



Bath & North East Somerset
Core Strategy

Sustainability Appraisal Report
Annex A: Policy Plan and Programme Review

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Bath & North East Somerset Council

Prepared by:


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Author (signature):	V Pearson
Project Manager/Director (signature):	J Curran
	
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Table A: Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies (Updated in March 2010)	
Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA
General / Sustainable Communities	
International	
The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, (September 2002). <i>Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit.</i>	
<p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) represents a reaffirmation of international commitment to sustainable development coming 30 years after the Stockholm commitment to tackle environmental degradation and ten years after the Rio Summit and Declaration of 1992.</p>	<p>Objectives The key outcomes of the summit were the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – from our origins to the future, and a Key Outcomes statement mapping out commitments made by all parties.</p> <p>A number of the sustainable development commitments originating from WSSD, are relevant to land use planning, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate energy into country-led poverty reduction processes; • Remove market barriers and create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency; • Greater resource efficiency (incl. decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation); • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; work on waste and producer responsibility.
A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development 2001	
<p>The European Union has a key role in bringing about sustainable development, within Europe and also on the wider global stage, where widespread international action is required. To meet this responsibility, the EU and other signatories of the 1992 United Nations' "Rio declaration" committed themselves, at the 19th Special Session of the United Nations' General Assembly in 1997, to draw up strategies for sustainable development in time for the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development. This strategy forms part of the EU preparations for that summit.</p>	<p>Main objectives and targets</p> <p>1.Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyoto commitment <p>2.Address threats to public health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make food safety and quality the objective of all players in the food chain. • By 2020, ensure that chemicals are only produced and used in ways that do not pose significant threats to human health and the environment. • Tackle issues related to outbreaks of infectious diseases and resistance to antibiotics. <p>3.Manage natural resources more responsibly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Break the links between economic growth, the use of resources and the generation of waste. • Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010. <p>4.Improve the transport system and land-use management</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decouple transport growth significantly from growth in Gross Domestic Product in order to reduce congestion and other negative side-effects of transport. • Bring about a shift in transport use from road to rail, water and public passenger transport so that the share of road transport in 2010 is no greater than in 1998 (the most recent year for which data are available) • Promote more balanced regional development by reducing disparities in economic activity and maintaining the viability of rural and urban communities, as recommended by the European Spatial Development Perspective.
National	
Securing the future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Mar-05	
<p>Sustainable development is defined as that which enables all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations.</p>	<p>A set of five shared UK guiding principles support the achievement of sustainable development. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Living within environmental limits; Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations. 2. Ensuring a strong health and just society; Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all. 3. Achieving a sustainable economy; Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised. 4. Promoting good governance; Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity. 5. Using sound science responsibly; Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.
Sustainable Communities: Delivering through planning 2002 and Sustainable Communities: Delivering through planning – Second progress report (2003)	
<p>This paper sets out the Government's plans for transforming the planning system so that it is faster, fairer and more predictable and will contribute to the delivery of the Government's objectives.</p>	<p>This paper sets out the Government's plans for transforming the planning system so that it is faster, fairer and more predictable and will contribute to the delivery of the Government's objectives.</p>
DETR (1999). A Better Quality of Life, A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK.	
<p>In May 1999 the Government published 'A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK'. This brings the environment, social progress and the economy alongside each other at the heart of policy making.</p>	<p>In May 1999 the Government published 'A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK'. This brings the environment, social progress and the economy alongside each other at the heart of policy making.</p>
Urban White Paper –Our Towns and cities –The Future	

<p>How we live our lives is shaped by where we live our lives. But wherever people live, they want the same things: jobs, a healthy economy, a decent home, good public services and an attractive and safe environment. North or south, urban or rural, the parts of our country though different are inextricably intertwined and interdependent. People also want to have a say in what happens in their community and to shape their own future.</p>	<p>Our guiding principle is that people must come first. Our policies, programmes and structures of governance are based on engaging local people in partnerships for change with strong local leadership. This inclusive approach is at the heart of our work on tackling social exclusion, and is central to achieving sustainable economic growth. And its the approach which underlies both this White Paper and our parallel White Paper on rural communities.</p> <p>The vision is of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few. We want to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; • people living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; • good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; • towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and • good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime - that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.
<p>Rural White Paper: Our Countryside –the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR 2000)</p>	
<p>“Our vision is of rural areas evolving in ways which enhance landscape and biodiversity. It is of a forward looking and competitive farming industry, delivering good stewardship of the environment as well as producing our food. It is of a rural economy based on information technology as well as on traditional skills. In short, not a theme park, but a living, working countryside for real people. We want a countryside which can shape its own future, with its voice heard by Government at all levels.”</p>	<p><u>For country residents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in better public services – schools, health, transport and crime reduction – and a rural service standard, reviewed annually • 3,000 new affordable homes every year in small settlements • Access to a wide range of day-to-day transactions through post offices, internet and local small businesses • A bigger say in community planning <p><u>For rural businesses:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in market towns and more targeted help from Regional Development Agencies • Better transport, ICT coverage, skills training and business advice • Potential reduction in rate bills <p><u>For farmers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more money for agri-environment schemes; marketing grants, and tailored business advice to help modernise and improve agricultural, horticultural and forestry holdings help with planning to enable farmers to use surplus farm buildings and, less burdensome regulation generally • help with diversification, marketing and skill training • Support for small and medium sized abattoirs <p><u>For everyone:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger protection for our most valued landscapes, and for wildlife and habitats. • More access and a better rights of way network • A living, working countryside maintained for the benefit of us all, wherever we live
<p>Strong and prosperous communities The Local Government White Paper DCLG Oct 2006</p>	

	<p>The aim of this White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. It is about creating strong, prosperous communities and delivering better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and local people.</p>
<p>Rural Strategy 2004 DEFRA July 2004</p>	
<p>Rural Strategy 2004 sets out a new devolved and targeted approach to rural policy and delivery over the next three to five years.</p>	<p>The Government's three priorities for rural policy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic and Social Regeneration - supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. 2. Social Justice for All - tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. 3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside - protecting the natural environment for this and future generations. <p>Link to new PPS on Sustainable Development</p>
<p>PPS 1: Delivering sustainable development</p>	
<p>PPS1 sets out the Government's vision for planning and the key policies and principles which should underpin the planning system. PPS1 sets out the Government's high level policy objectives for planning. It sets a framework for specific policies, which are set out in the thematic Planning Policy Statements.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life; • contributing to sustainable economic development; • protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities; • ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and, • ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community. <p>Plans should be drawn up with community involvement and present a shared vision and strategy of how the area should develop to achieve more sustainable patterns of development.</p> <p>Key principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sustainable Developments (ii) Climate Change (iii) A spatial planning approach (iv) High quality inclusive design (v) Clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies. (vi) Community involvement <p>PPS1 instructs planning authorities to consider how their plans are addressing the objectives of sustainable development, and how they should seek to achieve outcomes which enable economic, social and environmental objectives to be achieved together over time.</p> <p>PPS1 also contains a number of specific objectives which planning policies should seek to achieve where appropriate</p>

	for sustainable development and sustainable communities.
PPS1: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (2007)	
This PPS on climate change supplements PPS1 by setting out how planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).	<p>The Planning and Climate Change supplement to PPS1 describes how planning should contribute to stabilising climate change and reducing emissions, and take into account the unavoidable consequences.</p> <p>At the local level, development plan documents (DPDs) will set policies on the provision of low carbon and renewable sources of energy to provide the platform necessary for securing and complementing the increasingly high levels of energy efficiency required by Building Regulations. This provision should be “significant”, so as to reflect the full potential of local opportunities but without undermining the new development needed in communities.</p>
PPS 12: Local Development Frameworks, Creating Local Development Frameworks A Companion guide to PPS12 Nov 2004 and Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide March 2005. DCLG	
PPS12 sets out the Government’s policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework.	<p>To set out the Government’s policy on the preparation of the ‘portfolio’ of local development documents which collectively make up the new UK planning system and deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority’s area.</p> <p>Local development frameworks are intended to streamline the local planning process and promote a proactive, positive approach to managing development. The key aims of the new system are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. flexibility ii. strengthening community and stakeholder involvement in the development of local communities iii. front loading iv. sustainability appraisal v. programme management. vi. soundness. <p>DPDs should to be produced according to the guidelines from PPS12.</p>
PPG2 Green Belts	
PPG2 outlines the history and extent of Green Belts and explains their purposes. It describes how Green Belts are designated and their land safeguarded. Green Belt land-use objectives are outlined and the presumption against inappropriate development is set out.	<p>Purposes of including land in Green Belts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

Regional	
Government Office for the South West (2001) Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG 10)	
<p>RPG10 provides a regional spatial strategy within which local authority development plans and Local Transport Plans in the South West should be prepared; sets out a broad development strategy for the period to 2016 and beyond; and provides the spatial framework for other strategies and programmes.</p> <p>The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires RPG10 to be further developed into a Regional Spatial Strategy, which was submitted to the Secretary of State in April 2006. The Examination in Public is due to be held in April 2007.</p>	<p>Key Aims and Objectives</p> <p>Protection of the Environment</p> <p>a) Ensuring that the level, distribution and nature of development is consistent with the special character, diversity and distinctiveness of the region and seeks to maximise benefits to the environment.</p> <p>b) Safeguarding and enhancing the quality and diversity of the natural, cultural and built environment across the region, while giving the highest level of protection to designated areas and features of national and international importance.</p> <p>Prosperity for communities and the Regional and National Economy</p> <p>c) <input type="checkbox"/> Improving the economic competitiveness of the region by drawing on its strengths and resources and fostering the development of businesses and skills.</p> <p>d) Promoting, supporting, enabling and focusing economic development in ways and locations where it can best contribute to meeting local, regional and national needs.</p> <p>Progress in Meeting Society's Needs and Aspirations</p> <p>e) Addressing the wide variations in prosperity between different parts of the region through regeneration and so reducing social exclusion and economic disadvantage, particularly in areas of special need.</p> <p>f) Meeting people's requirements for housing, jobs and facilities of good quality and in sufficient measure to provide for all who live and work in the region.</p> <p>g) Providing integrated, efficient and environmentally appropriate transport and communications systems to meet local, regional, national and international priorities.</p> <p>h) Improving accessibility to jobs and services and ensuring that patterns of future development reduce the need to travel and encourage access by walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>i) Recognising and encouraging community identity and diversity.</p> <p>Prudence in the Use of Resources</p> <p>j) Ensuring that development makes the most prudent use of resources created through past investment, both buildings and other infrastructure, especially in urban areas; and that it contributes to new infrastructure provision in partnership with public investment.</p> <p>k) Minimising waste and pollution, avoiding loss or damage to irreplaceable natural and cultural assets and safeguarding the region's resources of green fields, biodiversity, primary minerals and water.</p> <p>l) Ensuring at all levels of planning integrated relationships between economic activity and housing, both in terms of scale and distribution.</p>
<p>South West Regional Assembly The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006 – 2026 (Note this document is currently unadopted and proposals are for RSS's to be abolished)</p>	
<p>The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), is a new kind of plan which will take forward the current regional strategy contained in Regional Planning Guidance RPG10. The RSS will deal with long term development (to 2026) of the whole of the South West</p>	<p>The RSS intends to adopt the aims stated with the Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS). In light of the IRS aims, the RSS should aim to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> Population growth and change should be used positively, with new development bringing with it benefits to

<p>region. The RSS will set a regional framework about 'where things go', what the scale of development should be, and the links between development of the region and broad issues such as healthcare, education and culture. One of the key features of the new plan will be to link overall development with basic infrastructure issues like transport, and to that end the RSS will contain a Regional Transport Strategy. The Draft RSS was submitted to the Secretary of State in April 2006. The Examination in Public was held in 2007. See below for the Proposed Changes version of the draft RSS.</p>	<p>communities, increasing economic prosperity and better facilities, closing not widening disparities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development should be sustainable, enhancing our distinctive environments and cultural life through the provision of well designed, resource efficient buildings, promoting sustainable construction, and minimizing waste and pollution. • Development should seek to enhance, and improve access to, our high quality environmental assets and cultural activity, and to make much better use of the social and economic benefits that can be derived from these. • <input type="checkbox"/>The RSS should help to enhance our economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity by focusing business development where it will have a positive effect on the overall prosperity of the region. • <input type="checkbox"/>Inequalities across the region should be reduced, and residents should experience improving quality of life as sufficient basic requirements such as affordable homes, jobs and accessible facilities become available through positive planning and private and public investment in the right places at the right time. • <input type="checkbox"/>Not owning or having access to a car should become less of a disadvantage in the South West, with access for residents to jobs and facilities easier by other means of transport than now. This will be assisted by an improved strategic network, investment in rail and road public transport, appropriate <i>demand management</i> and significant 'soft measures'. • <input type="checkbox"/>In managing the future development of the region, the RSS should aim to ensure that people are treated fairly and can participate fully in society. Development should be channelled into places where the benefits are greatest, where <i>infrastructure</i> can be made available and the needs of all sectors of society can be met. In addition, positive planning will deliver better quality of living in urban and rural areas by: • Reducing the need to travel, particularly by car, which may not necessarily affect people's desire to travel. This will be dealt with through transport <i>demand management</i> policies in the Regional Transport Strategy. • Promoting good design and high quality urban environments to make urban, higher density living a rich and enjoyable experience for all. • <input type="checkbox"/>Acknowledging the attractiveness of the rural parts of the region as a key economic asset, and contributor to quality of life to be protected from any unnecessary development. Rural communities are undergoing significant change. Development should be focused in those rural communities best able to achieve more balanced links between jobs and housing while preventing general degradation of the rural environment through sporadic development everywhere. <p>The overarching Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) sets out the broad objectives and priorities for the region which the SSA has adopted. These are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To harness the benefits of population growth and manage the implications of population change. • To enhance our distinctive environments and the quality and diversity of our cultural life. • To enhance our economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity. • To address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intraregional inequalities. • To make sure that people are treated fairly and can participate fully in society.
<p>Draft Revised Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West incorporating the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes - for Public Consultation (July 2008) (Note this document is currently unadopted and proposals are for RSS's to be abolished)</p>	
<p>The Secretary of State's Proposed Changes to draft Regional Spatial Strategy were published in July 2008. Public consultation took place until 24 October 2008. The Secretary of State intended</p>	<p>Key sustainable development policies are:</p> <p>Policy SD1 The Ecological Footprint: The region's Ecological Footprint will be stabilised and then reduced.</p>

<p>to publish the final Regional Spatial Strategy at the end of June 2009. However, the Government announced on 25 September 2009 that it will carry out a further appraisal of whether it's proposals for the RSS for South West England are the most sustainable way forward for the region.</p> <p>The Government wishes to be satisfied that the Sustainability Appraisal of last year's Proposed Changes to the SW RSS tested reasonable alternatives to those Areas of Search for strategic housing, business and other development which were added or amended following consideration of the EiP Panel's report.</p>	<p>Policy SD4 Sustainable Communities: Growth and development will be planned for and managed positively to create and maintain Sustainable Communities throughout the region.</p>
<p>South West Regional Assembly Strategic Sustainability Assessment of the South West Regional Spatial Strategy (March 2006) (Note the RSS to which this relates is document is currently unadopted and proposals are for RSS's to be abolished)</p>	
<p>The RSS is required to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 11 (PPS11 Regional Planning), and a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC. The SWRA has decided to meet these two requirements within a single assessment referred to as a Strategic Sustainability Assessment (SSA) that will also conform to the recent UK Guidance on SAs of RSSs and Local Development Frameworks.</p> <p>The SSA processes is divided into four stages which follows the development of the RSS. The reviewed report updates previous work conducted on the scoping stage of the process in order to meet SEA requirements. The document is being used for consultation with the relevant statutory bodies.</p>	<p>A SSA framework as been developed which sets out six high level objectives including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health • Support communities that meet peoples needs • Develop the economy in ways that meet peoples needs • Provide access to meet peoples needs with least damage to communities and the environment • Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets • Minimise consumption of natural resources
<p>South West Regional Assembly (2001). A Sustainable Future for the South West – the Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England</p>	
<p>Sets an agreed agenda to ensure that sustainability principles influence decision makers in government and the voluntary and community sectors. The Framework is a way of making connections, better co-ordination of regional and local strategies and partnerships, and creates a bigger picture of how to improve the quality of life in the region. The RSDF reflects both national policies and specific regional issues and concerns, drawing on a wide range of expertise and key regional stakeholders.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>Lists a number of objectives and proposed indicators under 15 broad themes covering a range of economic, social and environmental issues for the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth and change should be used positively, with new development bringing with it benefits to communities, increasing economic prosperity and better facilities, closing not widening disparities. • <input type="checkbox"/> New development should be sustainable, enhancing our distinctive environments and cultural life through the provision of well designed, resource efficient buildings, promoting sustainable construction, and minimizing waste and pollution. • Development should seek to enhance, and improve access to, our high quality environmental assets and cultural activity, and to make much better use of the social and economic benefits that can be derived from these. • The RSS should help to enhance our economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity by focusing

	<p>business development where it will have a positive effect on the overall prosperity of the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> Inequalities across the region should be reduced, and residents should experience improving quality of life as sufficient basic requirements such as affordable homes, jobs and accessible facilities become available through positive planning and private and public investment in the right places at the right time. • Not owning or having access to a car should become less of a disadvantage in the South West, with access for residents to jobs and facilities easier by other means of transport than now. This will be assisted by an improved strategic network, investment in rail and road public transport, appropriate <i>demand management</i> and significant 'soft measures'. • <input type="checkbox"/> In managing the future development of the region, the RSS should aim to ensure that people are treated fairly and can participate fully in society. Development should be channelled into places where the benefits are greatest, where <i>infrastructure</i> can be made available and the needs of all sectors of society can be met. In addition, positive planning will deliver better quality of living in urban and rural areas by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the need to travel, particularly by car, which may not necessarily affect people's desire to travel. This will be dealt with through transport <i>demand management</i> policies in the Regional Transport Strategy. • Promoting good design and high quality urban environments to make urban, higher density living a rich and enjoyable experience for all. • Acknowledging the attractiveness of the rural parts of the region as a key economic asset, and contributor to quality of life to be protected from any unnecessary development. Rural communities are undergoing significant change. Development should be focused in those rural communities best able to achieve more balanced links between jobs and housing while preventing general degradation of the rural environment through sporadic development everywhere.
<p>The Regional Assembly with the South West Regional Environment Network The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004 – 2014 (2003)</p>	
<p>The Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) sets out the vision and challenges for achieving sustainable development in the South West, and is the starting point of the Regional Environment Strategy. The Environment Strategy builds on the key environmental issues identified in the RSDF, and sets out in more detail the priorities and action needed to tackle these.</p> <p>Analysis of the key environmental assets in the region, and the pressures operating on these assets, has led to the identification of six key issues for the environment of the South West.</p> <p>Four issues relate to areas providing the greatest opportunities to deliver environmental benefit, but where existing pressures and trends could also cause the greatest damage. These are: Food, Farming and Forestry; Tourism and Leisure;</p>	<p>The overall aim is to ensure that the environmental assets of the SW are protected; to improve the management and stewardship of these assets, and invest in their enhancement for the future. This will enable the long term sustainable development of the south-west. The strategy provides focus for a co-ordinated regional action on the environment.</p> <p>Vision: A region where people where people benefit from an excellent region to live in and to work in, now and for the future a region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where we protect and enhance our distinctiveness and diversity – the variations between our villages, towns and cities, our coasts and our countryside. • That continues to benefit from the richness of its important landscapes, wildlife and habitat's; • <input type="checkbox"/> That is free from pollution and contamination; • <input type="checkbox"/> Where we use our natural resources wisely; • Where the benefits of high quality natural historic and built environments are widely acknowledged and provide opportunities for business success and improved quality of life; • <input type="checkbox"/> Where a diverse range of people and communities have access to and value the natural, historic and built environment. <p>Aims: Landscape and Historic Environment:</p>

<p>Spatial Planning; Transport.</p> <p>Two issues are cross-cutting; to be effective, action will have to be taken across the whole region and by all sectors. These are: Climate Change; Wiser Use of Natural Resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> To conserve the landscape and historic environment as assets for everyone to value and enjoy; • Safeguard and manage the elements of the environment that underpin local distinctiveness; <p>Natural Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use natural resources efficiently and wisely; • Manage waste better, by minimising the amount of waste reduced; • Protect and improve the quality of our air, soils and water; • Develop a low carbon economy. <p>Nature Conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance biodiversity and geological features across urban, rural coastal and marine environments; • Maintain and restore ecosystems so that they function • in a way that they will support the region's wildlife; • Sensitively manage existing habitats; <p>Historic Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To seek appropriate measures to record, protect and manage the historic environment within the planning • <input type="checkbox"/> Increase the area of existing habitats and re-establish links fragmented sites. <p>People and their Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> Improve the quality of people's living environment's; • Manage flood risk to land and property; • Improve sustainable access for everyone to a thriving and enhanced environment • Increase people's sense of responsibility towards the environment to the environment through a greater understanding and enjoyment of it.
<p>'Just Connect' An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004</p>	
<p>It sets out aims and objectives for joining up and integrating all the region's strategies.</p>	<p>Aims are; To enhance our economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity To make sure that people are treated fairly and can participate fully in society To address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intraregional inequalities To enhance our distinctive environments and the quality and diversity of our cultural life To harness the benefits of population growth and manage the implications of population change</p>
<p>"The Sustainability Shaper", the Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England, (2007)</p>	
<p>The Sustainability Shaper is a Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England. It is an evolving tool for everyone in the region who wants to unlock the benefits of sustainability - from public agencies and voluntary organisations to businesses and individuals.</p>	<p>The South West's Mission for Sustainability Operating Principles is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop sustainability learning and skills; • Improve physical and mental well-being; • Improve equality in meeting basic needs; • Be resource wise;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support thriving low carbon economies; • Reduce high carbon travel; • Use local and ethical goods and services; • Enhance local distinctiveness and diversity including biodiversity; • Help everyone to join in public decision-making; and • Take a long term approach.
Local	
Bath Local Plan Bath and North East Somerset (1997).	
<p>The Bath Local Plan has been prepared by Bath City Council as a Statutory Local Plan in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended by the Planning and Compensation Act 1991. The Plan guides development in the City of Bath up to 2001. It outlines the Council's policies for the use of land and related matters and includes an explanation of how these policies were reached.</p> <p>Three principal issues form the basis for the Local Plan:-</p> <p>i) the underlying philosophy of conservation, i.e. safeguarding and enhancement of the assets of the City, and the protection of the quality of the environment;</p> <p>ii) the growing concern for the effects of new development, traffic congestion, both vehicular and pedestrian, and the consequent introduction of restraint policies, to guide "growth" activity; and</p> <p>iii) the inability of the City to grow in physical terms, i.e. the limitations on space.</p>	<p>The Adopted Local Plan sets out policy and guidelines that should be followed in planning any development. The following policy statements should act as guidelines when considering development and change:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When considering any development or management proposals, the City Council will have regard to the protection of the historic fabric. All new proposals for development should respect and enhance the fabric and landscape of Bath; 2. The City Council will regard the status of the whole City of Bath as a World Heritage Site as a material consideration when considering applications for planning permission and listed building consent; 3. As far as it is able, the City Council will direct all pressure for change in such a way as to preserve and enhance the fabric and landscape of Bath; 4. The Council will define and monitor the balance between preservation and adaptation of the City for the common good of all Bath's citizens; 5. The Council will adopt policies which seek to preserve the fabric and landscape of the City, while retaining a balanced social, cultural and economic structure; 6. Consistent with its objectives and policies to secure the well being of the fabric and landscape of the City, the City Council will pursue these and other policies to secure the well being of its residents. It will apply and develop policies to promote health measures and safeguard the environment of the City in respect of hygiene, litter and waste disposal, and where appropriate, recycling waste material; 7. The manifesto will be reviewed and updated if necessary to respond to unforeseen and unpredictable pressures for change, and the appropriate commitment by the City Council to the protection of the heritage of the whole City will be reaffirmed regularly.
Bath and North East Somerset. Bath and North East Somerset Local Plan including minerals and waste polices as proposed to change 2006	
<p>The Local Plan covers the period from 1st April 1996 to 31st March 2011. It seeks to improve the area of Bath and North East Somerset's quality of life. It sets out policies for the use of land in the public interest, enabling development whilst protecting the environment. In deciding whether planning permission should be granted, the Local Plan is the single most important consideration. The Local Plan will help protect and enhance the character of places that are locally valued and identify areas which would benefit from improvement.</p>	<p>Living and Working <i>Social Inclusion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable people to enjoy a better quality of life. • To enable development which meets the needs of all sections of the community. <p><i>Resources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> To promote the best possible use of existing resources and infrastructure and encourage the reuse of land and buildings. • To provide for the safe and sustainable management of waste.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce all forms of pollution and emissions • including air, noise and light, pollution. • <input type="checkbox"/>To ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve all new development. <p><i>Housing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the District's housing needs by providing a range of housing types, including affordable homes, at locations with convenient access especially by • means other than the car to employment, shops, services and other community and recreational uses. <p><i>Economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and enhance Bath's regional, subregional and local importance as a centre for business and employment. • To maintain and enhance opportunities for business and employment in the towns of Keynsham and Norton-Radstock • To provide for business and industrial development in locations which respond to competitive needs, are readily accessible by a variety of means of transport and which are well related to housing areas. <p><i>Urban Areas</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the role of Bath, Keynsham and Norton-Radstock as attractive, safe places to live and work. <p><i>Rural Areas</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve sustainability of rural areas, enhancing economic and social vitality and accessibility while maintaining and enhancing character and local distinctiveness. <p><i>Shopping, Services and Leisure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of City, town and local neighbourhood and community centres in urban and rural areas. • To ensure provision of sufficient, good quality and accessible community, leisure and recreational facilities and open space including improved access to the countryside. <p>Environmental Assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve, enhance and make positive use of the historic environment. • <input type="checkbox"/>To conserve and enhance the local character and distinctiveness of settlements and the countryside. • To secure the effective stewardship of the area's biodiversity (wildlife and habitats), and geology. • To secure improvements to degraded landscapes and derelict land • <input type="checkbox"/>To conserve and reduce the consumption of non-renewable resources including greenfield land, soils, minerals, water and fossil fuels. • To maintain and improve the quality of water resources necessary for the well being of the natural environment and for consumption. <p>Transport and Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To co-ordinate development and transport measures to reduce car-usage and to ensure alternative forms of transport
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	<p>are available in an integrated way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> To increase accessibility by a choice of means of transport including public transport, cycling and walking. • To maximise the safety of all types of movement. • To reduce the adverse impact of all forms of travel on the natural and built environment.
<p>Bath and North East Somerset Local Plan including minerals and waste polices revised deposit draft Local Plan 2003 Sustainable Development Appraisal (Jan 2005) Bath and North East Somerset.</p>	
<p>The purpose of the Appraisal is to improve the Plan in terms of its ability to deliver sustainable development. This document describes the context to Sustainable Development Appraisals, contains a report of the process undertaken, and a summary of the appraisals outcome.</p>	<p>Local Plan was tested against the following Sustainability Criteria</p> <p>Natural environment: Will the policy maintain and enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality and Tranquillity • Water resources & quality • Land and soil • Landscape • Nature conservation • Open space (and access to) <p>Built environment: will the policy improve, protect and enhance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing – meeting needs and affordability • Vitality and viability of centres • Built heritage, archaeology, distinctiveness, townscape • Minerals resources <p>Social environment A: Will the policy promote and safeguard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy and employment • Health and healthy lifestyles • Safety and security including from flood risk) • Culture, education and equality <p>Resource consumption –Will the policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote renewable energy sources and/or reduce energy consumption • Reduce need to travel • Improve accessibility without car use • Reduce waste and /or promote recycling <p>Overall Comments</p>
<p>Corporate Plan 2003-07 Bath and North East Somerset</p>	
<p>This document populates the Corporate Plan Framework (published and approved in November 2003) with the key actions and targets that need to be achieved to enable the Council to realise its Community Strategy, Improvement Priority, performance and financial objectives.</p>	<p>The Improvement Priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase availability of affordable housing • Promoting the independence of older people • Reducing the fear of crime • Improving the environment for learning • Improving the life chances for disadvantaged teenagers, through improvements to their education, training and support

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the quality of public transport, roads and pavements and easing congestion • Reducing landfill • Improving the public realm ('liveability') • Improve customer satisfaction • Develop a sustainable economy for Bath and North East Somerset <p>It identifies that At a sub-regional level, Bath and North East Somerset has three structural issues - Housing, Transport and Skills shortage and these issues to be tackled through the Community Strategy.</p>
<p>Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2016 (Bath & North East Somerset Strategic Partnership, 2009)</p>	
	<p>See Population, Human Health and Social inclusion section</p>
<p>B&NES Statement of Community Involvement adopted 2007, amended 2009</p>	
<p>Sets out the opportunities for community involvement in the preparation of Local Development Documents and in the consideration of Planning Applications.</p>	<p>This Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) explains how the local community can get involved in the preparation of the Local Development Framework and the consideration of Planning Applications in Bath & North East Somerset.</p> <p>The preparation of planning policy documents which make up Bath & North East Somerset's Local Development Framework will need to meet the standards for community consultation laid out in this SCI. This includes the need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early involvement; • Consultation to be linked with other community involvement initiatives in the district; • Consultation to be inclusive; • The target groups identified in this SCI to be involved; • Minimum government standards for consultation to be met and exceeded; • A variety of methods to be used to involve the community; • Feedback to be provided; and • Details of community involvement and consultation to be made publicly available in the form of a statement of compliance to the SCI, a schedule of comments and a consultation report. <p>In the consideration of Planning Applications community consultation will need to meet the standards of the SCI. This includes the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively encourage developer led pre-application consultation for major applications; • The need for developers to submit a consultation statement outlining details of pre-application consultation for major applications; • Meet the minimum standards for consultation on Planning Applications; and • Exceed the minimum standards for consultation on Planning Applications.

Air Quality and Noise	
International	
EU Air Quality Framework and Daughter Directives (96/62/EC) (1999/30/EC) (2000/69/EC) (2002/3/EC) (2004/107/EC) European Parliament and Council	
To maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to ozone, benzene and carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead.	The Directives seeks to define and establish objectives for ambient air quality to avoid reduce or prevent harmful effects on human health and the environment as whole.
Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	
<p>This new Directive includes the following key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The merging of most of existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives*; • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target; • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values; and • The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. 	Member States are required to reduce exposure to PM2.5 in urban areas by an average of 20% by 2020 based on 2010 levels. It obliges them to bring exposure levels below 20 micrograms/m3 by 2015 in these areas. Throughout their territory Member States will need to respect the PM2.5 limit value set at 25.
European Directive on the Noise 2002/49/EU	
The Directive aimed at requiring competent authorities in Member States to produce strategic noise maps on the basis of harmonised indicators, to inform the public about noise exposure and its effects, and to draw up action plans to address noise issues.	<p>The four main objectives of the directives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor the environmental problem by drawing up strategic noise maps, 2. Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures considered to address noise 3. Addressing local noise issues by requiring authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good. 4. Developing a long term EU strategy <p>The Directive states that MSs must draw up action plan to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction</p>

	by July 2008, but it does not set targets to be met by 2008.
National	
The Environment Act 1995 Part IV Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	
Placed the requirement on the Secretary of State to produce the National Air Quality Strategy; and Established the statutory requirement for Local Authorities to carry out local Review and Assessments of air quality and where necessary declare Air quality Management Areas and produce Air Quality Action Plans.	s. 82 LAs' duty to review the air quality s. 83 Designation of air quality management areas. s. 84 Duties of local authorities in relation to designated
The Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 and 2002 Amendment. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 2000 and 2002	
The Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 and 2002 Amendment.	Established the Air Quality Framework Daughter Directives into UK legislation.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: DEFRA 2007 Working Together for Clean Air (and addendum 2003) Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales and Department of the Environment in Northern Ireland.	
It sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, sets out details of the objectives to be achieved and introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, similar to the approach being proposed in the new European air quality directive, which is currently under negotiation. The Strategy also identifies new measures which modelling shows could help achieve significant health benefits and help us move closer towards meeting our targets. These measures have been subject to a thorough analysis of the estimated reductions in air pollution, and quantification and valuation of costs and benefits.	The Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues • sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved • introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles • identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.
PPS 23: Planning and pollution control (Annex 1 & 2) Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 2004	
This Annex provides advice to Regional Planning Bodies (RPBs), Local Planning Authorities (LPAs), developers and other interested parties on the issues relevant to development and use of land that may be affected by contamination and the extent of controls operated through planning and environmental legislation.	To encourage Local Development Documents: To set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered; and To include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use.
PPG 24: Planning and Noise	

	To guide development to most appropriate locations, and where practicable ensure that noise sensitive development are separated from major sources of noise.
PPG 13	To be included in the Transport section
The Urban Environment (26th Report) Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution March 2007	
This study examines the environment within urban areas and the wider environmental impacts of towns and cities, and considers the relationship between the urban environment and human health and wellbeing.	<p>PRINCIPLES AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A BETTER URBAN ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>It should be a fundamental requirement of government policy that towns and cities become more environmentally sustainable and healthy places to live.</p> <p>However, such aspirations will not be met unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • urban management is guided by an explicit policy for the urban environment; • health and wellbeing are recognised as being inextricably linked with environment; • urban growth and renewal are planned within environmental constraints; • the environment is placed at the heart of urban design, regeneration and management; • there is an integrated approach to the urban environment that takes account of social, physical and economic factors; • there are incentives to reduce negative environmental impacts; and • knowledge, capacity and skills to reduce environmental impacts and promote health and wellbeing are increased and maintained. <p>To put these principles into practice we call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a policy for the urban environment and its impact on health; • an environmental contract between central and local government which also involves the private, voluntary and community sectors; • a major programme to improve the environmental performance of new and existing buildings; • promotion of the natural urban environment and green infrastructure through planning policy; • driving up a range of environmental standards (through the Code for Sustainable Homes, utility pricing and incentives to reduce waste and traffic in urban areas); and • provision of appropriate skills and information.
Government DfT 10 year Transport Plan 2000	See Transport Section
Transport White Paper the Future of Transport A Network for 2030 DfT 2004	See Transport Section
Regional	
Our Environment: Our Future (The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004 – 2014 – SWRA 2004)	
The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment sets out what is important about our region 's environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good air quality is also essential for our health and the health of most other organisms. Air quality in the region is generally good, although there are some pockets of poor air quality associated with large urban and industrial areas

<p>It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a Vision and Aims for the environment in the future; • identify pressures threatening the environment; • identify key issues to be tackled. 	<p>and busy roads, contributing to a range of respiratory and other health problems including asthma, bronchitis and heart disease. (Defra 2002)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car use: in some parts of the region, up to 90% of visitors to the region travelled by private car, contributing to congestion during peak times and poor local air quality (GOSW 2002a). • Provide a Vision and Aims for the environment in the future; • Identify Pressures threatening the environment; • Identify key Issues to be tackled.
<p>Regional Transport Strategy</p>	<p>See Transport section</p>
<p>Final Joint Local Transport Plan 2006 Joint Local Transport</p>	<p>See Transport section</p>
<p>Local</p>	
<p>Bath and North East Somerset (Jan 2006) Air Quality Action Plan</p>	
<p>The local air quality management process requires local authorities to review and assess current and future air quality in their localities against health-based objectives for seven pollutants. Where it is predicted that these objectives will not be met, and relevant public exposure exists, the local authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Local authorities are required to prepare a written Action Plan for an AQMA, setting out the actions necessary, and those they intend to take, in pursuit of the air quality objectives.</p>	<p>An Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) along the A4 London Road was declared in Feb 2002. The AQMA was extended in August 2005 to include Bathwick Street and widened from the original 7m to 70m from the centre of the road, along London Road to Hanover Place, and 20m from the centre of the road from Hanover place to the Batheaston Roundabout.</p> <p>With respect to NO₂, an annual objective of 40µg/m³ should be met by the end of 2005</p>
<p>Review and Assessment of Air Quality Round 2 Bath and North East Somerset Consultation Draft March 2005</p>	
<p>The aims of this consultation are to establish the possible need for any further AQMAs in the city centre of Bath.</p>	<p>There are a number of traffic 'hot spots' within the city where pollutant levels are particularly high, some exceeding the Government-set objectives. As a result, the council are proposing to create new AQMAs, either specific to the hot spot sites in question, or declaring the entire A-road network as an AQMA. The consultation took place in September 2006 and the statement of consultation and proposal will be published in Autumn 2007.</p>
<p>Review and Assessment of Air Quality Round 3 Bath and North East Somerset Consultation Draft May 2006</p>	
	<p>The aim of this document is to review the air quality within the Bath and North East Somerset Area and highlight any changes in monitoring or emissions that have occurred since the last round of review and assessment. The level of response to this consultation was disappointing. The results of the consultation on this document were that the majority of people (68%) support the creation of an AQMA that includes the whole major road network, rather than just the hot spots. The top five suggestions of measures to improve air quality in an AQMA in Bath were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict or ban lorries from the city centre (12%) • Introduction of a congestion charge (10%) • Restrict delivery times of goods vehicles (8%) • Reduce price of public transport (8%)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrianisation of areas in the city centre (6%)
Review and Assessment of Air Quality Round 4 Bath and North East Somerset 2003	
	From the results of the monitoring and modelling carried out as part of the Stage 4 review and assessment it is recommended that the Air Quality Management Area is extended. The recommended area includes Bathwick Street and widening the original area to 70 m from the centre of the road, along London Road from London Street to Hanover place and 20 m from the centre of the road from Hanover Place to the Batheaston Roundabout. The existing Air Quality Management Area is 7 m from the centre of the London Road.
Bath and North East Somerset Air Quality Strategy (2002)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the publication of the National Air Quality Strategy in 1997, a new regime of managing local air quality was introduced across the UK. The focus of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) is the identification of local pollution hot spots where members of the public might be exposed to future exceedences of specific air quality objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives of Local Air Quality Strategy is to thereby identify how Bath & North East Somerset can assist in securing air quality improvements across the local authority, both within the AQMA identified and external to it, through planning frameworks and wider activities within the local authority.
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	
International	
EU Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of Wild Birds European Commission	
	To maintain the population of 181 endangered species and sub-species at a level that corresponds in particular to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements, while taking account of economic and recreational requirements, or to adapt the population of these species to that level.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive 1992)	
The aim of the Habitats Directive is to create a coherent European ecological network known as Natura 2000. This network consists of a series of Special Areas of Conservation which protect habitats and species of community interest.	
Managing Natura 2000 sites The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC	
Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive plays a crucial role in the management of the sites that make up the Natura 2000 network.	The document aims at providing guidelines to the MSs on the interpretation of certain key concepts used in Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.
Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites Methodological guidance on the provisions of article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC European Commission Environment DG Nov.2001	
The document provides non-mandatory methodology help to carry	The Assessments are required where a project or plan may give rise to significant effects upon a Natura 2000 site.

<p>out or review the assessments required under the Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>Process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage one :Screening • Stage two: Appropriate Assessment • Stage Three: Assessment of alternative solutions • Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain
<p>European Biodiversity Strategy 1998 European Commission</p>	
<p>Biological diversity (biodiversity) is essential to maintain life on earth and has important social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values. In addition to its intrinsic value biodiversity determines our resilience to changing circumstances. In spite of past efforts by the Community and its Member States to address the problem of biodiversity reduction or loss, existing measures are insufficient to reverse present trends. It is therefore both essential and urgent for the Community to develop a strategy and take action towards the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The Community Biodiversity Strategy is developed around four major Themes. Within each Theme the specific objectives that will need to be achieved in the context of Action Plans and other measures are highlighted.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. 2. Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources 3. Research, identification and monitoring of information. 4. Education, training and awareness.
<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro 1992</p>	
<p>4. The objectives of this Convention, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding.</p>	<p>The Convention establishes 3 main goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The conservation of biological diversity; 2. The sustainable use of its components; 3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources. <p>Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable uses of Biological diversity.</p> <p>Objectives: To achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth.</p>
<p>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971):</p>	
<p>It provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. Originally, the Convention was set up to protect wetland habitats for the conservation of waterfowl but it now seeks to ensure the protection of all important wetlands.</p>	<p>"The Convention's mission is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world" (Ramsar COP8, 2002).</p>
<p>National</p>	

UK Biodiversity Action Plan Nov 2000 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	
<p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) is the UK response to the Convention on biological Diversity which was signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.</p>	<p>OVERALL GOAL To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.</p> <p>UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Where biological resources are used, such use should be sustainable. 2 Wise use should be ensured for non-renewable resources. 3 The conservation of biodiversity requires the care and involvement of individuals and communities as well as Governmental processes. 4 Conservation of biodiversity should be an integral part of Government programmes, policy and action. 5 Conservation practice and policy should be based upon a sound knowledge base. 6 The precautionary principle (see glossary) should guide decisions. <p>OBJECTIVES FOR CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To conserve and where practicable to enhance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems; (b) internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems; (c) species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas; (d) the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades. 2 To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity. 3 To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended	
<p>It consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain.</p>	<p>This act aims to prevent loss of diversity of flora and fauna by making it illegal to intentionally damage wild plants and animals or their habitats. The Act provides for the notification of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – areas of special scientific interest by reason of their flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features.</p>
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994 And The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/6) Joint Nature Conservation Committee	
<p>To transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law.</p>	<p>Containing five Parts and four Schedules, the Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p> <p>The amendment in 2009 requires appropriate assessment to be carried out for plans and programmes.</p>

Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	
The Biodiversity Strategy for England sets this fundamental shift in train by ensuring that biodiversity considerations become embedded in all the main sectors of economic activity, public and private.	To make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in: Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.
PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation and Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – A Guide to Good Practice March 2006 Community and Local Government	
PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system	To promote sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity and geological diversity with other considerations; To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphologic sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support; and To contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and to people's sense of well-being; and • Ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	
The Act will, among other measures, create a new integrated agency - Natural England – http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruraldelivery/natural-england.htm - to act as a powerful champion for the natural environment, and formally establish a Commission for Rural Communities which will be a strong national rural adviser, advocate and watchdog charged with ensuring that Government policies are making a real difference on the ground in tackling rural disadvantage.	Objectives: Key elements of the Act included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of Natural England with the responsibility for enhancing biodiversity and landscape –in rural, urban and coastal areas –with promoting access and recreation; • Formal establishment of the Commission of Rural communities, which will act as an independent advocate/adviser for rural people. • The act delivers the Government's commitment to curtail the inappropriate use of byways, by putting an end to claims for motor vehicle access on the basis of historic use by horse –drawn vehicles.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	

<p>The Act will extend the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It will create a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation. The Act received Royal Assent on 30 November 2000.</p>	<p>Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to SSSIs. The Act imposes a duty on public bodies, to have regard to the conservation and enhancement of the AONBs in the County and also have regard to the conservation of biological diversity when discharging its functions.</p>
<p>DEFRA (2007) England Biodiversity Strategy Towards adaptation to climate change</p>	
	<p>DEFRA guidance for conserving biodiversity in a changing climate provides six guiding principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve existing biodiversity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. Conserve Protected Areas and other high quality habitats 1b. Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 2. Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate 3. Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats 3b. Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts 4. Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation 5. Make sound decisions based on analysis <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5a. Thoroughly analyse causes of change 5b. Respond to changing conservation priorities 6. Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice
<p>Regional</p>	
<p>English Nature, Environment Agency, RSPB (1997). Action for Biodiversity in the South West – A Series of Habitat and Species Plans to Guide Delivery:</p>	
	<p>Objective 1. Maintain the current extent and distribution of wood pasture and parkland (ongoing)</p> <p>Objective 2. Extend and improve knowledge of management options for existing sites and formulate methodologies for best management practice (by 2000)</p> <p>Objective 3. Ensure that the management of all surviving sites acknowledge the biological values associated with wood pasture and parkland, as well as the historical, cultural and agricultural values. (By 2010)</p> <p>Objective 4. Restore, where appropriate, the quality of wood pasture and parkland by ensuring long term recruitment, and linking and buffering within and to existing separate sites.(50% by 2000)</p>
<p>South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan (Biodiversity South West, 2004)</p>	

	<p>South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan: generic priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain and enhance biodiversity by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sensitively managing existing habitats, - expanding and re-establishing links between fragmented sites and, - where appropriate, managing at a larger, functional scale (landscape, ecosystem or catchment). 2. Develop integrated sustainable land management practices that safeguard and enhance the region's biodiversity whilst also bringing benefits to society, the economy and environment. 3. Increase awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity to the region's health, quality of life and economic productivity and develop wider support and active engagement. 4. Understand and manage the dynamic processes of change (e.g. climate change) and develop long-term sustainable approaches within the region that focus on the quality, extent and diversity of habitats.
<p>South West Regional Assembly in association with the South West Regional Environment Network (2004). Our Environment: Our Future – The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014</p>	
	<p>The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment: sets the target to bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites.</p>
<p>Local</p>	
<p>Bath and North East Somerset. Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Bath and North East Somerset. www.wildthingsbap.org</p>	
<p>Wildthings is a partnership delivering local Biodiversity Action. This website provides information about Wildthings and the Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) for Bath and North East Somerset.</p> <p>There are seven key themes of the Action Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species and Habitats; • Monitoring Change; • Council Owned Land; • Tracking Wildlife; • <input type="checkbox"/>Communication; • Farming; and • <input type="checkbox"/>Education. <p>Species Action Plans exist in Bath and North East Somerset for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All bat species; 	<p>Communications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To achieve effective communication between Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Partners and promote the partnership to new members. 2. To achieve effective communication of the BAP process to individuals, groups and organisations within and beyond the partnership. <p>Council Owned Land</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a full understanding of existing biodiversity character and potential of Council managed land. 2. Identify a network of Council managed land that contributes effectively to National, Regional and Local Biodiversity targets in partnership with the occupiers / users. 3. Develop and implement Biodiversity Management Plans for each priority site within the biodiversity network of Council managed land in partnership with the occupiers /users. 4. Ensure that other Council activities develop and deliver the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity value of Council managed land. <p>Education</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise levels of understanding, awareness and importance about biodiversity.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bath Asparagus; • Bee-fly; • Blue Carpenter Bee; • Chalkhill Blue Butterfly; • Dormouse; • Great Crested Newt; • Red Hemp-nettle; • Skylark; • Water Vole; and • White-clawed Crayfish. <p>Habitat Action Plans exist in Bath and North East Somerset for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient and/or Species-rich Hedgerows; • Broadleaf Woodlands; • Post-industrial Sites; • Species-rich Arable Farmland; and • Species-rich Arable Farmland. 	<p>2. Encourage positive lifestyles that use acquired biodiversity knowledge.</p> <p>Farming</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To foster a greater awareness of the role and potential of agriculture and food consumers to sustain and enhance local biodiversity. 2. To identify practical actions that can be implemented locally to help agriculture protect and enhance local biodiversity. <p>Non farming objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop more sustainable consumer practice by raising public awareness of their responsibility and influence on the agricultural industry and its impact on local biodiversity. 2. To develop greater understanding and co-operation between conservationists and farmers. <p>Farm based objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To ensure landowners are fully aware of the wildlife interests and potential of their holdings. 4. To promote and support practical solutions and initiatives for biodiversity conservation and enhancement on local farms. 5. To increase field margins / headlands and wildlife corridors on all intensively managed farms in B&NES. 6. To maximise land under favourable conservation management. 7. To reverse the trend of field boundary neglect and to promote good field boundary management. 8. To encourage reduced use of chemicals on farms in B&NES. <p>Species and habitats</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agree key components of local biodiversity and establish a set of species and habitat indicators. 2. Set up a framework for monitoring local biodiversity and action. 3. Develop and promote a programme of local BAP surveys and monitoring targets. 4. Contribute to national regional and local monitoring schemes. 5. Produce a baseline 'Millennium Biodiversity 'Snapshot' for B&NES', to be updated every 5 years. <p>Tracking</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain a Records Centre covering the B&NES area. 2. Develop effective mechanisms for access and exchange of information. 3. Identify priorities for data collection. 4. Link in with B&NES Council's process for designating wildlife and geologically important sites. 5. Ensure that the information is used to guide land management decisions.
Climate Change	
International	
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	
<p>The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is an amendment to the international treaty on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deliver the UK climate change programme; • To address the causes and effects of climate change and to secure maximum benefit for communities;

<p>climate change, assigning mandatory emission limitations for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to the signatory nations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve a significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from local authority’s operations especially energy sourcing and use, travel and transport, waste production and disposal and the purchasing of goods and services; • To encourage all sectors in the local community to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to make public their commitment to action; • To work with key providers to assess the potential effects of climate change and to identify ways in which to adapt; • To provide opportunities for the development of renewable energy generation; and • To monitor the progress against the actions needed and publish the results. <p>The Government has, therefore, set a domestic target to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010. The Climate Change Programme will take the UK closer to this domestic target, and ensure that the UK can make real progress by 2020 towards the Government’s long-term ambition to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050. This has now been superseded by the Climate Change Act – see below.</p>
<p>EU COM(97)599 final: White Paper ‘Energy for the future: renewable source of energy’ EC</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set out Community Strategy and Action Plan to double the share of renewable energy from 6 to 12 % in Gross Inland Production by 2010; • To encourage the increase of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) in each Member State as a means of increasing exploitation of the available potential for attaining CO2 emission reduction, decreasing energy dependence, developing national industry and creating jobs; • To establish Sub-targets in the various sectors; • To preserve flexibility in view of Community enlargement; and • To instigate a tri-annual review procedure.
<p>Directive 2001/77/EC on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market</p>	
	<p>To increase the use of electricity produced from renewable energy sources - to form an important part of the package of measures needed to comply with the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and of any policy package to meet further commitments.</p>
<p>EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness considering: • The general framework for a methodology of calculation of the integrated energy performance of buildings; • The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings; • The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation; • Energy certification of buildings; and • Regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems in buildings and in addition an assessment of the heating installation in which the boilers are more than 15 years old.

Renewable Energy Directive (2001/77/EC):	
	Aims to promote substantial increase in the proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in the EU to 22.1% with overall EU renewable energy sources target of 12% by 2010
National	
UK Climate Change Act (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2008)	
	The Climate Change Act has set legally binding targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 26% by 2020 and 80% by 2050. In the UK 2009 budget, the 2020 target was revised and therefore the current legally binding target is to achieve a carbon emissions reduction of 34% by 2020. This target is likely to be reviewed in forthcoming budgets.
Consultation Document Building A Greener Future Towards Zero Carbon Development (2006)	
This publication is a consultation document seeking views on the government's proposals to reduce the carbon footprint of new housing development. It sets out the government's views on the importance of moving towards zero carbon in new housing.	It explores the relationship between the planning system, Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations in delivering our ambitions for zero carbon. And it proposes a timetable for revising the Building Regulations so as to reach zero carbon development in all new housing in England & Wales.
Energy White Paper DTI 2003	
'Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy' defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. It builds on the Performance and Innovation Unit's Energy Review, published in February 2002, and on other reports which have looked at major areas of energy policy.	<p>The government's goals for energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, as recommended by the RCEP, with real progress by 2020; • to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and • to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. <p>Kyoto Protocol commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12.</p> <p>Renewable should supply 10% of UK electricity in 2010.</p>
Strong and prosperous communities The Local Government White Paper DCLG Oct 2006	
The aim of this White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. It is about creating strong, prosperous communities and delivering better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and local people.	It states that Local authorities already have the ability, via the wellbeing power contained in the 2000 Local Government Act, to work together and with other agencies to tackle climate change. Some are making good use of this, for instance by setting up Energy Services Companies (ESCOs), and we particularly encourage partners in our major cities to take up the challenge locally. DEFRA will explore the best way of encouraging the establishment of ESCOs with the core cities.
Climate Change The UK Programme 2006 DEFRA March 2006	
This Climate Change Programme sets out our policies and	In the public sector and local government will:

<p>priorities for action in the UK and internationally.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce a package of measures to drive additional action for local authorities to include an appropriate focus on action on climate change; • set up a new revolving loan fund of £20m for the whole of the public sector, to finance investment in energy efficiency; and • introduce new strategic targets for the central government estate in summer 2006.
<p>Making space for water: Taking forward a government Strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England DEFRA March 2005</p>	
<p>The Government confirms the strategic direction of travel set out in the document <i>Making space for water</i> published on 29 July 2004. In the light of positive reactions from stakeholders to that document, the Government will, over the 20-year lifetime of the new strategy, implement a more holistic approach to managing flood and coastal erosion risks in England. The approach will involve taking account of all sources of flooding, embedding flood and coastal risk management across a range of Government policies, and reflecting other relevant Government policies in the policies and operations of flood and coastal erosion risk management.</p>	<p>The aim will be to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the threat to people and their property; and • deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles. <p>To deliver that aim the Government is setting in hand a wide-ranging programme of action.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and flood risk</p>	
<p>PPS25 sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. It's aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall.</p>	<p>Key Planning Objectives</p> <p>Appraising risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas; • preparing Regional Flood Risk Appraisals (RFRAs) or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate, as freestanding assessments that contribute to the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans; <p>Managing risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change; • only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding; <p>Reducing risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management eg conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences; • reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); • using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding eg surface water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and

	<p>SUDS; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting back defences;</p> <p>A partnership approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working effectively with the Environment Agency, other operating authorities and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that plans are effective and decisions on planning applications can be delivered expeditiously; and • ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management policies and plans, River Basin Management Plans and emergency planning.
<p>DETR (2000) Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction</p>	
<p>This Strategy aims to provide a catalyst for change in construction across the United Kingdom. It identifies priority areas for action, and suggests indicators and targets to measure progress.</p>	<p>The objectives of this Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote awareness and understanding of sustainable construction • to set out how the Government expects the construction industry to contribute to sustainable development • to show how Government policies will help to bring about change • to stimulate action by individual businesses to set, and monitor their progress towards, targets for more sustainable construction which require continuous improvement. <p>This Strategy builds on the framework and priorities for sustainable development set out in <i>A better quality of life</i>. Amongst those priorities were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy • achieving higher growth whilst reducing pollution and use of resources • sharing the benefits of growth more widely and more fairly • improving our towns and cities and protecting the • quality of the countryside • contributing to sustainable development internationally.
<p>Home Energy Conservation Act 1995</p>	
<p>An Act to make provision for the drawing up of local energy conservation reports in relation to residential accommodation; to give the Secretary of State functions in connection therewith; and for related purposes.</p>	<p>To increase the energy efficiency of housing in all sectors</p>
<p>Code for Sustainable Homes A step-change in sustainable home building practice DCLG Dec 2006</p>	
<p>The Code for Sustainable Homes has been developed to enable a step change in sustainable building practice for new homes. It has been prepared by the Government in close working consultation with the Building Research Establishment (BRE) and Construction</p>	<p>The Code will complement the system of Energy Performance Certificates which is being introduced in June 2007 under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD). The EPBD will require that all new homes (and in due course other homes, when they are sold or leased) have an Energy Performance Certificate providing key information about the energy efficiency/ carbon performance of the home. Energy assessment under the Code will use the same</p>

<p>Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA), and through consultation with a Senior Steering Group consisting of Government, industry and NGO representatives. The Code is intended as a single national standard to guide industry in the design and construction of sustainable homes. It is a means of driving continuous improvement, greater innovation and exemplary achievement in sustainable home building.</p>	<p>calculation methodology therefore avoiding the need for duplication.</p>
<p>Energy efficiency: The Government's Plan for Action (following the Energy White Paper, Our Energy Future - Towards a Low Carbon Economy April 2004)</p>	
<p>Energy efficiency has been improving steadily over recent years, but the technical potential to further reduce energy use, using tried and tested technologies, is well established. Across the economy as a whole it is estimated that we could reduce energy use by around 30%. The White Paper identified potential savings of around 10 million tonnes of carbon by 2010, and a similar quantity by 2020. This Plan explains how we will deliver these savings, with a particular focus on the period from now to 2010.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce carbon emissions using energy as efficiently as possible and the most cost-effective way to manage energy demand; • To ensure security of supply by reducing demand on the gas and electricity distribution networks and using energy efficiency that helps to deliver improved resilience and to reduce dependence on imported energy supplies; • To maintain competitiveness by helping consumers to reduce their energy bills, energy efficiency and UK businesses to be more productive and competitive; and • To tackle fuel poverty improving the energy standards of homes and reducing spending on fuel. <p>The Government has a statutory aim (as required by the Sustainable Energy Act 2003), to save 3.5 million tonnes of carbon from residential properties in England through energy efficiency measures by 2010. A further target was set in the Housing Act 2004, which requires the Secretary of State to take reasonable steps to improve residential energy efficiency by at least 20 per cent by 2010 from a year 2000 baseline.</p>
<p>PPS: Planning for a Low Carbon Future in a Changing Climate - consultation paper (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2010)</p>	
<p>Consultation paper on the new draft planning policy which combines and updates the existing policy statements on climate change (PPS1 supplement) and renewable energy (PPS22).</p>	<p>Government's ambition is to help business and communities build a low carbon future and prepare for the impacts of climate change. Government's objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Shape places so as to help secure radical cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (ii) Actively support and help drive the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy (iii) Shape places and secure new development so as to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts arising from climate change, and do so in ways consistent with cutting greenhouse gas emissions (iv) Ensure local communities are given real opportunities to take positive action on climate change.
<p>Part L of the Building Regulations ODPM 2006</p>	
<p>Part L of the Building Regulations deals with energy efficiency. A significant general change from the existing regulations is the recognition of the need to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings. Thus, in future, changes such as replacing glazing and upgrading of boilers will have to meet the same requirements as for new buildings. Allowances will be made for dwellings that have efficient gas or oil fired heating systems installed. Electric, solid fuel and inefficient gas or oil boilers will require higher levels of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A requirement for higher standards of envelope insulation for dwellings with electric or poor efficiency gas and oil heating systems. • The inclusion of a "Carbon Index" method in place of the SAP energy rating (but based on the SAP calculation) as an alternative method of demonstrating compliance. • A requirement for increased standards of detail design and site workmanship to improve real building performance and to reduce the incidence of gaps in the insulation, thermal bridging and poor air-tightness.

<p>insulation.</p>	
<p>Proposed Changes to Part L and Part F of the Building Regulations: A Consultation Paper</p>	
<p>This consultation sets out the proposed changes to Part L (Conservation of Fuel and Power) and Part F (Means of Ventilation) of the Building Regulations that are planned to come into force in 2010.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government set out in its Building a Greener Future - Policy Statement (July 2007) that new homes will be net zero carbon from 2016. As steps to achieving this target, energy efficiency standards for new homes are to be improved by 25 per cent in 2010 and 44 per cent in 2013 relative to current 2006 standards. • The Government also wants to introduce improved energy efficiency standards for new non-domestic buildings, and in its 2008 Budget announced an ambition for all new non-domestic development to be net zero carbon from 2019. The Government is therefore proposing a similar phased improvement beginning with 25 per cent in 2010. • The Government is also committed to addressing the energy efficiency of existing buildings and the consultation therefore proposes appropriate changes to the requirements when people elect to carry out building work to existing buildings. • When the proposed energy efficiency standards in Part L are strengthened in 2010 there is likely to be a tendency to more airtight buildings. It is therefore necessary to propose changes to Part F of the Building Regulations at the same time to ensure adequate means of ventilation is provided.
<p>Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning English Nature, Environment Agency, environment Agency, Countryside Agency and English Heritage 2005</p>	
<p>This guidance is produced by the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency (the agencies) to help planning authorities and regional planning bodies in preparing plans and strategies under the new planning system. It will also be used by the agencies' own staff. It is intended to supplement guidance issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact the agencies (see Supplementary File 15) to help to scope the environmental and rural issues in the plan and the evidence base needed to address them. • Discuss with English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency the use and handling of data. • Start to identify areas that are distinct, because of their ability to accommodate change, or their sensitivity to change depending on their characteristics. Identify the changes these areas are experiencing or may be vulnerable to, or the nature and scale. • Planning authorities should develop their visions for the 'future picture' so that the kind of environment and quality of life that they aspire to achieve in the future is clearly understood and sufficiently described to provide a steer for the planning system as a whole. • The vision should clearly reflect the statutory duty to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development
<p>The Planning Response to Climate Change – Advice on Better Practice ODPM 2004</p>	
<p>This document provides advice and is not planning policy guidance, though references to relevant policy guidance are made throughout. It is intended to provide planning professionals with an overview of the current thinking and state of knowledge on the planning response to climate change.</p> <p>It is recognised that planning practice on adaptation to climate change impacts is still developing. It is hoped that the advice will stimulate planners to look for new strategies to respond to the changing climate in partnership with developers and the wider</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act now: The impacts of climate change are not remote risks for sometime in the future, they are already with us and we need to respond now. • Make the links: Many of the actions required in response to climate change can be justified for other reasons. For example, conserving water resources is an immediate environmental and economic necessity. Consequently, on many issues planning policy-makers need not be constrained by the uncertainty associated with some future climate change impacts. • Spread the word: Elected members, local authority officers, developers and the public need to be aware of the impacts of climate change and how to adapt to it and avert future climate change. • Make the best use of existing tools: Environmental Appraisal (EA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) can be effective tools for ensuring climate change is addressed in planning policy. • Make effective use of existing instruments: Planners have available instruments such as conditions, agreements, obligations and informative, all of which can be used to respond to climate change.

<p>community.</p> <p>The advice will also be of assistance to local authorities implementing strategies to address climate change, such as those local authorities putting together action plans as part of the Councils for Climate Protection initiative.</p>	
<p>Leading the way: how local authorities can meet the challenge of climate change Local Government Association 2005</p>	
<p>Political leaders are united about the urgency and importance of climate change. Local government has a key role to play in this agenda. We offer a vision of 'Any town 2025', a sustainable energy future, adapted to the effects of climate change; and set out the steps, building on existing good practice, which local government can take to achieve it. Working towards this future can lead to multiple benefits for local authorities and their communities: improvements in health, community cohesion, social inclusion and quality of life. It does not rely on any technological breakthroughs.</p> <p>The various components of the scenario are mutually supportive and reinforcing. The challenge for council leaders and chief executives is to make a political decision to start now. The scientific evidence to date makes the case that humankind needs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promptly and dramatically, to avert dangerous climate change. The most significant man-made source of greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO₂), emitted from burning fossil fuels. Both for mitigating climate change and increasing energy security, the UK needs to reduce its fossil fuel reliance and have a more sustainable approach to energy.</p> <p>The UK's target of a 60 per cent cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 should now be treated as the minimum responsible level of change. There are already excellent local authority climate change initiatives. Because individual initiatives often have little effect in isolation, success in dealing with the problem depends on tackling all related aspects as well. Responding to the threats as well as benefiting from the opportunities of climate change cannot be achieved through incremental steps. We need co-ordinated interventions to achieve a step</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making a public commitment to tackling climate change, such as signing the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change; • adoption of a council-wide strategy on climate change and sustainable energy, and using a variety of management tools to deliver it; • promoting sustainable energy and climate change objectives through community-wide strategies and land use plans; • adopting a 'whole life' approach to investment, including revolving funds which pay upfront for sustainable energy measures, and then reinvesting the savings in further projects; • integrating climate change across all service areas within the authority; • seeking early wins: places where climate protection resonates with an area's needs and authority's values and priorities; and where such action can achieve early benefits that will broaden support. <p>Central government can help and enable local authorities to respond to climate change.</p> <p><u>Key actions for central government include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sending a strong message that climate change is a priority within central government and that local authorities are key to delivering national climate change targets; • correspondingly, inspection regimes must recognise good performance in this challenging area; • using continuing increases in world energy prices as an opportunity to accelerate action on reducing energy consumption, especially fossil fuel dependence; • regulating the energy sector to encourage energy suppliers to become energy service companies; • encouraging emissions trading so that the most cost-efficient emissions reduction measures are taken first: trading regimes depend on other measures that enable companies or individuals to reduce energy use, and are not a substitute for them; • 'climate proofing' policies to avoid accidental perverse side effects; • recognising the importance of collective choice about the kind of society we wish to live in: some of the most successful sustainable settlements are popular precisely because they set collective standards; • seizing the opportunity that large-scale house building presents to achieve a step change in energy dependence in the housing sector; • enable local authorities to access locally-meaningful real-time energy consumption data at a six-figure postcode level.

Stern Review Report on the Economics of Climate Change Treasury 2007	
<p>This independent Review was commissioned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, reporting to both the Chancellor and to the Prime Minister, as a contribution to assessing the evidence and building understanding of the economics of climate change.</p>	<p>The Review first examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change itself, and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second half of the Review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies can adapt to the consequences of climate change that can no longer be avoided.</p>
DEFRA (2007) England Biodiversity Strategy Towards adaptation to climate change	
	<p>DEFRA guidance for conserving biodiversity in a changing climate provides six guiding principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve existing biodiversity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. Conserve Protected Areas and other high quality habitats 1b. Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 2. Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate 3. Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats 3b. Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts 4. Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation 5. Make sound decisions based on analysis <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5a. Thoroughly analyse causes of change 5b. Respond to changing conservation priorities 6. Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice
Regional	
South West Climate Change Impacts Partnership South West Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study (Jan 2003) 'Warming to the idea'	
<p>The South West Climate Change Impact Study principal aims to describe the climate change scenarios projected for the South West in the coming century, identify the likely impacts of such change and suggest appropriate action by various agencies to respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by these impacts. With the intention of placing climate change issues within strategy and frameworks developed.</p> <p>This is being coordinated by the South West Climate Change Impacts Partnership (SWCCIP). Its mission is: <i>"to investigate, inform and advise on the impacts of climate change in South West England"</i>.</p>	<p>This Scoping Study sets out to understand the potential impacts of climate change upon the South West region, to explore the current understanding of adaptation to climate change across the region, and to consider possible responses. The principal aims of the Scoping Study are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the climate change scenarios projected for the South West in the coming century; • <input type="checkbox"/> Identify the likely impacts of such change; • Suggest actions to respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by these impacts. <p>The study provides detailed challenges to address the issues identified under 13 specific domain areas focused on the natural and built environment.</p> <p>A number of recommendations are made as a result of the scoping study to implement the findings within the study outcomes.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the role of the South West Climate Change Impacts Partnership to take forward regional work on climate change. • <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that the main findings and recommendations of the Scoping Study are incorporated into current and future strategies and frameworks within the region. • Ensure that the South West Climate Change Impacts Partnership continues to have an overall understanding of South West regional work on climate change impacts and adaptation, and to act as a focal point for that information. • <input type="checkbox"/> Encourage all organisations to identify appropriate policy frameworks within which to incorporate adaptation strategies. • <input type="checkbox"/> Increase awareness of the need for climate change adaptation across all sectors. Most stakeholders are ill-informed about, and ill-prepared for, dealing with the potential impacts of climate change. • Ensure that simple messages are conveyed to the media because conflicting messages can create confusion on the direction and magnitude of climate change. • <input type="checkbox"/> Identify and take forward specific projects for action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> Review regional and sub-regional arrangements for emergency planning in anticipation of extreme weather events. • Co-ordinate the development of climate change strategies within local authorities. • Co-ordinate the development of climate change strategies within sectors in the region, such as sustainable construction, environmental technologies and biodiversity, particularly through the sector development programmes of the SWRDA. • Identify those issues at a regional level where central government action is required. Ensure that relevant standards and codes of practice are based upon the probabilities of future climates rather than the apparent certainties of historic data. • <input type="checkbox"/> Undertake further research within selected sectors to better understand the significance of local impacts.
<p>Government Office for the South West (2003) Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003- 2010 Revision 2010 and 2020</p>	
<p>Overall vision is to maximise the social, environmental and economic benefits of renewable energy through the integration of renewable energy into mainstream policy and practice at all levels within the region.</p> <p>In order to achieve its aims, the strategy proposes 50 actions, suggests a time scale for their implementation and begins to identify which partners can deliver them.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>There are three core strands that weave together to form the overarching aims for the strategy. The strands can be in turn broken down into a number of objectives:</p> <p>Deploying Renewable Energy on the Ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To remove the barriers to physical deployment of renewable energy such that a target of 11-15% electricity generation can be achieved or exceeded by 2010 in a manner that is in line with the particular landscape needs of the South West • To accelerate the development of renewable heat generation in the South West • To support the development of the market for renewable energy through targeted financial support • To encourage a more consistent and transparent approach to the planning process for renewable energy. <p>Developing Skills and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop awareness of the need and potential for renewable energy throughout the South West • To build the capacity of the renewable energy industry to deliver consistent messages and services appropriate to the needs of the South West and beyond • To promote debate within the wider community about the pros and cons of renewable energy development and

	<p>encourage informed opinion and decision making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build capacity within the wider community to respond to the challenge of developing renewable energy. <p>Building the South West Renewable Energy Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote indigenous renewable energy businesses and attract inward investment by others (national and global) • To establish a 'second to none' track record for the region in renewable energy, by ensuring that the South West completes as many exemplar projects involving as many technologies as possible by 2010 • To grow the number of renewable energy companies in the region and expand the turnover and jobs in the sector. • Sub-regional targets, guidance and locational criteria – Work is currently underway, led by GOSW and the SW Regional Assembly to develop sub-regional targets for renewable energy with local authorities, and to provide additional guidance and locational criteria for local authorities to assist the achievement of the regional target. <p>Revision 2020 extends the existing body of work by seeking to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish targets for renewable electricity to 2020 • add targets for renewable heat for 2010 and 2020, and • add a target for on-site generation within new development.
<p>The South West Climate Change Action Plan (September, 2007)</p>	
	<p>The priorities for action in the South West are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon emissions from existing housing stock; • Carbon emissions from energy use in existing business, commerce and public sector operations; • Transport emissions; • Low carbon technology sector and economic opportunities; • Carbon emissions from new build; and • Natural carbon sinks.
<p>Local</p>	
<p>Bath & North East Somerset Environmental Sustainability Strategic Framework 2006</p>	
<p>This Strategic Framework is designed to provide a simple description of the key actions that the Council needs to be taking, over time, in the four major areas outlined above, where energy is used. It is, in a nutshell, the framework for the development of a Council-wide sustainability action plan, with the need to act on climate change at its heart.</p> <p>The Strategic Framework has two parts: internal and external. Internal covers the basic action the Council needs to take to get its own house in order. External covers action that will enable wider action on climate in the district, by our partners and others</p>	<p>In signing the Nottingham Declaration, the Council has made a commitment to contributing towards the delivery of the UK climate change programme. This has a long-term target of reducing CO2 emissions by 60% by 2050 over 1990 levels with real progress by 2020, and, until recently, had a short-term target of a 20% reduction by 2010.</p> <p>The Council and the wider LSP has a ready-made target of a minimum 10% cut over current levels by 2009.</p> <p>The relevant recommendations accepted by the Council</p> <p>R7. That a target is embedded within the LDF requiring that at least 15% of energy in new developments should come from a renewable source (3.2.5)</p> <p>R8. That a strong sustainable construction policy is embedded in the LDF. (3.2.6)</p> <p>R9. That all applicants and developers should be required to submit information detailing the level of renewable energy</p>

in the community.	and energy efficiency measures in their applications. (3.5.6)
Bath & North East Somerset Position Statement on Environmental Sustainability 2006	
The community Strategy (2004) has, as one of its five cross-cutting themes, a shared ambition to 'BE Sustainable' by 'Taking responsibility for our environment and natural resources now and over the long term'.	Vision; To become an authority that is moving towards a strong and diverse low carbon economy, cutting carbon emissions through avoiding unnecessary energy consumption, increasing energy efficiency and switching to sustainable sources of energy, brining our environmental footprint within natural limits and delivering improvements in quality of life, health and community well-being as a result.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessments for Bath, Keynsham and Midsomer Norton and Radstock	
A Level 1 assessment has been prepared for the District. Due to flood risks in these areas, Level 2 detailed assessments have been prepared for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bath; • Keynsham; and • Midsomer Norton & Radstock. 	The results of the SFRA provide valuable information for the SA baseline, particularly in the form of maps. This information has been and will continue to be used to inform the baseline and assessments of options. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bath -at risk of flooding from rivers, sewers, surface water, artificial sources and to a lesser degree from groundwater (springs). • Keynsham -at risk of flooding from rivers (which may be tidally influenced), surface water, sewers and artificial sources. • Midsomer Norton/Radstock -at risk of flooding from rivers, surface water and sewers. Note: Midsomer Norton benefits from a flood alleviation scheme during a 1% AEP river flood event. • Chew Magna and downstream communities -at risk of flooding from rivers, surface water and artificial sources.
Flood Risk Management Strategy - Scoping Report (Capita Symonds, May 2009)	
	This study has pulled together existing information from flood defence studies and identified conclusions and recommendations on how to proceed with the main stage of the Flood Risk Management Strategy.
Bath & North East Somerset Carbon Management Plan (B&NES, 2009)	
	Bath & North East Somerset Council's carbon emissions in the 2007/08 baseline year were 26,000 tonnes. The Carbon Management Plan sets a target to reduce CO2 emissions from Council operations by 30% by April 2014 from 2007/08 levels. <p>The Carbon Management Programme focuses on the emissions that are under the direct control of the council, or fall within the council's responsibility for government reporting mechanisms under National Indicator (NI) 185.</p> <p>Sources of carbon emissions which are monitored to provide information for this indicator fall into two categories, stationary sources and transport:</p> <p>1. Stationary Sources/Buildings Council offices, libraries, Heritage estate, schools, elderly people homes, youth centres, car parks, WC's, and depots;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings used for outsourced council functions, including schools, Aquaterra leisure centres, Mouchel business services; • Street lighting energy consumption.

	<p>2. Transport Council owned fleet fuel use;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fleet fuel use for outsourced council functions; • Home to school transport; • Business travel including mileage, public transport and air travel. <p>There are a number of additional optional scope areas which the Council has not included in the baseline for the Carbon Management Plan due to no reliable or accurate data being available. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council employees commuting; • Waste produced by council buildings and operations; and • Water used in council buildings and operations. <p>The Council hopes to include data on employee commuting in future years with the development of a Travel Plan and, as such, it is expected that the emissions output from transport fuel will be higher than it is in the baseline year. A new corporate recycling scheme coming into force in March 09 will create a consistent and comprehensive approach to office recycling. Waste reduction and recycling is being tackled in schools through the Eco-Schools programme.</p>
Cultural heritage, Archaeology and Landscape	
International	
Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised)(Valette Convention 2000)	
<p>The Convention defines the archaeological heritage very broadly (Article 1). It deals with the inventorying and protection of sites and areas, the mandatory reporting of chance finds (all in Article 2) and the control of illicit trade in antiquities (Articles 10 and 11). It promotes high standards for all archaeological work, which should be authorised and should be carried out by suitably qualified people (Article 3). It recommends the creation of archaeological reserves, and requires the conservation of excavated sites and the safe-keeping of finds (Article 4). It follows closely current British practice (as set out in PPG15 and PPG16 in England and comparable documents in other parts of the UK) for the protection and recording of archaeology during development (Article 5) and contains provisions for the funding for development-led archaeology (again following closely current British practice) and for research (Article 6). Articles 7 and 8 cover the collection and dissemination of information while Article 9 is about the promotion of public awareness and access. Article 12 deals with mutual technical and scientific assistance internationally.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to institute, by appropriate means, a legal system to protect the archaeological heritage, including the maintenance of an inventory and the designation of protected monuments and areas; • to establish archaeological reserves, even without any visible remains on the ground or under water, for the preservation of material evidence to be studied by next generations; • to institute the mandatory reporting to the competent authorities by finders of chance discoveries of elements of the archaeological heritage and making them available for examination; • to apply procedures for the authorisation and supervision of excavation and other archaeological activities in such a way as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to prevent any illicit excavation or removal of elements of the archaeological heritage; - to ensure that archaeological excavations and prospecting are undertaken in a scientific manner; • to ensure that excavation and other potentially destructive techniques are carried out only by qualified and authorised persons; • to submit for prior authorisation, whenever foreseen by domestic law, the use of metal detectors and other detection equipment; • to implement measures for the physical protection of the archaeological heritage, making provision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for the acquisition or protection, by appropriate means, by the authorities of areas intended to constitute archaeological reserves; - for the conservation and maintenance of the archaeological heritage, preferably in situ; - for appropriate storage places for archaeological remains which have been removed from their original location.

<p>European Spatial Development Perspective 1999</p>	
<p>The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) is a document approved by the Informal Council of Ministers of Spatial Planning of European Commission in Potsdam in 1999. It is a legally non-binding document forming a policy framework with 60 policy options for all tiers of administration with a planning responsibility. The strategic aim is to achieve a balanced and sustainable spatial development strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of a polycentric and balanced urban system, and strengthening of the partnership between urban and rural areas, so as to create a new urban-rural relationship. ▪ Promotion of integrated transport and communication concepts, which support the polycentric development of the EU territory, so that there is gradual progress towards parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge. ▪ Wise management of the natural and cultural heritage, which will help conserve regional identities and cultural diversity in the face of globalisation.
<p>UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972 http://www.getty.edu</p>	
<p>The World Heritage Convention was adopted in 1972 by the General Conference of UNESCO. It promotes an international perspective on cultural heritage by inviting member states to submit an inventory of properties forming its national cultural and natural heritage to be included in a list of World Heritage sites.</p>	<p>The convention encourages national efforts at protecting cultural and natural heritage and promotes international recognition and cooperation in safeguarding the heritage of the world. (Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention were issued in 1988. They outline the criteria to be met by sites on the World Heritage List.)</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention United Nation 2006</p>	
<p>A key factor in individual and social well-being and people's quality of life, the landscape contributes to human development and serves to strengthen the European identity. It plays an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological,</p>	<p><u>The Contracting Parties undertake to implement general measures:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;

<p>environmental and social fields and is a valuable resource conducive to economic activity, notably tourism.</p> <p>Developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy have in many cases led to the destruction of landscapes, or rendered them featureless.</p> <p>While every citizen must certainly play a part in preserving the quality of the landscape, public authorities have a duty to define the general framework for ensuring this quality. The Convention thus considers that landscape protection, management and planning entail “rights and responsibilities for everyone” and establishes the general legal principles which should serve as a basis for adopting national landscape policies and establishing international co-operation in such matters.</p> <p>(Introduction text to document)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning; - To establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies; - To integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape. - The contracting parties further undertake to implement, in a consecutive manner, five specific measures: - Awareness-raising: this involves increasing awareness among civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them; - Training and education: this involves promoting: training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations; multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for the relevant associations; school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning; - Identification and assessment: this involves mobilising the interested parties with a view to improving knowledge of the landscapes and guiding the landscape identification and assessment procedures through exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the parties at European level; - Landscape quality objectives: this involves framing landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation; - Implementation: this involves introducing instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape
<p>National</p>	
<p>PPG 2 Green Belt Community and Local Government</p>	
<p>PPG2 states the general intentions of Green Belt policy, including its contribution to sustainable development objectives.</p>	<p>It explains the purposes and the general presumption against inappropriate development within GBs.</p> <p>Purposes of including land in Green Belts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; - to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; - to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; - to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; - to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
<p>PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (March 2010)</p>	
<p>Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5) sets out the Government's planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.</p> <p>This replaces Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15) published on 14 September 1994;</p>	<p>The Government's objectives for planning for the historic environment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment:

<p>and Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) published on 21 November 1990.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource; - take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and - recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset; - wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation; - the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and - consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping. • to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost. <p>Policy HE1.1: requires local planning authorities to identify opportunities to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change when devising policies and making decisions relating to heritage assets by seeking the reuse and, where appropriate, the modification of heritage assets so as to reduce carbon emissions and secure sustainable development.</p> <p>Policy HE3.4: At a local level, plans should consider the qualities and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and how these can contribute to the development of the spatial vision in the local development framework core strategy.</p>
<p>PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation and Assessing needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG17 Community and Local Government</p>	
<p>PPG 17 describes the role of the planning system in assessing opportunities and need for open spaces, sports and recreation facilities and safeguarding open space with recreational value.</p>	<p>Planning Objectives</p> <p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supporting an urban renaissance - supporting a rural renewal - promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - health and well being - promoting more sustainable development
PPG 19 Outdoor advertisement control March 2002 Community and Local Government	
Planning Policy Guidance 19 (PPG19) explains that the main purpose of the advertisement control system is to help those involved in outdoor advertising to contribute positively to the appearance of an attractive environment in cities, towns and the countryside.	The main purpose of the advertisement control system is to help everyone involved in the display of outdoor advertising to contribute positively to the appearance of an attractive and cared-for environment in cities, towns and the countryside.
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century White Paper Department for culture, media and sport March 2007	
The paper sets out a vision of a unified and simpler heritage protection system, which will have more opportunities for public involvement and community engagement. The proposed system will be more open, accountable and transparent. It will offer all those with an interest in the historic environment a clearer record of what is protected and why; it will enable people who own or manage historic buildings and sites to have a better understanding of what features are important; it will streamline the consent procedures and create a more consultative and collaborative protection system.	The proposals in this White Paper reflect the importance of the heritage protection system in preserving our heritage for people to enjoy now and in the future. They are based around three core principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; • Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and • Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.
The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	
The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers.	The Act aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land. • Modernise the rights of way system. • Give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). • Provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). • Strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation. The protection of the countryside and SSSIs should be incorporated into the SEA/SA objectives The Core Strategy should include policies to promote conservation and protect area of interest.
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (English Heritage et al 2005):	
	Guidance to help planning authorities and regional planning bodies in preparing plans and strategies under the new planning system. Sets out how planning authorities might achieve high standards of environmental quality in spatial planning
Planning (Listed building and Conservation Areas ACT 1990)	
Buildings which are listed or which lie within a conservation area are protected by law. This does not mean that you can never alter or demolish one, but carrying out relevant work without the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All works affecting a scheduled monument or the ground surrounding it require scheduled monument consent - The demolition or alteration of a listed building and historic structures within its grounds requires listed building consent

<p>appropriate consent is a criminal offence. Unfortunately many building contractors and even some architects who do not specialise in historic building work are unaware of the alterations which require consent, leaving them and their clients liable to criminal prosecution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The demolition of an unlisted building in a conservation area requires conservation area consent - Alterations to the exterior of all buildings may also require planning permission and an application may be needed for some works to houses in conservation areas and other buildings affected by an 'Article 4 direction' which otherwise would not require one.
<p>The Historic Environment A Force for Our Future Department for Culture, Media and Sport 2001</p>	
<p>This statement sets out the intention of the Government to protect the historic environment recognising its major contribution to the economy in rural and deprived communities as well as in traditional economic centres. It also states the need for the development of new policies to further realise economic and educational potential.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; and - The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. <p>Targets: No specific targets</p>
<p>Protecting our historic environment: making the system work better Department for Culture, Media and Sport 2001</p>	
<p>This consultation strategy sets out some possible changes to improve the way the historic environment is protected. The review identifies which areas of the current system require change and invites comments from stakeholders and the public on how these changes could be achieved. The Government is considering the issue of guidance to make clear what plans district authorities will be expected to develop for the protection and enhancement as part of their LDF and sustainability planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New unified register, bringing together the systems of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and registered parks, gardens and battlefields. • Unifying the listed building and scheduled monument consent regimes. • Introduction of optional heritage partnership agreements between the owners of a site, local authorities and English Heritage to be employed as alternative proactive management regimes.
<p>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</p>	
	<p>The Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; to provide for the recovery of grants under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972 or under section 4 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 in certain circumstances; and to provide for grants by the Secretary of State to the Architectural Heritage Fund.</p>
<p>The Countryside in and Around Towns – a vision for connecting town and country in pursuit of sustainable development Countryside Agency 2005</p>	
<p>In short, The Vision is for a multifunctional countryside in and around towns, comprising landscapes that are readily accessible, contribute to the health, wealth and well being of urban and rural communities, underpin more sustainable living and strengthen biodiversity in both town and country. Recognising that our towns</p>	<p>Four Steps to Applying the Vision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Regional coalitions</u> The establishment of regional coalitions. These might be facilitated by small core groups of members best placed to coordinate the process and champion the countryside in and around town within each region; but will engage a much wider 'virtual group' able to deliver the 10 functions set out in the vision and whose contribution can be

<p>and cities continue to grow, the pressure that urban life places on the environment is one of the defining challenges of our age.</p> <p>To be successfully applied the approach needs to be an integral part of the planning and development process from the outset rather than introduced at a later stage.</p> <p>At the heart of this challenge is the need to ensure a high quality of life for all; while at the same time reducing our collective impact on the resource we share. The countryside in and around towns can be made readily accessible to most people; contribute to the health, wealth and well being of urban and rural communities; underpin more sustainable living; strengthen biodiversity in both town and country.</p>	<p>called upon as and when appropriate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <u>Regional stock takes</u> Carrying out regional assessments identifying the extent, state and potential of the countryside in and around towns, setting out existing policies and information as well as where elements of the vision are already being realised, where those activities might be better joined up, and where priorities for future action might lie. 3. <u>Recognition in strategies and plans</u> Ensuring that relevant strategies, policies, and programmes at the regional, sub-regional and local levels reflect the potential of the countryside in and around towns and create opportunities to apply the vision. 4. <u>Lead exemplars</u> Identify within each region, at least one emerging exemplar of coordinated action in the countryside in and around towns; an area based scheme that demonstrates as many of the 10 functions as possible and provides a starting point from which the vision can be progressively 'rolled out' across the whole region.
<p>Planning Principles for Landscape, Access and Recreation Planning Position Statement –Countryside Agency 2006</p>	
<p>The Countryside Agency (Landscape, Access and Recreation Division) provides advice to regional assemblies, local planning authorities and other bodies working at the regional and sub-regional level on planning activities relating to landscape, access and recreational issues. We have particular interests relating to National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coasts.</p> <p>This Position Statement sets out the views of LAR on incorporating landscape, access and recreational planning issues in a Local Development Framework.</p>	<p>LAR planning principles LAR support an integrated policy approach that delivers sustainable environmental, social and economic outcomes. LAR has established a set of six principles which focuses its activity relevant to planning, as detailed in <i>"Planning Principles for Landscape, Access and Recreation"</i>. All six have relevance to LDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principle 1 sets out the need for Plans to ensure that development is 'good enough to approve'. - Principle 2 promotes the idea of achieving net gain through integrating social, economic and environmental policy. - Principle 3 emphasises the need to protect and enhance the character of all landscapes. - Principle 4 relates to the location and nature of development in terms of seeking enhancement of environmental quality and an accessible countryside. - Principle 5 urges Plan makers to use positive objectives as a basis of planning, rather than 'predict and provide'. - Principle 6 supports giving a positive role to communities and community planning. <p>Key landscape, access and recreation planning themes There are a number of core principles and key themes that LAR considers Local Planning Authorities should address in the preparation and content of the various documents that will make up the LDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visionary Local Development Framework - Provide a rigorous spatial strategy and integrated policies - Involving communities - A landscape character based approach - Protection and enhancement of designated areas - Maximising the potential of the countryside in and around towns - Managing effects of development on the countryside

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising the quality of design in the countryside - Improving access to the countryside and outdoor recreation - Evidence base and monitoring. <p>LAR also promotes a range of planning tools and related mechanisms that can help deliver sustainable development in rural areas. These are described in the boxes below.</p>
Sustainable communities: Building for the Future ODPM 2003	See the General section
Regional	
A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West. English Heritage (2004)	
	The strategy aims to develop a regional perspective that reflects the special character, variety and contribution of the historic environment within the South West; Support rural renaissance initiatives to help rural communities, supporting the development and implementation of sustainable projects
English Heritage in the South West 2006-2008. English Heritage (undated)	
	Sets out how the organisation will provide its services in the South West over the period 2006–08. Develop a sustainable response to climate change, with other agencies, especially focusing on the potential impact on the historic environment and the coast. Develop a suite of Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment.
Local	
Bath and North East Somerset City of Bath World Heritage Site Management Plan (2003-2009)	
The Management Plan aims to provide a framework to conserve the cultural heritage assets of the World Heritage Site of Bath. This wide remit includes protection and enhancement of the architectural, archaeological, landscape and natural assets and their urban and landscape settings, improving understanding of the Site, its interpretation and use as an educational resource, and supporting the local community in its cultural, social and economic vitality.	<p>Main Aims of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote sustainable management of the World Heritage Site; - Ensure that the unique qualities and outstanding universal values of the World Heritage Site are understood and are sustained in the future; - Sustain the outstanding universal values of the World Heritage Site whilst maintaining and promoting Bath as a living and working city which benefits from the status of the World Heritage Site; - Improve physical access and interpretation, encouraging all people to enjoy and understand the World Heritage Site; - Improve public awareness of and interest and involvement in the heritage of Bath, achieving a common local, national and international ownership of World Heritage Site management.
Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan The Cotswolds AONB Partnership	
The management Plan is a statutory document and relates specifically to the designated areas of the Cotswolds AONB. It also covers any developments outside the area which may impact upon its conservation and enhancement	The vision is that the very special nature of the Cotswolds will be conserved to benefit future generations.

Archaeology in Bath and North East Somerset	
<p>The purpose of this draft Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) is to provide more detailed information and guidance on archaeology and planning. Its principal purpose when adopted is to supplement the policies of the existing and emerging Development Plan. It also clarifies development control procedures and Planning Policy Guidance notes (Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning, DoE 1990 & Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, DoE/DNH 1994) issued by Government. It will also be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications relating to the historic environment.</p>	<p>Archaeology exists throughout the District in all locations. It comprises buried archaeological remains, scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens, the historic landscape including hedgerows and other land boundaries, buildings of historical significance and towns and villages and industrial features. Not all threats to, and opportunities for, the historic landscape relating to land use change can be influenced through the planning system. This guidance explains the significance of archaeology and the historic environment. It also examines the processes and procedures necessary to ensure that a sustainable approach to management of the historic environment is adopted.</p>
Archaeology in the City of Bath	
<p>The purpose of this Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) is to provide more detailed information and guidance on archaeology and planning in Bath. Its principal purpose when adopted, is to supplement the archaeological policies of the existing and emerging Local Plan. It also clarifies development control procedures and Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPG 15 & 16) issued by Government. Upon adoption it will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications relating to the historic environment in Bath.</p>	<p>The UAD, established in 1997, contains detailed information on 90 monuments and around 700 archaeological investigations, surveys and historical interpretations within the City of Bath. This information is stored in a Microsoft Access database which forms part of the Bath and North East Somerset SMR.</p> <p>The archaeology of Bath has been ascribed to 36 character zones, based on the state of existing, sometimes limited knowledge. The detail of these zones, including an assessment of character, threats and opportunities, and research potential, will be contained in the forthcoming Bath Urban Archaeological Strategy.</p> <p>A total of 1.4 hectares or 13% of the area enclosed by the old city walls (Character Zone 1) are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM's) under the 'Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979'. There are 13 separate scheduled elements within Zone 1, and 2 elements outside this zone, each of which is described below.</p>
Green Space Strategy B&NES March 2007	
<p>This document sets out the green space strategy for B&NES. It brings together a number of pieces of research carried out previously and analyses the current provision of green space based on their findings.</p> <p>Its focus is on all publicly accessible green space, regardless of owner or manager.</p>	<p>The Strategy looks at all freely accessible green space, regardless of owner or manager, and divides it into 3 land types. These land types are formal green spaces (parks, gardens, recreation grounds and open spaces), natural green spaces (woodland, natural and semi natural areas) and allotments. A separate strategy is also being developed for built sports facilities.</p> <p>The main outcome from the work has been the development of local standards for the quantity, distribution and quality of green space along with a comprehensive action plan to address all of the major issues that arose during the strategy development process.</p> <p>The local standards will be used in two main ways in the future. Firstly to determine the levels of green space provision that should be made in all future planning applications. This provision could be on or off site, depending on the needs of the particular area. The Green Space Strategy provides further guidance on the operation of Policies in the Local Plan</p>

	<p>on the provision of recreational open space. Policy SR.3 in the Local Plan sets a standard for children's play space and for outdoor sports facilities but not for other recreational uses. The Green Space Strategy takes a different approach and sets a combined standard for formal recreational open space provision. It will therefore be a material consideration in relation to the standards for children's play space and for outdoor sports facilities and it provides more specific guidance on the standard of provision of other recreational uses.</p> <p>Secondly, the local standards will be used to identify where there is a deficiency in existing quantity, distribution or quality of green space. This will help to determine where new provision is needed and will help support funding bids.</p>
<p>Bath city-wide character appraisal as a Supplementary Planning Document 2005</p>	
<p>This document presents the results of the Bath city-wide character appraisal which was carried out in 2004 and 2005. This has been prepared to assist residents, businesses, developers, agents, amenity societies, planners, decision makers, visitors and the local community in understanding the character of the city, its setting and its component parts. It also provides the context for more detailed assessments which will be needed to inform specific proposals and for studies such as the Bath conservation area character appraisal which is planned to be carried out following this study.</p>	<p>The Bath city-wide character appraisal reviews:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The historical development of Bath; - Key elements that contribute to Bath's character; and - Variations across the area of the city and its immediate environs and provides a summary of the issues that affect Bath's character. <p>The aims and objectives of the Bath city-wide character appraisal are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify character; and - Inform decisions.
<p>Keynsham Conservation Area Character Assessment March 2000</p>	
<p>Keynsham Conservation Area was designated on July 17th 1997 by the Planning, Transportation and Environment Committee of Bath and North East Somerset Council. The purpose of this report is to update the adopted preliminary Conservation Area Statement, and to provide a full and comprehensive assessment of the Conservation Area. The key objective is to identify the 'special character of the area'.</p>	<p>The area covers 25.96 hectares (64.1 acres) surrounding Keynsham town centre. Keynshams status peaked in the early middle ages when the town formed the centre of a religious administrative district controlling large tracts of land. The town has since reverted to the status of a country market town. Due to the fact that there has been no one period of dominance or prosperity since the heyday of the Abbey, growth has been steady and continuous. The result of this is that all major phases of architecture from medieval through to the twentieth century are evident, but the underlying mediaeval street layout is still apparent.</p>
<p>Claverton Conservation Area Character Appraisal Bath and North East Somerset Jan 2007</p>	
<p>Claverton was recognised as being of special architectural and historic interest and was designated a Conservation Area in November 1981.</p> <p>The Council has a duty to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of Conservation Areas in exercising its planning powers, and to periodically reappraise the boundaries. This appraisal will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.</p>	<p>To avoid the danger of development encroaching on the character of the area, applications must be carefully assessed and be sympathetic to the locality, inappropriate proposals will be refused.</p> <p>Unsuitable alterations to windows, doors and roofs need to be carefully assessed and where needed Article 4 Directions could be considered.</p> <p>Consider the value that unlisted buildings add to the area.</p>

Freshford and Sharpstone Conservation Area character Appraisal Bath and North East Somerset Jan 2007	
The Council has a duty to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of Conservation Areas in exercising its planning powers, and to periodically reappraise the boundaries. This appraisal will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.	To avoid the danger of development encroaching on the character of the area, applications must be carefully assessed and be sympathetic to the locality, inappropriate proposals will be refused. 57. Unsuitable alterations to windows, doors and roofs need to be carefully assessed and where needed Article 4 Directions could be considered. 58. Consider the value that unlisted buildings add to the area.
Midsomer Norton and Welton conservation area character appraisal Supplementary Planning Guidance	
This Conservation area character appraisal summarises the architectural and historic interest of Midsomer Norton and Welton in two broad sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character summaries of Midsomer Norton and Welton followed by character summaries for each area; and • An historical timeline for Midsomer Norton and Welton with a comparative national timeline. 	No key objectives set, however, the document subdivides the area into areas of similarity. The implication for developers is to keep residential development and alterations in keeping with the surrounding area, unsuitable or inappropriate proposals will not be allowed.
Paulton conservation area character appraisal Supplementary Planning guidance 2003	
Conservation area designation helps to protect an area's special architectural or historic interest by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The basis for policies designed to preserve or enhance all aspects of the character or appearance of an area that define its special architectural or historic interest - Control over the demolition of unlisted buildings and works to trees within a conservation area - Stricter planning controls within a conservation area - Introducing a statutory requirement for the local planning authority to consider the impact of a proposed development upon the character or appearance of a conservation area 	Key issues identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1967 Hill Court Precinct - Conflict between pedestrians and vehicles due to tight roads - Impact of modern houses
Chew Magna conservation area character appraisal Supplementary Planning Guidance 2003	
The Chew Magna conservation area character appraisal as Supplementary Planning Guidance is a material consideration in planning decisions affecting Chew Magna. This character appraisal carries considerable weight in decision making, having been subject to scrutiny and amendment through public consultation.	Key negative issues identified within the SPG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traffic – needs addressing; - Modern designed houses – detract from the area; - Boundary walls and pavements need to be preserved; and - Minor repair work needed to preserve character.

<p>Chew Magna has 50 buildings or structures in the 1986 List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest including 1 Grade I, 4 Grade II*, and 45 Grade II listed buildings or structures.</p>	
<p>Rural Landscapes of Bath & North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment SPG (2003)</p>	
<p>This document identifies and describes the component features and characteristics of the landscape within Bath and North East Somerset. This has been done through a landscape character assessment which is the process of dividing up the landscape into parcels of land with common characteristics. These characteristics are many and varied and will be different for each area. They include natural physical influences and human processes but can also include the cultural values that are placed upon an area.</p>	<p>This assessment has as its overarching objective the maintenance and enhancement of landscape character and local distinctiveness.</p> <p>A summary of ways it is planned to be used is listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To aid formulation of planning policies, • To guide landscape change such as informing decisions about the location and design of new woodland. One of the most pressing challenges is the change affecting farming. Traditional family farms and their farming practices are under threat and at the same time there is recognition that the countryside offers a wider resource than just for intensive food production. This recognition provides opportunities for giving greater emphasis to other objectives such as habitat enhancement, management for greater species diversity, opportunities for improved access to the countryside, diversified use of farm buildings and developing local produce for local markets. • To contribute to identifying landscape management priorities. • To provide a baseline for future guidelines on specific issues such as development at the edges of settlements. • To provide a baseline for monitoring change and the condition of the landscape. The measurement of indicators is under development but includes issues such as biodiversity, tranquillity, heritage and landscape character. While components of the landscape such as hedges, stone walls and ponds can be measured; indicators for protection of the wider landscape are less easily measurable. This character assessment can be seen as contributing to the process of defining and recording local indicators.
<p>Economic development</p>	
<p>International</p>	
<p>INTERREG III A - Programme overview 2000- 2006</p>	
	<p>To develop transfrontier co-operation between eligible areas in South East England and Northern France by: Encouraging greater integration through strengthening cross border co-operation; and Promoting a balanced spatial development and an attractive and welcoming region.</p>
<p>Integrating the Environment into EC Economic and Development Co-operation</p>	
	<p>To examine how, in the overall context of poverty reduction, EC economic and development co-operation can best assist developing country partners to respond to the environmental challenges they are facing. Particularly in their efforts to integrate the environmental dimension in their development through improved policy coherence within fields such as trade, agriculture, fisheries and transport and energy.</p>
<p>Strategy for Sustainable Food and Farming (2002)</p>	
	<p>key principles for sustainable farming and food now and in the future:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce safe, healthy products in response to market demands, and ensure that all consumers have access to nutritious food, and to accurate information about food products. • Support the viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities. • Enable viable livelihoods to be made from sustainable land management, both through the market and through payments for public benefits. • Respect and operate within the biological limits of natural resources (especially soil, water and biodiversity). • Achieve consistently high standards of environmental performance by reducing energy consumption, by minimising resource inputs, and use renewable energy wherever possible. • Ensure a safe and hygienic working environment and high social welfare and training for all employees involved in the food chain. • Achieve consistently high standards of animal health and welfare. • Sustain the resource available for growing food and supplying other public benefits over time, except where alternative land uses are essential to meet other needs of society.
National	
Planning for Town Centres: Guidance on Design and Implementation Tools 2005	
<p>This Guidance deals specifically with design issues relating to planning for town centres and some of the main tools available to secure the implementation of town centre planning policies and proposals. It supports Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (PPS6) which sets out the Government’s policy in England on planning for the future of town centres and the main uses that relate to them.</p>	<p>The most important planning tools at the local level will be the relevant local development documents. In particular, local planning authorities should make effective use of the core strategy and area action plan development plan documents (where the latter are needed), to establish an effective spatial planning framework within which to reach robust decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>The types of issues which should be considered for inclusion in relevant local development documents include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying the capacity of each centre to accommodate growth, as set out in the relevant development plan document, and make provision for its accommodation; • providing a comprehensive plan for an area of renewal or development; • addressing the location and layout of new development; • developing an urban design strategy, which establishes a comprehensive urban design vision and is supported by specific urban design policies, guidelines or proposals for specific sites; • addressing the spatial implications of strategies for parking, traffic management and improvement of the pedestrian environment; and • setting out a detailed implementation programme for bringing forward development on key sites, including, where appropriate, proposals for addressing particular issues such as land assembly through compulsory purchase orders.
Circular 15/93: Town and Country Planning (Shopping Development)(England and Wales)(No 2) Direction 1993	
<p>This Circular substituted a fresh Direction for that issued as Annex D of Planning Policy Guidance 6: Town Centres and Retail Developments (Revised 1993). The Direction remains in force notwithstanding that a new edition on PPG6 was issued in 1996 and has since been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (PPS6).</p>	<p>Some planning applications regarding the development over certain floorspace should be referred to the Secretary of State accounting to this Directive.</p>

PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas and Annex E: Permitted Development Rights For Agriculture And Forestry	
<p>PPS7 sets out the Government's planning policies for rural areas. The policies in this statement apply to the rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas. The economic development sections of this statement have been replaced by PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth, which was published in December 2009.</p>	<p>The Government's objectives for rural areas that are relevant to this Planning Policy Statement (PPS) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas (ii) To promote more sustainable patterns of development (iii) Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential (iv) To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors.
PPG 8: Telecommunications	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum and protecting public health; and 2. To ensure that people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies as they become available by encouraging local planning authorities; 3. To respond positively to telecommunications development proposals taking into account of the advice on the protection of urban and rural areas in other planning policy guidance notes; 4. To include the significance of the proposed development as part of a national network; and not to prevent competition between different operators and not to question the need for the telecommunications system which the proposed development is to support
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (PPG21) July 2006	
<p>Tourism, in all its forms, is of crucial importance to the economic, social and environmental well-being of the whole country. The planning system has a vital role to play in terms of facilitating the development and improvement of tourism in appropriate locations.</p>	<p>This document is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions; • ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications; • ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way.
Tomorrows Tourism Today Department Culture, Media and Sport	
	<p>To encourage effective marketing and e-tourism; To improve quality of our tourism offer; To raise the skills of the tourism workforce;</p>

	To enhance data in order to make better decisions; and To promote advocacy for tourism in Whitehall, the EU and local and regional Government.
Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Bill (2009)	
	The Bill outlines a new duty for local authorities to assess economic conditions; a joint duty on regional development agencies and local authorities to produce a single regional strategy; and powers for councils to co-operate in promoting economic development.
PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth	
PPS4 sets out the Government's policies for economic development.	The Government's overarching objective is sustainable economic growth. To help achieve sustainable economic growth, the Government's objectives for planning are to: (i) Build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, towns, regions, sub-regions and local areas (ii) Reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation (iii) Deliver more sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel, especially by car and respond to climate change (iv) Promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places for communities (v) Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by promoting thriving, inclusive and locally distinctive rural communities whilst continuing to protect the open countryside for the benefit of all.
Regional	
The South West of England Regional Development Agency (2003) Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2003 -2012	
The Mission of the RES is to 'increase sustainable prosperity and productivity for the region and all our people' whilst recognising that, over the long-term, a strong economy requires the region and its institutions to be more efficient in how it uses its assets – resources, people, land, finance and knowledge. By improving the productivity of the region and its businesses, everyone can enjoy the wealth that a successful economy can bring – now and into the future. The Mission will be achieved through the application of three Strategic Objectives: To raise business productivity; To increase economic inclusion; and To improve regional communications and partnership.	Objectives m) Support business growth (1.1), n) Develop a Skilled and Adaptable Workforce (1.2), o) Deliver a Supply of Appropriate Sites and Premises for Business Needs (1.3), p) Develop The South West as a Leading Region For Innovative and Knowledge Based Business (1.4), q) Accelerate Economic Participation by Working Locally to Stimulate Employment and Business Start-ups(2.1), r) Support the Regeneration of Disadvantaged Communities in the South West (2.2), s) Improve the Strategic Communications Infrastructure to Support Business Needs (3.1), t) Promote the South West In Order to Attract Business, Employees and Investment (3.2), u) Conserve and Enhance the Region's Physical and Cultural Capital to Provide Major Benefits to Tourism and the Wider Economy (3.3) v) Improve the way the Region Works – Delivering Quality Regional Intelligence, Effective Partnership and Increased Influence (3.4). Targets Supplementary Regional Targets w) Improvement in business productivity as measured by GVA per worker, x) Increased number of South West residents who achieve at least NVQ Level 1 qualifications, y) Increase hectares of serviced land available for development – 50% on brownfield land, z) Increase business expenditure on R&D as a proportion of regional GDP,

	<p>aa) Creation of new private and community businesses, bb) Increase the International Labour Organisation (ILO) employment rate, focusing on ‘traditionally excluded groups, cc) Increasing the percentage of households and businesses with broadband access, dd) Spending within the region by tourists visiting the South West ee) Number of South West organisations ‘signing up’ to Future Foundations’ sustainable construction charter, ff) Completing the development of, and increasing the use of the Regional Observatory. gg) The report also contains a list of relevant Government Targets.</p>
<p>South West Tourism and South West of England Regional Development Agency (2005) Toward 2015 : Shaping Tomorrow’s Tourism</p>	
<p>The strategy aims to use the South West’s existing strengths as the foundations on which to build an edge over other domestic and international tourism competitors. It aims to create detailed annual and three year delivery plans, bringing leadership and direction to the development of a sustainable and valuable tourism industry for the South West. It is a strategy for the whole region, its industry and all those organisations that support this key economic driver.</p>	<p>Three strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving up Quality • Delivering Truly Sustainable Tourism • Creating Superior Destination Management Arrangements <p>By adopting this new strategic approach tourism will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect the environment; • improve the quality of life of local people; • take advantage of the region’s existing strengths; and • create a long-term and sustainable industry. <p>The Vision is: <i>‘By 2015, the South West of England will be internationally recognised as a model tourism destination. This will be achieved by creating a unique balance between its environment, communities, industry and visitor satisfaction, while earning long-term economic, environmental and social benefit for the whole region.’</i></p>
<p>South West of England Regional Development Agency (2003) The South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills (FRESA)</p>	
<p>The South West Framework for Employment and Skills Action (FRESA) aims to provide a single plan to identify what needs to happen to create and maintain a healthy labour market in the South West of England. This has been developed to incorporate the vision for the South West of England which is that <i>‘The South West of England will have an economy where the aspirations and skills of the people combine with the quality of the physical and cultural environment to provide a high quality of life and sustainable prosperity for everyone’</i>. The framework is delivered through the development of strategic objectives which are translated in to an action plan and key activities.</p>	<p>The framework has been developed to incorporate the mission statement set out in the Regional Economic Strategy which is; <i>‘To increase the sustainable prosperity and productivity of the region and all its people’</i> This mission statement is translated into three high level strategic objectives adopted within the framework which are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging Employers: To increase employers’ participation in skills development in the South West • Inspiring Individuals: To raise individuals’ aspirations and skills for working in the South West • Working for a Natural Balance: To develop the efficient and inclusive working of the South West Labour Market <p>The SWREF has identified 12 strategic actions related to the three strategic objectives and have been generated in order <i>‘to create and maintain a healthy labour market’</i>. A range of indicators are used to determine a healthy labour market. These are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment rate (the proportion of the working age population in employment) • Employment growth (the change in the number of jobs in the region over time)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self containment (the degree to which the region is a net exporter or importer of labour) • Quality of jobs as measured by employment in knowledge sectors • Manufacturing GVA per capita • GDP per head • GDP per hour worked (the best indicator available at regional level on productivity) • Gross weekly earnings • Employment share (%) in high level occupations • Self employment share (%) • Employment share (%) in small firms • Business generation • Specific targets have been set in relation to some elements of the mission within the framework and are translated into regional Tier 2 targets. The Tier 2 targets are outcome targets for sustainable development activity in the region. • These have been developed for 2002- 2005. As it is expected that significant progress towards meeting these targets will have been achieved at the time of writing the targets are not outline.
Local	
<p>Bath and North East Somerset (March 2003). Bath and North East Somerset Economic Development Strategy</p>	
<p>B&NES Council has developed a 10 year economic development strategy that encapsulates the vision <i>'to develop a thriving, distinctive, forward thinking and sustainable economy for Bath and North East Somerset'</i>.</p> <p>The strategy has been developed using three overarching themes of Sustainability, Partnership and Inclusion. Through stating the current economic context for the area an action plan is developed and set out in the strategy using four building blocks of Business Development and Growth, Community Regeneration, Skills and Training and Infrastructure and Environment. It highlights the issues and actions developed under these four building blocks to provide a strategy to strive towards the overall vision.</p>	<p>The 10- year economic development strategy will seek to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and improve the quality of life for all our citizens • <input type="checkbox"/> Influence economic growth to maintain Bath and North East Somerset as a unique and desirable location to attract and grow quality businesses • Move toward a more balanced, stable and sustainable range of economic sectors providing a variety of employment opportunities • Develop the areas infrastructure to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote a range of employment sites 2. Address affordable housing needs 3. Improve sustainable access to and communications between the main urban areas, including reduction in road congestion 4. Encourage diversification and employment, especially in rural areas 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Produce a pleasant and safe public realm 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Promote the development of workforce skills to meet employer needs, particularly for younger people 6. Promote equality of opportunity and ensure that the benefits of prosperity can be shared by all 7. Contribute to, and influence the economic development of the South West region <p>A number of objectives and sub-objectives are laid out within the strategy which addresses the vision for economic development. These are broadly outlined under the four building blocks and aims have been established for each including;</p> <p>Promote business creation and growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To encourage the development of new and existing business and support sustainable economic growth in key

	<p>sectors and local communities</p> <p>Facilitate and foster community regeneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <input type="checkbox"/> To reduce disadvantage and promote participation in work and society for all members of the community <p>Encourage skills and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To enable the effective management of the local labour market and promote a lifelong learning culture amongst employers and the workforce <p>Address infrastructure and environmental issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ By developing an integrated sustainable approach to transportation and communication needs and the quality and safety of the public realm
<p>Draft Economic Strategy (B&NES, 2009)</p>	
	<p>The overall objective of the Economic Strategy is to improve the prosperity and wellbeing of Bath and North East Somerset residents via a more productive, competitive and expanded economy.</p> <p>The vision for the economy of B&NES is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more diverse local economy which offers a greater choice of jobs and which has enhanced its economic resilience whilst retaining its distinctiveness; • An increase in the economic output of the Bath and North East Somerset economy by facilitating growth in higher-waged, knowledge-based sectors; • A place where knowledge-based workers (including graduates) can find jobs and where the innovation being developed at our leading education providers can grow commercially; • A socially inclusive economy with a focus on lifelong learning, increased workforce skills, and continued high levels of economic participation; • A more sustainable economy with increased local employment, less overall commuting and a reduction in the contribution made by commerce and industry to the carbon footprint of the area.
<p>Retail Strategy: Evidence and Recommendations to Bath and North East Somerset (December 2008)</p>	
	<p>Sets out the recommended retail and retail development strategy for Bath & North East Somerset up to 2026 to be tested through LDF process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision: establish the district as a leader in providing a distinctive retail offer, with a high proportion of local. High quality independent retailers set within a world class shopping experience. • Reduce leakage of expenditure outside the area to help support the local economy and reduce travel • Comparison goods: cautious rate of growth, below the high rates of growth in the last years of the economic boom • Convenience growth rates: less sensitive to recession. <p>The strategy provides evidence for the LDF and baseline data for SA.</p>

B&NES Destination Management Plan (October 2007)	
The purpose of the Destination Management Plan is to ensure that Bath and the surrounding area continues to flourish as a successful leading visitor destination in the years to come and continues to derive benefit from tourism.	The aim is: To develop a viable and sustainable visitor economy which continues to make an important contribution to the economic vitality of Bath and the surrounding area, enhances its image and standing, is in harmony with its unique environment, and adds to the quality of life for its residents. The approach to tourism in Bath should be governed by the following key principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim high – Bath should be World class • Focus on value not volume • Position Bath as offering something special • Freshen the offer rather than dramatic change • Link Bath to its hinterland to add depth • Embrace sustainability • Adopt an integrated approach to delivery The plan provides evidence for the LDF and baseline data for SA.
Visitor Accommodation Study, December 2009	
This report reviews the current provision of visitor accommodation in Bath and North East Somerset (B&NES) and assesses future requirements in terms of the scale, nature and location of accommodation. The study covers all aspects of accommodation across the District but looks in more detail at hotels in Bath.	Recommendations are made in the Study report for visitor accommodation in Bath and outside of Bath. The study provides evidence for the LDF and baseline data for SA.
Business Growth and Employment Land Study (March 2009)	
	The study has three main tasks, as set out in the Council's brief: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predict business requirements for economic land uses to 2026; • Assess the current supply of land against these requirements, both in terms of quality and quantity; • Accordingly propose potential land provision strategies for the District as a whole and its main towns, to show where land should be provided for economic development, and where the Council and its partners should intervene to bring sites forward for development. The study provides evidence for the LDF and baseline data for SA.
Housing	
National	
Circular 06/98: Planning and affordable housing	
	To help local planning authorities to adopt a realistic and consistent approach to preparing plan policies and handling planning applications involving affordable housing;

	<p>To encourage a co-operative approach to preparing affordable housing policies, which ensures that the views of all those involved in delivering affordable housing are taken into account;</p> <p>To clarify that affordable housing policies should be based on a clear and up-to-date assessment of local need for affordable housing;</p> <p>To provide guidance on securing and controlling the occupancy of affordable housing; and</p> <p>To ensure that affordable housing delivered through the planning system is likely to be attractive to lenders of private finance.</p>
<p>PPS 3 Housing</p>	
<p>PPS3 sets out how the planning system supports the growth in housing completions needed in England. It sets out the national planning policies for housing, which regional planning bodies and local authorities should take into account in developing regional spatial strategies and local development frameworks. Its objective will be to deliver new homes at the right time in the right place. This will include having particular regard to the diverse range of requirements across the area, including the need to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers.</p>	<p>Strategic Housing Policy Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community. • To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need. • To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing. • To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural. <p>General concepts and principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development • Visionary and Strategic Approach • Market Responsiveness • Collaborative Working • Evidence-Based Policy Approach • Outcome and Delivery Focus <p>60% of additional housing to be provided on previously developed land or through conversions.</p>
<p>Delivering Affordable Housing Nov 2006</p>	
<p>The aim of this document is to support local authorities and other key players in delivering more high quality affordable housing within mixed sustainable communities by using all tools available to them. It outlines the affordable housing challenge that needs to be met, and provides information on how existing delivery mechanisms operate to help in delivery.</p>	<p>The Government believes everyone should have the opportunity of a decent home, which they can afford, within a sustainable mixed community. This means providing a wide choice of housing to meet the needs of the whole community in terms of tenures and price ranges. This should include affordable housing, both social rented and intermediate.</p> <p>Affordable housing policy is based around three themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – providing high quality homes in mixed sustainable communities for those in need; – widening the opportunities for home ownership; – offering greater quality, flexibility and choice to those who rent.
<p>Preparing Design Codes - A Practice Manual Nov 2006 CABE</p>	
<p>This guide is intended as a user friendly manual which provides</p>	<p>This guide addresses these important issues.</p>

<p>helpful and practical advice to local authorities, developers and other key stakeholders on how design codes can be prepared and used effectively. It sets out good practice drawn from real examples of developing and implementing design codes across England, and from wider international experience.</p> <p>The purpose of this guide is to show how Design Codes can help deliver good quality places, and to explain how Design Coding as a process can be integrated into the planning, design and development processes that shape the built environment.</p>	<p>It forms the 'what', 'how' and 'who' guide to preparing and implementing design codes, by answering the following three key questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are design codes, and why and where are they useful? • How can they be prepared and what represents an efficient and effective design coding process? • Who is responsible, and what are the roles of all those involved through all stages of the process from preparation to implementation?
<p>DETR (2000) Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction</p>	
<p>This Strategy aims to provide a catalyst for change in construction across the United Kingdom. It identifies priority areas for action, and suggests indicators and targets to measure progress.</p>	<p>The objectives of this Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote awareness and understanding of sustainable construction • to set out how the Government expects the construction industry to contribute to sustainable development • to show how Government policies will help to bring about change • to stimulate action by individual businesses to set, and monitor their progress towards, targets for more sustainable construction which require continuous improvement. <p>This Strategy builds on the framework and priorities for sustainable development set out in <i>A better quality of life</i>. Amongst those priorities were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy • achieving higher growth whilst reducing pollution and use of resources • sharing the benefits of growth more widely and more fairly • improving our towns and cities and protecting the quality of the countryside • contributing to sustainable development internationally.
<p>Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (5 Year Plan) ODPM</p>	
<p>It aims to expand housing opportunities, including for those who need additional support, and for disadvantaged sections of society.</p>	<p>The Government will reduce homelessness by offering a wider range of preventative measures and increasing access to settled homes, halving the numbers living in temporary accommodation by 2010.</p> <p>To balance new housing provision with environmental protection by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackling low demand and abandonment; Ensuring quality and choice in renting; Promoting home ownership; Supporting the role of local authorities; Tackling homelessness.

Sustainable Communities: settled homes; changing lives (a strategy for tackling homelessness) March 2005	
The Paper sets out the Government's priorities for tackling homelessness.	<p>To cut the use of temporary accommodation and prevent homelessness by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing support for vulnerable people; • Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness; • Helping more people move away from rough sleeping; and • Providing more settled homes. <p>The overall aim of the strategy is to halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010</p>
Improving Opportunity, Strengthening Society: The Government's strategy to increase race equality and community cohesion Home Office	
This strategy sets out one strand of the Government's overall drive to improve fairness and opportunities for all in Britain; how we will ensure that a person's ethnicity is not a barrier to their success and how we will foster the cohesion necessary to enable people from minority and majority communities to work together for social and economic progress.	<p>To increase race equality: and To improve community cohesion.</p>
Circular 01/06: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites	
This Circular provides updated guidance on the planning aspects of finding sites and how local authorities and Gypsies and Travellers can work together to achieve that aim and should be seen in the context of the Government's key objective for planning for housing – to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to create and support sustainable, respectful, and inclusive communities where gypsies and travellers have fair access to suitable accommodation, education, health and welfare provision; where there is mutual respect and consideration between all communities for the rights and responsibilities of each community and individual; and where there is respect between individuals and communities • towards the environments in which they live and work; • to reduce the number of unauthorised encampments and developments and the conflict and controversy they cause and to make enforcement more effective where local authorities have complied with the guidance in this Circular; • to increase significantly the number of gypsy and traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission in order to address under-provision over the next 3 – 5 years; • to recognise, protect and facilitate the traditional travelling way of life of gypsies and travellers, whilst respecting the interests of the settled community; • to underline the importance of assessing needs at regional and sub-regional level and for local authorities to develop strategies to ensure that needs are dealt with fairly and effectively; • to identify and make provision for the resultant land and accommodation requirements; • to ensure that DPDs include fair, realistic and inclusive policies and to ensure identified need is dealt with fairly and effectively; • to promote more private gypsy and traveller site provision in appropriate locations through the planning system, while recognising that there will always be those who cannot provide their own sites; and • to help to avoid gypsies and travellers becoming homeless through eviction from unauthorised sites without an alternative to move to.
Consultation Document: Homes for the future: more affordable, more sustainable (July 2007)	

<p>This Housing Green Paper seeks views on the Government's proposals to increase the supply of housing, to provide well designed and greener homes that are supported by infrastructure and to provide more affordable homes to buy or rent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • It aims to provide; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -More homes to meet growing demand; • -Well-designed and greener homes, linked to good schools, transport and healthcare; -More affordable homes to buy or rent. 	<p>This Housing Green Paper outlines our plans for delivering these homes. More homes – backed by more ambitious building targets, increased investment, and new ways of identifying and using land for development. More social housing – ensuring that a decent home at an affordable price is for the many, not the few. Building homes more quickly – by unblocking the planning system and releasing land for development. More affordable homes - by increasing the options for low cost home ownership and more long term and affordable mortgage products. And greener h</p>
<p>Regional</p>	
<p>South West Regional Housing Forum (2002) South West Regional Housing Strategy 2002 - 2005</p>	
<p>The strategy's vision is: to provide everyone in the South West with the opportunity of a decent home. In realising this vision we will aim to make existing homes decent and improve the design and quality of new homes; build sufficient new homes, and in particular affordable homes, to meet current and future needs; and contribute to the social, economic and environmental well-being of the region.</p>	<p>Relevant action points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action point 4: Local Development Plans should clearly indicate: the location and mix of housing needed within the district; and expect densities of at least 30–50 dwellings per hectare, and higher on appropriate sites closer to town centres and transport nodes. Supplementary Planning Guidance should help by providing the necessary detail. ▪ Action point 5: Local authorities need to have clear and consistent mechanisms for negotiating and deciding planning (S.106) agreements. ▪ Action point 6: Local authorities, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, including private landlords, need to draw up, implement and review strategies to bring empty residential properties back into use and, where available, to convert suitable non-residential properties for housing. ▪ Action point 7: Local authorities should take advantage of partnership arrangements with neighbouring authorities to deliver effective empty homes strategies. ▪ Action point 8: Local housing authorities and representatives of housing associations and private landlords should engage fully and actively with local strategic partnerships. ▪ Action point 9: Resources and lettings to be targeted to address BME needs. ▪ Action point 10: New homes should be built to the Building Research Establishment's EcoHomes 'Pass' level or above, and to a 'Good' rating whenever possible. Existing homes should be provided with efficient heating systems and effective insulation. ▪ Action point 13: As part of an authority-wide housing needs assessment all rural authorities should complete specific assessments of rural housing needs based on parish housing needs surveys as set out in the joint Housing Corporation/Countryside Agency 'Developing Housing Strategies in Rural Areas'. ▪ Action point 14: Maximise the opportunities to engage with local communities through Parish Plans and use of the Housing Corporation's Community Training and Enabling Grants. ▪ Action point 15: Complete appointments of Rural Housing Enablers to provide full coverage of the rural areas of the region, and facilitate knowledge of demand at sub-regional level. ▪ Action point 16: Local authorities that have not adopted specific affordable housing thresholds and percentage targets for rural settlements with demonstrable housing need, should consider this as part of the next review of their Local Development Plan or through Supplementary Planning Guidance if appropriate.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action point 17: Local authorities should seek to develop exceptions policies in line with PPG3 that provide a comprehensive exception to general policies of restraint for rural development — including greenbelt and transport policies if appropriate. Whilst clearly identifying requirement to meet local housing needs on exception sites, Local Development Plan cascade criteria should nonetheless be flexible enough to allow the allocation of homes to the wider local authority area as a last resort. ▪ Action point 18: Local authorities should develop local policies and mechanisms to maximise the opportunities for affordable housing relating to agricultural and tied housing, and the conversion of rural buildings. ▪ Action point 19: In developing new housing to meet affordable housing demand in rural communities sustainability checks should be made. The Housing Corporation’s ‘Sustainability Toolkit’ should be used by local authorities, developers, social housing providers and partner agencies to assess the appropriateness of schemes and identify additional measures that may be needed. ▪ Action point 20: Maximise the role of housing in rural regeneration initiatives, such as the Market and Coastal Towns Initiative. ▪ Action point 21: Use the potential for ending Council Tax discounts for second homes, and explore the potential for increasing this to the equivalent of a doubling of the rate. ▪ Action point 23: To achieve a one third reduction in non-decent homes across the region. ▪ Action point 27: Ensure local authorities/local strategic partnerships relate housing strategies and business plans to economic improvement and develop linkages to educational attainment, improved training and tackling crime. ▪ Action point 28: Local housing authorities and housing associations should seek adoption of Supporting People partnerships as commissioning agents for local strategic partnerships.
South West Housing Body (July 2005). South West Regional Strategic Housing Strategy 2005-2016	
	<p>Regional Housing Strategy aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the balance of housing markets in the region to tackle issues of housing affordability, homelessness and the use of temporary accommodation; • Improve the environmental quality and design of new developments and the quality of existing homes; and • Support sustainable communities ensuring housing policies promote social inclusion, and mixed and balanced communities.
The Sustainable Communities Plan for the South-West	
<p>The Plan reflects the key priorities in the national plan and includes specific targets for the region.</p>	<p>The key issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the homes of all social housing tenants and vulnerable people living in the private sector meet an acceptable standard (Decent Homes Standard) • To ensure enough new homes of the right type are built and address the need for affordable housing; • To protect the countryside and address the housing needs of rural communities • To strengthen communities and reduce inequalities.
Local	
Bath and North East Somerset Housing Key Partnership (BE at home –improving our housing situation for local people Draft Housing Strategy –2005-2010	

<p>This document sets out the housing issues for local people and how organisations working in partnership will aim to address them.</p>	<p>This strategy reflects and responds to the Community Strategy for Bath and North East Somerset.</p> <p>The Housing Strategy will</p> <p>Put housing issues into the context of the LSP framework Set out and take account of regional and national priorities</p> <p>Ensure an integrated approach to partnership working by picking up on shared ambitions. For example, BE: safe targets on promoting sustainable development.</p> <p>The Strategic Objectives developed at the Housing Conference (JULY 2004) and follow up workshops.</p> <p>Affordable Housing To maximise the supply of affordable housing to meet the needs of local people; promoting and maintaining sustainable balanced communities; and recognising the support requirements of individuals for specialist accommodation.</p> <p>Homelessness To reduce the numbers of households experiencing homelessness by putting in place initiatives that pro-actively tackle its' causes across all tenures.</p> <p>Housing Conditions & the Private Rented Sector To promote and enforce good standards of housing and services in all tenures.</p> <p>Key Workers To ensure that the housing needs of key workers are properly understood and met, helping to support the local economy and the provision of good quality and sustainable essential local services to the public.</p> <p>Communities & Residents To encourage and empower local residents and communities to become more actively involved in making their communities more successful and better places to live.</p> <p>Student Housing To work with higher and further education providers to meet the housing needs of students; acknowledging both the contribution which they make to the local economy and the impact which they can have on the sustainability of existing communities and the housing market in general.</p> <p>Design & Environmental Quality To apply good standards of design and environmental quality to both new and existing housing developments, including addressing the prevention of crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Planning & Empty Homes Making best use of the local and strategic planning process; identifying assembling and bringing forward and suitable</p>
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	<p>development sites to meet local needs across all tenures; and making the best use of existing resources including empty or under-used housing and other property.</p> <p>Independent Living To support vulnerable people in their own homes and promote independent living</p> <p>The Strategy adopts the strategic objectives of the Council which include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the quality of life and the environment • <input type="checkbox"/>To build a healthier and safer community • <input type="checkbox"/>To promote a thriving economic community and combat poverty • To encourage and support life-long learning • To deliver quality and accessible services
<p>B&NES Local Strategic Partnership Housing Strategy Draft Affordable Housing Delivery Plan June 2006</p>	
<p>The Affordable Housing Delivery Plan addresses in detail for nine key issues identified by the Housing Strategy 2005-10</p>	
<p>Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance 2003</p>	
<p>The purpose of this document is to provide detailed guidance on the implementation of the Council's planning policies on affordable housing. It will assist in delivering the objective of both the Bath & North East Somerset Community Strategy and the Council's Corporate Plan to increase the availability of affordable homes in the District.</p>	<p>For allocated sites or proposals coming forward as windfalls in Bath, Keynsham, Norton-Radstock, Saltford, Peasedown St.John and Paulton the Bath and North East Somerset Local Plan Revised Deposit Draft 2003 sets the threshold for housing developments at 15 or more dwellings or residential sites of 0.5 hectare or more. In villages with a population of less than 3,000, where there will be more limited opportunities, the site threshold will be residential developments of 10 or more dwellings or residential sites of 0.5 ha or more.</p> <p>In the light of the considerable housing needs which exists throughout Bath and North East Somerset, the Council will negotiate for the provision of 30% of the total dwellings proposed to be affordable housing. These thresholds are changed to the provision of 35% in the Bath & North East Somerset Local Plan Revised Deposit Draft 2003.</p>
<p>West of England Strategic Housing Market Assessment (June 2009)</p>	
<p>A SHMA should estimate housing need and demand in terms of affordable and market housing, determine how the distribution of need and demand varies across the area, consider future demographic trends and identify the accommodation requirements of specific groups and the likely mix of housing. Forecasting in the modeling work has generally been undertaken at five year intervals from 2006 to 2026, with the main emphasis on the period to 2021.</p>	<p>The overwhelming message is one of very high housing need, in relation both to household growth and in relation to likely total future supply. It is clear that continuing current policies will not be sufficient to meet even a significant proportion of the housing need identified in the SHMA.</p> <p>Consideration needs to be given to a number of key policy areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) examining the impact of lowering thresholds, and seeking off site contributions on smaller developments, to help provide affordable housing, whilst considering the potential effects of this on the economic viability of sites ; (b) increasing the proportions of affordable housing sought on sites within the site size threshold to figures significantly above 35% in order to meet targets; (c) Seeking affordable housing as part of mixed use commercial developments;

	<p>(d) allocating and releasing sites solely for affordable housing, particularly in rural areas;</p> <p>(d) acquiring with public subsidy stock from the private sector.</p> <p>There are also key issues within housing and planning policy that have been highlighted through the SHMA and need to be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the supply of family suitable accommodation - Determining the appropriate split between rented and intermediate accommodation, based on the analysis in the SHMA and other policy considerations authorities may wish to take into account. <p>The SHMA is a key evidence document and also provides baseline information for SA.</p>
Natural Resources, Water and Soil	
International	
The EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EU	
<p>European Water Policy has undergone a thorough restructuring process, and a new Water Framework Directive adopted in 2000 will be the operational tool, setting the objectives for water protection for the future.</p>	<p>There are a number of objectives in respect of which the quality of water is protected. The key ones at European level are general protection of the aquatic ecology, specific protection of unique and valuable habitats, protection of drinking water resources, and protection of bathing water. and to reverse any antropogenically induced upward pollution trend. Taken together, these should ensure the protection of groundwater from all contamination, according to the principle of minimum anthropogenic impact.</p>
Surface Water Abstraction Directive (75/440/EEC)	
	<p>Surface Water Abstraction Directive: controls the quality of water from rivers, lakes and reservoirs that is used to supply public drinking water. It establishes quality standards for abstracted surface waters, ensures that water is appropriately treated before it enters the public supply and improves the overall quality of surface water sources that are used as a source of drinking water.</p>
Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC)	
	<p>The Groundwater Directive prohibits the direct or indirect discharge into groundwater of List I substances and limits discharges of List II substances so as to avoid pollution.</p>
EU Thematic Strategy on Soil (European Commission, 2006)	
	<p>The EU Thematic Strategy on Soil advocates higher levels of protection to the soil resource.</p>
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 98/15/EEC	
	<p>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (98/15/EEC): Measures to set emission standards, or percentage reductions in pollutant concentrations, for discharges from sewage treatment works serving a population equivalent of 2,000 or more. Protect the environment from the adverse effects of discharges of urban waste water and of waste water from industrial sectors of agro-food industry</p>

Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	
	The Directive seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertiliser and manure on farmland. It is designed both to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and marine waters generally.
National	
Water resources for the future - a Strategy for England and Wales (Southern Region targets) and Water resources for the future annual review 200 2000/60/EU	
It set out the Government's strategic vision for the direction of water policy, its place among broader Government objectives in England, and identified the main future priorities and direction for the inland and coastal water environment, water resources and the water and sewerage industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage water resources in a way that causes no long-term degradation of the environment; To improve the state of existing degraded catchments; To ensure that water is available to those who need it, and that it is used wisely by all; To indicate the present state of water resources; To cater robustly for risks and uncertainties; To promote the value of water to society and the environment; To review feasible water management options including innovative solutions where appropriate; To provide a framework for logical decisions to be taken at the right time; To identify actions and opportunities for the Environment Agency and others to work together to achieve the Strategy's vision.
Water Strategy DEFRA	
The new strategy will provide an opportunity to ensure that those commitments are realised in a way that will also aid the achievement of Defra's high level goals: mitigating and adapting to climate change, and protecting and enhancing our natural asset base.	<p>The overarching aim of the new Water Strategy is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to improve standards of service and quality, through sustainable water management, whilst achieving a balance between environmental impacts, water quality of surface and ground waters, supply and demand, and social and economic effects. <p>The intermediate outcomes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. No deterioration in water quality in the environment, aiming for improvement to good ecological status by 2015, and improved biodiversity and ecology with increased value from sustainable recreation 3. Climate change mitigation and adaptation 4. Sustainable use of water resources with no essential supply interruptions during drought 5. High levels of drinking water quality <p>Fair, affordable and cost-reflective charges</p>
PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control Aug 2004	
PPS23 is intended to complement the new pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000.	The strategy sets out ten principles and approaches. The following are particularly relevant to the consideration of planning and pollution control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – putting people at the centre; – taking a long-term perspective; – taking account of costs and benefits;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - respecting environmental limits; - applying the precautionary principle; - using scientific knowledge; - following procedures which are based on transparency, access to information, effective participation by stakeholders and access to justice; and - making the polluter pay.
<p>The First Soil Action Plan for England (2004)</p>	
<p>This First Soil Action Plan is aimed at policy makers, industry leaders and influencers across the wide spectrum of activities that impinge on soils: from land use planning, construction and minerals extraction to agriculture, forestry and nature, landscape and cultural heritage conservation. It builds on the earlier Draft Soil Strategy for England and sets out the actions which Defra and partners are committed to take to help protect soil functions. The Action Plan is complemented by an Environment Agency report on the State of Soils in England and Wales.</p>	<p>The vision is to ensure that England's soils will be protected and managed to optimise the varied functions that soils perform for society (e.g. supporting agriculture and forestry, protecting cultural heritage, supporting biodiversity, as a platform for construction), in keeping with the principles of sustainable development and on the basis of sound evidence.</p> <p>In order to achieve this vision, our aims are to ensure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soil managers will look after their soils with a view both to their own and society's short-term needs and to the interests of future generations; 2. The regulatory, legislative and political framework will provide appropriate protection of soil as an irreplaceable natural resource and empower and encourage people with soil to manage it properly; 3. A better understanding of, and access to, information on the state of our soils and the physical, chemical and biological processes which operate on and within them.
<p>Planning for soil: Advice on how the planning system can help to protect and enhance soils SNIFFER, April 2004</p>	
<p>This advice note aims to help planning authorities address soil issues in forward planning and in the execution of their development control functions. It is aimed at all those who are involved in the development process. This includes forward planning and development controls staff, elected members, developers, statutory consultees, architectural, planning, landscape and engineering consultants and non-governmental organisations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil issues should be considered during the process of developing plan policies. Soil should be included as a criterion within the statutory SEA process - Plans should include 'high level' plan policies on soil, setting out a commitment to the protection and enhancement of soils as part of a wider, sustainable approach to planning and development; - Strategic development plan proposals (for example relating to new settlements or urban expansion) should include consideration of the likely effects on soils and soil functions; - 'Soils' should be included as a criterion within more detailed development plan policies (e.g. For waste or minerals); - Outline guidance should be provided for developers to ensure that soil is considered as a factor throughout the design and implementation of a project; - Soils should be considered in the process of plan review and appraisal. State of the Environment Reporting and national and more local sustainability indicators will provide a partial measure of the success of development plans in protecting and enhancing soils.
<p>PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk DCLG 2006</p>	
<p>Making space for water Developing a new Government strategy</p>	<p>It is included in the Climate Change section</p>

<p>for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England (consultation Document DEFRA 2004)</p>	
<p>Water Act 2003</p>	
<p>The Water Resources Act of 1991 controls the abstraction and impounding of water. In November 2003 the Water Act received Royal Assent, which will lead to a major change in the sustainable management of water resources in England and Wales. This Act introduces changes to the current legislation and licensing system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All small abstractions, generally under 20 cubic metres per day (m³/d), will not need a licence. - Dewatering of mines, quarries and engineering works, use of water for trickle irrigation and abstractions in areas currently exempt will need a licence. The transfer of water for navigation will also need a licence. - Three licence categories - full, transfer and temporary - replace the single licence used at present. - The licence application process will be simplified, with the Environment Agency taking on much of the responsibility - All abstractors now have responsibility not to let their abstraction cause damage to others. Damaging licences can be amended or revoked without compensation after 2012. Unused licences may be revoked without compensation. - Water companies and the public sector have a new duty to promote water conservation. The Government will monitor performance. - Water Companies will be required by law to develop, consult upon and publish water resource management and drought plans. - The Act opens up the market for supplying water to industrial/commercial customers with water supplies of greater than 50 Ml/a.
<p>Directing the flow – Priorities for future water policy DEFRA 2002</p>	
<p>The document describes the place of water policy among broader Government objectives and show how water policy is linked with a range of other policy areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture and fisheries - Land Use - Climate Change - Biodiversity - Leisure and recreation; and - Flood management 	<p>Objectives Key commitments which are outlines in this document include inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying further measures needed to address diffused pollution from agriculture; - Examining the scale of the problem of urban diffuse pollution and the options for addressing it; - Ensuring land use planning guidance takes proper account of water objectives; - Considering the need for additional water quality objectives to protect our most important biodiversity sites; - Systematic moves to achieve better integration between river basin management plans, including flood management plans.
<p>Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice GP3 Consultation Document Environment Agency 2006</p>	
<p>Part 4 of Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3) summarises the legislation relevant to the management and protection of groundwater and sets out Environment Agency's associated and complementary policies.</p>	<p>The document sets out the policy statements based around a common structure. It consists of an introduction to the subject area and a summary of the key issues. Where appropriate Environment Agency has indicated whether a policy statement is focused on development planning or regulatory activity (the latter being normally focused on day to day operation).</p>
<p>Food 2030 (DEFRA, January 2010)</p>	
	<p>Food 2030: the big food challenges are sustainability, security and health. Six core issues are:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging and enabling people to eat a healthy, sustainable diet; • Having a resilient and economically sustainable food system; • Increasing food production sustainably; • Reducing the food system's greenhouse gas emissions; • Reducing, reusing and reprocessing waste; and • Having the appropriate research, skills, knowledge and technology.
Minerals Planning Guidance 1: General Considerations (date)	
	<p>The guidance sets out the principles and the key planning policy objectives against which plans for minerals and decisions on individual applications should be made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In decision making, all the costs and benefits of a development including the environmental costs and benefits, need to be taken into account • Objectives of sustainable development include minimising processing, transport and waste of minerals, and to conserve important environmental areas
Minerals Policy Statement 2: Controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral extraction in England (date)	
	<p>The Statement sets out the Government's policies and considerations in relation to the environmental effects of minerals extraction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of the objectives of sustainable development in minerals planning • Objectives of sustainable development include minimising processing, transport and waste of minerals, and to conserve
Minerals Planning Guidance 6: Guidelines for aggregates provision in England (date):	
	<p>Guidance to balance social, environmental and economic costs of the mineral industry, while ensuring development is sustainable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging competition, promoting economic growth, and assisting the creation and maintenance of employment • Objectives of sustainable development include minimising processing, transport and waste of minerals, and to conserve important environmental areas
Regional	
The Bristol Avon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy April 2005 Environment Agency	
This document will enable Environment Agency to manage water resources in a more sustainable way. Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) are six-year plans detailing how we are going to manage water resources.	The CAMS provides baseline data for SA.
Water Level Management Plans	
The Water Level Management Plan (WLMP) initiative provides a means by which the water level requirements for a range of activities in SSSIs and Natura 2000 sites, including conservation, agriculture and flood defence, can be balanced and integrated.	In the lower Avon, implementation of the plans aims to establish appropriate water level management in the SPA/SSSI, reversing the decline in grazing marsh habitat, breeding waders and wintering wildfowl. The plans take into account the needs of the river, but primarily focus on restoring appropriate water levels in the floodplain. In the upper Avon, the priority for WLMPs is to ensure appropriate water level management for the SAC, taking into account seasonal

	<p>variations in flow. Enhancement of Desmoulin's whorl snail habitat in the upper Avon should only take place at locations and times when this will not impact on the riverine interests.</p>
<p>Groundwater Protection Policy: 'Policy and Practice' and 'underground, under threat' (Environment Agency, 2006)</p>	
	<p>The two main threats to groundwater resources are: Demand - Over use of Groundwater depletes the public water supply, so we might not be able to rely on it in the future. Many rivers and wildlife also depend on groundwater and may be harmed, or lost, if groundwater levels become too low. More than one quarter of groundwater sources in England are at risk of failing new objectives to be set under the EU Water Framework Directive because of abstraction pressures.</p> <p>Pollution - Groundwater is vulnerable to contamination and is difficult to clean. Nitrate, pesticides, solvents and other chemicals can get into groundwater from both surface water and soils.</p> <p>The aims of the Environment Agency with regards to groundwater policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to ensure we meet the needs of the environment and people; - to manage surface water and groundwater as an integrated whole; - to use robust measures to prevent the pollution of groundwater; - to achieve the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive; and - to make sure our policies for managing groundwater support our work in the wider environment.
<p>Bristol Avon Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report (Environment Agency, December 2009)</p>	
<p>Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) give an overview of the flood risk across each river catchment and estuary. They recommend ways of managing those risks now and over the next 50-100 years.</p> <p>CFMPs consider all types of inland flooding, from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal flooding, but not flooding directly from the sea. They also take into account the likely impacts of climate change, the effects of how we use and manage the land, and how areas could be developed to meet our present day needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p>	<p>Future direction for Flood Risk Management:</p> <p>In Bath: Areas of moderate to high flood risk where we can generally take further action to reduce flood risk: This policy will tend to be applied to those areas where the case for further action to reduce flood risk is most compelling, for example where there are many people at high risk, or where changes in the environment have already increased risk. Taking further action to reduce risk will require additional appraisal to assess whether there are socially and environmentally sustainable, technically viable and economically justified options.</p> <p>In the area surrounding Bath (falling within the Lower Avon sub-area): Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively This policy will tend to be applied where the risks are currently appropriately managed and where the risk of flooding is not expected to increase significantly in the future. However, we keep our approach under review, looking for improvements and responding to new challenges or information as they emerge. We may review our approach to managing flood defences and other flood risk management actions, to ensure that we are managing efficiently and taking the best approach to managing flood risk in the longer term.</p> <p>In the Midsomer Norton and Radstock area (falling within the Mendip Slopes and Long Ashton sub-area): Areas of low, moderate or high flood risk where we are already managing the flood risk effectively but where we may need to take further actions to keep pace with climate change This policy will tend to be applied where the risks are currently deemed to be appropriately-managed, but where the risk</p>

	of flooding is expected to significantly rise in the future. In this case we would need to do more in the future to contain what would otherwise be increasing risk. Taking further action to reduce risk will require further appraisal to assess whether there are socially and environmentally sustainable, technically viable and economically justified options.
Local	
Bath and North East Somerset (June 2003). Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy	
The document sets out the Inspection Strategy of the Bath and North East Somerset Council (B&NES) in identifying contaminated land under the Governments regulatory regime, referred to as the Part IIA regime. The document includes the proposed methodology for inspection of the District, identification of contaminated land and how all information gathered will be handled.	<p>This Strategy document has been produced to meet the requirements of the contaminated land regime. This is carried out through the implementation of the Contaminated Land Strategy with the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify unacceptable risks to human health and the environment from the immediate and long-term effects of contaminated ground; • To address properties/land in need of remediation in order to improve the environment within the B&NES District; • To encourage methods of tackling contaminated land, which ensure compatibility with Council policy, encourage best practice and are in the spirit of sustainability; • To provide a Strategy available to the public, which presents the regime in a clear and understandable format; • To provide an efficient mechanism to allow regulatory bodies and other interested parties to liaise and exchange information; and • To encourage the voluntary remediation and redevelopment of contaminated land. <p>The determination of contaminated land is to be addressed by the Local Authority and is consistent with sustainable development. The SPD should consider contamination issues in order to ensure land is managed in a sustainable way. The Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy has sustainable development as the key theme. The issues of contaminated land and any designations that the Council identify through the implementation of the strategy should be considered within the SA.</p>
Development of Potentially Contaminated Land – Guidance Note for Developers, Agents and Consultants Bath and North East Somerset	
This guidance is aimed at site owners, developers and their consultants who may be involved in the assessment and management of land contamination. The purpose of this guide is to make developers aware of what information the Council may require in order to assess an application for planning permission	
Environment Agency River Basin Management Plan, Severn Basin District (December 2009)	
	<p>In the Severn River Basin District, only 29 per cent of surface waters are currently classified as good or better ecological status. 37 per cent of assessed surface water bodies are at good biological status now, although the EA expect this to change to 32 per cent when they have assessed all water bodies.</p> <p>A range of specific pressures need to be dealt with in this river basin district. The most significant of these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – abstraction and other artificial flow regulation – problems related to taking water from rivers, lakes and groundwater;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non-native species - invasive non-native species are plants and animals that have deliberately or accidentally been introduced outside their natural range, and by spreading quickly threaten native wildlife and can cause economic damage; - nitrate – a nutrient found in fertilisers used in agriculture, and in sewage effluent; - pesticides – chemical and biological products used to kill or control pests; - phosphate – a nutrient in sewage and fertiliser, which can cause too much algae to grow in rivers when in excess quantities; - physical modification – changes to the structure of water bodies, such as for flood defence; - sediment – undissolved particles floating on top or suspended within water, for example those caused by increased rates of soil erosion from land based activities. Sedimentation can smother river life and spread pollutants from the land into the water environment; - urban and transport pollution – a range of pollutants related to urban areas and the transport network.. <p>Actions identified within the plan for regional and local government to tackle these pressures include:</p>
Severn Estuary Salmon Action Plan (2003)	
	<p>The Severn Estuary Salmon Action Plan includes the following actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase available spawning and rearing area - Improve and protect habitats - Maximise effectiveness of stocking programme - Improve water quality - Improve water quantity - Reduce the impact of bird predation on juvenile salmon survival - Improve stock assessment - Reduce exploitation
A Better Environment, Healthier Fisheries: Better Fisheries for our Nations 2006-2011 (Environment Agency, 2006)	
	<p>A Better Environment, Healthier Fisheries: Better Fisheries for our nations sets a number of objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve fish stocks and create a better environment for wildlife and people; - Provide more chances for more people to fish and help fisheries to perform better; and - Help sustainable fisheries boost the local economy.
Water Resources Management Plan (Wessex Water Services Ltd, May 2008)	
	<p>B&NES largely falls within the WRMU 2 Bristol Avon which is designated as having 'no water available'.</p> <p>The River Avon has been allocated a Medium 'environmental weighting' score (relating to abstractions- the impacts upon flow resulting from abstraction activity).</p> <p>Wessex Water is committed to ensuring continuous flow within the River Avon. This is to be achieved via support and selective abstraction practices which control inputs to and outputs from the river.</p> <p>The EA will consider new unconstrained abstractions (river flow restrictions apply).</p>

	In 2007, approx. 40% of households within the Wessex Water supply area (which includes B&NES) were metered.
Safer and Stronger Communities	
International	
European Spatial Development Perspective European commission 1999	
The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) is a document approved by the Informal Council of Ministers of Spatial Planning of European Commission in Potsdam in 1999. It is a legally non-binding document forming a policy framework with 60 policy options for all tiers of administration with a planning responsibility. The strategic aim is to achieve a balanced and sustainable spatial development strategy.	<p>Development of a polycentric and balanced urban system, and strengthening of the partnership between urban and rural areas, so as to create a new urban-rural relationship.</p> <p>Promotion of integrated transport and communication concepts, which support the polycentric development of the EU territory, so that there is gradual progress towards parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge.</p> <p>Wise management of the natural and cultural heritage, which will help conserve regional identities and cultural diversity in the face of globalisation.</p>
National	
White Paper Choosing Health: making healthier choices easier. Department of Health 2004	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This White Paper sets out the key principles for supporting the public to make healthier and more informed choices in regards to their health. The Government will provide information and practical support to get people motivated and improve emotional wellbeing and access to services so that healthy choices are easier to make. 	<p>Relevant objectives include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tackle obesity- Development of School Travel Plan (cycling) -Community action to improve health. Smoke free environment -tackle alcohol problem. -improve the work environment as a source of better health.
PPG 24: Planning and noise	
	To guide development to most appropriate locations, and where practicable ensure that noise sensitive development are separated from major sources of noise.
PPG 17 Planning for open space, sport and A companion guide to PPG17	
Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17) sets out the policies needed to be taken into account by regional planning bodies in the preparation of Regional Planning Guidance (or any successor) and by local planning authorities in the preparation of development plans (or their successors); they may also be	<p>Planning Objectives</p> <p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. These include:</p>

<p>material to decisions on individual planning applications</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To supporting an urban renaissance - local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. Green spaces in urban areas perform vital functions as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity and by acting as 'green lungs' can assist in meeting objectives to improve air quality. 2. To supporting a rural renewal - the countryside can provide opportunities for recreation and visitors can play an important role in the regeneration of the economies of rural areas. Open spaces within rural settlements and accessibility to local sports and recreational facilities contribute to the quality of life and well being of people who live in rural areas. 3. To promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion - well planned and maintained open spaces and good quality sports and recreational facilities can play a major part in improving people's sense of well being in the place they live. As a focal point for community activities, they can bring together members of deprived communities and provide opportunities for people for social interaction. 4. To health and well being - open spaces, sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness, and in the social development of children of all ages through play, sporting activities and interaction with others. 5. To promoting more sustainable development - by ensuring that open space, sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling and that more heavily used or intensive sports and recreational facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport.
<p>Our health, our care, our say White Paper (January 2006):</p>	
	<p>It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change the way these services are provided in communities and make them as flexible as possible • provide a more personal service that is tailored to the specific health or social care needs of individuals • give patients and service users more control over the treatment they receive • work with health and social care professionals and services to get the most appropriate treatment or care for their needs.
<p>The South West Plan for Sport (2004-2008)</p>	
<p>The South West Plan for Sport is about creating a vision for sport in the South West and how people can be given the best opportunity to start, stay and succeed in sport and activity. Our challenge is to create a 1% year on year increase in moderate activity levels, leading to 50% of the South West population being physically active by 2020.</p>	<p>The vision is to get 50% of the SW population active by 2020, which equates to a change of 1% per year or 5,200 new people being moderately active every month between now and 2020.</p>
<p>Planning and Access for Disabled People: A Good Practice Guide ODPM (March 2003)</p>	
<p>This good practice guide, stemming from a recommendation of the Disability Rights Task Force, describes how all those involved in the development process can play their part in delivering</p>	<p>To create and sustain mixed and inclusive communities in which the needs of disabled people properly considered as an integral part of the development process by encouraging local planning authorities and developers: To consider access for disabled people;</p>

<p>physical environments which can be used by everyone. It encourages local planning authorities and developers to consider access for disabled people, and stresses the importance of early consultation with disabled people, when formulating development plans and preparing planning applications.</p>	<p>To stresses the importance of early consultation with disabled people, when formulating development plans and preparing planning applications; and To embrace advice and good practice pointers that help create buildings and places, which disabled people can use with dignity and confidence.</p> <p>The research has indicated that the most effective development plan policies will be those that include specific criteria relating to inclusive access throughout the whole plan - rather than just relying on a single policy. For example, a shopping policy could include a requirement for retail developments to be inclusively accessible as could an office policy, housing policy, and so on. These general policies should be supported by specific policies dealing with inclusive access. This approach helps integrate inclusive access throughout the plan, thus raising awareness and ensuring a consistent approach to all types of proposal. Stand-alone access policies are more likely to be missed and can also marginalise the needs of disabled people.</p>
<p>A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal – National Strategy Action Plan Social Exclusion Unit, 2001</p>	
<p>This action plan addresses neighbourhood decline, its causes and how to overcome the current problems, providing examples of good practice. The strategy aims to take a long-term, integrated approach to tackling neighbourhood renewal. The overarching vision of the strategy is to ensure that no one is living in a disadvantaged neighbourhood within the next 10-20 years. This vision will be achieved by addressing these three areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating new policies, funding and targets; • Better local co-ordination and community empowerment; • National and regional support 	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For all the poorest neighbourhoods, to have common goals of lower worklessness and crime, and better health, skills, housing and physical environment; and • To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. <p>Targets (Government Commitments)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce burglary by 25% and to ensure no district has a burglary rate more than three times the national average • To reduce by 33% the number of households living in non-decent social housing by 2004, with the most improvement in the most deprived local authority areas. • To expand the transfer of LA homes to Housing Associations • To give LSP's a role beyond neighbourhood renewal; this must be taken forward by LAs working closely with other local partners. LSPs key task in the context of neighbourhood renewal is to prepare a Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy. • To promote social inclusion as a key element in Local Transport Plans • Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) to lead on tackling anti-social behaviour; • Baseline assessments of the number of dwellings/wards affected and at risk from low demand and unpopular housing; • Monitor low demand and abandonment with the aim of achieving a turn round in declining demand; • Extra £12m to enable LA's to establish tenant participation structures; • Modernisation of financial framework for local authority housing; • £11m to help LA's pilot choice-based letting systems; and • Clearer and more flexible role for LA's and registered social landlords to create sustainable communities.
<p>Reaching Out: An Action Plan on Social Exclusion Social Exclusion Unit 2006</p>	
<p>The UK is a country of growing prosperity. The last decade has</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • early intervention

<p>seen many more people in jobs, thanks to record levels of employment; crime has fallen by 44 per cent; the vast majority of people – 19 out of 20 – have seen their incomes rise by 2 to 3 per cent each year; 800,000 children and 1 million pensioners have been lifted out of poverty; and we have experienced year-on-year increases in educational attainment and life expectancy. These improvements have benefited less well-off people the most, extending the opportunities of living in the UK to a wider section of our society than ever before.</p> <p>On 11 September 2006, the Social Exclusion Task Force has published a report (Reaching out: an action plan on social exclusion) which sets out the work, across government, to improve the life chances and opportunities of the most disadvantaged and hard-to-reach in society. The plan is aimed at reducing and preventing the harm and cost caused by social exclusion to individuals, their families and our communities and is guided by five principles:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • systematically identifying what works • better co-ordination of the many separate agencies • personal rights and responsibilities • intolerance of poor performance <p>The plan will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health-led support from pre-birth to age 2, focused on the most at-risk, with 10 demonstration projects, up-skilling of key staff such as midwives and health visitors, and revised commissioning guidance nationally. • Individual budget-holding for looked after children, to ensure every child in care has someone who understands their personal needs and has the leverage to secure the right support. Details to follow in the Green Paper in the Autumn. • Teenage pregnancy hotspots targeted with enhanced Social and Relationship Education; an expanded media campaign; and better access to contraceptives. • Multi-agency and family based approaches piloted for tackling behavioural and mental health problems in childhood. • Personalised, coordinated and tailored interventions piloted for adults with chaotic lives and multiple needs.
<p>Urban White Paper –Our Towns and cities –The Future</p>	
<p>How we live our lives is shaped by where we live our lives. But wherever people live, they want the same things: jobs, a healthy economy, a decent home, good public services and an attractive and safe environment. North or south, urban or rural, the parts of our country though different are inextricably intertwined and interdependent. People also want to have a say in what happens in their community and to shape their own future.</p>	<p>Our guiding principle is that people must come first. Our policies, programmes and structures of governance are based on engaging local people in partnerships for change with strong local leadership. This inclusive approach is at the heart of our work on tackling social exclusion, and is central to achieving sustainable economic growth. And its the approach which underlies both this White Paper and our parallel White Paper on rural communities.</p> <p>The vision is of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few. We want to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; • people living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; • good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; • towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and • good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime - that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.
<p>Rural White Paper: Our Countryside –the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR 2000)</p>	
<p>“Our vision is of rural areas evolving in ways which enhance</p>	<p>For country residents:</p>

<p>landscape and biodiversity. It is of a forward looking and competitive farming industry, delivering good stewardship of the environment as well as producing our food. It is of a rural economy based on information technology as well as on traditional skills. In short, not a theme park, but a living, working countryside for real people. We want a countryside which can shape its own future, with its voice heard by Government at all levels.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in better public services – schools, health, transport and crime reduction – and a rural service standard, reviewed annually • 3,000 new affordable homes every year in small settlements • Access to a wide range of day-to-day transactions through post offices, internet and local small businesses • A bigger say in community planning <p><u>For rural businesses:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in market towns and more targeted help from Regional Development Agencies • Better transport, ICT coverage, skills training and business advice • Potential reduction in rate bills <p><u>For farmers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more money for agri-environment schemes; marketing grants, and tailored business advice to help modernise and improve agricultural, horticultural and forestry holdings help with planning to enable farmers to use surplus farm buildings and, less burdensome regulation generally • help with diversification, marketing and skill training • Support for small and medium sized abattoirs <p><u>For everyone:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger protection for our most valued landscapes, and for wildlife and habitats. • More access and a better rights of way network • A living, working countryside maintained for the benefit of us all, wherever we live
<p>Learning to Last – Sustainable Development Education Strategy (Draft 2003)</p>	
	<p>The Aim of this strategy is to ensure that all aspects of life long learning are fully engaged in the provision of effective education for sustainable development.</p>
<p>PPS 6 Planning for town centres (2005)</p>	<p>See general section</p>
<p>PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas 2004</p>	<p>See general section</p>
<p>Regional</p>	
<p>Regional and sub Regional Economic Strategies</p>	<p>See Economy section</p>
<p>Regional Housing Strategy</p>	<p>See Housing section</p>
<p>Regional Sustainable Communities Plan</p>	<p>See General section</p>
<p>Skill Strategies</p>	<p>See Economy section</p>
<p>Local</p>	
<p>Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2016 (Bath & North East Somerset Strategic Partnership, 2009)</p>	
<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy is high level and</p>	<p>The vision for the district, as set out within the Sustainable Community Strategy, is for the district to be a distinctive</p>

<p>aspirational. It sits above the Core Strategy and the Regeneration Development Plans and will inform them. The Strategy reflects the views of the public and other stakeholders within the district.</p>	<p>place with vibrant, sustainable communities where everyone fulfils their potential.</p> <p>This means working towards ensuring that the following is achieved:</p> <p>A distinctive place that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintains and enhances its outstanding built and natural environment - Has a dynamic, low carbon economy - Achieves connectivity - Has world class arts and culture <p>Vibrant sustainable communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That are lively and inclusive - Places where people feel safe, take responsibility and make a contribution - That are carbon neutral - Where the disadvantaged are supported - Where the vulnerable are protected <p>Where people feel proud to live Communities where everyone fulfils their potential by having an equal opportunity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learn and develop skills - Enjoy a healthy, low carbon lifestyle - Influence the future of their area - Contribute to the economy and society
<p>Bath and North East Somerset. (2005) Community Safety & Drug Strategy 2005 - 2008</p>	
<p>The Community Safety and Drugs Strategy draws together work conducted within the partnership over the last three years. The strategy provides an overview of the partnerships vision, values and aims and outlines the strategic priorities that need to be addressed. It is a statutory requirement for responsible authorities to work with other local agencies and organisations to develop and implement strategies to tackle crime and disorder and misuse of drugs in their area.</p> <p>Therefore, the strategy outlines the priorities for action to formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder, specifically including anti-social behaviour and for combating drug misuse.</p>	<p>Eight strategic priority areas have been identified with objectives, targets and performance measures outlined for each. The aims for each priority area are;</p> <p>Anti-Social Behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce incidences of anti-social behaviour (ASB) via collaborative working and positive, pro-active interventions <p>Domestic Violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness and understanding of domestic violence and abuse in order to increase reporting and ensure suitable intervention for survivors and perpetrators and to reduce incidence and impact <p>Hate Crime (nationally with a focus on racial hatred)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the reporting and effective prosecution of hate crime, by increasing the avenues available to report hate crime and providing effective support for victims focussing on race, homophobic and disability crime <p>Alcohol Misuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the negative impact on communities and health of alcohol misuse <p>Community Confidence (reducing the fear of crime)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> To increase community confidence through reassurance initiatives, education, support and diversion.

	<p>Drug Misuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> To work in partnership to produce and implement effective prevention, treatment and enforcement that reduces drug related usage, illness and crime <p>Volume Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce volume crime against both person and property <p>Young People and Crime (as both victims and perpetrators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting positive outcomes; preventing negative outcomes for children and young people
<p>Bath and North East Somerset (June 2004). Local Delivery Plan: Improving Health and Modernising Services 2004 - 2008</p>	
<p>The LDP is a strategic framework setting out how partners will work together to improve the health and social care of local people and deliver local services. It is a rolling plan that is updated each year. The LDP is guided by a national set of objectives.</p> <p>The LDP includes a commentary section detailing the current status of health of people in the area, health care provisions and outlines the current direction of health care provision through a set of targets and priorities, programs, financial resources, and performance arrangements.</p> <p>These are translated into an Action Plan providing a suite of specific Implementation Plans.</p>	<p>The LDP aims to meet the key national and local targets by setting a framework to achieve this, with the overall aim of improving health and well being in the area.</p> <p>Within the LDP three methods have been used, which can be translated into the aims of the LDP. These are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting health by working jointly to improve all the determinants of good health from helping people pursue a healthy lifestyle to promoting full employment in the area; our plans for providing health promotion services and for working with other bodies on neighbourhood regeneration and other schemes are referred to in this document. o Providing good quality health services and care in a timely and accessible way; implementing the NHS plan is at the heart of much of this document and local progress together with proposals for development are extensively set out in this document. o Protecting health through a safe environment is an important joint responsibility and new national arrangements are coming into force, which will link with local services during the coming year.
<p>Bath and North East Somerset Local Health Plan :Improving Health & Modernising Services 2005-09</p>	
<p>The Local Health Plan is a service delivery plan that sets out how partners will work together to improve the health and well-being of local people and deliver local services.</p>	<p>The objectives include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve health benefits for the community by reducing the level of problem drug and alcohol use through preventative work and treatment. To enable children and young people to be healthy, and to contribute to them staying safe, enjoying and achieving, making a positive contribution and achieving economic well-being. To Ensure the commissioning and provision of Primary Care Services in line with quality requirements and development objectives which meet the needs of local people.
<p>Obesity Strategy Shaping Up Reducing obesity in Bath and North East Somerset Sep 2005</p>	
<p>To direct the partnership an agreed strategy is required which is in line with other strategic plans and relevant National Service Frameworks. The obesity strategy needs to fulfil the following aim:</p>	<p>Strategic Aim Through interventions based on prevention and management, improve the health of local people by reducing obesity and enabling lifestyle behaviours which sustain healthy weight.</p>

<p><i>To improve the health of local people through reducing obesity and promoting lifestyle behaviors which sustain healthy weight.</i></p> <p>In achieving this it is necessary to focus activity within 4 principal objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and maintaining the partnership • Establishing the local profile, prioritising need, monitoring activity and reviewing performance • Ensuring prevention initiatives • Ensuring treatment initiatives <p>The strategy contains a detailed implementation plan which is described below and which directs practical project based actions to progress the stated objectives. The partnership needs to ensure delivery through performance management and regular review. This will now be progressed.</p>	<p>Strategic Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a baseline of obesity levels, continuously evaluate local position and monitor - Identify and deliver evidenced based programmes to prevent future obesity • Identify and deliver evidenced based programmes to manage obesity <p>Population Priorities</p> <p>The strategy is applicable to all aspects of society and to the whole population with particular emphasis on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing Inequalities • Targeting Children • Targeting those at increased risk of disease
<p>Bath and North East Somerset Play Strategy 2006-12</p>	
<p>This Play Strategy clearly links the myriad of initiatives that the Council is involved in relating to children and young people including housing, planning, education, green space development and road safety. It has been developed in consultation with our voluntary sector partners, key departments and agencies who deliver children and young peoples services in Bath and North East Somerset and with children and young people. Chapter four of the Strategy shows the Action Plan for play development over the next six years.</p>	<p>The Outcomes (see Chapter 3, Table 2) in the strategy give specific, measurable and achievable targets of what we want to achieve. They are divided into five themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More safe and attractive outdoor play spaces near home • High quality play • Play and Participation • Promoting play • Play in schools and community services <p>This strategy is divided into five sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of play and what children want from play • The national and local context for play • The audit of play during the development of the Play Strategy • The key themes and action plans identified by partners in the development of the Play Strategy, including the outcomes expected • How we will know if we are meeting our targets and how children will be involved in reviewing our progress
<p>Green Space Strategy for Bath and North East Somerset March 2007</p>	
<p>This strategy brings together a number of pieces of research that</p>	<p>Specific benefits of this strategy include:</p>

<p>have been carried out over the past two years and analyses the current provision of green space based on their findings. Its focus is on all publicly accessible green space, regardless of owner or manager.</p> <p>The strategy considers a number of key factors across different types of green space, it looks at issues of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quantity – how much green space is there in the district 2. Distribution – where is the space located in relation to people 3. Quality – what is the current quality of the green spaces 4. Value – how important are the green spaces 5. Need – what do the people of the district need in terms of green spaces 6. Policy – what is the policy context for green spaces nationally, regionally and locally 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It identifies where the supply or quality of green space is deficient, so that resources and funding bids can be concentrated into those areas. 2. It assists the Council in protecting existing green space from development, and ensures that where development does take place, an appropriate level of community facilities are provided. This may often involve improving existing facilities rather than simply providing new ones. 3. It provides a management framework to enable the owners of all publicly accessible green space to manage their spaces to the full benefit of all users and for the benefit of biodiversity.
<p>A Local Cultural Strategy for Bath & North East Somerset 2002</p>	
<p>This Local Cultural Strategy (LCS) has been prepared to plan the cultural future of the district. The LCS seeks to join together initiatives in Bath & North East Somerset Council, build partnerships with organisations in the district to promote culture and cultural activity.</p>	<p>There are five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uniqueness – recognising and emphasising local distinctiveness and place ▪ People taking part – promoting access, participation and enjoyment of cultural activities for all ▪ Renaissance – culture and cultural activity integrated in economic development, regeneration, community planning ▪ Environment, city and countryside – making best but sustainable use of green spaces and building links between city, town and country ▪ Broadening lives and minds – culture in health and lifelong learning <p>Objectives</p> <p>We work within Bath & North East Somerset's key objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To deliver quality and accessible services 2. To promote a thriving economic community and combat poverty 3. To build a healthier and safer community 4. To promote quality of life and environmental stewardship 5. To encourage and support lifelong learning
<p>Bath and North East Somerset (May 2003). Bath and North East Somerset Racial Equality Scheme 2002 - 2007</p>	
<p>Bath and North East Somerset Council is committed to tackling discrimination, and has made race equality a priority area for Council work. The Council has gone on to develop a Race Equality Strategy and Action Plan, which will be incorporated into the Race Equality Scheme.</p>	<p>Bath and North East Somerset Council, in accordance with its Vision and Values, is committed to the promotion of racial equality and justice and is opposed to all forms of racism. It wishes therefore, as appropriate in the context of its various responsibilities and activities: -</p>

<p>The scheme stems from the implications on public authorities under Section 71 of the Race Relations Act 1976 as amended by the Race Relations Act 2000 to promote race equality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To promote understanding of the principles and practices of racial equality and justice; o To identify and remove discriminatory practices/procedures and ensure that its practices/procedures are equally relevant to people of all races; o To redress the effects of racial disadvantage and injustice by encouraging the participation of Black and Other Minority Ethnic communities in reviewing, planning and developing services; o To accord high priority to the promotion of racial equality and the elimination of racism, undertaking promotion of these principles and practices internally as well as to external partners and the local community.
<p>Get Active Vision for sport and active leisure April 2005 – March 2010 Bath and North East Somerset</p>	
<p>The purpose of producing GET ACTIVE is to:- Create a framework to increase physical activity levels in Bath and North East Somerset by at least 1% per year. Create a platform on which a wide range of partners can join together to create a more co-ordinated approach to the delivery of Sport and Active Leisure. Raise awareness of the role that Sport and Active Leisure can play in developing the economic and social health of the area. Raise sporting standard at grass roots level to increase representation at county, regional, national and international level.</p>	<p>GET ACTIVE has 6 key themes and an overarching aim of increasing participation in physical activity by at least 1 % per year.</p> <p>Key Theme 1: Developing Community Sport Key Theme 2: PE and School Sport Key Theme 3: Towards Inclusion Key Theme 4: Improving Health Through Physical Activity Key Theme 5: Fit for Purpose Facilities Key Theme 6: Encouraging Sports Events and Tourism</p>
<p>Cultural Strategy Action Plan Revision 2006 Bath and North East Somerset</p>	
<p>The B&NES Cultural Strategy defines how residents' quality of life and visitors' experience may be improved by adopting a strategic, holistic cultural planning approach which builds on the opportunities offered by major development projects.</p>	<p>CULTURAL STRATEGY AIMS To promote and build social inclusion and sustainable living in B&NES To improve and expand on B&NES' cultural tourism offer To improve and develop B&NES' public realm To support and develop the cultural and creative industries in B&NES</p>
<p>Transport</p>	
<p>International</p>	
<p>EU Manual on Strategic Environmental Assessment of Transport Infrastructure Plans</p>	
<p>This document presents guidance on how to carry out strategic environmental assessment (SEA) for transport plans and programmes in England in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC <i>on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment</i>, also known as the SEA Directive¹. The Directive was transposed in England through <i>The</i></p>	<p>To prevent unnecessary environmental complications and delays at the project level (the level at which environmental impact assessment (EIA) is applied); To consider environmentally friendly alternatives that are no longer feasible at the project level, and prevent expensive mitigation measures; and To reduce public resistance to transport infrastructure projects, and raise environmental awareness in the transport sector.</p>

<p><i>environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument 2004, no. 1633). It integrates the Directive's requirements with existing transport appraisal processes – the New Approach to Appraisal (NATA).</i></p>	
<p>National</p>	
<p>PPG 13: Transport</p>	
<p>PPG13 contains policy advice on how local authorities should integrate transport and planning at national, regional, strategic and local level to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and the movement of freights: to promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport waling and cycling: and to reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</p>	<p>To promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; To promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling; and To reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</p>
<p>Government DfT 10 year Transport Plan 2000</p>	
<p>Our strategy for transport is to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice. It is a strategy for investment in the future to create prosperity and a better environment. This requires a new approach, based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated transport: looking at transport as a whole, matching solutions to specific problems by assessing all the options. • Public and private partnership: government and the private sector working more closely together to boost investment. • New projects: modernising our transport network in ways that make it bigger, better, safer, cleaner and quicker. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 25 new rapid transit lines in major cities and conurbations, more than doubling light rail use • 10% increase in bus passenger journeys • Extensive bus priority schemes, including guided bus systems and other infrastructure improvements, also benefiting coaches • New Urban Bus Challenge Fund to improve links to deprived urban areas • More cities and towns with park and ride schemes • Extension of Rural Bus Subsidy Grant to cover more journeys serving market towns • Extension of fuel duty rebate to more community transport services, and more support for flexible transport in rural communities • Half fare or better on the buses for elderly and disabled people • Modern and integrated transport information, booking and ticketing services • safer cycling and walking routes, more 20mph areas and Home Zones for safer roads, particularly around schools.
<p>Transport White Paper the Future of Transport A Network for 2030 DfT 2004</p>	
<p>The ability to travel offers all of us very real benefits and extending mobility is important in building an inclusive society. The transport system helps to underpin the international competitiveness of the economy. But mobility comes at a cost, whether financial, social or environmental. We need to ensure that we can benefit from mobility and access while minimising the impact on other people and the environment, now and in the future.</p>	<p>We need a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but can also achieve our environmental objectives. This means coherent transport networks with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas; • Bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs; • Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips; and • Ports and airports providing improved international and domestic links.
Regional	
<p>Bath and North East Somerset (2005). Joint Local Transport Plan (JLTP) 2006/07 2010/11 2006</p>	
<p>A Local Transport Plan (LTP) is a five-year document setting out the Local Authorities' objectives for improving transport and detailing the ways in which this is to be achieved.</p> <p>The four councils of Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol City, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire are developing a Local Transport Plan for the period 2006 – 2011 to meet the area's transport needs, increase transport choice and improve access to jobs, education and services for all.</p> <p>LTPs do not just focus on individual transport schemes, but takes a broader view of how transport measures can help to achieve wider and longer-term objectives.</p> <p>It explains why the councils are working together; what the key transport issues facing the area are; what the priorities for transport in the area are; what has been achieved so far, and; what the council aims to achieve for the future.</p>	<p>The transportation issues facing the Local and Central Government have been summarised under four shared priorities to be addressed. These are;</p> <p>1.To tackle congestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote use of alternatives to the private car • encourage more sustainable patterns of travel behaviour • manage the demand for travel by the private car <p>To improve road safety for all road users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure significant reductions in the number of the most serious road casualties • achieve improvements in road safety for the most vulnerable sections of the community <p>To improve air quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve air quality in the Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) • ensure air quality in all other areas remains better than the national standards <p>To improve accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve accessibility for all residents to educational services • improve accessibility for all residents to health services • improve accessibility for all residents to employment <p>To improve the quality of life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure quality of life is improved through the other shared priority objectives, contributing towards the enhancement of public spaces and of community safety, neighbourhood renewal and regeneration, healthier communities, tackling noise and protecting landscape and biodiversity <p>This adopts the vision for a transport system for the area that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Strengthens the local economy; o <input type="checkbox"/> Supports rising quality of life and social inclusion; o <input type="checkbox"/> Improves access and links; o Ensures that alternatives to the car are a realistic first choice for the majority of trips; <p>Offers real choice - affordable, safe, secure, reliable, simple to use and available to all;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets both rural and urban needs.</p>

	<p>The Bath Package Major Scheme aims to secure funding for an efficient, up-to-date transport system which will support the economy of the city and help to protect our unique and valuable environment. It will provide good quality alternatives to using the car for trips within the city whilst improving road safety, air quality and the urban environment. The scheme will include;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. significant improvements to bus routes (Showcase Bus Routes) 2. Bus Rapid Transit 3. Park & Ride
<p>Regional Transport Strategy 2001 Government Office for South West</p>	
<p>The overall aim of the RTS is to ensure that land-use planning and transport planning are fully integrated in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steer new development to more sustainable locations - Reduce the need to travel and enable journeys to be made by more sustainable modes of transport. 	<p>The RTS has 5 key objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To support the spatial strategy of RPG 10 and to service existing and new development efficiently and in an integrated fashion - To reduce the impact of transport on the environment..... which is increasing as a result of growth in road traffic, noise and pollution, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Reducing the need to travel, encouraging travel by more sustainable means (especially by walking and cycling). o Locating development at accessible locations, particularly by public transport; o Achieving environmental improvements by directing investment to those locations where infrastructure is required to offset the damaging effects arising from the impact of traffic and transport. - To secure improved accessibility..... to work, shopping, leisure and services by public transport, walking and cycling - To create a modern, efficient and integrated transport system..... that will meet the demands of a dynamic regional economy, help overcome regional peripherality and meet all travel needs. - To ensure the safe use of the regional transport network.....and it's associated facilities.
<p>Local</p>	
<p>Bus Strategy</p>	
<p>This document sets out the joint bus strategy for Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire as required by Section 110 of the Transport Act 2000. It forms part of the JLTP and has been the subject of consultation in line with Section 111 of the Act.</p> <p>Vision To make bus travel a realistic and attractive alternative to private car use. Achieve significant growth in both</p>	<p>The key objectives of the bus strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the number of bus passengers. • increase satisfaction with bus services. • improve bus reliability and punctuality and reduce bus journey times; and • seek a network of services that meet the needs of people accessing employment, health and education. <p>The approach to achieving these objectives is summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve punctuality (increasing the proportion of scheduled journeys 1 minute early to 5 minutes late). • reduce overall journey times (faster journeys, achieved through bus priority and express bus services and quicker boarding times). • improve quality (vehicles, services, interchanges, information).

<p>passenger numbers and the extent of the network, so that car use and traffic congestion can be significantly reduced and more people can take advantage of the benefits that buses bring.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase frequency and capacity of the bus network. • improve interchange, both between bus services and between the bus and other modes; • improve accessibility to the bus network, ensuring that the network serves key locations i.e. for jobs, education, healthcare, food shopping etc. (larger network, more frequent network; bus stop improvements; route extensions/modifications); and • influence land use and development decisions to accommodate buses and encourage bus use. <p>Greater Bristol Bus Network Major Scheme Bid The Greater Bristol Bus Network major scheme bid to aim to implement high quality bus services was submitted in July 2005. Major improvements include the link between Bath, Norton Radstock, Keynsham, Salford and Bristol.</p> <p>Bath Package Major Scheme Bid The Bath Package bid aims to provide robust and good quality alternatives to using the car for trips within the city whilst laying the foundation for improved air quality and streetscape. It will include bus infrastructure improvements to showcase standards on routes throughout the city, providing quicker and more reliable access between residential areas and employment and leisure in the city centre, the Universities and the hospitals. These improvements will reduce reliance on the private car, thereby reducing pollution. The scheme will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bus priority measures to improve bus journey time reliability. • real time passenger information. • improved stops on each of the ten routes. • city centre access restrictions to accommodate bus priority.
<p>Bath and North East Somerset Cycling Strategy</p>	
<p>The National Cycling Strategy, published in 1996, is the result of co-operation between central and local government, health authorities, industry, cyclists' representatives and transport groups. The strategy identifies a number of objectives, and the mechanisms to achieve them, in pursuit of a common aim: greatly to increase the amount of cycling, promoting it as a realistic alternative to other, less sustainable modes.</p> <p>The key principle behind the National Cycling Strategy is to create partnerships between public, commercial and voluntary sectors across the country. As the local Unitary Authority with responsibilities for highways, planning, education and a number of other key activities, Bath & North East Somerset District Council (B&NES) clearly has a major part to play in setting the local framework for achieving this ambitious aim. A local cycling</p>	<p>Relevant Targets</p> <p>1. More Cycling To double recorded levels of cycling in Bath & North East Somerset (based on 1996 data) by the year 2002 and to double the 2002 level by 2012.</p> <p>2. More children cycling To double the number of children cycling to school in Bath & North East Somerset in 1996 by the year 2012.</p> <p>3. Less Casualties To halve the 1996 accident rate for cyclists by 2002 and reduce it to one-third of the 1996 level by 2012.</p> <p>4. Less Thefts To halve the 1996 level of cycle theft in Bath & North East Somerset by 2002, and halve the 2002 level by year 2012.</p>

<p>strategy, relating local conditions to the range of objectives contained in the national strategy, is therefore essential.</p>													
<p>Bath and North East Somerset Walking Strategy</p>													
<p>The Walking Strategy is designed to support the Council's Visions and Values statements. It recognises pedestrians as one of the high priority groups within the traffic management hierarchy and seeks to promote safe and efficient use of the highway whilst benefiting the local economy and tourist potential. At the same time, it should contribute to national efforts to reduce the growth in motor traffic.</p>	<p>The Strategy aims to deliver a significant increase in the current level of walking within a decade, whilst achieving the overall goals of Safety, Security, Accessibility and Sustainability.</p> <p>The main emphasis in this Strategy is on Walking as a means of transport, in both urban and rural parts of the authority. Walking is of course one of the UK's most popular leisure activities, and it is often hard to know how to draw a distinction between walking for 'transport' and walking for 'leisure'. Many 'leisure' routes, such as the Norton to Radstock and Bristol to Bath railway paths, as well as B&NES's extensive rights of way network of public footpaths and bridleways, also form direct and convenient routes for travelling to work, school, shopping or for visiting friends or leisure facilities. These are all activities which should be classed as 'transport'. We have therefore referred to the needs of leisure walking where appropriate. A fuller statement of the Council's policies on walking for leisure can be found in the Rights of Way and Leisure policy documents.</p> <p>Objective 1 Modal Shift To increase the role of walking as a key transport mode and to assist in reducing the use of private cars, by raising the status of walking and promoting it as a safe and healthy means of transport, and by providing encouragement, examples and positive support to people changing their transport behaviour.</p> <p>Objective 2 Infrastructure To develop a safe, convenient, efficient and attractive transport infrastructure which encourages and facilitates the use of walking, cycling and public transport and which minimises reliance on, and discourages unnecessary use of, private cars.</p> <p>Objective 3 Policy continuity Objective 4 Transport Strategy Objective 5 Adoptability</p> <p>To increase recorded levels of walking as a percentage of all trips in Bath & North East Somerset, to the following levels:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="920 1114 1585 1225"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td>2001 level+10%</td> <td>2001 level+20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td>2001 level+5%</td> <td>2001 level+10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pupils walking to school</td> <td>2001 level+20%</td> <td>2001 level+40%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2005	2010	Rural	2001 level+10%	2001 level+20%	Urban	2001 level+5%	2001 level+10%	Pupils walking to school	2001 level+20%	2001 level+40%
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<p>Waste</p>													
<p>International</p>													
<p>Waste Framework Directive</p>													

2006/12/EC	
The EU is aiming for a significant cut in the amount of rubbish generated, through new waste prevention initiatives, better use of resources, and encouraging a shift to more sustainable consumption patterns.	Member States shall take appropriate measures, in cooperation with other Member States where this is necessary or advisable, to establish an integrated and adequate network of disposal installations, taking account of the best available technology not involving excessive costs. The network must enable the Community as a whole to become self-sufficient in waste disposal and the Member States to move towards that aim individually, taking into account geographical circumstances or the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste. It sets out the basic principles such as the waste hierarchy and the polluter pays.
Europe Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)	
	The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) (2003/108/EC)	
	The Directive aims to minimise the impact of electrical and electronic goods on the environment, by increasing re-use and recycling and reducing the amount of WEEE going to landfill by making producers responsible for financing the collection, treatment, and recovery of waste electrical equipment, and by obliging distributors to allow consumers to return their waste equipment free of charge (came into force by 13 August 2005). (The UK Regulations implementing the WEEE Directive were laid before Parliament on 12 December 2006 and enter into force on 2 January 2007. Non-Statutory Guidance was published on 28 February 2007)
National	
PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management 2005 and A Companion guide to PPS 10 Nov 2005	
PPS10 sets out the Government's policy to be taken into account by waste planning authorities and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK.	Key Planning Objectives Address waste as a resource – disposal as a last option Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibilities for their own waste Reflect concerns and interests of communities Protect Green Belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of facilities Ensure design and layout of new developments supports sustainable waste management
Waste Strategy for England 2007	
	The Government's key objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; • meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; • increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and • get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.
Regional	
South West Regional Assembly From Rubbish to Resource: The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004 – 2020	
<p>The Waste Strategy sets out how we can deliver the 'South West Vision for Waste: Minimum Waste, Maximum Benefit'.</p> <p>The Waste Strategy aims to ensure that by the year 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and reused and less than 20% of waste produced in the region will be landfilled.</p>	<p>Objectives Those where the lead organisation is the Local Planning Authority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Local awareness campaigns should be in place and authorities should make commitments to ensure their long term funding (ongoing, by end 2006). 6. The Regional Assembly, working in partnership with other key players, will gather good practice and look at the benefits of undertaking a region-wide awareness campaign 7. Local authorities and the RDA will encourage innovative technologies and new ways of using existing technologies 8. Local planning authorities and other agencies should encourage businesses that process recyclates and associated businesses 9. The RDA and local authorities will work with business organisations & Sustainability SW to ensure greater take up of relevant initiatives, such as Future Foundations, the sustainable construction charter for the South West
Draft Joint Residual Municipal Waste Management Strategy v0.7 January 2007 West of England Waste Management & Planning Partnership	
<p>The West of England Residual Municipal Waste Management Strategy (the Waste Strategy) is being produced to create a framework for managing municipal residual waste generated in the West of England sub-region in a sustainable manner. Residual waste is the waste that requires management after the material that can be recycled or composted has been recovered.</p>	<p>The key distinction is: The Development Plan will deal with WHERE all waste should be managed; whereas The Waste Strategy will set out HOW municipal waste should be managed.</p>
Local	
TOWARDS ZERO WASTE 2020 A Waste Strategy for Bath & North East Somerset 2005 – 2010	
<p>This strategy details the steps we need to take now and over the next 5 years to reduce the amount of waste that we produce, to recycle as much as possible and to develop new ways of treating the remaining waste to maximise its value and divert it from landfill.</p>	<p>A. Key development areas for the strategy over the next 5 years.</p> <p>Arrest Waste Growth We must tackle the growth in waste arisings through working with government, business, retail, commerce and local communities to identify areas where local action can be taken.</p> <p>Develop new programmes to increase community engagement on waste issues In striving to achieve our vision of Zero Waste we must engage with all members of the community. We cannot do this</p>

	<p>alone and must work closely with our partners including the Community Sector, the business community, our Local Strategic Partnership, the waste industry and other local partners in order to be successful. In addition we must work with local business to identify ways in which we can encourage and enable the development of infrastructure for the recycling of commercial and industrial waste.</p> <p>Invest further in education & campaigning on waste awareness issues</p> <p>Working with local and national media we must further develop our Rethink Rubbish waste awareness campaign to raise awareness of waste issues within our schools and communities and to deliver increased participation in recycling schemes. We will develop and trial initiatives that reward and incentivise communities to participate in recycling schemes, and will encourage long term individual behavioural change in dealing with the waste that we each create.</p> <p>Focus on the longer term</p> <p>It will take several years to design and build new facilities to enable waste to be treated in different ways. We must plan now for the longer term.</p> <p>Develop appropriate local infrastructure</p> <p>We must examine our existing waste management infrastructure and the collection and disposal services that we currently provide to ensure that they are appropriate to deliver maximum diversion from landfill and Best Value to the authority and its residents. It is likely that our city centre waste management facilities will need to be relocated due to a planned redevelopment of the existing site.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out the targets and 5 year action plan. Recycling targets are</p> <table data-bbox="918 726 1758 869"><tr><td>2005/06</td><td>35%</td></tr><tr><td>2006/07</td><td>38%</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>45%</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>50%</td></tr></table>	2005/06	35%	2006/07	38%	2007/08	40%	2008/09	45%	2009/10	50%
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