

Appendix A REVIEW OF OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES FOR REPLACEMENT DWELLINGS AND EXTENSIONS IN THE GREEN BELT Bath and North East Somerset

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	
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.	A set of five shared UK guiding principles support the achievement of sustainable development. They are: 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)	
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.	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.
DETR (1999). A Better Quality of Life, A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK.	
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.	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.
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside –the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR 2000)	
"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."	<u>For country residents:</u> <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 <u>For rural businesses:</u> <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: Creating Sustainable Communities (draft, 2004) and Making design policy work: How to deliver good design through your local development framework</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. PPS1 complements those documents but is not a substitute for the detailed guidance in those PPS. In particular, the way in which sustainable development objectives should be approached in detail in specific policy areas will be covered as appropriate in the relevant thematic PPS.</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>

	<p>(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> <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 for sustainable development and sustainable 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.
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)	
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	<p>Key Aims and Objectives Protection of the Environment Prosperity for communities and the Regional and National Economy Progress in Meeting Society's Needs and Aspirations</p>

<p>for the period to 2016 and beyond; and provides the spatial framework for other strategies and programmes.</p>	<p>Prudence in the Use of Resources</p>
<p>South West Regional Assembly The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006 – 2026</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 region.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Draft RSS was submitted to the Secretary of State in April 2006. The Examination in Public is due to be held in April 2007.</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"> • 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. • 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 business development where it will have a positive effect on the overall prosperity of the region. • 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’. • 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 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>South West Regional Assembly Strategic Sustainability Assessment of the South West Regional Spatial Strategy (March 2006)</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>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.</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. • 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 business development where it will have a positive effect on the overall prosperity of the region. • 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'. • 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.

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**The Regional Assembly with the South West Regional Environment Network
The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004 – 2014 (2003)**

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.

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.

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;
Spatial Planning;
Transport.

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.

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.

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:

- 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;
- That is free from pollution and contamination;
- 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;
- Where a diverse range of people and communities have access to and value the natural, historic and built environment.

Aims:
Landscape and Historic Environment:

- 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;

Natural Resources:

- 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.

Nature Conservation

- Protect and enhance biodiversity and geological features across urban, rural costal 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 habitat's;

Historic Environment:

- To seek appropriate measures to record, protect and manage the historic environment within the planning

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the area of existing habitats and re-establish links fragmented sites. <p>People and their Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
'Just Connect' An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004	
It sets out aims and objectives for joining up and integrating all the region's strategies.	<p>Aims are;</p> <p>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>
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	
The Local Plan covers the period from 1st April 1996 to 31 st March	Living and Working

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.

Social Inclusion

- To enable people to enjoy a better quality of life.
- To enable development which meets the needs of all sections of the community.

Resources

- 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.
- To reduce all forms of pollution and emissions including air, noise and light, pollution.
- To ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to serve all new development.

Housing

- 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.

Economy

- 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.

Urban Areas

- To enhance the role of Bath, Keynsham and Norton-Radstock as attractive, safe places to live and work.

Rural Areas

- To improve sustainability of rural areas, enhancing economic and social vitality and accessibility while maintaining and enhancing character and local distinctiveness.

Shopping, Services and Leisure

- 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.

Environmental Assets

- To conserve, enhance and make positive use of the historic environment.
- 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
- To conserve and reduce the consumption of non-renewable resources including greenfield land, soils, minerals, water and fossil fuels.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 are available in an integrated way. • 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the life chances for disadvantaged teenagers, through improvements to their education, training and support • 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>
BE Better for Everyone, the Community Strategy for Bath and North East Somerset 2004 and Beyond Bath and North East Somerset (2004).	
	See Population, Human Health and Social inclusion section
B&NES Statement of Community Involvement (emerging)	
Sets out the opportunities for community involvement in the preparation of Local Development Documents and in the consideration of Planning Applications.	<p>Main aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that links are made with community involvement initiatives when developing policy • Ensure early engagement (frontloading) in policy development • Increase participation and representativeness in community involvement through targeted consultation to meet the needs of harder to reach groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) young people b) ethnic minority groups c) disabled people d) gypsies and travellers e) rural communities f) small business owners • Encourages different levels of community consultation – information, consultation & participation • Provides toolkit of methods to use for consultation • Consultation database of consultees for BANES which can be utilised • Specific minimum standards for consultation on SPDs in BANES. See p11 & 13 • Requirement to produce a summary report on consultation and make publicly available with statement of compliance to the SCI
Regional	
RSS Policies	See General Section
Our Environment: Our Future (<i>The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004 – 2014 – SWRA 2004</i>)	
The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment sets out what is important about our region 's environment. It aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a Vision and Aims for the environment in the future; 	<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 and busy roads, contributing to a range of respiratory and other health problems including asthma, bronchitis and heart disease. (Defra 2002)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify pressures threatening the environment; • identify key issues to be tackled. 	<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.
Local	
Bath and North East Somerset (Jan 2006). Air Quality Action Plan	
<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>
Review and Assessment of Air Quality Round 2 Bath and North East Somerset Consultation Draft March 2005	
<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>
Bath and North East Somerset Air Quality Strategy	
<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	
International	
EU Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of Wild Birds European Commission	
	<p>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.</p>
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive 1992)	

<p>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.</p>	
<p>Managing Natura 2000 sites The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC</p>	
<p>Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive plays a crucial role in the management of the sites that make up the Natura 2000 network.</p>	<p>The document aims at providing guidelines to the MSs on the interpretation of certain key concepts used in Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.</p>
<p>Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000sites Methodological guidance on the provisions of article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC European Commission Environment DG Nov.2001</p>	
<p>The document provides non-mandatory methodology help to carry out or review the assessments required under the Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>The Assessments are required where a project or plan may give rise to significant effects upon a Natura 2000 site. Process: 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>
<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>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>

National	
UK Biodiversity Action Plan Nov 2000 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	
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>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	
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.	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 physiological features.
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994 And The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2000 Joint Nature Conservation Committee	
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.	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.
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	To make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in: Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity

<p>embedded in all the main sectors of economic activity, public and private.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation and Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – A Guide to Good Practice March 2006 Community and Local Government</p>	
<p>PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system</p>	<p>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;</p> <p>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</p> <p>To contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by: 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</p>
<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>Objectives: Key elements of the Act included:</p> <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>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</p>	
<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.</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>

The Act received Royal Assent on 30 November 2000.	
Regional	
English Nature, Environment Agency, RSPB (1997). Action for Biodiversity in the South West – A Series of Habitat and Species Plans to Guide Delivery:	
	<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>
Local	
Bath and North East Somerset. Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Bath and North East Somerset. www.wildthingsbap.org	
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>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; • Communication; • Farming; and • Education.
Climate Change	
International	
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	
The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is an amendment to the international treaty on climate change, assigning mandatory emission limitations for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to the signatory nations.	<p>To deliver the UK climate change programme;</p> <p>To address the causes and effects of climate change and to secure maximum benefit for communities;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>To encourage all sectors in the local community to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to make public their commitment to action;</p> <p>To work with key providers to assess the potential effects of climate change and to identify ways in which to adapt;</p> <p>To provide opportunities for the development of renewable energy generation; and</p> <p>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.
EU COM(97)599 final: White Paper 'Energy for the future: renewable source of energy' EC	
	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.
Directive 2001/77/EC on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market	
	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.
EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings	
	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	
Consultation Document Planning Policy Statement Planning and Climate Change and Consultation Document Building A Greener Future Towards Zero Carbon Development PPS 1 Addendum	
This PPS on climate change supplements PPS1 by setting out how planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change	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

<p>(mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).</p>	<p>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. In the interim period before plans are adopted it is proposed planning authorities should require a standard of 10 per cent.</p> <p>Regional planning bodies, and all planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make a full contribution to delivering the Government’s Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; • in enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions; • deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car; • secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; • sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; • reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and, • respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation.
<p>Consultation Document Building A Greener Future Towards Zero Carbon Development</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Energy White Paper DTI 2003</p>	
<p>‘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>	<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>
<p>Draft Climate Change Bill March 2007 DEFRA</p>	
<p>The Bill will introduce a clear, credible, long-term framework for the UK to achieve its goals of reducing carbon dioxide emissions</p>	<p>Key elements of the Bill The Bill provides a framework for reducing carbon dioxide emissions through the following four elements:</p>

<p>and ensure steps are taken towards adapting to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting targets in statute and carbon budgeting ▪ Establishing a Committee on Climate Change ▪ Creating enabling powers ▪ Reporting requirements
<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>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.</p>
<p>Climate Change The UK Programme 2006 DEFRA March 2006</p>	
<p>This Climate Change Programme sets out our policies and priorities for action in the UK and internationally.</p>	<p>In the public sector and local government will:</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,</p>	<p>Key Planning Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appraising risk Managing risk Reducing risk A partnership approach

where possible, reducing flood risk overall.	
DETR (2000) Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction	
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>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.
Home Energy Conservation Act 1995	
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.	To increase the energy efficiency of housing in all sectors
Code for Sustainable Homes A step-change in sustainable home building practice DCLG Dec 2006	
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 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.	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 calculation methodology therefore avoiding the need for duplication.
Energy efficiency: The Government's Plan for Action (following the Energy White Paper, Our Energy Future - Towards a Low Carbon Economy April 2004)	
Energy efficiency has been improving steadily over recent years, but the technical potential to further reduce energy use, using tried	To reduce carbon emissions using energy as efficiently as possible and the most cost-effective way to manage energy demand;

<p>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>	<p>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> <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 22: Renewable energy Aug 2004 and a Companion guide</p>	
<p>PPS22 sets out the Government's policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.</p>	<p>To put the UK on a path to cut its carbon dioxide emissions and to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the development of renewable energy, improvements in energy efficiency and the development of combined heat and power; • Generating more renewable energy; • Stimulating the development of new technologies to provide the basis for continuing growth of renewable energy and to assist the UK renewable industry to become competitive and provide employment; and • Encouraging planning which facilitates renewable energy developments and contributes to all elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy. <p>Policy refers more specifically to issues related to International Designated Sites; National Designations; Green Belts; Buffer Zones; Local Designations; Small Scale Renewable Energy Developments; Landscape and Visual Effects of Renewable Energy Developments; Noise Odour; Biomass Projects and Energy Crops; and Wind Turbines.</p>
<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 insulation.</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>Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning English Nature, Environment Agency, environment Agency, Countryside Agency and English Heriatage 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</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.

<p>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"> ○ 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 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>	<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>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</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;

<p>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"> • 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.
<p>Stern Review Report on the Economics of Climate Change Treasury 2007</p>	
<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>
<p>Regional</p>	
<p>South West Climate Change Impacts Partnership South West Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study (Jan 2003) 'Warming to the idea'</p>	
<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; • 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. • Ensure that the main findings and recommendations of the Scoping Study are incorporated into current and future strategies and frameworks within the region.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Encourage all organisations to identify appropriate policy frameworks within which to incorporate adaptation strategies. • 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. • Identify and take forward specific projects for action: • 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. • Undertake further research within selected sectors to better understand the significance of local impacts.
Government Office for the South West (2003) Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003- 2010 Revision 2010 and 2020	
<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> <p>Developing Skills and Awareness</p> <p>Building the South West Renewable Energy Industry</p> <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.
South West Sustainability Checklist For Developments Consultation Draft 2007 Future Foundations, WWF-UK and BRE	
<p>Future Foundations, WWF-UK and BRE have launched a consultation on the draft 'South West Sustainability Checklist for Developments'.</p>	<p>The Checklist is a tool designed to help developers and planners in creating more sustainable communities and covers a broad range of planning and development issues from Climate Change, Transport, Ecology, Resources, Placemaking, Business, Community and Buildings.</p>
Local	
Bath & North East Somerset Environmental Sustainability Strategic Framework 2006	
<p>This Strategic Framework is designed to provide a simple</p>	<p>In signing the Nottingham Declaration, the Council has made a commitment to contributing towards the delivery of the</p>

<p>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 in the community.</p>	<p>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 and energy efficiency measures in their applications. (3.5.6)</p>
<p>Bath & North East Somerset Position Statement on Environmental Sustainability 2006</p>	
<p>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'.</p>	<p>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, bringing our environmental footprint within natural limits and delivering improvements in quality of life, health and community well-being as a result.</p>
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</p>	<p>In preparation</p>
<p>Cultural heritage, Archaeology and Landscape</p>	
<p>International</p>	
<p>Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised)(Valetta Convention 2000)</p>	
<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.

European Spatial Development Perspective 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.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. 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. 3. Wise management of the natural and cultural heritage, which will help conserve regional identities and cultural diversity in the face of globalisation.
UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972 http://www.getty.edu	
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.	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.)
European Landscape Convention United Nation 2006	
<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, 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>	<p><u>The Contracting Parties undertake to implement general measures:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 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; o To establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning; o 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; o 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. o The contracting parties further undertake to implement, in a consecutive manner, five specific measures: o 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; o 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; o 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; o Landscape quality objectives: this involves framing landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation; o Implementation: this involves introducing instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape
National	
PPG 2 Green Belt Community and Local Government	

<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>PPG15: Planning and Historic Environment Community and Local Government</p>	
<p>This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in PPG 16.</p>	<p>To preserve or enhance the character or appearance of any conservation area; To protect registered parks and gardens; and To maintain image setting and local distinctiveness.</p>
<p>PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning Community and Local Government</p>	
<p>PPG16 sets out policy on preservation of any archaeological remains.</p>	<p>To ensure that archaeological remains survive in good condition and are fully taken into account in the planning decision process via a positive planning and management that helps to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation.</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 • health and well being • promoting more sustainable development
<p>PPG 19 Outdoor advertisement control March 2002 Community and Local Government</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Heritage Protection for the 21st Century White Paper by 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 areas 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 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.	<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 • 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.
The Historic Environment A Force for Our Future Department for Culture, Media and Sport 2001	
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.	Objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; and 2. The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. Targets:

	No specific targets
Protecting our historic environment: making the system work better Department for Culture, Media and Sport 2001	
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.	<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.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	
	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.
The Countryside in and Around Towns – a vision for connecting town and country in pursuit of sustainable development Countryside Agency 2005	
<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 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>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 called upon as and when appropriate. 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.
Planning Principles for Landscape, Access and Recreation Planning Position Statement –Countryside Agency 2006	

<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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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 ▪ 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>
<p>Regional</p>	
<p>A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West. English Heritage (2004):</p>	
	<p>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</p>
<p>English Heritage in the South West 2006-2008. English Heritage (date):</p>	
	<p>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.</p>
<p>Local</p>	

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	
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.	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.
Archaeology in the City of Bath	
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>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 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>
Bath city-wide character appraisal as a Supplementary Planning Document 2005	
<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 • 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 • Inform decisions
Keynsham Conservation Area Character Assessment March 2000	
<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</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</p>

of the Conservation Area. The key objective is to identify the 'special character of the area'.	mediaeval street layout is still apparent.
Claverton Conservation Area Character Appraisal Bath and North East Somerset Jan 2007	
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ Unsuitable alterations to windows, doors and roofs need to be carefully assessed and where needed Article 4 Directions could be considered. ○ Consider the value that unlisted buildings add to the area.
Freshford and Sharpstone Conservation Area character Appraisal Bath and North East Somerset Jan 2007	
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ Unsuitable alterations to windows, doors and roofs need to be carefully assessed and where needed Article 4 Directions could be considered. ○ Consider the value that unlisted buildings add to the area.
Midsomer Norton and Welton conservation area character appraisal Supplementary Planning Guidance	
<p>This Conservation area character appraisal summarises the architectural and historic interest of Midsomer Norton and Welton in two broad sections:</p> <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. 	<p>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.</p>
Paulton conservation area character appraisal Supplementary Planning guidance 2003	
<p>Conservation area designation helps to protect an area's special architectural or historic interest by providing:</p> <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 	<p>Key issues:</p> <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	
<p>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.</p> <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>Key negative issues arising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Traffic – needs addressing ○ Modern designed houses – detract from the area ○ Boundary walls and pavements need to be preserved ○ Minor repair work needed to preserve character
Rural Landscapes of Bath & North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment SPG (2003)	
<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.
Housing	
National	
Circular 06/98: Planning and affordable housing	
	<p>To help local planning authorities to adopt a realistic and consistent approach to preparing plan policies and handling planning applications involving affordable housing;</p> <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</p>

	finance.
PPS 3 Housing	
<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>
Delivering Affordable Housing Nov 2006	
<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.
Preparing Design Codes - A Practice Manual Nov 2006 CABE	
<p>This guide is intended as a user friendly manual which provides 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</p>	<p>This guide addresses these important issues. 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?

development processes that shape the built environment.	
DETR (2000) Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction	
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>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.
Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (5 Year Plan) ODPM	
It aims to expand housing opportunities, including for those who need additional support, and for disadvantaged sections of society.	<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	

<p>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>	<p>To increase race equality: and To improve community cohesion.</p>
<p>Circular 01/06: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<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.
<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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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.
<p>The Sustainable Communities Plan for the South-West</p>	
<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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 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 • To build a healthier and safer community • 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>Safer and Stronger Communities</p>	
<p>International</p>	
<p>European Spatial Development Perspective European commission 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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. 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. 3. Wise management of the natural and cultural heritage, which will help conserve regional identities and cultural diversity in the face of globalisation.

National	
PPG 17 Planning for open space, sport and A companion guide to PPG17	
<p>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 material to decisions on individual planning applications</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. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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.
Planning and Access for Disabled People: A Good Practice Guide ODPM (March 2003)	
<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 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 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:</p> <p>To consider access for disabled people;</p> <p>To stresses the importance of early consultation with disabled people, when formulating development plans and preparing planning applications; and</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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>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 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
Learning to Last – Sustainable Development Education Strategy (Draft 2003)	
	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.
Local	
B&NES Community Strategy 2004	
<p>The Community Strategy contains five shared ambitions setting out how the Council plan to work with a wide range of organisations and make links with their plans.</p> <p>The Community Strategy has set out a clear approach to partnership working, including ways of measuring improvement.</p> <p>The Community Strategy is expected to last for 10 years and a report setting out the progress will be produced annually.</p>	<p>SHARED AMBITIONS;</p> <p>BE: distinctive Promoting a 'sense of place' so people identify with and take pride in our communities.</p> <p>BE: inclusive Celebrating the contributions people from different backgrounds and with different experiences can make, and promoting equality of opportunity.</p> <p>BE: creative Sharing resources, working together, and finding new ways of doing things</p> <p>BE: safe Building communities where people feel safe and secure.</p> <p>BE: sustainable Taking responsibility fro our environment and natural resources, now and over the long term.</p> <p>IMPROVEMENT AMBITIONS;</p> <p>BE: there on time (Improve local transport)</p> <p>BE: better off (Improving local economy)</p> <p>BE: green (Improving local environment)</p> <p>BE: at home (Improving housing situation for local people)</p> <p>BE: inspired (Improving local opportunities for learning and gaining skills)</p> <p>BE: assured (Improving local health and social care)</p> <p>Under each ambition, there are indicators to measure the progress in meeting the ambition.</p>
Transport	
International	
EU Manual on Strategic Environmental Assessment of Transport Infrastructure Plans	
This document presents guidance on how to carry out strategic environmental assessment (SEA) for transport plans and	To prevent unnecessary environmental complications and delays at the project level (the level at which environmental impact assessment (EIA) is applied);

<p>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.</p> <p>The Directive was transposed in England through <i>The environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument 2004, no. 1633)</i>. It integrates the Directive's requirements with existing transport appraisal processes – the New Approach to Appraisal (NATA).</p>	<p>To consider environmentally friendly alternatives that are no longer feasible at the project level, and prevent expensive mitigation measures; and</p> <p>To reduce public resistance to transport infrastructure projects, and raise environmental awareness in the transport sector.</p>
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National	
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PPG 13: Transport	
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<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;</p> <p>To promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling; and</p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</p>
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Government DfT 10 year Transport Plan 2000	
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<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.</p> <p>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.
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Transport White Paper the Future of Transport A Network for 2030 DfT 2004	
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<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</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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with
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<p>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>people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas; 3. Bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs; 4. Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips; and 5. Ports and airports providing improved international and domestic links.
<p>Regional</p>	
<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>The transportation issues facing the Local and Central Government have been summarised under four shared priorities to be addressed. These are;</p> <p>To tackle congestion To improve road safety for all road users To improve air quality To improve accessibility To improve the quality of life</p>
<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"> ○ Reducing the need to travel, encouraging travel by more sustainable means (especially by walking and cycling). ○ Locating development at accessible locations, particularly by public transport; ○ 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</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.

<p>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 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"> • 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). • 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>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>Relevant Targets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 2. More children cycling To double the number of children cycling to school in Bath & North East Somerset in 1996 by the year 2012. 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. 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>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>Objective 1 Modal Shift Objective 2 Infrastructure 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="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2005</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2001 level+10%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2001 level+20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2001 level+5%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2001 level+10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pupils walking to school</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2001 level+20%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2001 level+40%</td> </tr> </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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