancements should include increasing the connectivity of green networks and making them more accessible. Policy KE2 includes the protection of the Rivers Chew and Avon as wildlife corridors. Enhancing Keynsham Hams as wetland habitats as a part of the one site works required as part of Somerdale developments is included under the Infrastructure section of this		n/a

Keynsham Spatial Strategy Matrix – Policy KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy and Policy KE2 Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response:
	international designated sites are assessed				chapter (derived from the Infrastructure Delivery Plan). The spatial strategy and policies contained therein do not include measures to improve specific habitats or biodiversity. This is promoted by the Environmental Quality Core Policy.		
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	+	+	+	<p>Policy KE1 includes improvements to the management of traffic through the town centre and improvements to air quality as placemaking principles. The Infrastructure section of this chapter also states that work is on-going to identify the most appropriate means of mitigating the negative impact of traffic.</p> <p>Policy KE2 includes the protection of the Chew and Avon riverside as wildlife corridors and part of the surrounding green infrastructure network.</p> <p>Light, land and noise pollution have not been identified as particular issues in Keynsham.</p>		n/a
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	<p>Help development Development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction</p> <p>Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals</p>	0	0	0	This is not specifically mentioned within this spatial strategy and is dealt with within the Sustainable Construction Core Policy.		n/a
Objective 17: Ensure the	Reduce non-renewable energy	++	++	++	The spatial strategy includes a district heating system for the town, in Diagram 12 and in Policy	Recommendation: It would be useful	This will be outlined in the

Keynsham Spatial Strategy Matrix – Policy KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy and Policy KE2 Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response:
development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution				KE1. Town centre district heating infrastructure is also included in the Infrastructure section of the chapter. Renewable energy targets and proposals and the retrofitting of renewables and energy efficiency measures to existing buildings are dealt with in the Core Policies.	for the reader to understand how the district heating system would be delivered and which neighbourhoods it is intended to serve.	District Heating Study which will be published alongside the Core Strategy. It is considered inappropriate to include this amount of detail within the Core Strategy. No change
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)?	+	+	+	The northern part of the Somerdale site is subject to flood risk. Policy KE2 requires proposals at this site to adhere to the requirements of national planning policy regarding flood risk. Text has been added to Policy KE2 to require sequential and exception tests for flood risk for any residential development in the higher flood risk parts of the Somerdale site, which should ensure that people and property are protected from flood risk. The protection and linking together of the green infrastructure network in and around the town will help to protect and enhance its surface water attenuation functions. Core Policy CP5 requires SUDS to be used in all new developments in order to manage surface water runoff.		n/a

Keynsham Spatial Strategy Matrix – Policy KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy and Policy KE2 Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response:
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	Promote the conservation and wise use of land Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change) Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals	+	+	+	The spatial strategy for Keynsham directs the majority of new development to the town centre and the Somerdale site (which is mainly brownfield land). Policy KE2 Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy includes a Placemaking principle to retain and enhance the leisure and recreation function of the Somerdale site and make re-provision of any sports pitches lost to development at Somerdale. Sustainable design and construction is dealt with in the Sustainable Construction Core Policy (CP2). Policy KE2 does not make reference to the reuse of buildings at the Somerdale site. Policy KE2 includes encourages consideration of the potential for converting and reusing some or all of the factory buildings at Somerdale.	Recommendation: Policy KE2 should encourage the reuse of the buildings at the Somerdale site.	Agree, see response to objective 12
Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	Reduce waste not put to any use	++	++	++	The spatial strategy includes the potential waste facility at Broadmead Lane which is allocated in the West of England Waste Core Strategy as a residual waste treatment facility. Such a facility would help to avoid waste being sent to landfill. However, this facility is not included as key infrastructure for the Keynsham spatial strategy. Policy KE2 does not make reference to the reuse of the buildings at the Somerdale site. The demolition of the Cadbury factory at Somerdale could produce large amounts of demolition material which could potentially be sent to landfill. Policy KE2 includes encourages consideration of the potential for converting and reusing some or all of the factory buildings at Somerdale.	Mitigation: Policy KE2 should encourage the reuse of the buildings at the Somerdale site and should encourage the use of any demolition material on site in the redevelopment of the site. The potential waste facility at	Demolition material is covered by Policy CP2, and the site itself is allocated within the West of England Waste Core Strategy. This will be added as a key infrastructure requirement in

Keynsham Spatial Strategy Matrix – Policy KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy and Policy KE2 Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response:
						<p>Broadmead Lane could be used to provide heat as part of the district heating system and if appropriate, such a link between a district heating system and the proposed waste plant should be made clear within the supporting text.</p>	<p>the District Wide chapter. This should therefore not be seen as a potential major negative effect.</p> <p>District Heating Study concludes that the Broadmead Lane Waste Facility is too far from the KE2 policy area to be able to viably contribute to the district heating network.</p> <p>No change to Keynsham chapter. District wide chapter will</p>

Keynsham Spatial Strategy Matrix – Policy KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy and Policy KE2 Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response:
							include key infrastructure requirements for the district.

Overall Commentary:	<p>This policy mainly has the potential to result in major or minor positive effects with regards to most of the SA Objectives. Major positive effects were identified in relation to the following SA Objectives (in the short, medium and long term unless otherwise stated):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services; • Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities; • • Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities; • Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid (in the medium and long term); • Objective 8: Enable local businesses to prosper; • Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials; • Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car; • Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness; and • Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure. <p>Minor positive effects were identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district’s historic, environmental and cultural assets; • Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change); • Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution;
----------------------------	--

- Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change); and
- Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources.

~~A major negative effect has been identified in relation to waste arisings because the potential waste facility at Broadmead Lane is not included as key infrastructure for the Keynsham spatial strategy and Policy KE2 does not make reference to the reuse of the buildings at the Somerdale site. The demolition of the Cadbury factory at Somerdale could produce large amounts of demolition material which could potentially be sent to landfill.~~

Neutral performances were recorded for the other SA Objectives (3 in total).

Mitigation is put forward to address the major negative effect identified, as follows:

- Policy KE2 should encourage the reuse of buildings at the Somerdale site and should encourage the use of any demolition material on site in the redevelopment of the site;
- The potential waste facility at Broadmead Lane could be used to provide heat as part of the district heating system and if appropriate, such a link between a district heating system and the proposed waste plant should be made clear within the supporting text;

A potential positive cumulative effect has been identified with regards to encouraging and protecting biodiversity through the protecting, linking up and enhancement of the green infrastructure network in and around Keynsham.

An additional recommendation is made to improve the Keynsham Spatial Strategy with regards to the SA Objectives, as follows:

- It would be useful for the reader to understand how the district heating system would be delivered and which neighbourhoods it is intended to serve.

Since the strategy was appraised, policy KE2 has been amended to include the text “Consider the potential for converting and reusing some or all of the factory buildings at Somerdale”. Demolition material is covered by Policy CP2, and the Broadmead Lane site itself is allocated within the West of England Waste Core Strategy. This will be added as a key infrastructure requirement in the District Wide chapter. This addresses one of the proposed mitigation measures. The other mitigation measure has not led to a change in policy wording, but policy authors have provided further information about the feasibility of the waste facility linking in to the proposed CHP. The residual effect with regards to SA Objective 20 is now considered to be minor positive in the short, medium and long terms. The additional recommendation has not led to a policy wording change because it is not considered to be an appropriate level of detail for the Core Strategy. This information will

<p>be provided within the District Heating Study.</p> <p>Proposed Modifications to the Core Strategy (February 2013) have led to amendments to the assessment details of these policies but have not altered the assessment 'scores'.</p>							
Somerset Valley Matrix – Policy SV1 Somerset Valley Spatial Strategy, Policy SV2 Midsomer Norton and Town Centre Strategic Policy and Policy SV3 Radstock Town Centre Strategic Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: does the policy...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	<p>Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably</p> <p>Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities</p>	++	++	++	<p>The overall strategy for the Somerset Valley includes improvements to public transport, cycling infrastructure and 'smarter choices for transport' in order to reduce private motorised transport and improve accessibility around Midsomer Norton and Radstock, between Midsomer Norton and Radstock and the surrounding villages and between the Somerset Valley area and other major settlements (via the Greater Bristol Bus Network).</p> <p>Policy SV1 includes improving access to local heritage, woodlands and green spaces including the implementation of the Town Park in Midsomer Norton.</p> <p>Policy SV1 also includes improvements to the cycle networks within Midsomer Norton and Radstock and within the surrounding area. Policy SV1 includes protecting and enhancing the retail offers within the two towns and existing local centres, including the specialist shops in Radstock centre which support cultural activities such as arts and crafts.</p>		n/a
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<p>Improve health</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities</p> <p>Promote healthy lifestyles,</p>	+ +	+ +	+ +	<p>The overall strategy for the Somerset Valley and Policy SV1 will encourage walking and cycling and will improve access to woodlands and green spaces which will help to contribute to healthy lifestyles. The None of the policies within this chapter support the provision of additional allotments although it is mentioned in relation</p>	<p>Recommendation: The strategy would be improved if Policy SV1 included a principle to</p>	<p>SV1 has been amended to increase allotment provision where</p>

	especially routine daily exercise				to green infrastructure in the Infrastructure section of the chapter.	increase allotment provision in Midsomer Norton and Radstock (where deficiencies have been identified).	deficiencies have been identified.
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone Help development viability and deliverability Viable and deliverable	++	++	++	Policy SV1 will enable 2,300 new homes to be built in the Somer Valley over the plan period, which will include 30% affordable housing (identified in Policy CP9). This will provide more housing choices for the community. Policies SV2 and SV3 have been amended to allow residential development only as a part of mixed use schemes in order to take account of the significant number of housing commitments (2,000) in the Somer Valley and limited capacity to generate new jobs.		n/a
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	++	++	++	The overall strategy for the Somer Valley is focused on the development of economic and community facilities needed to increase self-reliance and economic revitalization. Policy SV1 includes the implementation of the proposed Town park in Midsomer Norton which will form a valuable community facility for the town. Policy SV1 also includes enhancing the public realm in Midsomer Norton and Radstock. Policy SV1 states that any new housing in excess of the 2,200 existing commitments will need to contribute to the delivery of employment or contributes to the implementation of the Town Park, which is aimed at reducing the risk of Radstock and Midsomer Norton becoming dormitory towns dominated by housing and lacking in community facilities. Policy		n/a

					SV2 includes improving the pedestrian environment of Midsomer Norton and improving leisure offer in the town which should help to support the vibrancy of the town. Policy SV3 includes improving connectivity between the core shopping area in Radstock, and community amenity areas including the library and Victoria Hall.		
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	0	0	0	The overall strategy for the Somer Valley and the policies within the chapter do not deal with crime, however, crime has not been identified a particular issue within the Somer Valley and therefore it is considered that the performance against this SA Objective is neutral.		n/a
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	++	++	++	The overall strategy for the Somer valley aims at encouraging a more diverse economy in the area, providing an improved range of local employment opportunities to target workers with different skills to replace jobs lost in traditional manufacturing. This, supported by the high quality schools and further education offer in the Somer Valley, should help to improve the skills of residents and provide them with greater opportunities for training.		n/a
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and income inequality Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a	++	++	++	The overall strategy for the Somer Valley focuses on the provision of employment development in order to improve self-reliance and reduce the need for residents to travel to nearby larger settlements (i.e. Bath and Bristol) for employment. The strategy aims to encourage a more diverse economy in the area, proving an improved range of local employment opportunities to replace jobs lost in traditional manufacturing.		n/a

	variety of sectors						
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	<p>Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area</p> <p>Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising</p> <p>Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres</p> <p>Support a prosperous rural economy</p>	++	++	++	<p>Policy SV1 aims to ensure a supply of employment land to enable economic growth and retention of local companies, as well as encouraging and supporting new businesses in the area. Policy SV1 encourages further job creation if economic circumstances allow.</p> <p>Policy SV1 also encourages increased self-reliance on local energy generation and low carbon living.</p>		n/a
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	<p>Meet local needs locally</p> <p>Support local food producers</p>	++	++	++	<p>The overall strategy for the Somer Valley focuses on the provision of employment and community facilities in order to improve self-reliance and reduce the need for residents to travel to nearby larger settlements (i.e. Bath and Bristol) for employment, facilities and services. Policy SV1 also encourages local energy production and 'low carbon living locally'. Policies SV2 and SV3 also support local retailers in the two town centres. Local food producers are not specifically mentioned within the policies or strategy but farmers markets and the Radstock Co-op are already well established within Midsomer Norton and Radstock and economic development within area may enable the development of local food processing facilities, if suitable proposals</p>		n/a

					are brought forward.		
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure	+	+	+	The overall strategy for the Somer Valley includes improvements to public transport, cycling infrastructure and 'smarter choices for transport' in order to reduced private motorised transport and improve accessibility around Midsomer Norton and Radstock, between Midsomer Norton and Radstock and the surrounding villages and between the Somer Valley area and other major settlements (via the Greater Bristol Bus Network). Policy SV1 includes improvements to the cycle networks within Midsomer Norton and Radstock and within the surround area. This includes strengthening the green links between the two centres via a cycle and walking link along the route of the former railway as part of the Town Park proposal. Policy SV2 includes improving the pedestrian environment and connections within the centre of Midsomer Norton and Policy SV3 includes greater provision for pedestrians and cyclists through a public realm and movement strategy in the town centre including secured cycle parking facilities.		n/a
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+	++	++	The overall strategy for the Somer Valley is focused on the development of economic and community facilities needed to increase self-reliance and economic revitalisation. Measures set out within the overall strategy for the Somer Valley and in policy SV1 aim to improve sustainable transport options such as walking, cycling and public transport and reduce the need to travel elsewhere by providing more jobs and community facilities.		n/a
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local	Protect and enhance landscape and	++	++	++	The overall strategy and the policies for the Somer Valley are based on strengthening the existing characteristics of the settlements, in particular,		n/a

distinctiveness	<p>townscape</p> <p>Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed</p> <p>Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life</p>				<p>Midsomer Norton and Radstock. The policies within the chapter identify measure to improve the appearance of the centres, the public realm and enhance the green infrastructure between the centres, capitalising on the high quality natural environment. Policies SV2 and SV3 include measures to protect the landscape and townscape including views to open landscape from Radstock.</p>		
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	++	++	++	<p>Policy SV1 includes protecting the unique built and historic environment contributing to the distinctive character of the area. The traditional miner's cottage long-gardens and self-sufficient tradition are identified as important assets to the area.</p> <p>Policy SV2 includes protecting Midsomer Norton's town centre heritage and townscape. Policy SV3 includes a placemaking principle to protect and enhance heritage assets.</p>		n/a
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate)	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	+	+	+	<p>Policy SV1 includes strengthening green links between the centres. This is also reflected within policies SV2 and SV3. Policy SV3 also includes a placemaking principle to protect and enhance the ecological environment in Radstock. The policies will not necessarily result in a significant increase in biodiversity</p>	<p>Recommendation: The policies could be improved if improvements to biodiversity were specifically targeted or new</p>	<p>Noted. Specific areas for improvement will be identified as part of a Green Infrastructure</p>

change)	Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed				and therefore a minor positive effect is identified.	nature reserves were to be created through the placemaking principles.	Strategy and may be allocated through the Placemaking (Site Allocations) DPD.
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	+	+	+	Measures set out within the overall strategy for the Somer Valley and in Policy SV1 aim to improve more sustainable transport options such as walking, cycling and public transport and reduce the need to travel elsewhere by providing more jobs and community facilities. These measures should help to improve air quality and traffic noise, although they have not been identified as particular issues in the Somer Valley. Policy SV1 promotes the development of previously developed land focusing on Midsomer Norton and Radstock centres and the redevelopment of vacant and underused industrial land and factories. Light and water pollution are issues which will be dealt with through development control policies and no particular issues are identified with regard to the Somer Valley chapter.		n/a
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	Help development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction Minimise consumption and	0	0	0	Sustainable construction is dealt with by the Sustainable Construction Core Policy for the whole district. Policy SV1 supports local, renewable and low carbon energy production, however, the overall performance of this strategy and the policies therein is considered to be neutral.		n/a

	extraction of minerals						
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution	+	+	+	Policy SV1 includes the facilitation of increased self-reliance including energy conservation and local energy generation and encourages initiatives to promote low carbon living including reducing energy use and securing more renewable and low carbon energy. It also encourages carrying out neighbourhood scale retrofitting for energy efficiency in homes and district heating systems in the centres of Midsomer Norton and Radstock.		n/a
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)?	+	+	+	Part of Radstock Town Centre lies within Flood Zone 2 and 3a. Policy SV3 requires a sequential approach to flood risk management to be applied and development proposals should take into account the potential impact of climate change on water resources, water quality and on the level of flood risk posed.		n/a
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	Promote the conservation and wise use of land Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking	+	+	+	Policy SV1 promotes the development of previously developed land focusing on Midsomer Norton and Radstock centres and the redevelopment of vacant and underused industrial land and factories. Sustainable design is dealt with in the Sustainable Construction Core Policy.	Recommendation: The performance of the strategy would be improved if it encouraged the reuse of existing buildings where	No change. Core Policy on Retro fitting will apply to this area.

	account of climate change) Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals					possible.	
Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	Reduce waste not put to any use	0	0	0	Waste recycling levels in BANES are generally high. Sustainable construction issues are dealt with in the Sustainable Construction Core Policy. The performance of the strategy for the Somer Valley is therefore considered to be neutral, although there is an opportunity to improve the strategy (see recommendation).	Recommendation: as a key theme of the strategy for the Somer Valley is self-reliance there is an opportunity to improve the strategy for the Somer Valley by encouraging the management of waste arisings locally, such as through encouraging community composting. However, it is recognized that waste management for the district is dealt with by the West of England Waste Core Strategy and therefore the Core Strategy has little influence over how waste is	Comments noted. The principle of waste management is established through the Joint Waste Core Strategy DPD.

						managed within the area.	
<p>Overall Commentary:</p>		<p>The Strategy for the Somer Valley chapter and the three policies contained therein generally have a positive effect with regards to the SA Objectives. Major positive effects were identified with regard to the following SA objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services; • Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities; • Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing; • Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities; • Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training; • Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid; • Objective 8: Enable local businesses to prosper; • Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials; • Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking; • Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car; • Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness; • Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district’s historic, environmental and cultural assets; • Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure; and • Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change). <p>Minor positive effects are identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities; • Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change); • Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution; and • Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources. <p>A neutral performance is recorded in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime; 					

- Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction; and
- Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle).

No potential cumulative effects have been identified.

A number of recommendations are also made to improve the performance of the Somer Valley strategy and policies. The recommendations are as follows:

- The strategy would be improved if Policy CV1 included a principle to increase allotment provision in Midsomer Norton and Radstock (where deficiencies have been identified).
- The policies could be improved if improvements to biodiversity were specifically targeted or new nature reserves were to be created through the placemaking principles.
- The performance of the strategy would be improved if it encouraged the reuse of existing buildings where possible.
- As a key theme of the strategy for the Somer Valley is self-reliance there is an opportunity to improve the strategy for the Somer Valley by encouraging the management of waste arisings locally, such as through encouraging community composting. However, it is recognized that waste management for the district is dealt with by the West of England Waste Core Strategy and therefore the Core Strategy has little influence over how waste is managed within the area.

Since the strategy was appraised, Policy SV1 has been amended to increase allotment provision where deficiencies have been identified. This is in response to the first recommendation listed above. This has improved the performance of the policy with regards to SA Objective 2. No other changes have been made to the Strategy although policy authors have identified core policies which deal with some of the issues identified with regards to the recommendations.

Proposed Modifications to the Core Strategy (February 2013) have led to amendments to the assessment details of these policies but the performance of the policy with regards to the SA Objectives has not altered and the 'scores' remain the same.

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	<p>Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably</p> <p>Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities</p>	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	<p>The rural delivery strategy aims to maintain current levels of access to services and facilities in villages, including through a presumption for retention of village grocery shops and support for new community facilities and shops through partnership working. Policy RA3 Community Facilities and Shops supports proposals for development of community facilities or shops provided they are small scale and appropriate to meeting the needs of the parish.</p> <p>New housing development in the rural areas will be directed to the 'appropriate villages' which meet the criteria set out in Policy RA1 'appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria'.</p> <p>Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites also requires exception sites to be well related to community services and facilities.</p> <p>It is considered that the overall effect of the rural delivery strategy in terms of improving access to community facilities and local services will be mixed as the strategy policy will not result in significant improvements in access due to existing barriers and the nature of the rural area.</p>		n/a

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<p>Improve Health</p> <p>Reduce Health inequalities</p> <p>Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise</p>	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	<p>The rural delivery strategy gives support to the community facilities in villages where they already exist, which should help to maintain community cohesion and minimise social exclusion for members of the community, particularly the elderly and those reliant on public transport. This should help to support the health and well-being of some communities. However, the overall rural delivery strategy is for restricted growth in the rural areas, with some growth targeted at specific villages which meet the criteria set out in the Policy RA1 ‘appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria’. Some housing, employment and community facilities development may be permitted through the ‘exceptions policy’, but even so, the rural delivery strategy does little to support the health and wellbeing of communities which do not meet the criteria set out in the Policy RA1 ‘appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria’.</p> <p>A mixed performance is therefore recorded.</p>	<p>Mitigation: This negative effect should be mitigated by the Infrastructure Provision Core Policy which requires new development to be supported by the timely delivery of the required infrastructure to provide balanced and more self-contained communities. The supporting text of the Infrastructure Provision Core Policy states that ‘infrastructure’ includes physical, social and green infrastructure. No</p>	Agree - no action required.

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
						action is therefore required.	
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	<p>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone</p> <p>Help development viability and deliverability</p> <p>Viable and deliverable</p>	+	+	+	<p>Changes proposed in February 2013 to the supporting text of Policy RA1 allows for 250 additional dwellings to be accommodated within the rural areas under the District-wide spatial strategy distributed as appropriate with small scale housing developments around 50 dwellings at each of the villages which meet the criteria of Policy RA1. This figure is higher than the 30 dwellings previous proposed within the supporting text and will help to provide housing within the RA1 villages and should support viability and deliverability or developments. At the villages which meet the criteria, development sites will also be identified in the Placemaking Plan and the housing development boundary will be reviewed accordingly to enable delivery of 1,110 dwellings. The potential effects of the delivery of 1,110 dwellings will be assessed as part of the SA of the Placemaking Plan.</p> <p>Policy RA2 allows for residential development and again, changes proposed to the supporting text of this policy identified a residential development figure of around 15 dwellings in villages located outside of the Green Belt.</p>		n/a

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					<p>The rural exceptions Policy (RA4) will permit 100% affordable housing in exception to other policies in the Core Strategy as long as there is demonstrated local need, the housing remains affordable in perpetuity, and the development is in scale and keeping with the form and character of its location. The policy also states that a small amount of market housing may be permitted if it is required to cross-subsidise affordable housing in order to ensure development viability. The supporting text refers to the need to provide a range of housing types and sizes within the rural area and Core Policy CP10 (Housing Mix) aims to achieve this.</p> <p>The rural delivery strategy therefore has a positive performance but as it is only likely to deliver low levels of housing in the rural area, therefore due to the scale of the effect it is considered to be a minor positive performance rather than a major positive performance.</p>		
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	The rural delivery strategy gives support to the community facilities in villages where they already exist, which should help to maintain community cohesion and minimise social exclusion for members of the community, particularly the elderly and those reliant on public transport. However, the overall rural delivery	Mitigation: This negative effect should be mitigated by the Infrastructure Provision Core Policy which	Agree no action required.

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					<p>strategy is for restricted growth in the rural areas, with some growth targeted at specific villages which meet the criteria set out in the ‘appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria policy’. Some housing, employment and community facilities development may be permitted through the ‘rural exceptions policy’, but even so, the rural delivery strategy does little to support the vibrancy and cohesiveness of rural communities which do not meet the criteria set out in Policy RA1 ‘appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria’.</p> <p>A mixed performance is therefore recorded.</p>	<p>requires new development to be supported by the timely delivery of the required infrastructure to provide balanced and more self-contained communities. The supporting text of the Infrastructure Provision Core Policy states that ‘infrastructure’ includes physical, social and green infrastructure’. No action is therefore required.</p>	
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social	Reduce crime and fear of crime	0	0	0	This SA Objective is not relevant to the Rural Delivery Strategy.		n/a

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
behaviour, crime and the fear of crime							
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	0	0	0	The rural delivery strategy emphasises the importance of access to schools within the rural area and therefore this is a criterion of Policy RA1 ‘appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria’. The rural delivery strategy does not discuss whether there are any capacity or access issues regarding educational facilities within the rural areas. The Infrastructure Core Policy requires new developments to provide or make contributions towards infrastructure needs arising from new developments. It is considered that the rural delivery strategy will have a neutral effect on this SA Objective because it will not improve the availability or provision of training.		n/a
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities,	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce	+	+	+	The rural strategy puts in place some limited provision for employment. For example, Policy RA1 states that proposals for residential and employment development of a scale and character appropriate to the village will be acceptable. The rural economy section of the chapter states that in the larger villages, small scale employment development may be appropriate and potential site allocations will be		n/a

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
paid or unpaid	poverty and income inequality Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors				considered through the Placemaking Plan.		
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	+	+	+	The rural strategy puts in place some limited provision for employment. For example, Policy RA1 states that proposals for residential and employment development of a scale and character appropriate to the village will be acceptable. The rural economy section of the chapter states that in the larger villages, small scale employment development may be appropriate and potential site allocations will be considered through the Placemaking Plan.		n/a
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce	Meet local needs locally Support local food	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	The rural delivery strategy does not address some barriers to accessing services and facilities which exist within some settlements in the rural area. This may restrict residents' ability to meet		n/a

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
and materials	producers Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy				local needs locally. However, there are limited measures that the strategy can put in place in order to address this issue. Policy RA1 and RA2 allow for some employment development outside of the Green Belt as long as it is of a scale, character and appearance appropriate to the village and its setting and it is within and adjoining the housing development boundary.		
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	Village facilities should be within walking and cycling distances for most people. The rural delivery strategy aims to maintain current levels of access to services and facilities in villages, including through a presumption for retention of village grocery shops and support for new community facilities and shops through partnership working. Policy RA3 Community Facilities and Shops supports proposals for development of community facilities or shops provided they are small scale and appropriate to meeting the needs of the parish. New housing development in the rural areas will be directed to the 'appropriate villages' which meet the criteria set out in Policy RA1 'appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria'. Transport infrastructure which is due to be delivered within the plan period, including the		n/a

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					<p>Greater Bristol bus network will help to improve alternatives to the private car as a means of travelling to places like Bristol, Bath and the Somer Valley from certain villages within the rural area including Temple Cloud, Clutton and Peasedown St John. However, for other villages within the rural area, public transport provision is not likely to improve as a result of the rural delivery strategy.</p> <p>It is considered that the rural delivery strategy will have a minor positive effect with regards to the villages which meet the criteria set out in Policy RA1 ‘appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria’ and villages which currently contain some facilities and access to public transport. However, a minor negative effect is also recorded because the rural delivery strategy is unlikely to be able to improve walking and cycling access to facilities and access to public transport for other villages within the rural area.</p>		
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	The rural delivery strategy aims to locate new housing development in villages which have some facilities e.g. school and shop so that not all trips have to be undertaken by car or by public transport. The rural delivery strategy therefore is attempting to address the issue of high car		n/a

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					dependency for residents of rural areas and potential isolation for those who do not have access to cars and therefore a minor positive effect is recorded. The district-wide strategy also proposes only a small proportion of new housing development (approximately 7%) within the rural area. However, the rural delivery strategy cannot eliminate the issue of high car use within the rural areas and therefore a minor negative effect is identified.		
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed Value and	+ /?	+ /?	+ /?	The overall rural delivery strategy is for restricted growth in the rural areas, with some growth targeted at specific villages which meet the criteria set out in Policy RA1 'appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria'. The policies set out within the rural delivery strategy require development to be in scale and keeping with the form and character of its location. The rural delivery strategy does not require any strategic alteration to the Green Belt. The rural delivery strategy may lead to the development of Greenfield sites, particularly at the villages which meet the criteria of Policy RA1 'appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria'. However, Policies RA1 and RA2 only allow for residential development of around 50 dwellings at each of these villages and	Mitigation: Landscape and visual assessment should be undertaken prior to any Greenfield development. This should be a requirement of development management policy in the forthcoming Place-Making DPD.	Agree. Landscape and visual assessment of any Greenfield development will be considered in the Placemaking DPD.

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life				<p>Policy RA2 around 15 dwellings at the remaining villages outside of the Green Belt, and therefore the scale of Greenfield development for housing is not likely to be significant. However, only 250 new dwellings are directed to these villages, which will result in small scale housing developments of up to and around 30 dwellings at each of these villages, the scale of Greenfield development for housing is not significant.</p> <p>Similarly, the scale of any Greenfield development for economic uses resulting from the rural delivery strategy is not expected to be significant.</p> <p>However, development of Greenfield locations could pose risks of localised landscape and visual effects which should be assessed as part of planning applications.</p>		
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	+ L2	+ L2	+ L?	<p>The overall rural delivery strategy is for restricted growth in the rural areas, with some growth targeted at specific villages which meet the criteria set out in Policy RA1 'appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria'. The policies set out within the rural delivery strategy require development to be in scale and keeping with the form and character of its location.</p> <p>The rural delivery strategy may lead to the</p>	<p>Mitigation: Archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to any Greenfield development. This should be a requirement of development</p>	<p>Agree. Archaeological assessment of any Greenfield development will be considered in the Placemaking DPD.</p>

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					development of Greenfield sites, particularly at the villages which meet the criteria of Policy RA1 'appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria'. However, Policies RA1 and RA2 only allow for residential development of around 50 dwellings at each of these villages and Policy RA2 around 15 dwellings at the remaining villages outside of the Green Belt, and therefore the scale of Greenfield development for housing is not likely to be significant. Similarly, the scale of any Greenfield development for economic uses resulting from the rural delivery strategy is not expected to be significant. However, Greenfield development could result in disturbance of archaeology and therefore uncertainty is recorded.	management policy in the forthcoming Place-Making DPD.	
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change) Ensure potential impacts of	+ /?	+ /?	+ /?	The overall rural delivery strategy is for restricted growth in the rural areas, with some growth targeted at specific villages which meet the criteria set out in Policy RA1 'appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria'. The policies set out within the rural delivery strategy require development to be in scale and keeping with the form and character of its location. The rural delivery strategy may lead to the development of Greenfield sites, particularly at	Mitigation: Ecological assessment should be undertaken prior to development of Greenfield sites. This should be a requirement of development management	Agree. Ecological assessment of any Greenfield development will be considered the in Place-Making DPD.

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	development on the conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed				<p>the villages which meet the criteria of Policy RA1 'appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria'. However, Policies RA1 and RA2 only allow for residential development of around 50 dwellings at each of these villages and Policy RA2 around 15 dwellings at the remaining villages outside of the Green Belt, and therefore the scale of Greenfield development for housing is not likely to be significant. However, only 250 new dwellings are directed to these villages, which will result in small scale housing developments of up to and around 30 dwellings at each of these villages, the scale of Greenfield development for housing is not significant.</p> <p>Similarly, the scale of any Greenfield development for economic uses resulting from the rural delivery strategy is not expected to be significant.</p> <p>However, development of Greenfield locations could pose risks of impacts on ecology and biodiversity which should be assessed as part of planning applications.</p> <p>The rural delivery strategy makes reference to the need for the re-use of rural buildings to be subject to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.</p>	policy in the forthcoming Place Making DPD which should also require ecological assessment of brownfield sites.	

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	0	0	0	<p>The scale of development proposed within the rural delivery strategy is not likely to result in any increases in land, water, light and noise pollution.</p> <p>Increasing housing within the rural areas (to the scale of 250 new dwellings over the plan period) could increase commuting into the larger settlements in and around the district which could exacerbate air quality issues in these settlements. However, transport infrastructure which is due to be delivered within the plan period, including the greater Bristol bus network will help to improve alternatives to the private car as a means of travelling to places like Bristol, Bath and the Somer Valley from certain villages within the rural area including Temple Cloud, Clutton and Peasedown St John.</p> <p>Overall, a neutral performance is recorded because the rural delivery strategy will not result in a significant improvement or worsening of existing situations.</p>		n/a
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	Help development that demonstrates sustainable	0	0	0	<p>This SA Objective is not relevant to the rural delivery strategy. This issue is dealt with by the Renewable Energy and Sustainable Construction Core Policy.</p>		n/a

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	design and construction Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals						
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution	0	0	0	This SA Objective is not relevant to the rural delivery strategy. This issue is dealt with by the Renewable Energy and Sustainable Construction Core Policy.		n/a
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood	+	+	+	The baseline data does not indicate any flood risk issues at the villages currently identified as meeting the criteria at policy RA1. The rural delivery strategy may lead to the		n/a

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)				development of Greenfield sites, particularly at the villages which meet the criteria of Policy RA1 'appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria'. However, Policies RA1 and RA2 only allow for residential development of around 50 dwellings at each of these villages and Policy RA2 around 15 dwellings at the remaining villages outside of the Green Belt, and therefore the scale of Greenfield development for housing is not likely to be significant. However, only 250 new dwellings are directed to these villages, which will result in small scale housing developments of up to and around 30 dwellings at each of these villages, the scale of Greenfield development for housing is not significant. Similarly, the scale of any Greenfield development for economic uses resulting from the rural delivery strategy is not expected to be significant. Consideration of climate change adaptation is a requirement of Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction.		
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	0	0	0	Consumption and extraction of water and minerals are not relevant to the rural delivery strategy. The rural delivery strategy may lead to the development of Greenfield sites, particularly at		n/a

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
resources	<p>Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)</p> <p>Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals</p>				<p>the villages which meet the criteria of Policy RA1 'appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria'. However, Policies RA1 and RA2 only allow for residential development of around 50 dwellings at each of these villages and Policy RA2 around 15 dwellings at the remaining villages outside of the Green Belt, and therefore the scale of Greenfield development for housing is not likely to be significant. However, only 250 new dwellings are directed to these villages, which will result in small scale housing developments of up to and around 30 dwellings at each of these villages, the scale of Greenfield development for housing is not significant. Similarly, the scale of any Greenfield development for economic uses resulting from the rural delivery strategy is not expected to be significant.</p> <p>The overall performance of the rural delivery strategy is therefore neutral.</p>		
-Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy	Reduce waste not put to any use	0	0	0	This SA Objective is not relevant to the rural delivery strategy.		n/a

Rural Delivery Strategy – Policy RA1 Development in the villages meeting the listed criteria, RA2 Development in villages outside the Green Belt not meeting policy RA1 criteria, Policy RA3 Community facilities and shops and Policy RA4 Rural Exception Sites							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
(Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)							

Overall Commentary:	<p>The rural delivery strategy generally has a mixed or neutral performance with regards to the SA Objectives. With regards to a number of the SA objectives, the strategy has the potential to have both a minor positive and a minor negative performance. This is because the rural delivery strategy aims to maintain current levels of access to services and facilities in villages, including through a presumption for retention of village grocery shops and support for new community facilities and shops.</p> <p>New housing development in the rural areas will be directed to the ‘appropriate villages’ which meet the criteria set out in Policy RA1 ‘appropriate development in the villages meeting the listed criteria’ which includes consideration of the number of facilities in the village and access to public transport. However, this does not address barriers to access to services and facilities experienced by other villages and therefore negative effects have also been recorded. The ability for the rural delivery strategy to address all barriers to access to services and facilities experienced by other villages is limited. Such mixed performances have been recorded with regards to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services; • Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities; • Objective 4: Promote stronger more <i>vibrant and</i> cohesive communities; • Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials; • Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking; and • Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car.
----------------------------	---

The performance of the rural delivery strategy with regards to a number of the SA Objectives was minor positive but with some uncertainty, because the scale of development proposed in the rural areas is not significant, however, it could involve the development of Greenfield land and therefore some uncertainty exists with regards to potential effects relating to landscape and visual, ecology and biodiversity and archaeology. This relates to the following SA Objectives:

- Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness;
- Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets; and
- Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change).

Uncertain effects were identified in relation to Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change).

A potential negative cumulative effect has been identified in relation to housing development putting pressure on existing facilities, such as schools, public transport, and Park and Ride facilities. This effect should be mitigated by the Infrastructure Provision Core Policy which requires new development to be supported by the timely delivery of the required infrastructure to provide balanced and more self-contained communities. The supporting text of the Infrastructure Provision Core Policy states that 'infrastructure' includes physical, social and green infrastructure. However, policy wording is needed to ensure that housing developments consider the potential for cumulative effects with regard to social infrastructure / community facilities.

Mitigation is put forward to address the potential negative effects ~~and the uncertain~~ effects identified, as follows:

- ~~Landscape and visual assessment should be undertaken prior to any Greenfield development. This should be a requirement of development management policy in the forthcoming Place Making DPD.~~
- ~~Archaeological assessment should be undertaken prior to any Greenfield development. This should be a requirement of development management policy in the forthcoming Place Making DPD;~~
- ~~Ecological assessment should be undertaken prior to development of Greenfield sites. This should be a requirement of development management policy in the forthcoming Place Making DPD which should also require ecological assessment of brownfield sites;~~
- Policy wording is needed to ensure that applications for housing developments consider the potential for cumulative effects with regard to social infrastructure / community facilities; and
- The potential negative effects on SA Objectives 2 and 4 should be mitigated by the Infrastructure Provision Core Policy which requires new development to be supported by the timely delivery of the required infrastructure to provide balanced and more self-contained communities. The supporting text of the Infrastructure Provision Core Policy states that 'infrastructure' includes physical, social and green infrastructure. No action is therefore required.

Since the Rural Strategy was appraised, the supporting text of the Infrastructure Provision Core Policy has been amended to refer to the need for potential cumulative effects to be considered which should offset the potential negative cumulative effect identified. No further changes were required but the responses from the policy authors have removed the uncertainty recorded in the appraisal with regards to SA objectives 12, 13 and 14.

Proposed Modifications to the Core Strategy (February 2013) have led to amendments to the assessment details of this policy but the performance of the policy with regards to the SA Objectives has not altered and the 'scores' remain the same.

Core Policies – Energy Hierarchy, CPI Retrofitting Existing Buildings, CP2 Sustainable Construction, CP3 Renewable Energy, CP4 District Heating							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP1-CP4 are not relevant to this SA Objective. Accessibility to services and facilities is dealt with in the area-based chapters, the Infrastructure Provision Core Policy (CP13) and the District Wide Spatial Strategy (DW1).		n/a
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	Improve Health Reduce Health inequalities Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise	+	+	+	Policy CP1 could help to reduce improve the insulation of existing homes which could reduce adverse health impacts of cold weather in winter and possibly overheating in summer. Policy CP1 should also help to address fuel poverty. Poor insulation and cold housing can also be linked to other health issues.		n/a
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone Help development viability and	+ +	+ +	+ +	Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction encourages sustainable design which should help to reduce running costs of new homes in the district. Similarly, Policy CP1 aims to improve energy efficiency in existing homes which should reduce running costs in existing	Recommendation: Major developments should be defined or a reference provided to	Reference to national legislation that defines major development has been added.

Core Policies – Energy Hierarchy, CPI Retrofitting Existing Buildings, CP2 Sustainable Construction, CP3 Renewable Energy, CP4 District Heating							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	<p>deliverability</p> <p>Viable and deliverable</p>				<p>dwellings. Policy CP4 includes the consideration of viability with regards to the remaining 12 “district heating opportunity areas”.</p>	<p>where major developments are defined if it is elsewhere in the Core Strategy.</p>	
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	0	0	0	<p>Policies CP1-CP4 are not relevant to this SA Objective although communities may be involved in delivering these policies such as retrofitting and CHP schemes. However, overall, a neutral effect is considered to apply.</p>		n/a
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	+	+	+	<p>Policy CP2 requires all housing developments to achieve Code level 3 and higher standards over forthcoming years. Code for sustainable homes includes consideration of safety through design and this should ensure that developments are designed to be safe.</p>		n/a
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	0	0	0	<p>Policies CP1 to CP4 support the growing renewable and low carbon energy sector and could encourage improved skills in this sector. Policy CP1 encourages the use of skills in retrofitting energy efficiency measures and fitting micro-renewables to historic buildings. However, the overall</p>		n/a

Core Policies – Energy Hierarchy, CPI Retrofitting Existing Buildings, CP2 Sustainable Construction, CP3 Renewable Energy, CP4 District Heating							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					performance is deemed to be neutral as the policies do not in themselves improve the availability and provision of training.		
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and income inequality Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors	++	++	++	Policies CP1 to CP4 support the growing renewable and low carbon energy sector. Policy CP1 encourages the use of skills in retrofitting energy efficiency measures and fitting micro-renewables to historic buildings. Policy CP3 Renewable Energy includes criteria against which proposals will be considered and these include potential economic benefits including local job creation opportunities.		n/a
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness	++	++	++	Policies CP1 to CP4 support the growing renewable and low carbon energy sector and Policy CP1 encourages the use of skills in retrofitting energy efficiency measures and fitting micro-renewables to historic buildings which could help support local businesses in these sectors. These sectors respond to the opportunities arising from climate		n/a

Core Policies – Energy Hierarchy, CPI Retrofitting Existing Buildings, CP2 Sustainable Construction, CP3 Renewable Energy, CP4 District Heating							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	opportunities arising Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy				change.		
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers	+	+	+	Policies CP1, CP2, CP3 and CP4 all have the potential to support the use of local produce and materials relating to insulation products and renewable fuels such as wood.		n/a
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP1-CP4 are not relevant to this SA Objective. The provision of new transport related infrastructure is dealt with in the Infrastructure Provision Core Policy (CP13) and the area-based strategies. Access to services and facilities by walking, cycling and public transport are dealt with in the area-based strategies and the District Wide Spatial Strategy (DW1).		n/a
Objective 11: Reduce the need and	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP1-CP4 are not relevant to this SA Objective. Reducing the need to travel by car is dealt with in the area-		n/a

Core Policies – Energy Hierarchy, CPI Retrofitting Existing Buildings, CP2 Sustainable Construction, CP3 Renewable Energy, CP4 District Heating							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
desire to travel by car					based strategies and the District Wide Spatial Strategy (DW1).		
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	++	++	++	Policy CP4 encourages the use of district heating schemes which in urban areas, can have a lower visual impact than other low and zero carbon energy generation options. Policy CP1 encourages the retrofitting of micro-renewables and energy efficiency measures into historic buildings whilst retaining the special characteristics of heritage assets. Policy CP3 encourages renewable energy proposals, including large scale free standing installations with consideration of environmental impact.		n/a
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	—0	—0	—0	Policy CP4 encourages the use of district heating schemes which in urban areas, can have a lower visual impact than other low and zero carbon energy generation options. Policy CP1 encourages the retrofitting of micro-renewables and energy efficiency measures into historic buildings whilst	Mitigation: The need to assess potential impacts on archaeology when considering feasibility of CHP should be	Reference now included in supporting text — this has underpinned the research approach and so mitigation of

Core Policies – Energy Hierarchy, CPI Retrofitting Existing Buildings, CP2 Sustainable Construction, CP3 Renewable Energy, CP4 District Heating							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
assets					retaining the special characteristics of heritage assets. Policy CP3 encourages renewable energy proposals, including large scale free standing installations with consideration of environmental impact. Supporting text refers to protecting the historic environment. However, a potential negative effect is identified because underground distribution systems associated with CHP could conflict with below ground archaeology, particularly in Bath.	highlighted within policy CP4 or within the supporting text.	these impacts and avoidance of areas of high risk has been taken.
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change) Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed	++	++	++	Policy CP3 encourages renewable energy proposals, including large scale free standing installations with consideration of environmental impact. Policy CP6 Environmental Policy (appraised separately) provides protection of habitats and species of principal importance which would therefore protect bat species which could be affected by wind turbines and construction in the countryside.		n/a
Objective 15:	Minimise land,	++	++	++	Policy CP3 encourages renewable		n/a

Core Policies – Energy Hierarchy, CPI Retrofitting Existing Buildings, CP2 Sustainable Construction, CP3 Renewable Energy, CP4 District Heating							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	water, air, light, noise pollution				energy proposals, including large scale free standing installations with consideration of environmental impact. This will need to include air quality, particularly in Bath where it is an existing problem and where biomass boilers could exacerbate this issue. Any construction related impacts would be controlled through development control policies. Policies CP1 to CP4 and the energy hierarchy policy will all help to reduce carbon emissions in the district.		
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	<p>Help development Development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction</p> <p>Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals</p>	++	++	++	Policy CP2 requires new development to integrate sustainable design and construction and requires planning applications to be supported by a complete Sustainable Construction Checklist and provision of evidence in the Design and Access Statement. Criteria set out in the policy require waste, conserving water resources, the type, life cycle and source of materials to be addressed in developments.	<p>Recommendation: the criteria set out in the policy could be clearer in promoting resource efficiency by inserting the word 'minimisation' after the word 'waste and inserting the words 'efficiency in materials use, including' in front</p>	Suggested changes made.

Core Policies – Energy Hierarchy, CPI Retrofitting Existing Buildings, CP2 Sustainable Construction, CP3 Renewable Energy, CP4 District Heating							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
						of 'The type, life cycle....'	
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution	++	++	++	The energy hierarchy policy and policies CP1, CP2, CP3 and CP4 all work towards reducing non-renewable energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable energy generation and distribution.		n/a
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)	++	++	++	Policy CP2 requires planning applications to demonstrate that they have given consideration of climate change adaptation. Flood risk is dealt with in the supporting text and this requires FRA in line with PPS25 the NPPF for planning applications in flood risk zones 2 and 3 and for all developments over 1ha.		n/a
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural	Promote the conservation and wise use of land Keep water consumption	++	++	++	Policy CP2 requires all housing developments to achieve Code level 3 and higher standards over forthcoming years. The policy also requires non-residential development to achieve		n/a

Core Policies – Energy Hierarchy, CPI Retrofitting Existing Buildings, CP2 Sustainable Construction, CP3 Renewable Energy, CP4 District Heating							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
resources	within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change) Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals				BREEAM Excellent from 2019. Code for sustainable homes and BREEAM award credits for water efficiency, materials efficiency and efficient use of land. In the Code, some water and materials standards are mandatory. Policy CP2 also requires development proposals to provide information on the type, lifecycle and source of materials to be used, flexibility of buildings to allow future adaptation, conserving water resource and energy efficiency.		
Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	Reduce waste not put to any use	+	+	+	Policy CP2 requires all housing developments to achieve Code level 3 and higher standards over forthcoming years. The policy also requires non-residential development to achieve BREEAM Excellent from 2019. The Code awards credits for providing space for recyclables to be stored and collected and for the provision of composting facilities. Policy CP2 also requires development proposals to provide information on waste and recycling during construction and operation.	Recommendation: Policy CP2 could specifically encourage the reuse and recycling of Bath stone and demolition material.	This is too specific and is covered in the general criteria.

Overall Commentary:

The energy hierarchy policy and policies CP1 to CP4 generally perform well against the SA Objectives. A number of potential significant positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:

- Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing;
- Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid;
- Objective 8: Enable local businesses to prosper;
- Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness;
- Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change);
- Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution;
- Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction;
- Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure;
- Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change); and
- Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources.

Potential minor positive effects were identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:

- Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities;
- Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing;
- Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime;
- Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials; and
- Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction; and
- Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

One potential major negative effect was identified in relation to Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets. The following mitigation measure is put forward to address the effect as follows:

- The need to assess potential impacts on archaeology when considering feasibility of CHP should be highlighted within policy CP4 or within the supporting text.

No uncertain effects have been identified.

A potential positive cumulative effect has been identified which is that the measures encourages through the energy hierarchy policy and policies CP1 to CP4 could result in an overall cumulative effect on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

A number of recommendations have been was put forward to improve the policy, as follows:

- Major developments in relation to policy CP2 should be defined or a reference provided to where major developments are defined if it is elsewhere in the Core Strategy.
- The criteria set out in policy CP2 could be clearer in promoting resource efficiency by inserting the word 'minimisation' after the word 'waste and inserting the words 'efficiency in materials use, including' in front of 'The type, life cycle....'
- Policy CP2 could specifically encourage the reuse and recycling of Bath stone and demolition material.

A general recommendation for Policy CP2 has been identified as follows:

- Greater clarity is needed for policy CP2 to indicate that it is applicable to major developments only. Suggest the policy is adjusted to say:

"An exception to the delivery of the BREEAM and Code standards this policy will only be made where it can be demonstrated that meeting the provisions of this policy would render development unviable."

- Greater clarity is needed for policy CP3/4 to indicate that it is applicable to major developments only. Suggest the policy is adjusted to say:

"Any impact of this policy on the viability of schemes will be given careful consideration. Major developments will require an energy strategy that clearly demonstrates early consideration of appropriate energy supply and management."

With regards to references to Code for sustainable homes assessments within policy CP2, the following amendments to policy wording are recommended:

- Reference to 'design stage assessments' should be changed to 'pre assessments' and a recommendation should be included that pre assessments are undertaken by an accredited assessor; and
- 'Post construction' assessments should replace 'post occupancy' assessments.

The changes to the policy clarify the exceptions to it. By doing this it allows developers to achieve lower levels of performance where it is not demonstrated to be viable. How this might manifest itself over the plan period is uncertain and so in its current form there is no material effect on the scoring.

Proposed Modifications to the Core Strategy (February 2013) have also led to some small amendments to the assessment commentary but again there is no material effect on the scoring.

Policy CP5 Flood Risk Management							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to have a relationship with access to services and facilities.		n/a
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	Improve Health Reduce Health inequalities Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise	+	+	+	This policy requires any development in areas at risk of flooding to be safe throughout its lifetime, by incorporating mitigation measures either on or offsite, as appropriate. This policy also requires all developments to incorporate SuDS in order to reduce surface water runoff and minimise contribution to flood risks elsewhere.		n/a.
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone Help development viability and deliverability Viable and deliverable	0	0	0	This policy will not provide housing for the district however, the policy will ensure that housing is built in areas of lower flood risk. If housing is built in areas at risk from flooding this policy requires the development to be safe throughout its lifetime		n/a.

Policy CP5 Flood Risk Management							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response
					by incorporating mitigation measures. Therefore a neutral performance is recorded.		
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	+	+	+	By ensuring that new developments are not at risk from flooding and do not exacerbate flood risk elsewhere, this policy supports the achievement of this SA Objective by supporting stronger communities.		n/a.
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	0	0	0	This policy will not affect crime and anti-social behaviour.		n/a.
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	0	0	0	This policy will not affect the availability and provision of training.		n/a.
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and	0	0	0	This policy will not affect the provision of jobs but will help to ensure that employment areas are protected from flood risk, however, overall, a		n/a.

Policy CP5 Flood Risk Management							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response
employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	income inequality Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors				neutral effect is recorded.		
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy	0	0	0	This policy will not affect the provision of employment development land but will help to ensure that employment areas are protected from flood risk, however, overall, a neutral effect is recorded.		n/a.
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers	0	0	0	This policy is not likely to support local food producers or increase the availability of local produce and materials.		n/a
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport	0	0	0	This policy is not likely to affect access to high quality and affordable public transport or promote cycling and walking.		n/a.

Policy CP5 Flood Risk Management							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response
and walking	Infrastructure						
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	0	0	0	This policy is not likely to affect reduce the need and desire to travel by car.		n/a.
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to affect local distinctiveness.		n/a.
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	+	+	+	This policy may support the protection of the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets, through ensuring that new developments do not exacerbate any flood risk elsewhere.		n/a.
Objective 14:	Protect and enhance	++	++	++	This policy does not mention	Recommendation: this	Additional

Policy CP5 Flood Risk Management							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response
Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change)	habitats and species (taking account of climate change) Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed				the relationship between flooding and habitats and species, although as an indirect effect of the policy, it may well provide new habitats through the provision of SuDS. Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure supports the protection, expansion and enhancement of the green infrastructure network across the district. The policy promotes a multi-functional green infrastructure network which could include SuDS.	policy could promote SuDs which provide wildlife habitats as well as surface water management, where appropriate.	explanatory text included.
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	0	0	0	This policy is not likely to have an effect on pollution levels.		n/a.
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	Help development Development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals	+	+	+	This policy supports this SA Objective by ensuring that developments are sustainable with regards to flood risk and surface water management. This policy also requires developments to be safe throughout their lifetime.		n/a.
Objective 17:	Reduce non-renewable	0	0	0	This policy is not likely to		n/a.

Policy CP5 Flood Risk Management							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response
Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution				have an effect on generation of energy.		
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)	++	++	++	This policy requires development in the district to follow a sequential approach to flood risk management, giving priority to the development of sites with the lowest risk of flooding and taking into account the vulnerability of the development. The policy requires development to be safe throughout its lifetime through on-site flood defence work and/or contribution towards offsite measures as necessary. All developments are expected to incorporate SuDS, which will be approved, adopted and maintained by BANES as the SuDS Approving Body. SuDs could help us to cope with hotter, drier summers		n/a.

Policy CP5 Flood Risk Management							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	BANES response
					through the provision of standing water.		
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	Promote the conservation and wise use of land Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change) Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals	+	+	+	This policy promote the use of SuDs in new developments which support the infiltration of water into soils and rocks, where appropriate ground conditions occur. This supports the conservation of water resources. This policy is unlikely to affect consumption of resources.		n/a.
Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	Reduce waste not put to any use	0	0	0	This policy is not likely to affect waste management or waste arisings.		n/a.

Overall Commentary: This Flood Risk Policy is not relevant to a number of SA Objectives, but where it is relevant, the policy generally performs well. No potential negative or uncertain effects have been identified.

Potential major positive effects have been identified in relation to:

• Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change); and

- Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change).

Potential minor positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:

- Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities;
- Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities;
- Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district’s historic, environmental and cultural assets;
- Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change);
- Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction; and
- Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources.

No potential cumulative effects have been identified.

A recommendation has been put forward to improve the performance of the policy as follows:

- This policy could promote SuDs which provide wildlife habitats as well as surface water management, where appropriate.

Since the policy was appraised, the policy has been improved through the addition of explanatory text in response to the recommendation made in the appraisal.

Policy CP6 Environmental Quality							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities	0	0	0	Policy CP6 supports sustainable opportunities for improved access to nature conservation, landscape and heritage assets which could potentially increase participation in community and cultural activities, however, overall it is considered that the performance against this SA Objective is neutral.		n/a
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	Improve Health Reduce Health inequalities Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise	+	+	+	Policy CP6 supports the achievement of this SA Objective through protecting and enhancing the environments in which residents work and spend leisure time and the policy supports sustainable opportunities for improved access to nature conservation, landscape and heritage assets. These factors should help to improve the well-being.		n/a
Objective 3: Meet	Help make suitable	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. The provision of housing		n/a

Policy CP6 Environmental Quality							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	housing available and affordable for everyone <u>Help development viability and deliverability</u> <u>Viable and deliverable</u>				is dealt with in policies CP9 and CP10.		
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	0	0	0	The High Quality Design part of Policy CP6 aims to implement high quality and inclusive design which reinforces and contributes to the built environment and creates attractive, inspiring and safe places. The policy also requires <u>all development schemes with a residential component will be assessed using the Building for Life methodology. It does not specify what level the development should meet (although it does suggest 'good' standard as a guide).</u> The criteria include access to community facilities and whether		n/a

Policy CP6 Environmental Quality							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					the housing provided in the development meets the needs and aspirations of the community.		
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	+	+	+	The High Quality Design part of Policy CP6 aims to implement high quality and inclusive design which creates safe places.	Recommendation: Policy CP6 would perform better if housing schemes were also required to comply with the principles of Secured by Design.	Policy CP6 is a high level strategic policy and applies to all design issues not specifically housing. Clause 1 seeks to implement high quality and safe places. One way of achieving this is could be through compliance with the principles of Secured by Design which would be a material consideration when considering housing proposals. The need for more

Policy CP6 Environmental Quality							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
							detailed design policies can be considered through the preparation of the Placemaking DPD.
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. Addressing skills issues and provision of education facilities are dealt with in the area based policies and Policy CP13 Infrastructure Provision.		n/a
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and income inequality Provide a diverse range	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. Provision of new employment opportunities is dealt with in the District Wide Spatial Strategy (DW1) and the area based policies.		n/a

Policy CP6 Environmental Quality							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors						
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy	++	++	++	Policy CP6 aims to protect and enhance the historic environment, landscape and nature conservation – all of which contribute to the tourism sector within the district. The policy makes reference to addressing the impact of climate change with regards to nature conservation, landscape and heritage assets.		n/a
Objective 9: Increase	Meet local	0	0	0	The supporting text for Policy CP6 acknowledges that the landscape of		n/a

Policy CP6 Environmental Quality							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
availability of local produce and materials	needs locally Support local food producers				the district plays a role in local food production, however, overall it is considered that the policy has a neutral performance with regards to this SA Objective.		
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure	+	+	+	The supporting text for Policy CP6 acknowledges that the landscape of the district plays a role in the wider green infrastructure network, which includes public rights of way. Although the policy does not mention public rights of way or the green infrastructure network (this is covered by Policy CP6 Green Infrastructure), the protection and enhancement of landscape and nature conservation assets will help to support the provision of an attractive network of walking and cycling paths across the district. The policy includes ensuring high quality and inclusive design of schemes including transport infrastructure.		n/a
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. Reducing the need to travel by car is dealt with in the area-based strategies and the		n/a

Policy CP6 Environmental Quality							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
travel by car					District Wide Spatial Strategy (DW1).		
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	<p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape</p> <p>Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed</p> <p>Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life</p>	++	++	++	Policy CP6 aims to protect and enhance the distinctive landscapes of the district, including those which are formally designated and those which have local importance. Policy CP6 also aims to implement high quality design which reinforces and contributes to the broad character of the built environment and creates attractive and inspiring places. This policy therefore will protect and enhance both landscapes and townscapes. The supporting text refers to the role that landscapes play in local food production which relates to rural ways of life.		n/a
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical	++/?	++/?	++/?	Policy CP6 aims to protect, conserve preserve and seek opportunities to enhance the cultural and historic environment		n/a

Policy CP6 Environmental Quality							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
historic, environmental and cultural assets	assets				including the character and setting of designated and other heritage assets. and protect sites, buildings, areas and features of recognised national and local importance. Policy CP6 supports the sensitive reuse and adaptation of historic buildings and spaces and in areas where regeneration is required the imaginative integration of new development within the historic environment will be promoted. In areas of particular sensitivity or subject to change the council will promote the active management, conservation or restoration of such assets whilst also seeking to address the impact of climate change. This policy also seeks sustainable opportunities to improve access to and enjoyment of such assets. The policy allows for developments which mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change as long as the benefit outweighs any harm to the significance of the heritage asset. This change to the policy has led to the introduction of uncertainty in the		

Policy CP6 Environmental Quality							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					'scores' relating to this SA Objective.		
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change) Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed	++	++	++	Policy CP6 aims to protect and enhance and, where possible, extend designated sites of national and local biodiversity and geodiversity importance and habitat types and species of principal importance. In areas of particular sensitivity or subject to change the council will promote the active management, conservation or restoration of such assets whilst also seeking to address the impact of climate change. The policy also states that networks of priority habitats will be restored or created to facilitate migration of species and reduce the fragmentation of existing habitats. This will help some species adapt to climate change. Policy CP6 also seeks sustainable opportunities to improve access to and enjoyment of such assets. There are currently more detailed nature conservation policies (NE4-NE12) in the Local Plan which seek ecological compensatory measures		n/a

Policy CP6 Environmental Quality							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					and habitat creation as a result of developments. These policies will be reviewed through the Placemaking DPD.		
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective.		n/a
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	Help development Development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. This is dealt with in Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction.		n/a
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse'	++	++	++	The supporting text for Policy CP6 makes reference to the role that the landscape will play in meeting targets for carbon reduction and in doing so delivering potential large scale renewable energy		n/a

Policy CP6 Environmental Quality							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
sources and energy infrastructure	emissions Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution				developments. A landscape sensitivity study has been undertaken to ascertain parts of the district which may be less sensitive to large scale renewable energy developments which should ensure that renewable energy developments can go ahead and distinctive landscapes can be protected at the same time. The policy allows for developments which mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change as long as the benefit outweighs any harm to the significance of the heritage asset.		
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers	+	+	+	Policy CP6 states that in areas of particular sensitivity or subject to change the council will promote the active management, conservation or restoration of nature conservation, cultural and heritage and landscape assets whilst also seeking to address the impact of climate change. The supporting text of Policy CP6 recognises the important role that the landscape plays in the wider green		n/a

Policy CP6 Environmental Quality							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	(shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)				infrastructure network and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The policy allows for developments which mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change as long as the benefit outweighs any harm to the significance of the heritage asset.		
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	Promote the conservation and wise use of land Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change) Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. Consumption of resources and materials in new buildings is dealt with in Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction. The wise use of land is influenced by the spatial strategy (Policy DW1).		n/a
Objective 20: Promote	Reduce waste not put to any	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. Waste arisings due to		n/a

Policy CP6 Environmental Quality							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	use				construction and operation of new buildings is dealt with in Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction.		

Overall Commentary:	<p>Policy CP6 is not relevant to a number of SA Objectives, but where it is relevant, the policy generally performs well. No potential negative or uncertain effects have been identified.</p> <p>A number of potential major positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 8: Enable local businesses to prosper; • Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness; • Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district’s historic, environmental and cultural assets; • Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change); and • Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure <p>Potential minor positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities;
----------------------------	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime; Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking; and Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change). <p>No potential cumulative effects have been identified.</p> <p>A recommendation has been put forward to improve the performance of the policy as follows: Policy CP6 would perform better if housing schemes were also required to comply with the principles of Secured by Design.</p> <p style="background-color: #00FF00;">Proposed modifications to Policy CP6 since Submission have led to amendments to the assessment details. Text has been added to the policy so that it allows for developments which mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change as long as the benefit outweighs any harm to the significance of the heritage asset. This change to the policy has led to the introduction of uncertainty in the major positive 'scores' relating to SA Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets.</p>
--	--

Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities	+	+	+	Policy CP7 supports the protection, expansion and enhancement of the green infrastructure network across the district. The policy promotes a multi-functional green infrastructure network which could include pedestrian, cycle and bridle paths, allotments, orchards, SUDS and other habitats. This policy supports the achievement of this SA objective by potentially providing access to paths		n/a

Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					and green areas and encouraging participation in community and cultural activities.		
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	Improve Health Reduce Health inequalities Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise	+	+	+	Policy CP7 supports the protection, expansion and enhancement of the green infrastructure network across the district. The policy promotes a multi-functional green infrastructure network which could include pedestrian, cycle and bridle paths, allotments, orchards, SUDS and other habitats. This policy supports the achievement of this SA objective by potentially providing access to paths and green areas, encouraging physical exercise, access to green space and potentially, the ability to grow food.		n/a
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone. Help development viability and deliverability Viable and deliverable.	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. The provision of housing is dealt with in policies CP9 and CP10.		n/a
Objective 4: Promote stronger more	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	++	++	++	Policy CP7 supports the protection, expansion and enhancement of the green infrastructure network across		n/a

Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
vibrant and cohesive communities					the district. Green infrastructure has the potential to be a community facility, which could also help to connect communities such as with regards to the Town park proposals at Midsomer Norton which will connect to Radstock via a green cycle track. The policy specifically states that green infrastructure should be an integral part of creating sustainable communities.		
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy does not relate to crime and safety issues. The safe design of new developments is dealt with in Policy CP7 Environmental Quality.		n/a
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. Addressing skills issues and provision of education facilities are dealt with in the area based policies and Policy CP12 Infrastructure Provision.		n/a
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. Provision of new employment opportunities is dealt with in the District Wide Spatial Strategy (DW1) and the area based		n/a

Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	Reduce poverty and income inequality Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors				policies.		
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy	+	+	+	Policy CP7 supports the protection, expansion and enhancement of the green infrastructure network across the district. The policy promotes a multi-functional green infrastructure network which could include pedestrian, cycle and bridle paths which could contribute to the tourism sector within the district.		n/a
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers	+	+	+	Policy CP7 supports the protection, expansion and enhancement of the green infrastructure network across the district. The policy promotes a multi-functional green infrastructure network which could include pedestrian, cycle and bridle paths, allotments, orchards, SUDS and other habitats. Green infrastructure therefore has the potential to		n/a

Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					contribute to local food production and this is acknowledged within the supporting text of the policy.		
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure	++	++	++	Policy CP7 supports the protection, expansion and enhancement of the green infrastructure network across the district. The policy promotes a multi-functional green infrastructure network which could include pedestrian, cycle and bridle paths. This policy supports the achievement of this SA objective by improving paths and providing new routes and this benefit is also acknowledged within the supporting text of the policy.		n/a
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. Reducing the need to travel by car is dealt with in the area-based strategies and the District Wide Spatial Strategy (DW1).		n/a
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape	+	+	+	Policy CP7 supports the achievement of this SA Objective through the protection and enhancement of the green infrastructure network, which the supporting text acknowledges can contribute to enhanced landscape		n/a

Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	<p>character and its statutory purpose are assessed</p> <p>Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life</p>				character.		
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	+	+	+	Policy CP7 supports the achievement of this SA Objective through the protection and enhancement of the green infrastructure network, which can help to protect and ensure the management of historic and cultural assets, such as ancient transport routes and defences as well as monuments.		n/a
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change)	<p>Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)</p> <p>Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed</p>	++	++	++	Policy CP7 supports the protection, expansion and enhancement of the green infrastructure network across the district. Green infrastructure can contain a number of different types of habitats and networks of habitats. Specific reference is made within the policy to extending and connecting green infrastructure networks, which will help some species to adapt to climate change by allowing migration. Policy CP7 also states that networks		n/a

Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					<p>of priority habitats will be restored or created to facilitate migration of species and reduce the fragmentation of existing habitats.</p> <p>There are also currently more detailed nature conservation policies (NE4-NE12) in the Local Plan which seek ecological compensatory measures and habitat creation as a result of developments. These policies will be reviewed through the Placemaking DPD.</p>		
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective and will be dealt with through development control through the Placemaking DPD.		n/a
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	<p>Help development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction</p> <p>Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. This is dealt with in Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction.		n/a
Objective 17: Ensure the development	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	0	0	0	Policy CP7 could support this objective by encouraging green infrastructure which contributes to the		n/a

Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution				provision of renewable fuels such as wood. However, it is not the purpose of the policy and it is considered to have a neutral effect on this SA Objective.		
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)	++	++	++	Policy CP7 supports the protection, expansion and enhancement of the green infrastructure network across the district. The policy promotes a multi-functional green infrastructure network which could include SUDS and habitats which provide shading a cooling such as water bodies and trees. Increasing the vegetative cover through green infrastructure provision will also increase infiltration and interception of precipitation. The supporting text of Policy CP7 recognises the important role that green infrastructure can play in climate change mitigation and adaptation.		n/a
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	Promote the conservation and wise use of land Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. Consumption of resources and materials in new buildings is dealt with in Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction. The wise use of land is influenced by the spatial strategy		n/a

Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	account of climate change) Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals				(Policy DW1).		
Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	Reduce waste not put to any use	N/A	N/A	N/A	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. Waste arisings due to construction and operation of new buildings is dealt with in Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction.		n/a

Overall Commentary:	<p>Policy CP7 is not relevant to a number of SA Objectives, but where it is relevant, the policy generally performs well. No potential negative or uncertain effects have been identified.</p> <p>A number of potential major positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities; • Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking; • Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change); and • Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change).
----------------------------	--

Potential minor positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:

- Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services;
- Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities;
- Objective 8: Enable local businesses to prosper;
- Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials;
- Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness; and
- Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets.

A potential positive cumulative effect has been identified for 'SA Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change)' through the provision of additional green infrastructure and achieving greater connectivity of habitats across the district and sub-region. This could benefit a variety of species in climate change adaptation, improve biodiversity and reduce habitat fragmentation.

Core Policies – Green Belt Core Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities	0	0	0	This policy will not influence the provision of services and facilities or access to cultural facilities.		n/a
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	Improve Health Reduce Health inequalities Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise	+	+	+	This policy intends to safeguard the greenbelt. The supporting text promotes recreational use of the green belt, particularly around the edges of Bristol, Bath and Keynsham.		n/a
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality	Help make suitable housing available and affordable for	+	+	+	The policy aims to ensure that the Green Belt boundary remains unchanged. The supporting text explains that Keynsham and several villages which are insets in the Green Belt and these will continue to be in place.		n/a

Core Policies – Green Belt Core Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
and affordable housing	everyone Help development viability and deliverability Viable and deliverable						
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to have any influence on the cohesiveness of communities.		n/a
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	0	0	0	This policy will not influence on crime and anti-social behaviour.		n/a
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	0	0	0	This policy will not influence the availability and provision of training.		n/a

Core Policies – Green Belt Core Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and income inequality Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors	0	0	0	The evidence base* identifies the rate of employment growth over the next 20 years and the number of jobs in a way which focuses on the urban areas and re-use of brownfield sites without needing to change the Green Belt boundary. *Business Growth and Employment Land Study’ (Roger Tym & Partners) and ‘B&NES Future Housing Growth Requirements to 2026’ (Keith Woodhead).		n/a
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising Contribute to	0	0	0	As above.		n/a

Core Policies – Green Belt Core Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy						
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers	+	+	+	This policy safeguards the green belt. The supporting text identifies agriculture as a suitable use for greenbelt land and therefore this policy could help to achieve this objective. The winning of minerals is permitted within the green belt by PPG 2 and this may help to provide materials locally.	-	n/a
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure	0	0	0	This policy does not have a direct influence on this SA Objective but could help to improve access to the countryside and encourage walking and cycling if new or improved facilities are developed.	-	n/a
Objective 11:	Reduce the	+	+	+	This policy encourages the redevelopment of		n/a

Core Policies – Green Belt Core Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	need/desire to travel by car				land within the district's towns and cities which should help to maintain and enhance self-containment and reduce the need to travel. By redeveloping land within the existing urban areas, there are opportunities to ensure access to facilities, services and employment by walking, cycling and public transport. See the appraisal matrix for the Bath Strategy for comments relating to congestion and air quality issues in the city.		
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	Protect and enhance landscape and townscapes Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed Value and	++	++	++	This policy safeguards the green belt which will help to conserve the distinctiveness of settlements within the district and should help to protect the setting and character of Bath. An objective of the policy is to retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscapes.		n/a

Core Policies – Green Belt Core Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life						
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	+	+	+	The purpose of this policy is not to protect historic assets, however, this policy should help to protect the setting of the World Heritage Site in Bath.		n/a
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change) Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and	+	+	+	This policy safeguards the green belt which also contains some important sites designated for nature conservation and numerous different types of habitats. The supporting text identifies securing nature conservation interests as an objective of this policy.		n/a

Core Policies – Green Belt Core Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	international designated sites are assessed						
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	+	+	+	<p>This policy safeguards the green belt in line with PPG 2. The protection of the green belt from inappropriate development could help to protect the countryside from new lighting schemes and light pollution.</p> <p>This policy is unlikely to directly influence the control of pollution. The control of pollution will need to be addressed within the development management policies of the Place Making DPD.</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The control of pollution will need to be addressed within the development management policies of the Place Making DPD.</p>	<p>The control of pollution will be addressed in the development management policies of the Place Making DPD should it be deemed necessary to supplement national planning policy though the inclusion of more detailed policies.</p>
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	<p>Help development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction</p> <p>Minimise consumption and extraction</p>	0	0	0	Not relevant to this policy.		n/a

Core Policies – Green Belt Core Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	of minerals						
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution	0	0	0	PPS 22 states that “when located in the green belt, elements of many renewable energy projects will comprise inappropriate development, which may impact on the openness of the green belt. Careful consideration will therefore need to be given to the visual impact of projects, and developers will need to demonstrate very special circumstances that clearly outweigh any harm by reason of inappropriateness and any other harm if projects are to proceed”. This policy may therefore make it more difficult for some renewable and low energy proposals to come forward within the green belt but this policy does not necessarily prevent renewable and low carbon energy developments within the green belt. PPG2 'Green Belts', as referenced in PPS22, makes it very clear that developers will need to demonstrate very special circumstances before proposal may proceed. A neutral effect is therefore recorded.		n/a
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account	+	+	+	This policy safeguards the green belt and as such will prevent the development of large amounts of previously undeveloped land which may be providing an infiltration and flood storage function.		n/a

Core Policies – Green Belt Core Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
risk (taking account of climate change)	of climate change Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)				This policy will prevent the expansion of the city of Bath. Some existing and proposed employment development in Bath includes some areas which are at risk of flooding, however, these areas have passed a sequential test in accordance with PPS 25. A Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been completed for the district and Level 2 SFRA for Bath, Keynsham, Radstock and Midsomer Norton.		
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	Promote the conservation and wise use of land Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change) Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals	+	+	+	This policy safeguards the green belt and as such encourages the redevelopment of brownfield land within existing urban areas. This policy will have no effect on consumption or extraction of minerals or the use of water.		n/a
Objective 20: Promote	Reduce waste not put to any	0	0	0	Some waste management facilities might be deemed inappropriate development within the		n/a

Core Policies – Green Belt Core Policy							
SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy ...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	use				<p>green belt and therefore this policy could prevent the development of new sustainable waste management facilities. However, the need for such facilities or whether any new sustainable waste management facilities could be accommodated on non-green belt land is not known.</p> <p>PPG2 'Green Belts' makes it very clear that developers will need to demonstrate very special circumstances before proposal may proceed. This will apply consideration of waste management facilities as it does any other inappropriate development until the terms of PPG2. Policy 5 in the JWCS also allocates a number of strategic sites appropriate for development for the management of residual waste. This includes Broadmead, Keynsham and the Former Fuller's Earth Works, Fosseway, Bath. Proposals for other waste management facilities will be considered in the context of the policies in the JWCS and any other relevant policies. A section relating to Waste is included in the Core Strategy which refers to the JWCS.</p>		

Overall Commentary: The Green Belt Core Policy has a neutral performance against most of the SA objectives because it will not influence the subjects of those SA Objectives e.g. community cohesion and crime.

	<p>One potential major positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness <p>No potential cumulative negative or positive effects have been identified.</p> <p>A recommendation has been put forward in relation to the control of pollution, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The control of pollution will need to be addressed within the development management policies of the Place Making DPD.
--	--

Core Policies – Policy CP8a: Minerals							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	<p>Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably</p> <p>Increase access to and participation in <i>community and cultural facilities and activities</i></p>	0	0	0	This policy will not have an effect on this SA Objective.		
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<p>Improve Health</p> <p>Reduce Health inequalities</p> <p>Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise</p>	0	0	0	This policy will not have an effect on this SA Objective.		
Objective 3: Meet identified	<p>Help make suitable housing available and affordable for</p>	0	0	0	This policy will not have an effect on this		

Core Policies – Policy CP8a: Minerals							
<u>SEA/SA Objectives</u>	<u>Detailed questions:</u> <u>Does the policy / proposal...</u>	<u>Short term</u>	<u>Med term</u>	<u>Long term</u>	<u>Commentary</u>	<u>Mitigation or enhancement</u>	<u>B&NES response:</u>
needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	everyone. Help development viability and deliverability Viable and deliverable.				SA Objective.		
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	0	0	0	This policy will not have an effect on this SA Objective.		
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	0	0	0	This policy will not have an effect on this SA Objective.		
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	0	0	0	This policy will not have an effect on this SA Objective.		
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and income	±	±	±	An indirect effect of this policy could be to protect jobs within the mineral extraction industry and waste		

Core Policies – Policy CP8a: Minerals							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	inequality Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors				industry in relation to the recycling of aggregates.		
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy	±	±	±	This policy should help support companies which extract and recycle minerals.		
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers	±	±	±	This policy will ensure the supply of local stone for building and restoration projects.		
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure	0	0	0	This policy will not have an effect on this SA Objective.		

Core Policies – Policy CP8a: Minerals							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
and walking							
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	0	0	0	This policy will not have an effect on this SA Objective.		
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	±	±	±	Bath and the surrounds are traditional mining areas. Preserving and safeguarding sites ensures that this cultural and economic activity continues. This should also ensure a continuity of activities which will retain the landscape and townscape character.		
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	±	±	±	Bath and the surrounds are traditional mining areas. Preserving and safeguarding sites ensures that this cultural and economic activity continues. This should also ensure a supply of stone so as to		

Core Policies – Policy CP8a: Minerals							
<u>SEA/SA Objectives</u>	<u>Detailed questions:</u> <u>Does the policy / proposal...</u>	<u>Short term</u>	<u>Med term</u>	<u>Long term</u>	<u>Commentary</u>	<u>Mitigation or enhancement</u>	<u>B&NES response:</u>
					preserve the city and its townscape, as well as safeguarding the minerals sites.		
Objective 14: <u>Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)</u>	<u>Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)</u> <u>Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed</u>	+/?	+/?	+/?	<u>This policy does not permit minerals extraction which would have an impact on a European protected site. However, by safeguarding minerals sites and allowing minerals extraction, this policy could potentially result in temporary adverse effects on biodiversity through land take, disturbance of species, dust, altering water regimes etc. However, the policy also requires the restoration of minerals sites as soon as reasonably possible and makes reference to not permitting unacceptable harm on the environment.</u>	Mitigation: <u>The policy should expand on 'improve the local environment'. This should explain what elements this relates to e.g. biodiversity, landscape, flood risk.</u>	Agree the term 'local environment' should be clarified. The final paragraph of new Policy CP8a could be amended as follows: 'Reclamation and restoration of a high quality should be carried out as soon as reasonably possible and proposals will be expected to improve the local environment (which includes biodiversity, landscape and flood risk'

Core Policies – Policy CP8a: Minerals							
<u>SEA/SA Objectives</u>	<u>Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...</u>	<u>Short term</u>	<u>Med term</u>	<u>Long term</u>	<u>Commentary</u>	<u>Mitigation or enhancement</u>	<u>B&NES response:</u>
							<u>reduction).</u> ¹
<u>Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution</u>	<u>Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<p><u>This policy safeguards minerals sites and sites for processing recycled and secondary aggregates and therefore could result in land, water, air, light and noise pollution.</u></p> <p><u>However, the policy will not permit proposals which will have unacceptable impacts on the environment and local communities which cannot be mitigated.</u></p> <p><u>A neutral performance is recorded because the policy will not result in an overall improvement with regards to pollution.</u></p>		

Core Policies – Policy CP8a: Minerals							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	<u>Help development Development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction</u> <u>Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals</u>	±	±	±	<u>This policy supports the use of recycled and secondary aggregates through safeguarding existing sites and identifying new sites.</u>		
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	<u>Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions</u> <u>Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution</u>	0	0	0	<u>This policy will not have an effect on this SA Objective.</u>		
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	<u>Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)</u> <u>Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)</u>				<u>This policy will not have an effect on this SA Objective.</u>		
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural	<u>Promote the conservation and wise use of land</u> <u>Keep water consumption within</u>	±	±	±	<u>This policy supports the use of recycled and secondary aggregates through safeguarding existing</u>		

Core Policies – Policy CP8a: Minerals							
<u>SEA/SA Objectives</u>	<u>Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...</u>	<u>Short term</u>	<u>Med term</u>	<u>Long term</u>	<u>Commentary</u>	<u>Mitigation or enhancement</u>	<u>B&NES response:</u>
<u>resources</u>	<u>local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)</u> <u>Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals</u>				<u>sites and identifying new sites. This policy safeguards minerals sites but does not necessarily promote the consumption and extraction of minerals.</u>		
<u>Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)</u>	<u>Reduce waste not put to any use</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>This policy will not have an effect on this SA Objective.</u>		

<p>• Overall Commentary:</p>	<p><u>Direct / indirect effects:</u> <u>A number of potential major positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid;</u> • <u>Objective 8: Enable local businesses to prosper;</u> • <u>Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials;</u> • <u>Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness;</u> • <u>Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district’s historic, environmental and cultural assets;</u> • <u>Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction; and</u> • <u>Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources.</u> <p><u>A mixed performance of minor positive and uncertain effects has been recorded with regards to ‘SA Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)’ because although this policy does not permit minerals extraction which would have an impact on a European protected site, by safeguarding minerals sites and allowing minerals extraction, this policy could potentially result in temporary adverse effects on biodiversity through land take, disturbance of species, dust, altering water regimes etc. However, the policy also</u></p>
-------------------------------------	---

	<p><u>requires the restoration of minerals sites as soon as reasonably possible and makes reference to not permitting unacceptable harm on the environment.</u></p> <p><u>Cumulative effects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>None identified</u> <p><u>Recommendations and mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>None identified</u> <p><u>Mitigation is put forward to address the potential negative effects and the uncertain effect identified, as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>the supporting text should expand on 'improve the character of the local environment'. This should explain what elements this relates to e.g. biodiversity, landscape, flood risk.</u> <p><u>Recommendations have been put forward to improve the performance of the plan:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>None identified.</u>
--	--

Core Policies – Policy CP9 Affordable Housing and Policy CP10 Housing Mix							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective. Accessibility to services and facilities is dealt with in the area-based chapters, the Infrastructure Provision Core Policy (CP12) and the District Wide Spatial Strategy (DW1).		n/a
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	Improve Health Reduce Health inequalities Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise	+ L2	+ L2	+ L2	Policy CP10 provides for a mix of housing types for different needs including older people, disabled people, and those with other special needs. However, it is not clear how this will be implemented and whether private developers are expected to provide dwellings to meet the needs of older people, disabled people, and those with other special needs or whether this will be delivered by specialist developers such as those providing residential care. Policy	Mitigation: The supporting text of the policy or the policy itself could make it clearer whether private developers will be expected to provide dwellings suitable for older people, disabled	No change. Already states in policy that this applies to market housing and affordable. Lifetime Homes Standard considered as integral to social housing and in building for life standards so not mentioned as a specific requirement.

Core Policies – Policy CP9 Affordable Housing and Policy CP10 Housing Mix							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					CP10 now states that specific accommodation needs of older people will be addressed through the Placemaking Plan, including considering the allocation of appropriate sites.	people, and those with other special needs. Developers could be asked to provide a certain proportion of dwellings which meet the Lifetime Homes standards.	
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone Help development viability and deliverability Viable and deliverable	++	++	++	Policy CP9 aims to deliver affordable housing in greater numbers than in previous years. Policy CP9 targets higher percentages of affordable housing (40%) on large sites in Prime Bath, Bath North and East and Bath Rural Hinterland and a lower percentage (30%) in other parts of the district e.g. Bath North and West, Bath South, Keynsham, Midsomer Norton, Radstock, Peasedown St John etc. This reflects differing markets and viability of developments across the district. Policy CP9 also		

Core Policies – Policy CP9 Affordable Housing and Policy CP10 Housing Mix							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					<p>includes flexibility in tenures to be provided allowing for viability considerations but targeting a 75/25% split between social rent and intermediate housing. by providing a flexible approach and enabling negotiation of higher proportions of affordable housing in developments of high value and ensuring that smaller scale developments also contribute towards affordable housing provision. However, the policy does allow for viability of developments to be taken into account and lower threshold of provision is provided for developments of between 5 and 9 dwellings.</p> <p>Policy CP10 provides for a mix of housing types for different needs including older people, disabled people, and those with other special needs.</p> <p>Further positive effects can be anticipated through the submission changes which tailor the policy more to the evidence</p>		

Core Policies – Policy CP9 Affordable Housing and Policy CP10 Housing Mix							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					based needs of the area ⁺		
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	-+	-+	-+	Policy CP9 does not stipulates that affordable housing is integrated within developments and does not differ from market housing is terms of aesthetics. This could lead to problems with community cohesion within developments / neighbourhoods.	Mitigation: Policy CP9 should stipulate that affordable housing is integrated within developments and does not differ from market housing is terms of aesthetics.	Amendment made to policy wording as suggested.
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	N/A	N/A	N/A	Designing new developments which are safe is dealt with in Policy CP6 Environmental Quality.		n/a
Objective 6: Improve the	Give everyone access to	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective.		n/a

⁺ Ark House Consulting (2011) The Impact of Affordable Rents on the Viability of Residential Development with Affordable Housing Planning Obligations

Core Policies – Policy CP9 Affordable Housing and Policy CP10 Housing Mix							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
availability and provision of employment training	learning, training, skills and knowledge				Addressing skills issues and provision of education facilities are dealt with in the area based policies and Policy CP13 Infrastructure Provision.		
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and income inequality Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective. Provision of new employment opportunities is dealt with in the District Wide Spatial Strategy (DW1) and the area based policies.		n/a
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective. Employment development is dealt with in the District Wide Spatial Strategy (DW1) and the area based policies.		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP9 Affordable Housing and Policy CP10 Housing Mix							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
prosper	vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy						
Objective 9 Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective. The issues dealt with in the SA Objective are covered by a number of policies within the Core Strategy.		n/a
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective. The provision of new transport related infrastructure is dealt with in the Infrastructure Provision Core Policy (CP13) and the area-based strategies. Access to services and		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP9 Affordable Housing and Policy CP10 Housing Mix							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
transport and promote cycling and walking	sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure				facilities by walking, cycling and public transport are dealt with in the area-based strategies and the District Wide Spatial Strategy (DW1).		
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective. Reducing the need to travel by car is dealt with in the area-based strategies and the District Wide Spatial Strategy (DW1).		n/a
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective. Protecting and enhancing local distinctiveness and landscape are dealt with in Policy CP6 Environmental Quality.		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP9 Affordable Housing and Policy CP10 Housing Mix							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life						
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective. Protecting and enhancing historic and cultural assets are dealt with in Policy CP6 Environmental Quality.		n/a
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change) Ensure potential impacts of development on the	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective. Protecting and enhancing nature conservation assets are dealt with in Policy CP6 Environmental Quality.		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP9 Affordable Housing and Policy CP10 Housing Mix							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed						
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective.		n/a
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	Help development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective. This is dealt with in Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction.		n/a
Objective 17: Ensure the	Reduce non-renewable	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective. This		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP9 Affordable Housing and Policy CP10 Housing Mix							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution				is dealt with in Policies CP1-CP4.		
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective. Flood risk is dealt with in the supporting text and through the NPPFPPS25		n/a
Objective 19:	Promote the	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP9 Affordable Housing and Policy CP10 Housing Mix							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	conservation and wise use of land Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change) Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals				relevant to this SA Objective. Consumption of resources and materials in new buildings is dealt with in Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction. The wise use of land is influenced by the spatial strategy (Policy DW1).		
Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	Reduce waste not put to any use	N/A	N/A	N/A	Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to this SA Objective. Waste arisings due to construction and operation of new buildings is dealt with in Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction.		n/a

Overall Commentary:

Policies CP9 and CP10 are not relevant to the majority of the SA Objectives. Both policies perform very well with regards to 'SA Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities'. but Policy CP10 has a mixed performance (minor positive and uncertain) with regards to 'SA Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing' because it is not clear how housing that meets the needs of older people, disabled people and those with other special needs will be delivered. A minor positive effects is identified with regards to SA Objective 4: "Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities".

Policy CP9 could have a minor negative effect with regards to 'SA Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities' because it does not stipulate that affordable housing should be fully integrated into developments with market housing.

mitigation measures are put forward to address the minor negative effect and the uncertainty, as follows:

- The supporting text of Policy CP10 or the policy itself could make it clearer whether private developers will be expected to provide dwellings suitable for older people, disabled people, and those with other special needs. Developers could be asked to provide a certain proportion of dwellings which meet the Lifetime Homes standards; and
- Policy CP 8 should stipulate that affordable housing is integrated within developments and does not differ from market housing in terms of aesthetics.

No potential cumulative effects were identified.

Since the appraisal was undertaken, clarification has been provided which offsets the uncertainty identified with regards to SA Objective 3. No change has been made to the policy or supported text to address this issue. In addition, the mitigation measure put forward to address a potential minor negative effect with regards to SA Objective 4 has led to a change to policy wording and this will result in a minor positive effect in the short, medium and long term with regards to SA Objective 4. Proposed Modifications to the Core Strategy (February 2013) have led to amendments to the assessment details of this policy. The performance of Policy CP10 remains largely the same, although with the inclusion of the following text, the uncertainty in relation to SA Objective 2: "Improve the health and well-being of all communities" has been removed: "specific accommodation needs of older people will be addressed through the Placemaking Plan, including considering the allocation of appropriate sites."

Core Policies – Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Showpeople Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities	+	+	+	This policy requires that sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople will have good access to local community services and facilities, including shops, schools, health facilities and public transport.		n/a
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	Improve Health Reduce Health inequalities Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise	+	+	+	This policy requires that sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople will have good access to local community services and facilities, including health facilities and public transport. The policy requires sites to be large enough to allow for amenities to be provided such as play space. The policy does not allow unacceptable impact on the health and well-being of occupiers of the site or neighbouring occupiers as a result of the development.		n/a

Core Policies – Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Showpeople Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone Help development viability and deliverability Viable and deliverable	+	+	+	This policy guides the allocation of suitable, available, deliverable or developable sites to accommodate gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople in order to meet the identified need for permanent pitches within the district.		n/a
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	0	0	0	Conflicts can sometimes arise between gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople and permanent resident, particularly when unauthorised camps are set up. This policy attempts to avoid conflicts associated with unauthorised sites by making provision in line with the need identified in the West of England Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2007). This policy also requires that the use of the site must have no unacceptable impact on the		n/a

Core Policies – Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Showpeople Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					amenities of neighbouring occupiers which should help to avoid conflict. A neutral effect is recorded but it is unlikely that the policy will result in a net beneficial effect.		
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	+	+	+	This policy sets out requirements to be met in allocating new gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople sites and assessing potential windfall sites. As such, the policy aims to provide appropriately located sites, which reduces the risk of unauthorised sites.		n/a
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	0	0	0	This policy requires that sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople will have good access to local community services and facilities, including schools and public transport. However, a neutral performance is recorded because it is unlikely that this policy will provide access to training and it is not within the remit of this policy to do so.		n/a
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work	+	+	+	This policy requires that sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople have adequate space for commercial activities if required		n/a

Core Policies – Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Showpeople Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and income inequality Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors				therefore supporting livelihoods and the sites should be located to allow access to employment opportunities and public transport.		
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness	+	+	+	This policy requires that sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople will have good access to local community services and facilities, including shops and could therefore help to support local shops, however, the effect is likely to be negligible. The policy allows for live/work pitches to be provided if required and should also be large enough to enable traditional lifestyles and therefore a minor positive effect is recorded.		n/a

Core Policies – Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Showpeople Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	opportunities arising Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy						
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers	+	+	+	The policy allows for live/work pitches to be provided if required and should also be large enough to enable traditional lifestyles and therefore a minor positive effect is recorded.		n/a
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport	++	++	++	This policy requires that sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople are suitably located to allow access by sustainable modes of transport and will have access to local services and facilities, including shops, schools, health facilities and employment opportunities. The policy does not mention that community facilities should be within easy walking or cycling distance or accessible by public transport.	Recommendation: the first bullet point of the policy should be reworded to read 'good access (by foot or cycle) to local community services and facilities....'	The phrase 'good access' is intended to include walking and cycling but agree that the suggested wording could be included for clarity.

Core Policies – Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Showpeople Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	infrastructure						
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	++	++	++	The policy requires that sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople are suitably located to allow access by sustainable modes of transport which therefore should reduce the need to travel by private vehicle to meet day to day needs. This policy also requires that sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople will have access to local community services and facilities, including shops, schools, health facilities.	Recommendation: the first bullet point of the policy should be reworded to read 'good access (by foot or cycle) to local community services and facilities....'	The phrase 'good access' is intended to include walking and cycling but agree that the suggested wording could be included for clarity.
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are	0	0	0	This policy requires that sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople blend in with the character and appearance of the surrounding area and should not therefore result in a negative effect with regards to distinctiveness. The policy does not allow sites to be located within the Green Belt unless there are very special circumstances.		n/a

Core Policies – Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Showpeople Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	assessed Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life						
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	0	0	0	This policy requires that sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople blend in with the character and appearance of the surrounding area and should not therefore result in a negative effect with regards to local historic assets. This policy will be read in conjunction with the Environmental Quality Core Policy (CP6) which aims to protect and enhance historic assets. A neutral effect is therefore recorded as the allocation of new sites is unlikely to necessarily result in a positive effect.		n/a
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats	Protect and enhance habitats and	+	+	+	This policy includes a requirement that sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople have no		n/a

Core Policies – Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Showpeople Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)	species (taking account of climate change) Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed				adverse impact on protected habitats and species, nationally recognised designations and natural resources.		
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	2+	2+	2+	This policy requires no unacceptable impact on the amenity of occupiers or neighbouring occupiers which should include potential for pollution and nuisance. This policy requires adequate services for foul water, surface water and waste disposal but does not include consideration of the storage of hazardous substances such as fuels or the vulnerability of	Mitigation: The fifth point should be reworded to read 'adequate services including foul and surface water and waste disposal can be provided with pollution control'	In recognition that the policy allows for commercial activity to take place on-site it may be prudent to address pollution control. Fifth point will be reworded to read 'adequate services including foul and surface water and waste disposal can be provided and any

Core Policies – Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Showpeople Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					groundwater and therefore an uncertain effect is recorded.	measures?	necessary pollution control measures?
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	Help development Development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals	0	0	0	This policy does not relate to significant amounts of construction and for any construction involved, the Sustainable Construction Policy would apply.		n/a
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions Promote sustainable energy	0+	0+	0+	This policy does not address the energy requirements of the users of sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople and it has little opportunity to influence the use of energy by the users of such sites The policy states that 'adequate services and utilities need to be provided to a site for it to be suitable. This could include electricity.	Recommendation: In allocating sites for sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, the council could consider opportunities to connect such sites to local district power schemes	The Core Policy relating to Sustainable Construction (CP4) encourages the use of combined heat and power and/or combined cooling, heat and power and district heating. Sites for gypsies and travellers are not allocated through the Core Strategy but through the Gypsy & Traveller Site Allocations

Core Policies – Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Showpeople Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	generation and distribution					and could provide information to users of the sites relating to options for renewable and low carbon energy generation with are compatible with mobile accommodation. Bullet point 5 could be amended to include the word 'utilities'.	DPD. Opportunities to connect such sites to local district power schemes etc. can be explored through the preparation of that document. Agree that bullet point 5 could be amended to include the word 'utilities'.
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade,	+	+	+	This policy makes reference to the need to avoid areas at high risk from flooding.		n/a

Core Policies – Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Showpeople Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	ventilation, ground conditions etc.)						
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	<p>Promote the conservation and wise use of land</p> <p>Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)</p> <p>Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals</p>	0	0	0	This policy will have no effect with regards to this SA Objective.		n/a
Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste	Reduce waste not put to any use	-	-	-	The policy requires sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople to have adequate services including waste disposal but does not mention suitable space and / or facilities for	Mitigation: the 5 th bullet point should be reworded to read 'adequate services including foul and	The third bullet point will ensure that the site is large enough to allow for adequate space for on-site facilities and amenity

Core Policies – Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Showpeople Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)					the storage and collection of recyclables.	surface water and waste disposal and recycling can be provided'.	which could include space and / or facilities for the storage and collection of recyclables. Itemising every facility a site may provide in the policy will unnecessarily lengthen it.

Overall Commentary:	<p>This policy has a minor positive or neutral effect with regards to most of the SA Objectives, however, a small number of potential minor negative effects and uncertain effects have been identified. No potential cumulative effects have been identified.</p> <p>Potential major positive effects are identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking; and • Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car. <p>The potential minor positive effects are in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services; • Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities; • Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing; • Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime; • Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid; • Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper;
----------------------------	--

- Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials;
- Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking;
- Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car;
- Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change); and
- Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution;
- Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure; and
- Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change).

A potential minor negative effect has been identified as follows:

- Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle): This policy does not mention providing suitable space and / or facilities for the storage and collection of recyclables.

A potential uncertain effect has been identified as follows:

- Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution: This policy requires adequate services for foul water, surface water and waste disposal but does not include consideration of the storage of hazardous substances such as fuels or the vulnerability of groundwater and therefore an uncertain effect is recorded.

Mitigation is put forward to address the potential negative and uncertain effects identified as follows:

- The fifth bullet point should be reworded to read 'adequate services including foul and surface water and waste disposal and recycling can be provided'; and
- The fifth point should be reworded to read 'adequate services including foul and surface water and waste disposal can be provided with pollution control measures'.

Recommendations have been put forward to improve the performance of the policy as follows:

- In allocating sites for sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, the council could consider opportunities to connect such sites to local district power schemes and could provide information to users of the sites relating to options for renewable and low carbon energy generation with are compatible with mobile accommodation.
- Bullet point 5 could be amended to include the word 'utilities'; and
- The first bullet point of the policy should be reworded to read 'good access (by foot or cycle) to local community services and facilities...'

Since the policy was appraised a number of recommendations and one of the mitigation measures have been taken on board within the policy and this has improved the performance of the policy in light of the SA Objectives. The performance against 'SA Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution', Objective 10: 'Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking'; and Objective 11: 'Reduce the need and desire to travel by car' are improved to minor positive over the short, medium and long terms.

The submission draft changes to this policy will not have a material effect on the scores in this table. The policy has been updated to include more detail on the number of pitches and more detail on the delivery of the pitches through a separate DPD. Whist this doesn't affect scores, it does provide greater certainty in regard to future pitch provision and development of policies related to this.

Proposed Modifications to the Core Strategy (February 2013) have led to amendments to the assessment of this policy and as a result, minor positive effects are now recorded in relation to SA objectives 8 and 9, relating to increasing the availability of local produce and building a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper. This is because the policy now requires sites to be large enough to provide live/work units if required and these could both support local business and the production of local goods.

Core Policies – Policy CP 12 Centres and Retailing							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities	+	+	+	Policy CP12 aims to maintain and enhance existing centres and ensure that centres have a high level of accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport. A number of local centres have been removed from the list which was proposed in the Spatial Options document as they do not match the definition of local centres in PPS4. Retail uses at these locations will continue to be protected though Local Plan Policy S.9. Culture, art, leisure, entertainment and tourism uses will be located within or adjoining the centres.		n/a
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	Improve Health Reduce Health inequalities Promote healthy lifestyles, especially	2+	2+	2+	It would be beneficial for communities if health facilities were also located in accessible centres and that the co-location of health facilities with other uses will help to strengthen community cohesion. The policy does not exclude health facilities	Mitigation: the supporting text of Policy CP12 could make it clearer that the policy will support the provision of health facilities within centres as well as other uses	Community facilities added to Policy CP12: Retail development, offices, leisure and entertainment uses, community facilities, arts, culture and

Core Policies – Policy CP 12 Centres and Retailing							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	routine daily exercise				from centres and states that uses which contribute to maintaining the vitality, viability and diversity of centres will be encouraged. Such community facilities would support these objectives, however, the supporting text could make it clearer that the policy will support the provision of health facilities within centres as well as other uses such as employment.	such as employment.	tourism uses will be primarily located within, or where appropriate, adjoining the centres in the identified hierarchy of centres. Centres will also be the focus for higher density forms of residential development provided the centre is suitable for such development and has a high level of accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking.
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone Help development viability and	0	0	0	This policy does not relate to the provision of affordable housing, although it does encourage high density residential development in suitable centres.		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP 12 Centres and Retailing							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	<p>deliverability</p> <p>Viable and deliverable</p>						
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	Promote stronger more cohesive communities	++	++	++	The policy encourages the vitality, viability and diversity of centres and encourages retail, offices, leisure, arts, culture and tourism in centres. The supporting text also identifies that community facilities are suitable uses for centres.		n/a
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	20	20	20	The baseline data indicates that crime is a problem in Bath city centre. Some incidences of crime in Bath city centre relate to the night time economy. Policy CP12 does not make reference to the night time economy although it does encourage entertainment and culture.	Mitigation: Any controls on the night time economy which are considered necessary should be contained within the policies of the Placemaking DPD.	This is acknowledged. No change required within Core Policy
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills	N/A	N/A	N/A	Education and training provision is not relevant to this Core Policy.		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP 12 Centres and Retailing							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
of employment training	and knowledge						
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and income inequality Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors	+	+	+	This policy supports retail provision within existing centres and therefore supports the retail sector. The policy also supports other uses such as tourism, leisure, arts, culture and entertainment and therefore indirectly supports these sectors too.		n/a
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area	++	++	++	Policy CP12 supports office development within centres which is currently lacking in the district, particularly in Bath. Policy CP12 also supports a		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP 12 Centres and Retailing							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
businesses to prosper	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres Support a prosperous rural economy				variety of sectors including retail, culture and tourism which should enable local businesses in these sectors to prosper, including businesses in rural areas.		
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers	2+	2+	2+	The policy and the supporting text do not mention provision of space for street traders or markets such as farmers markets. It is therefore not clear whether these uses are supported within the centres identified.	Mitigation: the policy or supporting text should identify whether markets and street trading are supported within suitable centres.	Policy CP12 amended: Retail development, offices, leisure and entertainment uses, markets, community facilities, arts, culture and tourism uses will be primarily located within, or where appropriate, adjoining the centres in the

Core Policies – Policy CP 12 Centres and Retailing							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
							identified hierarchy of centres. Centres will also be the focus for higher density forms of residential development provided the centre is suitable for such development and has a high level of accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking.
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure	0	0	0	Although this policy ensures that centres are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport, it does not directly seek to make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive. This is sufficiently addressed through other place-based policies and the Infrastructure Core Policy.		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP 12 Centres and Retailing							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	++	++	++	This policy ensures that centres are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport thus making them attractive alternatives to the private car and avoiding the need to travel by car to meet day to day needs and employment.		n/a
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed Value and protect diversity and local	++	++	++	Policy CP12 requires retail development to be of a scale and type consistent with existing retail function and character of the centre and it should be well integrated into the existing pattern of the centre.		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP 12 Centres and Retailing							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	distinctiveness including rural ways of life						
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	++	++	++	Policy CP12 requires retail development to be of a scale and type consistent with existing retail function and character of the centre and it should be well integrated into the existing pattern of the centre.		n/a
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change)	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change) Ensure potential impacts of development on the conservation objectives for local, national and	N/A	N/A	N/A	This SA objective is not relevant to this policy. Protection of nature conservation assets is dealt with in the Environmental Quality Core Policy (CP6).		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP 12 Centres and Retailing							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	international designated sites are assessed						
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	+/?	+/?	+/?	The policy ensures that centres are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport which supports a reduction in air pollution from private cars. However, not all traffic within the centres is people trying to access the centres; some may be through-traffic and therefore an overall positive effect is uncertain.		n/a
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	Help development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals	N/A	N/A	N/A	This SA objective is not relevant to this policy. Sustainable construction is dealt with in Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction.		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP 12 Centres and Retailing							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution	N/A	N/A	N/A	This SA objective is not relevant to this policy. Energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy generation, district heating and retrofitting of existing buildings are dealt with in Core Policies CP1-CP4.		n/a
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation,	N/A	N/A	N/A	This SA objective is not relevant to this policy. Flood risk is mentioned within the supporting text of the Core Policies and is dealt with through the NPPF . PPS25 .		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP 12 Centres and Retailing							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	ground conditions etc.)						
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	Promote the conservation and wise use of land Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change) Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals	N/A	N/A	N/A	This SA objective is not relevant to this policy. Consumption of resources and materials in new buildings is dealt with in Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction. The wise use of land is influenced by the spatial strategy (Policy DW1).		n/a
Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy	Reduce waste not put to any use	N/A	N/A	N/A	This SA objective is not relevant to this policy. Waste arisings due to construction and operation of new buildings is dealt with in Policy CP2 Sustainable Construction.		n/a

Core Policies – Policy CP 12 Centres and Retailing							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
(Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)							

Overall Commentary:	<p>Policy CP12 is not relevant to a number of SA Objectives, but where it is considered relevant, it generally performs well.</p> <p>Major positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services; • Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities; • Objective 8: Enable local businesses to prosper; • Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car; • Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness; and • Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district’s historic, environmental and cultural assets. <p>Minor positive effects were identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities; • Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid; and • Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials; and • Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution (with uncertainty). <p>Uncertainty was recorded with regards to the following SA Objectives:</p>
----------------------------	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 2: Improve the health and well being of all communities; • Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime; and • Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials. <p>Mitigation is put forward to address the uncertainty identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supporting text of Policy CP12 could make it clearer that the policy will support the provision of health facilities within centres as well as other uses such as employment; • Any controls on the night time economy which are considered necessary should be contained within the policies of the Placemaking DPD; and • The policy or supporting text should identify whether markets and street trading are supported within suitable centres. <p>No potential cumulative effects have been identified.</p> <p>Since the policy has been appraised, changes have been made to the policy which will result in the following residual effects <u>which are now reflected in the matrix and summary above.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objective 2 – minor positive in the short, medium and long term; • SA Objective 5 – neutral performance in the short, medium and long term. BANES will address crime and anti-social activity issues within the Placemaking DPD; and • SA Objective 9 – minor positive in the short, medium and long term.
--	---

Core Policies – Infrastructure Provision Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably Increase access to and participation in community and cultural facilities and activities	+	+	+	This policy will ensure that identified social, physical and green infrastructure required to meet the demands of new developments is delivered in a timely manner and therefore should ensure such facilities are accessible.		n/a
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	Improve Health Reduce Health inequalities Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily	+	+	+	This policy will ensure that identified social, physical and green infrastructure required to meet the demands of new developments is delivered in a timely manner. Social infrastructure could include health facilities if there is an identified need and other physical and/or		n/a

Core Policies – Infrastructure Provision Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	exercise				green infrastructure could promote physical activity. The provision of healthcare, recreational and leisure facilities are mentioned in the supporting text with reference to the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan and its work with partners.		
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone. <u>Help development viability and deliverability</u> <u>Viable and deliverable</u>	0	0	0	This policy does not relate to housing provision.		n/a
Objective 4: Promote stronger more	Promote stronger more	+	+	+	This policy will ensure that identified social, physical and green infrastructure		n/a

Core Policies – Infrastructure Provision Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
vibrant and cohesive communities	cohesive communities				required to meet the demands of new developments is delivered in a timely manner. Social infrastructure could include community centres, healthcare facilities, welfare, spiritual, recreational, leisure, cultural and education facilities, all of which could help to strengthen community cohesion.		
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Reduce crime and fear of crime	+	+	+	This policy will ensure that identified social, physical and green infrastructure required to meet the demands of new developments is delivered in a timely manner. There is an indirect relationship between crime and safety and the provision of social infrastructure, which could help to reduce anti-social behaviour by providing welfare and leisure facilities for young people,		n/a

Core Policies – Infrastructure Provision Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
					for example.		
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of employment training	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	+	+	+	This policy will ensure that identified social, physical and green infrastructure required to meet the demands of new developments is delivered in a timely manner. This could include education facilities (as identified within the supporting text) which could help to provide training.		n/a
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid Reduce poverty and income inequality	0/+	0/+	0/+	This policy does not relate to the provision of employment opportunities, although as an indirect effect, some jobs may be provided through the provision of social infrastructure such as healthcare, education, welfare, leisure etc.		n/a

Core Policies – Infrastructure Provision Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	Provide a diverse range of employment opportunities in a variety of sectors						
Objective 8: Build a strong competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	Increase the circulation of wealth within the local authority area Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising Contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to have an effect with regards to the prosperity of local businesses.		n/a

Core Policies – Infrastructure Provision Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	Support a prosperous rural economy						
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	Meet local needs locally Support local food producers	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to have an effect with regards to the availability of local produce and materials.		n/a
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive Promote sustainable transport to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure	+	+	+	The policy could be used to ensure that transport infrastructure required for new development is delivered. The third paragraph of the policy seeks to ensure physical infrastructure is retained and improved and therefore could also facilitate improvements to cycling and walking paths, bus shelters etc.		n/a
Objective 11: Reduce the	Reduce the need/desire	+	+	+	In the same way that this policy supports Objective		n/a

Core Policies – Infrastructure Provision Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
need and desire to travel by car	to travel by car				10 above, the provision of transport infrastructure that this policy enables should help to reduce the need to travel by car, by making public transport, walking and cycling attractive for users of new developments.		
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape Ensure potential impacts of development on AONB and landscape character and its statutory purpose are assessed	0	0	0	This policy does not relate to the location or design of development.		n/a

Core Policies – Infrastructure Provision Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life						
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	0	0	0	This policy does not have any relevance to this SA Objective.		n/a
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change) Ensure potential impacts of	+	+	+	An indirect effect of this policy could be the enhancement of biodiversity through the provision of green infrastructure, which would also provide benefits for wildlife in light of climate change by providing migration routes between habitats.		n/a

Core Policies – Infrastructure Provision Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	development on the conservation objectives for local, national and international designated sites are assessed						
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	0	0	0	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective.		n/a
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	Help development that demonstrates sustainable design and construction Minimise consumption and extraction of	0	0	0	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective. The Sustainable Construction core policy (CP2) seeks to ensure that sustainable construction is integral to new development whilst the Retrofitting Existing core policy (CP1) encourages measures to improve the energy efficiency of all existing		n/a

Core Policies – Infrastructure Provision Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	minerals				buildings.		
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions Promote sustainable energy generation and distribution	+	+	+	This policy will ensure that identified social, physical and green infrastructure required to meet the demands of new developments is delivered in a timely manner. The supporting text identifies that social and physical infrastructure could include energy provision and that the policy will ensure that all new developments are supported by the necessary infrastructure, including forms of energy supply that help to reduce carbon emissions and existing infrastructure is retained and improved.		n/a
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage	Reduce vulnerability to, and manage	+	+	+	This policy will ensure that identified social, physical and green infrastructure required to meet the		n/a

Core Policies – Infrastructure Provision Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
flood risk (taking account of climate change)	flood risk (taking account of climate change) Enable us to cope with hotter, drier summers (shade, ventilation, ground conditions etc.)				demands of new developments is delivered in a timely manner. Physical infrastructure could include measures to reduce flood risk and green infrastructure provision could also include SUDS.		
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	Promote the conservation and wise use of land Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	0	0	0	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective.		n/a

Core Policies – Infrastructure Provision Policy							
SEA/SA Objectives	Detailed questions: Does the policy / proposal...	Short term	Med term	Long term	Commentary	Mitigation or enhancement	B&NES response:
	Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals						
Objective 20: Promote waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	Reduce waste not put to any use	0	0	0	This policy is not relevant to this SA Objective.		n/a

Overall Commentary:	<p>This policy either has a positive effect with regard to the SA Objectives or is not relevant to a number of the other SA Objectives. Two major positive direct effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities; and • Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities. <p>The following potential indirect positive effects have been identified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime: There is an indirect relationship between crime and safety and the provision of social infrastructure, which could help to reduce anti-social behaviour by providing welfare and leisure facilities for young people, for example; • Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid: an indirect positive
----------------------------	---

effect may occur as some jobs may be provided through the provision of social infrastructure such as healthcare, education, welfare, leisure etc.; and

- Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change): An indirect effect of this policy could be the enhancement of biodiversity through the provision of green infrastructure, which would also provide benefits for wildlife in light of climate change by providing migration routes between habitats.

No potential minor negative effects or cumulative effects have been identified.

No mitigation measures are required.

