

Bath & North East Somerset Local Plan DPD

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Annex A: Policy Plan and Programme Review

Date: April 2017

General Sustainability	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Summary of relevance to the plans and SA
Key National/Regional Policy	
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	<p>Presumption in favour of sustainable development. Delivering sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a strong, competitive economy • Ensuring vitality of town centres • Promoting sustainable transport • Supporting high quality communications infrastructure • Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes • Requiring good design • Promoting healthy communities • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change. • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment • Facilitating the use of sustainable materials
National Planning Policy Guidance	<p>Provides further guidance to be read alongside the NPPF on a range of topics that link to the promotion of sustainable development including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality • Climate change • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment • Flood risk • Health and well being • Housing and economic development • Natural environment • Minerals • Rural housing • Open space

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transport• Waste• Water supply, wastewater and water quality
Localism Act (2011)	The aim of the act was to devolve more decision making powers from central government

Air Quality and Noise Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Summary of relevance to the plans and SA
Key International Policy- Air Quality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Air Quality Framework and Daughter Directives (2008) • EU Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Quality Directive 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. • Contains legally binding limits for ambient concentrations of certain pollutants in the air. For NO₂ there are two limit values for the protection of human health. These require Member States to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) annual mean concentration levels of NO₂ do not exceed 40µg/m³; and ii) hourly mean concentration levels of NO₂ do not exceed 200µg/m³ more than 18 times a calendar year
Key International Policy- Noise	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Directive on the Noise 2002/49/EU (2002) 	<p>The four main objectives of the Noise 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 strategies
Key National/Regional Policy-Air Quality	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) • The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2011) • Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010) • Defra-Local Air Quality Management (2009) • Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(09) (2009) • The Environment Act 1995 Part IV Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (1995) • Clean Air Act (1993) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPPF requires that planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. • The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment • The Air Quality Standards Regulation establishes mandatory standards for air quality and set limits and guide values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particles and lead in the air. • The Act establishes 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.
Key National/Regional Policy- Noise	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) • Noise Policy Statement for England (2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 109 states that:” The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. • The Statement promotes good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. • Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; ▪ mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and ▪ where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life
Key Local Policy- Air Quality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keynsham and Saltford Air Quality Management, B&NES (2016) • Air Quality Round 6 progress Report, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bath & North East Somerset Council has declared AQMAs in Bath, Keynsham and Saltford. • The objectives of Local Air Quality Strategy is to identify how Bath & North East

<p>B&NES (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bath Air quality Action Plan Progress Report, B&NES (2015) • Air Quality Action Plan, B&NES (April 2011) • Local Air Quality Strategy (LAQS) B&NES (2002) <p>Core Strategy Policies (2011-2029)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 2: Growth ▪ Policy B1: Bath Spatial Strategy ▪ Policy KE2: Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy <p>Draft Placemaking Plan Policies (2011-2029)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy D.6 Amenity, criterion b) ▪ Policy PCS3: Air Quality 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Quality Action Plan sets a target of 30% reduction in B&NES Council's own carbon emissions on 2008 levels by 2014 and 45% for all emissions across the district by 2026. • The Air Quality Action Plan (2011) sets a target of 45% reduction for all emissions across the district by 2026. • The Air Quality Action Plan for Bath was adopted by the Council in April 2011. It has been developed at a time when a number of inter-related transport initiatives are at varying stages of development, including the Bath Transport Package; CIVITAS initiative; Pulteney Bridge restrictions; increases in City Centre parking charges; and the Greater Bristol Bus Network. • Bath and North East Somerset Council has adopted a target of 30% reduction in their own Carbon emissions on 2008 levels by 2014 and 45% for all emissions across the district by 2026. Monitoring of air quality shows that the annual mean national objective for NO₂ is being exceeded at a number of locations along main roads in Bath. This area was consulted on and the major road network area was declared as an Air Quality Management Area for NO₂ in July 2008. Walcot Terrace (just east of the Cleveland junction on London Road); London Road (Snow Hill); and St James' Parade had an annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide in excess of 60 µg/m³ in 2009 (the national air quality objectives set a standard of 40 µg/m³). Cleveland Place West; Bathwick Street; Broad Street; Somerset Street; The Paragon; Widcombe Parade; Somerset Street (east of Corn Street); Manvers Street; Wells Road (bottom); Kennet House; Morley Terrace; Windsor Bridge; Argyle Terrace and Beckford Road had annual average concentrations in excess of 50 µg/m³ in 2009. The source apportionment shows road traffic contributes up to 92% of the total NO_x concentration, with Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV's) contributing between 24 and 57.1%. It is recommended therefore that the Action Plan should focus on measures that reduce emissions from HDV's as the primary source of NO_x emissions within Bath.
Key Local Policy- Noise	
Core Strategy Policies (2011-2029)	

- Objective 2: Growth
- Policy B1: Bath Spatial Strategy
- Policy KE2: Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy

Draft Placemaking Plan Policies (2011-2029)

- Policy D.6 Amenity, criterion b)
- Policy PCS2: Noise and Vibration
- Policy PCS3: Air Quality

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Details of relevance to the plans and SA
Key International Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Commission Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Strategic Environmental Assessment (2013) • EU Directive (92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive 1992) (1992) • The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992) • Managing Natura 2000 sites The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (1992) • EU Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of Wild Birds European Commission (1979) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive (92/43/EEC) requires Member States to create an ecological network to protect threatened habitats and species. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) form part of this network. • The European Commission Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Strategic Environmental Assessment (2013) suggests that an SEA should focus on ensuring 'no-net-loss of biodiversity' before considering mitigation and compensation. The assessment should also take account of 'ecosystem services' and the links between natural environment and economy. • The aim of the Habitats Directive is to create a coherent European ecological network known as Natura 2000. It requires member states to take necessary measures to maintain/ restore habitats and species' populations, maintain Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) at favourable status and develop national biodiversity strategy. • Appropriate Assessments must be carried out for any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary for the management of the sites but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, should be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objective.
Key National / Regional Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of Nature Report (2016) • Natural England's Standing Advice on Protected Species (Nov, 2014) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall goal of the Biodiversity Action Plan is to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms. • The Wildlife and Countryside 1981 Act provides for the notification of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – areas of special scientific interest by reason of

<p>Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (August 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West of England Strategic Green Infrastructure Framework (2011) • The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended), commonly referred to as the “Habitats Regulations” • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act DEFRA (2006) • Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (2002) • UK Biodiversity Action Plan Nov 2000 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2000) • Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended • Regional BAPs and biodiversity strategies • The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), Section 40: Duty to conserve biodiversity 	<p>their flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key elements of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities 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 historical use by horse –drawn vehicles <p>Biodiversity 2020 seeks to achieve the following outcomes by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife. No net loss of priority habitat and a net increase in priority habitats ▪ Restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation ▪ An overall improvement in the status of species and prevention of further human-induced extinctions ▪ Improved engagement in biodiversity issues
Key Local Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildthings bringing biodiversity alive in B&NES • Local Biodiversity Action Plan for B&NES • Trees and Design Action Group (TDAG) best practice guides including Trees in the Townscape, a Guide for Decision Makers (2012) • Green Infrastructure Strategy (March 2013) • River Avon Bat Project (2016) <p>Core Strategy (2011-2029)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are seven key themes of the Action Plan and various targets been set for each theme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Species and Habitats ▪ Monitoring Change ▪ Council Owned Land ▪ Tracking Wildlife ▪ Communication ▪ Farming ▪ Education

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy CP6 Environmental Quality• Draft Placemaking Plan (2011-2029):• Policy NE3-Sites, species and habitats• Policy NE4-Ecosystem• Policy NE5- Ecological Networks• Policy NE6- Woodland Conservation• Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure• Policy NE1: Development and Green Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Green Infrastructure Strategy provides a framework to work with partners and the community to make the most of the benefits that the natural environment can and should be providing for people, places and nature within and beyond the district.
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Climate Change Policy Summary

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Details of relevance to the plans and SA
Key International Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance on integrating climate change and biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessments (2013) • Communication from the commission to the council and the European Parliament on EU policies and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions: Towards a European Climate Change Programme (ECCP) (2009) • Directive 2009/28/EC (2009) and updates • Directive 2004/101/EC (2004) and updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Climate Change Programme (ECCP) is a programme of the European Commission which will bring together all relevant stakeholders to co-operate in the Council Conclusions on a Community Strategy on Climate change, preparatory work of common and co-ordinated policies and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Key National / Regional Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Act 2008 • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • The National Adaptation Programme (2013) • The Government’s Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010 Also of note is the reference to promoting the role of the historic environment within the Government’s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2008 Climate Change Act establishes a legally binding climate change target to reduce the UK’s greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% (from a 1990 baseline) by 2050. This includes meeting an interim target of 34% by 2020. • Section 10 of the NPPF relates specifically to climate change and the role in helping to secure “<i>radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change</i>” • The TCPA’s National Adaptation Programme (2013) highlights the importance of adaptation to help the UK become more resilient to climate change. It also reiterates the need for Local Plans to be proactive in adaptation as set out in the NPPF. • Climate Change Adaptation by Design is a guide for sustainable communities,

<p>response to climate change and the wider sustainable development agenda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition (April 2012) • Part L of the Building Regulations ODPM (2010) • The South West Climate Change Action Plan (2009) • Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) Climate Change Adaptation by Design (2007) • Energy efficiency: The Government's Plan for Action (following the Energy White Paper, Our Energy Future - Towards a Low Carbon Economy (April 2004) • South West Climate Change Impacts Partnership South West Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study (Jan 2003) 'Warming to the idea' • Energy White Paper DTI (2003) • DETR (2000) Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction 	<p>considers the climatic changes ahead and the corresponding impacts on the built environment and proposes a framework for delivering adaptation action at the regional and local levels, together with some guidance on creating local adaptation strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South West Climate Change Action Plan draws together issues from across the region to ensure that there is a shared vision on tackling climate change, access to a common evidence base and a jointly agreed set of priorities for taking the issues forward. The Action Plan sets out a clear programme of regionally agreed priority actions to address both mitigation and adaptation activity.
<p>Key Local Policy</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bath and North East Somerset Environment and Climate Change Strategy 2016-2020 • B&NES Local Food Strategy (2014-2017) • B&NES Community Energy Strategy 2015-2018 • Green Infrastructure Strategy (2013) • Sustainable Construction and Retrofitting SPD (Feb 2013) • B&NES Informal Guidance Note Renewable Energy in the Green Belt (2013) • Core Strategy Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CP1: Retrofitting existing building ▪ CP2: Sustainable Construction ▪ CP3: Renewable Energy ▪ CP4: District Heating ▪ CP5: Flood Risk Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment and Climate Change vision is: <i>“The Environmental Sustainability Partnership will lead the B&NES community to an environmentally sustainable, healthy, low carbon future that is resilient to the expected changes in our climate. We want B&NES to be a leader of innovation and achievement in this field.”</i> • The B&NES Local Food Strategy (2014-2017) provides a framework for partnership action to increase the production, accessibility and consumption of healthy, local and sustainable food in Bath and North East Somerset to reduce diet-related ill health and inequality, to reduce the environmental impact of the food sector including its contribution to climate change and to improve the local food economy. • The Green Infrastructure Strategy provides a framework to work with partners and the community to make the most of the benefits that the natural environment can and should be providing for people, places and nature within and beyond the district. • B&NES Informal Guidance Note: Renewable Energy in the Green Belt, provides guidance on how renewable energy planning proposals should respond specifically to the Green Belt designation
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Heritage, Archaeology and Landscape Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Details of relevance to the plans and SA
Key International Policy- Heritage, Archaeology & Landscape	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised)(Valetta Convention 2000) • European Landscape Convention (2000) • European Spatial Development Perspective 1999 • UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972 http://www.getty.edu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972 states that are parties to the Convention agree to not only identify, protect, conserve, and present World Heritage properties, but also to protect its national heritage. They are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community. • The Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage contains provisions for the identification and protection of archaeological heritage. Its objectives include the integration of the conservation and archaeological investigation of archaeological heritage in urban and regional planning policies; and the dissemination of information. • The European Landscape Convention (ELC) (2000) promotes the planning, management and protection of landscapes, and is the first international convention with a specific focus on landscape. • The European Landscape Convention aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. Spatial policy guidelines include the wise management of the natural and cultural heritage, which will help conserve regional identities and cultural diversity in the face of globalisation
Key National / Regional Policy- Heritage, Archaeology & Landscape	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving Archaeological Remains (English Heritage, 2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPPF states that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment,

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Historic Buildings (English Heritage, 2016) • Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets 2015 HEAG038 (2015) • The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans. Historic England Advice Note 3 2015 HEAG074 (2015) • Making Changes to Heritage Assets: Historic England Advice Note 2 2016 HEAG023 (2015) • Scheduled Monuments - A Guide for Owners and Occupiers (2013) • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • The Government’s Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010 • Heritage Protection for the 21st Century White Paper, Department for culture, media and sport (March 2007) • An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (natural England, 2014) • NPPF (2012) • Local Green Infrastructure: helping communities make the most of their landscape: Landscape Institute for Green Infrastructure Partnership (September 2011) • The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 • Planning (Listed building and Conservation Areas Act 1990) • Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 	<p>including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPPF aims to protect and enhance valued landscapes, stating that great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. • The Government’s Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010) sets out its vision for the historic environment. It calls for those who have the power to shape the historic environment to recognise its value and to manage it in an intelligent manner in light of the contribution that it can make to social, economic and cultural life. • The proposals in the Heritage Protection for the 21st Century White Paper reflect the importance of the heritage protection system in preserving our heritage for people to enjoy now and in the future. • Local Green Infrastructure aims to inspire people to make positive changes in their neighbourhoods by considering the potential offered by the natural environment and integrating this into the way places are planned, designed and managed. • The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) extends the public’s ability to enjoy the countryside whilst providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers.
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Key Local Policy- Heritage, Archaeology & Landscape

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&NES - City of Bath World Heritage Site Management Plan (2016-2022) • City of Bath World Heritage Site Setting SPD (2013) • Archaeology in Bath and North East Somerset Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) (2004) • Archaeology in the City of Bath Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) (2003) • Bath City-wide character appraisal (March 2005) • Bath Building Heights Strategy (2010) • Draft Brassmill Lane, Locksbrook and Western Riverside Character Appraisal - Bath Conservation Area (2015) • Draft City Centre Character Appraisal-Bath Conservation Area (2015) • Draft Bathwick Character Appraisal-Bath Conservation Area (2015) • Draft Twerton, Whiteway, Southdown and Moorlands Character Appraisal-Bath Conservation Area (2015) • Draft Pulteney Road Character Appraisal-Bath Conservation Area (2015) • Draft North Road and Cleveland Walk Character Appraisal Bath Conservation Area (2015) • Chew Magna Conservation Area Appraisal (2002) • Claverton Conservation Area Character Appraisal; B&NES (Jan 2007) • Combe Hay Conservation Area Appraisal 	<p>The aims of the City of Bath World Heritage Site Management Plan (2016-2022). The aims of the Plan are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. promote sustainable management of the Site ii. ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site and its setting is understood, protected and sustained iii. maintain and promote Bath as a living and working city which benefits from World Heritage Site status; iv. improve physical access and interpretation encouraging all people to enjoy and understand the Site; v. improve public awareness of, and interest and involvement in, Bath's heritage, achieving a common local, national and international ownership of the Site's management. <p>B&NES Green Space Strategy develops 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>Draft Core Strategy CP6 covers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality design • Historic environment • Landscape • Nature Conservation
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<p>(2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freshford and Sharpstone Conservation Area Character Appraisal; B&NES (2007)• Hinton Blewett Conservation Area Appraisal (2014)• Midsomer Norton and Welton Conservation Area Appraisal (2004)• Radstock Conservation Area Appraisal (1999)• Paulton Conservation Area Appraisal (2003)• Pensford Conservation Area Appraisal (2008)• Woollard Conservation Area Appraisal (2008)• South Stoke Conservation Area Appraisal (2014)• Wellow Conservation Area Appraisal (2007)• Keynsham Conservation Area Character Assessment (2015)• Bathscape (2016)• Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan (2013-2018)• Mendip Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (2014-2019)• Rural Landscapes of Bath & North East Somerset - A Landscape Character Assessment SPG (2003)• B&NES Green Space Strategy (2015) <p>Core Strategy (2011-2029)</p>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy B4 The World Heritage Site and its Setting• Policy CP6 Environmental Quality• Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure• Policy CP8 Green Belt <p>Draft Placemaking Plan (2011-2029)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy HE1: Historic Environment• Policy HE2: Somersetshire Coal Canal And The Wansdyke• Policy NE2: Conserving and enhancing the landscape and landscape character• Policy NE2A:Landscape Setting Of Settlements• Policy CP8: Green Belt• Policy CP6: Environmental Quality• Policy CP7: Green Infrastructure• Policy NE1: Development and Green Infrastructure	
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Economic Development Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Details of relevance to the plans and SA
Key International Policy-Economic Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy for Sustainable Food and Farming (2002) • Integrating the Environment into EC Economic and Development Co-operation (2000) 	<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.
Key National / Regional Policy	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The West of England Local Enterprise Partnership-Strategic Economic Plan (2015-2030) • The West of England local economic assessment (2015) • The Historic Environment: a prospective for growth in the south west (The SW Heritage Forum) (2013) • National Planning Policy -Framework (2012) • Stern Review Report on the Economics of Climate Change Treasury (2007) • Toward 2015 : Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism South West Tourism and South West of England Regional Development Agency (2005) • The South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills (FRESA) South West of England Regional Development Agency (2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para 7 of the NPPF states that the economic role of the planning system is: <i>“Contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure”.</i> • The NPPF makes clear the role of the planning system in delivering sustainable economic growth. This includes setting criteria for the delivery of strategic employment sites and support of existing business sectors (paragraph 21). • The NPPF also supports the role of town centres in securing economic growth and as the focus community activity. Town centres should be promoted to provide a diverse retail offer and should be the focus of retail activity (paragraph 23). Office development should also be focused in town centres. • Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development (paragraph 28).
<p>Key Local Policy</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural & Creative Strategy Review (2015-2020) • The West of England Local Enterprise Partnership-Strategic Economic Plan (2015-2030) • West of England Economic Development Needs Assessment (2015) • West of England Local Enterprise Partnership Bath City Riverside Enterprise Area – the City of Ideas (2015) • Economic Strategy Review (2014–2030) • The Historic Environment: a prospective for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Economic Strategy’s overall objective is to improve the prosperity and wellbeing of B&NES residents through a more productive, competitive and expanded economy by 2026. • The Future for B&NES comprises a series of place-focused visions for the revitalisation and growth of the district and, in particular, the main urban centres of Bath, Midsomer Norton and Radstock, and Keynsham. It seeks to realise a number of the ambitions of the Community Strategy and to provide a direct response to the Economic Development and Enterprise section of the Local Area Agreement • The Cultural & Creative Strategic Advisory Board (CCSAB) was set up in October 2015. It contributes to the Cultural & Creative Strategy Review 2015-2020, Aim 10: Financial sustainability & infrastructure, which states: • Financial sustainability is key for funding bodies who want to be sure that their

- growth in the south west (The SW Heritage Forum) (2013)
- Economic Strategy for B&NES 2010-2026
- Include info about the SV Enterprise Zone

Core Strategy (2011-2029)

- Policy CP12 Centres and Retailing
- Policy B2: Central Area Strategic Policy
- Policy B3: Strategic Policy for Twerton and Newbridge Riverside
- Policy B5: Strategic Policy for Bath's Universities
- KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy
- Policy KE2: Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy
- Policy SV1 Somer Valley: Spatial Strategy
- Policy SV2: Midsomer Norton Town Centre
- Policy SV3: Radstock Town Centre Strategic Policy
- Policy RA1: Development in the Villages meeting the listed criteria
- RA3 Community Facilities and Shops

Draft Placemaking Plan

- Policy ED.1A: Office Development
- Policy ED.1B: Change Of Use & Redevelopment of B1 (A) Office To Residential Use
- Policy ED.1C: Change Of Use And Redevelopment Of B1 (A) Office Use To Other Town Centre Use

investment will be of long-term benefit. The B&NES Economic Strategy Review, launched in November 2014, describes the importance of the sector and hence the case for tailored support to sustain it. The Council, despite extreme financial pressure, will wish to enhance the economic and social benefits through continued investment in the sector."

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy ED.2A: Strategic (*) And Other Primary Industrial Estates• Policy ED.2B: Non-Strategic Industrial Premises• Policy RE1: Employment Uses In The Countryside• Policy RE2: Agricultural Development• Policy RE3: Farm Diversification• Policy RE5: Agricultural Land• Policy RE7: Visitor Accommodation• Policy CP12: Centres and retailing• Policy CR1: Sequential Test• Policy CR3: Primary Shopping Areas And Primary Shopping Frontages | |
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Housing Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Details of relevance to the plans and SA
Key International Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Policy in the EU Member States- Directorate General for Research Working Document Social Affairs Series -W 14 – (1996) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research piece on the need to deliver adequate and affordable housing available to all and the reality that almost every European government fails to achieve this objective. This may reflect resource constraints for public spending, changing socio-economic patterns to which policy only responds slowly, demographic pressures and or the inherent failure of, sometimes and expensive policy solutions.
Key National / Regional Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011) English housing survey 2014 to 2015: adaptations and accessibility of homes report (2015) Homelessness Prevention – A Guide to Good Practice: Summary Policy Briefing 15 (2006) Wider Bristol Strategic Housing Market Assessment Volume 1 Final Report (2015) West of England Housing Target Sept 2016 West of England Joint Spatial Plan (2016-2036) Homes and Communities Agency supply of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NPPF states that, to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community; and should identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand. The four West of England Councils – Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol City, North Somerset, and South Gloucestershire – are working together to produce a West of England Joint Spatial Plan (JSP) and Joint Transport Study (JTS), which will set out a prospectus for sustainable growth to help the region meet its housing and transport needs for the next 20 years, to 2036.

<p>homes (2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Housing Review - Chartered Institute of Housing (2015) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Local Policy 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Construction & Retrofitting Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2013) • Planning Obligation SPD (2015) • B&NES Homelessness Strategy 2014-2018 (2014) • B&NES Homelessness Strategy Evidence review 2014-2018 (2014) • B&NES Tenancy Strategy 2012-2017 (2012) • B&NES Empty Property Policy (2013) • Houses in Multiple Occupation in Bath Supplementary Planning Document (2013) • Residential Use of Inland Waterways: Association of Inland Navigation Authorities (2011) • Guidance for Development of New Residential Mooring Sites (England & Wales) (2011) • Bath and North East Somerset SHMA <p>Core Strategy (2011-2029)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy B1: Bath Spatial Strategy • Policy KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy • Policy SV1: Somer Valley Spatial Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sustainable Construction & Retrofitting SPD aims to offer home owners and small scale home builders in Bath & North East Somerset clear direction on how to contribute to the Council's aspirations to increase the energy efficiency of all homes in our district. • The Planning Obligations SPD provides detailed guidance on the implementation of the Council's planning policies on affordable housing. • The HMO SPD sets out Bath & North East Somerset Council's approach to the distribution and dispersal of Houses in Multiple Occupation. It aims to encourage a sustainable community in Bath, by encouraging an appropriately balanced housing mix across Bath, supporting a wide variety of households in all areas. • Core Strategy CP9 and 10 set out affordable housing requirements and housing mix

- RA1 Development in the Villages meeting the listed criteria 125
- RA2 Development in Villages outside the Green Belt not meeting Policy RA1 Criteria
- RA4: RA4 Rural Exceptions Sites
- RA5 Land at Whitchurch – Strategic Site Allocation
- Policy: CP9 Affordable Housing
- Policy CP10: Housing Mix
- Policy CP1: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people

Draft Placemaking Plan (2011-2029)

- Policy GB2: Development In Green Belt Villages
- Policy H1: Housing and facilities for the elderly, people with other supported housing or care needs
- Policy H2: Houses in Multiple Occupation
- Policy H3: Residential Uses in Existing Buildings
- Policy H4: Self Build
- Policy H5: Retention of Existing Housing Stock
- Policy H6: Moorings
- Policy H7: Housing Accessibility
- Policy H8: Affordable Housing Regeneration Schemes

Natural Resources, Water and Soil Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Details of relevance to the plans and SA
Key International Policy-Water	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EU • The Water Framework Directive (2000) 	<p>The key aims of the Directive are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to general protection of the aquatic ecology, specific protection of unique and valuable habitats, protection of drinking water resources, and protection of bathing water ▪ to reverse any antropogenically induced upward pollution trend
Key International Policy-Soil	
N/A	N/A
Key National / Regional Policy-Water	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • Bristol Avon Catchment Plan (2016) • Sustainable Drainage Systems: Written Statement (HCWS161) (2014) • Building Regulations Part H (HM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should set out strategic policies to provide infrastructure for water supply, waste water and flood risk (paragraph 156). Paragraph 100 of the NPPF states that new development should be strategically located away from areas of high flood risk, not act to increase flood risk elsewhere and seek opportunities to reduce flood risk where possible. • The NPPF, paragraph 103 states that new and existing development should be

<p>Government, 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West of England Sustainable Drainage Developer Guide (West of England Partnership, 2015) • Environment Agency Local Flood Risk Standing Advice (2014) • Environment Agency River Basin management Plans and Flood Risk management Plans (2015) • B&NES Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report (2015) 	<p>prevented from contributing to water pollution, and that Development should give “<i>priority to the use of sustainable drainage systems</i>”.</p>
Key National / Regional Policy-Soil	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • Defra- Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (2009) • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPPF states that planning decisions need to take sufficient account of soil quality in particular in cases where significant areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land may be lost to development. • DEFRA’s 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. • Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England (2009) sets out a vision for the future of soils in England. This is: “<i>By 2030, all of England’s soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations</i>”
Key Local Policy-Water	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&NES Waterspace Study (2016) • Surface Water Management Plan for Bath & North East Somerset (Bath & North East Somerset Council, 2015) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusing on the River Avon and Kennet and Avon Canal (Dundas Aqueduct to Bath to Hanham Lock), Bath & North East Somerset Council is working in partnership with the Environment Agency, the Canal & Rivers Trust and Wessex Water to develop an evidence base, undertake public and stakeholder consultation and identify opportunities to deliver enhancements to these waterways and adjoining

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bath & North East Somerset Council’s Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Bath & North East Somerset Council,2015) <p>B&NES Core Strategy (2011-2029)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy CP5: Flood Risk Management • Policy CP6: Environment Quality <p>Draft Placemaking Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy SCR5: Water efficiently • Policy PSC7: Water Source Protection Zones • Policy PSC7a: Fowl water sewage infrastructure • Policy PCS8:Bath Hot Springs 	<p>land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is proposed the Water Space Study will conduct field surveys, mapping work, data collection and run stakeholder and public engagement events to focus on the following core themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assets and Asset Management ▪ Mooring Strategy and Navigation ▪ Regeneration &Development ▪ Water quality & Environmental Enhancement ▪ Recreation and Leisure • Throughout the process Community Engagement will be an important element, including consultation, increased awareness, education, health and well-being, volunteering and recreation.
<p>Key Local Policy-Soil</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&NES Development of Potentially Contaminated Land – Guidance Note for Developers, Agents and Consultants (2007) • Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy BANES 2003 <p>B&NES Core Strategy (2011-2029)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy CP5: Flood Risk Management • Policy CP6: Environment Quality <p>Draft Placemaking Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Guidance identifies contaminated land under the Governments regulatory regime. The document includes the proposed methodology for inspection of the District, identification of contaminated land and how all information gathered will be handled.

Bath & North East Somerset Council

<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Policy PCS5: Contamination▪ Policy PCS6: Unstable Land	
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Safer and Stronger Communities Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Details of relevance to the plans and SA
Key International Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Spatial Development Perspective European commission 1999 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) is a legally non-binding document with the strategic aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable spatial development strategy.
Key National / Regional Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) (update 2014) White Paper Choosing Health: making healthier choices easier. Department of Health (2004) Fair Society, Healthy Lives ('The Marmot Review') (2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March 2014) notes that the development of healthy living environments for people of all ages that support social interaction are critical in promoting healthy communities. The updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has a revised section on health and wellbeing (March 2014). It notes that "The link between planning and health has been long established. The built and natural environments are major determinants of health and wellbeing". It also sets out a vision for what a healthy community should look like; "A healthy community is a good place to grow up and grow old in. It is one which supports healthy behaviours and supports reductions in health inequalities". It states that "active" design and the development of healthy living environments for people of all ages that support social interaction are critical in promoting healthy communities.
Key Local Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Safety in Bath and North East Somerset 2016 – 2019 B&NES Green Space Strategy (2015-2029) Local Food strategy 2014 -2017 (2014) B&NES Playing Pitch Strategy (2015) Fit for Life Strategy (2014) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A key priority for B&NES Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy is to "<i>Increase the resilience of people and communities, including action on loneliness</i>". It notes that "Our local surroundings and social environment play an important part in our health and wellbeing. There is a link between loneliness and isolation and a range of health and wellbeing issues such as high blood pressure, depression and heart disease, particularly amongst the aging population".

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Healthy Weight Strategy (2015)• B&NES Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2015)• B&NES Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2012-2015• ‘Fit for Life’ - A strategy to get more people, more active, more often (Draft, B&NES March 2014)• Bath and North East Somerset Cultural Strategy 2011-2026 <p>B&NES Core Strategy (2011-2029)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Policy RA3: Community Facilities and shops <p>Draft Placemaking Plan (2011-2029)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ LCR1: Safeguarding Local Community Facilities▪ LCR1A: Public Houses▪ LCR2: New or replacement community facilities	
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Transport Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Details of relevance to the plans and SA
Key International Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Manual on Strategic Environmental Assessment of Transport Infrastructure Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, also known as the SEA Directive.
Key National / Regional Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • Transport White Paper the Future of Transport A Network for 2030 DfT 2004 • West of England Joint Transport Study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPPF states that transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development but also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. Smarter use of technologies can reduce the need to travel. The transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel.
Key Local Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&NES Joint Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 (Progress Report 2016) • B&NES Joint Transport Plan Appendix-Public Transport Supplementary Document (2011) • B&NES Joint Transport Plan Appendix - Cycling Supplementary Document (2011) • B&NES Joint Transport Plan Appendix-Walking Supplementary Document (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision of the Joint Local Transport Plan (JLTP) 2011-2026 is of an affordable, low carbon, accessible, integrated, efficient and reliable transport network through which we can achieve a more competitive economy and better connected, more active and healthy communities. • The Public Transport Strategy looks at the current and future role of public transport services and the infrastructure needed to support them. • The Cycling Strategy contains the vision of a safe and attractive road environment across the network for cycling, supplemented by quality off-road routes, will contribute to establishing a vibrant cycling culture throughout the area.

Waste Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Details of relevance to the plans and SA
Key International Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC) • Europe Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) • Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) (2003/108/EC) 	<p>The European Landfill Directive requires the UK to reduce the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste that it sends to landfill to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 75% of that produced in 1995 by 2010 ▪ 50% of that produced in 1995 by 2013 ▪ 35% of that produced in 1995 by 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directives providing frameworks for managing wastes, including the Directive on Waste (“the Waste Framework Directive”), as amended (and includes the European Waste Catalogue), and the Directive on Hazardous Waste, as amended; • Directives on the treatment of wastes, including the Directive in Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, the Directive on Landfill of Waste and the Directive on Incineration of Waste; • The EU Landfill Directive sets a target to reduce the proportion of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled by 75% by 2035 compared to 1995, in England a commitment is made to meeting this target through the Waste Management Plan for England, 2013.
Key National / Regional Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Strategy for England 2013 • Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim of the Waste Strategy for England is to break the link between economic growth and waste growth. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered from other wastes where possible. For a

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West of England Joint Residual Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2008) • South West Regional Assembly From Rubbish to Resource: The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004 – 2020 • West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2011) 	<p>small amount of residual material, landfill will be necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West sets out how we can deliver the ‘South West Vision for Waste: Minimum Waste, Maximum Benefit’. It 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>Key Local Policy</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document, adopted (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2026 the West of England will be resource efficient with waste generation minimised, in line with the waste hierarchy, and operating a waste management infrastructure, with sufficient capacity to deal with the amount of waste generated in the West of England. The needs of the West of England to enable sustainable economic growth will be met, whilst ensuring the protection of the natural, and historic environment which are its most distinctive and unique assets.