

Bath & North East Somerset Local Plan  
Partial Update

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

**Date: Oct 2020**

<b>General Sustainability</b>	
<b>Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA</b>	
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Summary of relevance to the plan and SA</b>
<b>Key International Policy</b>	
<b>UN Sustainable development goals 2015-2030</b>	<p><b>The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html">http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html</a></p>
<b>Key National/Regional Policy</b>	
<b>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</b>	<p>Presumption in favour of sustainable development. Delivering sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building a strong, competitive economy</li> <li>• Ensuring vitality of town centres</li> <li>• Promoting sustainable transport</li> <li>• Supporting high quality communications infrastructure</li> <li>• Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes</li> <li>• Requiring good design</li> <li>• Promoting healthy communities</li> <li>• Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change.</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</li> <li>• Facilitating the use of sustainable materials</li> </ul> <p>The latest version of the NPPF was published on February 2019. This has revised the definition of deliverable and introduced the housing delivery test.</p>
<b>National Planning Policy Guidance</b> The NPPG has been updated most recently in November 2019.	<p>Provides further guidance to be read alongside the NPPF on a range of topics that link to the promotion of sustainable development including:</p> <p>Air quality, Climate change, Conserving and enhancing the historic environment, Flood risk, Green Belt, Health and safe communities Housing and economic development, Land affected by contamination, Natural environment , Noise, Minerals, Rural housing, Open space, Transport, Waste, Water supply, wastewater and water quality</p>
<b>Localism Act (2011)</b>	The aim of the act was to devolve more decision making powers from central government

<b>Environment Bill 2020</b>	<p>The Environment Bill is part of the government response to the clear and scientific case, and growing public demand, for a step-change in environmental protection and recovery.</p> <p>Acting as one of the key vehicles for delivering the bold vision set out in the 25 Year Environment Plan, the Environment Bill brings about urgent and meaningful action to deal with the environmental and climate crisis we are facing. It sets a new and ambitious domestic framework for environmental governance as we maximise the opportunities created by leaving the European Union and helps to deliver on the government’s commitment to be the first generation to leave our environment in a better state.</p>
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Air Quality and Noise Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Summary of relevance to the plan and SA
Key International Policy- Air Quality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU Air Quality Framework and Daughter Directives (2008)</li> <li>• EU Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Air Quality Directive seeks to define and establish objectives for ambient air quality to avoid reduce or prevent harmful effects on human health and the environment as whole.</li> <li>• Contains legally binding limits for ambient concentrations of certain pollutants in the air. For NO<sub>2</sub> there are two limit values for the protection of human health. These require Member States to ensure that:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) annual mean concentration levels of NO<sub>2</sub> do not exceed 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>; and</li> <li>ii) hourly mean concentration levels of NO<sub>2</sub> do not exceed 200µg/m<sup>3</sup> more than 18 times a calendar year</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Key International Policy- Noise	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Directive on the Noise 2002/49/EU (2002) Updated 26/07/2019</li> </ul>	<p>To pursue its stated aims, the Environmental Noise Directive focuses on three action areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)the determination of exposure to environmental noise</li> <li>2)ensuring that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public</li> <li>3)preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and preserving environmental noise quality where it is good</li> </ol>
Key National/Regional Policy-Air Quality	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>• The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2011</li> <li>• Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010</li> <li>• Defra-Local Air Quality Management 2009</li> <li>• Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(09) 2009</li> <li>• The Environment Act 1995 Part IV Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 1995</li> <li>• Clean Air Act (1993)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NPPF requires that planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas.</li> <li>• The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment</li> <li>• The Air Quality Standards Regulation establishes mandatory standards for air quality and set limits and guide values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particles and lead in the air.</li> <li>• The Act establishes the statutory requirement for Local Authorities to carry out local Review and Assessments of air quality and where necessary declare Air quality Management Areas and produce Air Quality Action Plans.</li> </ul>
<b>Key National/Regional Policy- Noise</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>• Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 109 states that:” The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.</li> <li>• The Statement promotes good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.</li> <li>• Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;</li> <li>▪ mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and</li> <li>▪ where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Key Local Policy- Air Quality</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keynsham and Saltford Air Quality Management, B&amp;NES (2016)</li> <li>• Air Quality Round 6 progress Report, B&amp;NES (2015)</li> <li>• Bath Air quality Action Plan Progress Report, B&amp;NES (2015)</li> <li>• Air Quality Action Plan, B&amp;NES (April</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bath &amp; North East Somerset Council has declared AQMAs in Bath, Keynsham and Saltford. In 2018 AQMAs for Temple Cloud and Farrington Gurney are added.</li> <li>• The objectives of Local Air Quality Strategy is to identify how Bath &amp; 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.</li> <li>• The Air Quality Action Plan sets a target of 30% reduction in B&amp;NES Council’s own carbon emissions on 2008 levels by 2014 and 45% for all emissions across the district by 2026.</li> </ul>

<p>2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Air Quality Strategy (LAQS) B&amp;NES (2002)</li> </ul> <p><b>Core Strategy Policies (2011-2029)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective 2: Growth</li> <li>Policy B1: Bath Spatial Strategy</li> <li>Policy KE2: Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy</li> </ul> <p><b>Placemaking Plan Policies (2011-2029)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy D.6 Amenity, criterion b)</li> <li>Policy PCS3: Air Quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Air Quality Action Plan (2011) sets a target of 45% reduction for all emissions across the district by 2026.</li> <li>The Air Quality Action Plan for Bath was adopted by the Council in April 2011. It has been developed at a time when a number of inter-related transport initiatives are at varying stages of development, including the Bath Transport Package; CIVITAS initiative; Pulteney Bridge restrictions; increases in City Centre parking charges; and the Greater Bristol Bus Network.</li> <li>Bath and North East Somerset Council has adopted a target of 30% reduction in their own Carbon emissions on 2008 levels by 2014 and 45% for all emissions across the district by 2026. Monitoring of air quality shows that the annual mean national objective for NO<sub>2</sub> is being exceeded at a number of locations along main roads in Bath. This area was consulted on and the major road network area was declared as an Air Quality Management Area for NO<sub>2</sub> in July 2008. Walcot Terrace (just east of the Cleveland junction on London Road); London Road (Snow Hill); and St James' Parade had an annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide in excess of 60 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2009 (the national air quality objectives set a standard of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>). Cleveland Place West; Bathwick Street; Broad Street; Somerset Street; The Paragon; Widcombe Parade; Somerset Street (east of Corn Street); Manvers Street; Wells Road (bottom); Kennet House; Morley Terrace; Windsor Bridge; Argyle Terrace and Beckford Road had annual average concentrations in excess of 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2009. The source apportionment shows road traffic contributes up to 92% of the total NO<sub>x</sub> concentration, with Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV's) contributing between 24 and 57.1%. It is recommended therefore that the Action Plan should focus on measures that reduce emissions from HDV's as the primary source of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions within Bath.</li> <li>Bath Clean Air Zone will be introduced in late 2020.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Local Policy- Noise</b></p>	
<p><b>Core Strategy Policies (2011-2029)</b> <b>Placemaking Plan Policies (2011-2029)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective 2: Growth, Policy B1: Bath Spatial Strategy</li> <li>Policy D.6 Amenity, criterion b), Policy PCS2: Noise and Vibration, Policy PCS3: Air Quality</li> </ul>

<p><b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Policy Summary</b></p>	
<p><b>Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies:</b> <b>Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA</b></p>	
<p><b>Policy</b></p>	<p><b>Details of relevance to the plan and SA</b></p>
<p><b>Key International Policy</b></p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The European Commission Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Strategic Environmental Assessment (2013)</li> <li>• EU Directive (92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive 1992) (1992)</li> <li>• The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)</li> <li>• Managing Natura 2000 sites The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (1992)</li> <li>• EU Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of Wild Birds European Commission (1979)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directive (92/43/EEC) requires Member States to create an ecological network to protect threatened habitats and species. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) form part of this network.</li> <li>• The European Commission Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Strategic Environmental Assessment (2013) suggests that an SEA should focus on ensuring 'no-net-loss of biodiversity' before considering mitigation and compensation. The assessment should also take account of 'ecosystem services' and the links between natural environment and economy.</li> <li>• The aim of the Habitats Directive is to create a coherent European ecological network known as Natura 2000. It requires member states to take necessary measures to maintain/ restore habitats and species' populations, maintain Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) at favourable status and develop national biodiversity strategy.</li> <li>• Appropriate Assessments must be carried out for any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary for the management of the sites but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, should be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objective.</li> </ul>
<b>Key National / Regional Policy</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to improve the Environment</li> <li>• The Environment Bill</li> <li>• State of Nature Report (2016)</li> <li>• Natural England's Standing Advice on Protected Species (Nov, 2014)</li> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>• Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (August 2011)</li> <li>• West of England Joint Green Infrastructure Strategy 2020</li> <li>• The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended), commonly referred to as the "Habitats Regulations"</li> <li>• Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act DEFRA (2006)</li> <li>• Biodiversity 2020 and progress update July 2013</li> <li>• Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>This 25 Year Environment Plan</b> sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first. The Plan has the following 25 years goals • Clean air. • Clean and plentiful water. • Thriving plants and wildlife. • A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought. • Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently. • Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment. In addition, we will manage pressures on the environment by: • Mitigating and adapting to climate change. • Minimising waste. • Managing exposure to chemicals. • Enhancing biosecurity.</li> <li>• <b>The Environment Bill 2020</b> sets out how we plan to protect and improve the natural environment in the UK. It aims to improve air and water quality, tackle plastic pollution, restore wildlife, and protect the climate. It also introduces a mandatory requirement of 10% biodiversity net gain.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional BAPs and biodiversity strategies</li> <li>• The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), Section 40: Duty to conserve biodiversity</li> <li>• West of England Nature Recovery Network (WENP) 2018</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Clean Growth Strategy</b> sets out the UK's reaffirmed ambition to promote the ambitious economic and environmental policies to mitigate climate change and deliver clean, green growth.</li> <li>• Overall goal of the Biodiversity Action Plan is to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.</li> <li>• The Wildlife and Countryside 1981 Act provides for the notification of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – areas of special scientific interest by reason of their flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features.</li> <li>• Key elements of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act included:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The establishment of Natural England with the responsibility for enhancing biodiversity and landscape – in rural, urban and coastal areas – with promoting access and recreation</li> <li>▪ Formal establishment of the Commission of Rural communities, which will act as an independent advocate/adviser for rural people</li> <li>▪ 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Local Policy</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildthings bringing biodiversity alive in B&amp;NES</li> <li>• Local Biodiversity Action Plan for B&amp;NES</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Green Infrastructure Strategy (March 2013) – revised Strategy and delivery framework due 2020</li> <li>• WaterSpace Design Guidance 'Protecting bats in waterside development (2018)</li> </ul> <p><b>Core Strategy (2011-2029)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy CP6 Environmental Quality</li> </ul> <p><b>Placemaking Plan (2011-2029):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy NE3-Sites, species and habitats, Policy NE4-Ecosystem, Policy NE5- Ecological Networks, Policy NE6- Woodland Conservation, Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure, Policy NE1: Development and Green Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<p>There are seven key themes of the Action Plan and various targets been set for each theme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Species and Habitats</li> <li>▪ Monitoring Change</li> <li>▪ Council Owned Land</li> <li>▪ Tracking Wildlife</li> <li>▪ Communication</li> <li>▪ Farming</li> <li>▪ Education</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Green Infrastructure Strategy provides a framework to deliver a planned and managed green infrastructure within B&amp;NES and beyond, for people, places and nature. It recognises that it GI is a key component in addressing environmental impacts including climate change and biodiversity loss. WaterSpace Design Guidance 'Protecting bats in waterside development (2018) provides guidance for use by developers and the Planning Department when dealing with planning applications in close proximity to the River Avon and Kennet and Avon Canal. Key Principle Bats and lighting must be thoroughly considered as part of the planning process. Use of this guidance will be a key requirement within all new waterside development proposals. The principles will also be relevant for other habitat features considered to be supporting habitat for the Bat Special Areas of Conservation.</li> </ul>

Climate Change Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Details of relevance to the plans and SA
<b>Key International Policy</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidance on integrating climate change and biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessments (2013)</li> <li>• Communication from the commission to the council and the European Parliament on EU policies and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions: Towards a European Climate Change Programme (ECCP) (2009)</li> <li>• Directive 2009/28/EC (2009) and updates</li> <li>• Directive 2004/101/EC (2004) and updates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The European Climate Change Programme (ECCP) is a programme of the European Commission which will bring together all relevant stakeholders to co-operate in the Council Conclusions on a Community Strategy on Climate change, preparatory work of common and co-ordinated policies and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ask DM is EIA directives have been updated?</b></p>
<b>Key National / Regional Policy</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change Act 2008</li> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>• Planning Practice Guidance (2019)</li> <li>• Energy Act 2011</li> <li>• The National Adaptation Programme (2013)</li> <li>• The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010 Also of note is the reference to promoting the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change and the wider sustainable development agenda.</li> <li>• Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2008 Climate Change Act establishes a legally binding climate change target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% (from a 1990 baseline) by 2050. This includes meeting an interim target of 34% by 2020.</li> <li>• Section 10 of the NPPF relates specifically to climate change and the role in helping to secure "<i>radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change</i>"</li> <li>• The TCPA's National Adaptation Programme (2013) highlights the importance of adaptation to help the UK become more resilient to climate change. It also reiterates the need for Local Plans to be proactive in adaptation as set out in the NPPF.</li> <li>• Climate Change Adaptation by Design is a guide for sustainable communities, considers the climatic changes ahead and the corresponding impacts on the built environment and proposes a framework for delivering adaptation action at the regional and local levels, together with some guidance on creating local adaptation strategies.</li> <li>• The South West Climate Change Action Plan draws together issues from across the region to ensure that there is a</li> </ul>



<p>authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition (April 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part L of the Building Regulations ODPM (2010)</li> <li>• The South West Climate Change Action Plan (2009)</li> <li>• Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) Climate Change Adaptation by Design (2007)</li> <li>• Energy efficiency: The Government's Plan for Action (following the Energy White Paper, Our Energy Future - Towards a Low Carbon Economy (April 2004)</li> <li>• South West Climate Change Impacts Partnership South West Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study (Jan 2003) 'Warming to the idea'</li> <li>• Energy White Paper DTI (2003)</li> <li>• DETR (2000) Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction</li> <li>• Energy Efficiency and Historic Building: How to improve energy efficiency (Historic England 2018)</li> <li>• UKCP18 guidance Environment Agency</li> </ul>	<p>shared vision on tackling climate change, access to a common evidence base and a jointly agreed set of priorities for taking the issues forward. The Action Plan sets out a clear programme of regionally agreed priority actions to address both mitigation and adaptation activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HE Energy Efficiency and Historic Building describes a whole building energy-planning process for devising and implementing suitable, well-integrated solutions that: „             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ avoid harm to significance „</li> <li>○ are effective, cost efficient, proportionate and sustainable „</li> <li>○ ensure a healthy and comfortable environment for occupants „</li> <li>○ minimise the risk of unintended consequences</li> </ul> </li> <li>• UKCP18 places the use of climate projections in the context of risk analysis and aims to help navigate the different components of the UKCP18 land projection with examples.</li> </ul> <p>It covers:</p> <p>1) Using climate model projections, 2) Why are there multiple strands of information? 3)What should you be aware of before using the land projections? 4) What is the relationship between the sets of land projections? 5)How do you choose the appropriate UKCP18 projections?</p>
<p><b>Key Local Policy</b></p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bath and North East Somerset Environment and Climate Change Strategy 2016-2020</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Climate Emergency Action Plan (Oct 2019)</li> <li>• Climate Emergency Study: Synthesis of Evidence</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Green Infrastructure Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Sustainable Construction and Retrofitting SPD (Feb 2013) updated in 2018</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Informal Guidance Note Renewable Energy in the Green Belt (2013)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Sustainable construction checklist SPD: Heat Networks Guidance Note (2018)</li> <li>• <b>Core Strategy Policies:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CP1: Retrofitting existing building</li> <li>▪ CP2: Sustainable Construction</li> <li>▪ CP3: Renewable Energy</li> <li>▪ CP4: District Heating</li> <li>▪ CP5: Flood Risk Management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Environment and Climate Change vision is: <i>“The Environmental Sustainability Partnership will lead the B&amp;NES community to an environmentally sustainable, healthy, low carbon future that is resilient to the expected changes in our climate. We want B&amp;NES to be a leader of innovation and achievement in this field.”</i></li> <li>• The B&amp;NES Local Food Strategy (2014-2017) provides a framework for partnership action to increase the production, accessibility and consumption of healthy, local and sustainable food in Bath and North East Somerset to reduce diet-related ill health and inequality, to reduce the environmental impact of the food sector including its contribution to climate change and to improve the local food economy.</li> <li>• The Green Infrastructure Strategy provides a framework to work with partners and the community to make the most of the benefits that the natural environment can and should be providing for people, places and nature within and beyond the district. It is under review and the Council is due to published the updated GI Strategy in Spring 2020.</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Informal Guidance Note: Renewable Energy in the Green Belt, provides guidance on how renewable energy planning proposals should respond specifically to the Green Belt designation</li> <li>• Bath and North East Somerset Council (B&amp;NES) declared a Climate Emergency in March 2019 and pledged to provide the leadership to enable carbon neutrality in the district by 2030. Tackling the Climate Emergency means creating a different vision for all parts of Bath and North East Somerset, including the World Heritage Site of Bath itself. The Council is committed to providing the leadership to enable this scale of ambition to be realised and recognises that this requires a significant and fundamental shift within all sectors of the community. Priority areas for action:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy efficiency improvement of the majority of existing buildings (domestic and non-domestic) and zero carbon new build;</li> <li>• Transport: a major shift to mass transport, walking and cycling to reduce transport emissions;</li> <li>• A rapid and large-scale increase in local renewable energy generation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<b>Heritage, Archaeology and Landscape Policy Summary</b>	
<b>Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies:</b>	
<b>Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA</b>	
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Details of relevance to the plan and SA</b>

<b>Key International Policy- Heritage, Archaeology &amp; Landscape</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised)(Valetta Convention 2000)</li> <li>• European Landscape Convention (2000)</li> <li>• European Spatial Development Perspective 1999</li> <li>• UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972 <a href="http://www.getty.edu">http://www.getty.edu</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972 states that are parties to the Convention agree to not only identify, protect, conserve, and present World Heritage properties, but also to protect its national heritage. They are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.</li> <li>• The Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage contains provisions for the identification and protection of archaeological heritage. Its objectives include the integration of the conservation and archaeological investigation of archaeological heritage in urban and regional planning policies; and the dissemination of information.</li> <li>• The European Landscape Convention (ELC) (2000) promotes the planning, management and protection of landscapes, and is the first international convention with a specific focus on landscape.</li> <li>• The European Landscape Convention aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. Spatial policy guidelines include the wise management of the natural and cultural heritage, which will help conserve regional identities and cultural diversity in the face of globalisation</li> </ul>
<b>Key National / Regional Policy- Heritage, Archaeology &amp; Landscape</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserving Archaeological Remains (English Heritage, 2016)</li> <li>• Understanding Historic Buildings (English Heritage, 2016)</li> <li>• Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets 2015 HEAG038 (2015)</li> <li>• The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans. Historic England Advice Note 3 2015 HEAG074 (2015)</li> <li>• Making Changes to Heritage Assets: Historic England Advice Note 2 2016 HEAG023 (2015)</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments - A Guide for Owners and Occupiers (2013)</li> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework</li> <li>• The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 This Act introduced legislation which created special controls for the protection of listed buildings and conservation areas. It established that damage to these assets could amount to a criminal offence.</li> <li>• Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 This Act legislates to protect the archaeological heritage of Great Britain. The Act defines monuments which warrant protection and establishes that damage to these amounts to a criminal offence.</li> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) This sets out the Government's planning policies for England. Paragraphs 184 to 202 detail historic environment policies and focus on ensuring heritage assets are given protection commensurate with their status and encouraging new development which preserves their special qualities. The NPPF particularly focusses on the significance of heritage assets.</li> <li>• The NPPF is very clear that protection of the historic environment is a key component of sustainable development. The NPPF contains the following policies which are particularly relevant to the local plan: 7 184. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value<sup>61</sup>. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations<sup>62</sup>. 185. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage Protection for the 21st Century White Paper, Department for culture, media and sport (March 2007)</li> <li>• An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (natural England, 2014)</li> <li>• NPPF (2019) PPG July 2019</li> <li>• The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</li> <li>• Planning (Listed building and Conservation Areas Act 1990)</li> <li>• Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</li> <li>• Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Historic England Advice Note 8 advice on historic environment considerations as part of the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment process.</li> </ul>	<p>This strategy should take into account: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government’s Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010) sets out its vision for the historic environment. It calls for those who have the power to shape the historic environment to recognise its value and to manage it in an intelligent manner in light of the contribution that it can make to social, economic and cultural life.</li> <li>• The proposals in the Heritage Protection for the 21st Century White Paper reflect the importance of the heritage protection system in preserving our heritage for people to enjoy now and in the future.</li> <li>• Local Green Infrastructure aims to inspire people to make positive changes in their neighbourhoods by considering the potential offered by the natural environment and integrating this into the way places are planned, designed and managed.</li> <li>• The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) extends the public’s ability to enjoy the countryside whilst providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers.</li> <li>• Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Historic England Advice Note 8 advice on historic environment considerations as part of the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment process.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Local Policy- Heritage, Archaeology &amp; Landscape</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES - City of Bath World Heritage Site Management Plan (2016-2022)</li> <li>• City of Bath World Heritage Site Setting SPD (2013)</li> <li>• Archaeology in Bath and North East Somerset Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) (2004)</li> <li>• Archaeology in the City of Bath Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) (2003)</li> <li>• Bath City-wide character appraisal (March 2005)</li> <li>• Bath Building Heights Strategy (2010)</li> <li>• Draft Brassmill Lane, Locksbrook and</li> </ul>	<p>The aims of the City of Bath World Heritage Site Management Plan (2016-2022). The aims of the Plan are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. promote sustainable management of the Site</li> <li>II. ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site and its setting is understood, protected and sustained</li> <li>III. maintain and promote Bath as a living and working city which benefits from World Heritage Site status;</li> </ol> <p>iv. improve physical access and interpretation encouraging all people to enjoy and understand the Site;</p> <p>V. improve public awareness of, and interest and involvement in, Bath’s heritage, achieving a common local, national and international ownership of the Site’s management.</p> <p>B&amp;NES Green Space Strategy develops local standards for the quantity, distribution and quality of green space along with a comprehensive action plan to address all of the major issues that arose during the strategy development process.</p> <p>Draft Core Strategy CP6 covers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High quality design</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Western Riverside Character Appraisal -Bath Conservation Area (2015)</li> <li>• Draft City Centre Character Appraisal-Bath Conservation Area (2015)</li> <li>• Draft Bathwick Character Appraisal-Bath Conservation Area (2015)</li> <li>• Draft Twerton, Whiteway, Southdown and Moorlands Character Appraisal-Bath Conservation Area (2015)</li> <li>• Draft Pulteney Road Character Appraisal-Bath Conservation Area (2015)</li> <li>• Draft North Road and Cleveland Walk Character Appraisal Bath Conservation Area (2015)</li> <li>• Bathscape (2016)</li> <li>• Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2018-2023</li> <li>• Mendip Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty 2019-2024</li> <li>• Rural Landscapes of Bath &amp; North East Somerset - A Landscape Character Assessment SPG (2003)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Green Space Strategy (2015)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic environment</li> <li>• Landscape</li> <li>• Nature Conservation</li> </ul> <p>Conservation Area Appraisals for; Chew Magna(2002), Claverton (Jan 2007), Combe Hay (2014), Freshford and Sharpstone (2007), Hinton Blewett (2014), Midsomer Norton and Welton Conservation Area Appraisal (2004), Radstock (1999), Paulton (2003), Pensford (2008), Woollard (2008), South Stoke (2014), Wellow (2007), Keynsham Assessment (2015), Salford 2018, Queen Charlton 2018, Midsomer Norton and Welton 2018</p> <p>Core Strategy (2011-2029) Policy B4 The World Heritage Site and its Setting, Policy CP6 Environmental Quality, Policy CP7 Green Infrastructure, Policy CP8 Green Belt</p> <p>Placemaking Plan (2011-2029) Policy HE1: Historic Environment Policy HE2: Somersetshire Coal Canal And The Wansdyke, Policy NE2: Conserving and enhancing the landscape and landscape character, Policy NE2A:Landscape Setting Of Settlements, Policy CP8: Green Belt, Policy CP6: Environmental Quality, Policy CP7: Green Infrastructure, Policy NE1: Development and Green Infrastructure</p>
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<b>Economic Development Policy Summary</b>	
<b>Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA</b>	
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Details of relevance to the plan and SA</b>
<b>Key International Policy-Economic Development</b>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy for Sustainable Food and Farming (2002)</li> <li>• Integrating the Environment into EC Economic and Development Co-operation (2000)</li> </ul>	<p>Key principles for sustainable farming and food now and in the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce safe, healthy products in response to market demands, and ensure that all consumers have access to nutritious food, and to accurate information about food products.</li> <li>• Support the viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Key National / Regional Policy</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The West of England Local Enterprise Partnership-Strategic Economic Plan 2015-2030</li> <li>• The West of England local economic assessment (2015)</li> <li>• The Historic Environment: a prospective for growth in the south west (The SW Heritage Forum) (2013)</li> <li>• National Planning Policy -Framework (2019)</li> <li>• Stern Review Report on the Economics of Climate Change Treasury (2007)</li> <li>• Toward 2015 : Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism South West Tourism and South West of England Regional Development Agency (2005)</li> <li>• Industrial Strategy Building a Britain fit for the future Nov 2017</li> <li>• WoE Industrial Strategy 2019</li> <li>• The South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills (FRESA) South West of England Regional Development Agency (2003)</li> <li>• Cultural &amp; Creative Strategy Review (2015-2020)</li> <li>• The West of England Local Enterprise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NPPF sets out that that the planning system should contribute towards '<i>building a strong, competitive economy</i>' and requires strategic policies to set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for housing, employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development.</li> <li>• With regards to the rural areas the NPPF is clear that Local Plans should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development. To promote a strong rural economy, local and neighbourhood plans should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas</li> <li>○ promote the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;</li> <li>○ support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit businesses in rural areas</li> <li>○ promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development (paragraph 28).</li> <li>• The Cultural &amp; Creative Strategic Advisory Board (CCSAB) was set up in October 2015. It contributes to the Cultural &amp; Creative Strategy Review 2015-2020, Aim 10: Financial sustainability &amp; infrastructure, which states: Financial sustainability is key for funding bodies who want to be sure that their investment will be of long-term benefit.</li> <li>• The West of England Local Industrial Strategy sets out clear priorities to drive long-term growth in our regional economy. The strategy draws on the unique strengths of our region and sets out our ambition to be a driving force for clean and inclusive growth. The West of England Combined Authority and Local Enterprise Partnership have brought together businesses and organisations from across our region, working closely with government, to develop the Local Industrial Strategy. The strategy covers the four authorities in our Local Enterprise Partnership: Bath &amp; North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset, and South Gloucestershire. Four key priority as the heart of the West of England's approach are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fostering cross-sectoral innovation from research through to commercialisation;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



<p>Partnership-Strategic Economic Plan (2015-2030)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• West of England Economic Development Needs Assessment (2015)</li> <li>• The Historic Environment: a prospective for growth in the south west (The SW Heritage Forum) (2013)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensuring that growth is inclusive, with a focus on opportunities for employment and progression for all;</li> <li>• addressing the productivity challenge, including adopting new technology and management practices and supporting businesses to trade; and</li> <li>• capitalising on the region's innovative strengths to deliver the infrastructure necessary for future growth.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Local Policy</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• West of England Local Enterprise Partnership Bath City Riverside Enterprise Area – the City of Ideas (2015)</li> <li>• Economic Strategy Review (2014–2030)</li> <li>• Economic Strategy for B&amp;NES 2010-2026</li> <li>• Include infor about the SV Enterprise Zone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Economic Strategy Review for Bath and North East Somerset 2014-2030 seeks to deliver a minimum of 65,000 new jobs by 2030 building on the area's track record in innovation and creativity and a rich heritage and cultural vibrancy. The Review highlights the issues that must be addressed. House prices are 40% higher than the national average. Average wages are 10% lower. Long term unemployment, particularly long term youth unemployment, remains an issue. There is a shortage of industrial space and we lack the overall quality of office space that modern businesses demand. The ambition set by the Review is to increase the overall number of jobs in B&amp;NES by 11,500 and by focussing on "priority sectors" where the area has particular strengths we can increase overall productivity and raise average earnings.</li> <li>• The Future for B&amp;NES comprises a series of place-focused visions for the revitalisation and growth of the district and, in particular, the main urban centres of Bath, Midsomer Norton and Radstock, and Keynsham. It seeks to realise a number of the ambitions of the Community Strategy and to provide a direct response to the Economic Development and Enterprise section of the Local Area Agreement</li> <li>• The B&amp;NES Economic Strategy Review, launched in November 2014, describes the importance of the sector and hence the case for tailored support to sustain it. The Council, despite extreme financial pressure, will wish to enhance the economic and social benefits through continued investment in the sector." .It describes a whole building energy-planning process for devising and implementing suitable, well-integrated solutions that: „ avoid harm to significance „ are effective, cost efficient, proportionate and sustainable „ ensure a healthy and comfortable environment for occupants „ minimise the risk of unintended consequences</li> <li>• Bath's Enterprise Area includes 98Ha of land which follows the line of the river through the city. It has been recognised as an key zone for growth in the city by the <a href="#">West of England Local Enterprise Partnership</a> which has committed significant investment to help the city's ambitions for the development to be realised.</li> <li>• The Bath and Somer Valley Enterprise Zone was established in April 2017 to support local businesses and to attract new businesses to the area. Enterprise Zones are designated areas across England which encourage business growth and new jobs by providing business rate discounts, tax breaks, superfast broadband and other government support.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Core Strategy (2011-2029)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy CP12 Centres and Retailing , Policy B2: Central Area Strategic Policy, Policy B3: Strategic Policy for Twerton and Newbridge Riverside, Policy B5: Strategic Policy for Bath’s Universities, KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy, Policy KE2: Town Centre/Somerdale Strategic Policy, Policy SV1 Somer Valley: Spatial Strategy , Policy SV2: Midsomer Norton Town Centre, Policy SV3: Radstock Town Centre Strategic Policy, Policy RA1: Development in the Villages meeting the listed criteria , RA3 Community Facilities and Shops</li> </ul> <p><b>Placemaking Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy ED.1A: Office Development, Policy ED.1B: Change Of Use &amp; Redevelopment of B1 (A) Office To Residential Use, Policy ED.1C: Change Of Use And Redevelopment Of B1 (A) Office Use To Other Town Centre Use, Policy ED.2A: Strategic (*) And Other Primary Industrial Estates, Policy ED.2B: Non-Strategic Industrial Premises, Policy RE1: Employment Uses In The Countryside, Policy RE2: Agricultural Developmet, Policy RE3: Farm Diversification, Policy RE5: Agricultural Land, Policy RE7: Visitor Accommodation, Policy CP12: Centres and retailing, Policy CR1: Sequential Test and Policy CR3: Primary Shopping Areas And Primary Shopping Frontages</li> </ul>
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Housing Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Details of relevance to the plans and SA
Key International Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing Policy in the EU Member States- Directorate General for Research Working Document Social Affairs Series -W 14 – (1996)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research piece on the need to deliver adequate and affordable housing available to all and the reality that almost every European government fails to achieve this objective. This may reflect resource constraints for public spending, changing socio-economic patterns to which policy only responds slowly, demographic pressures and or the inherent failure of, sometimes and expensive policy solutions.</li> </ul>
Key National / Regional Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011)</li> <li>English housing survey 2014 to 2015: adaptations and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NPPF states that, to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community; and should identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular</li> </ul>



<p>accessibility of homes report (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homelessness Prevention – A Guide to Good Practice: Summary Policy Briefing 15 (2006)</li> <li>• Wider Bristol Strategic Housing Market Assessment Volume 1 Final Report (2015)</li> <li>• West of England Housing Target Sept 2016</li> <li>• Homes and Communities Agency supply of homes (2016)</li> <li>• UK Housing Review - Chartered Institute of Housing (2015)</li> <li>• Housing White Paper 'Fixing our Broken Housing Market'</li> <li>• Wider Bristol Strategic Housing Market Assessment updated March 2018</li> <li>• West of England Housing Target updated April 2018</li> <li>• Residential Use of Inland Waterways: Association of Inland Navigation Authorities (2011)</li> <li>• Guidance for Development of New Residential Mooring Sites (England &amp; Wales) (2011)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>locations, reflecting local demand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Housing White Paper '<i>Fixing our Broken Housing Market</i>' sets out a more up-to-date direction of travel for housing policy. There are numerous policy initiatives in the White Paper, but four groups of proposals set out provide an updated National Framework which even without specific proposals provide themes the Local Plan will need to embrace. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Step 1 Planning for the right homes in the right places;</li> <li>Step 2 Building homes faster;</li> <li>Step 3 Diversifying the market;</li> <li>Step 4 Helping people now.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>• <b>Key Local Policy</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES Sustainable Construction &amp; Retrofitting Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2013)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Planning Obligation SPD (2015) amended 2019</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Homelessness Strategy 2014-2018 (2014)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Homelessness Strategy Evidence review 2014-2018 (2014)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Tenancy Strategy 2012-2017 (2012)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Empty Property Policy (2013)</li> <li>• Houses in Multiple Occupation in Bath Supplementary Planning Document (2013)</li> <li>• Sustainable Construction checklist SPD updated 2018.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sustainable Construction &amp; Retrofitting SPD aims to offer home owners and small scale home builders in Bath &amp; North East Somerset clear direction on how to contribute to the Council's aspirations to increase the energy efficiency of all homes in our district.</li> <li>• The Planning Obligations SPD provides detailed guidance on the implementation of the Council's planning policies on affordable housing. Amendments were approved to enable off site Green Infrastructure contributions to be secured where on site was not practical to mitigate the impact of development.</li> <li>• The HMO SPD sets out Bath &amp; North East Somerset Council's approach to the distribution and dispersal of Houses in Multiple Occupation. It aims to encourage a sustainable community in Bath, by encouraging an appropriately balanced housing mix across Bath, supporting a wide variety of households in all areas.</li> </ul> <p>Core Strategy CP9 and 10 set out affordable housing requirements and housing mix Core Strategy (2011-2029)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy B1: Bath Spatial Strategy, Policy KE1 Keynsham Spatial Strategy, Policy SV1: Somer Valley Spatial</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taking Action on empty homes. Bath and North East Somerset</li> <li>• Councils Empty Residential Property Policy 2018</li> <li>• Houses in Multiple Occupation in Bath SPD, November 2017</li> <li>• Bath and North East Somerset SHMA</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://www.jointplanningwofe.org.uk/gf2.ti/-/756738/23259173.1/PDF/-/Bath_Strategic_Housing_Market_Assessment_Establishing_Objectively_Assessed_Need.pdf">https://www.jointplanningwofe.org.uk/gf2.ti/-/756738/23259173.1/PDF/-/Bath_Strategic_Housing_Market_Assessment_Establishing_Objectively_Assessed_Need.pdf</a></p>	<p>Strategy, RA1 Development in the Villages meeting the listed criteria 125, RA2 Development in Villages outside the Green Belt not meeting Policy RA1 Criteria, RA4: RA4 Rural Exceptions Sites, RA5 Land at Whitchurch – Strategic Site Allocation, Policy: CP9 Affordable Housing, Policy CP10: Housing Mix, Policy CP1: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people</p> <p>Placemaking Plan (2011-2029)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy GB2: Development In Green Belt Villages, Policy H1: Housing and facilities for the elderly, people with other supported housing or care needs, Policy H2: Houses in Multiple Occupation, Policy H3: Residential Uses in Existing Buildings, Policy H4: Self Build, Policy H5: Retention of Existing Housing Stock, Policy H6: Moorings, Policy H7: Housing Accessibility, Policy H8: Affordable Housing Regeneration Schemes</li> </ul>
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Natural Resources, Water and Soil Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Details of relevance to the plan and SA
Key International Policy-Water	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EU</li> <li>• The Water Framework Directive (2000)</li> </ul>	<p>The key aims of the Directive are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to general protection of the aquatic ecology, specific protection of unique and valuable habitats, protection of drinking water resources, and protection of bathing water</li> <li>▪ to reverse any antropogenically induced upward pollution trend</li> </ul>
Key International Policy-Soil	
N/A	N/A
Key National / Regional Policy-Water	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should set out strategic policies to provide infrastructure for</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bristol Avon Catchment Plan (2016)</li> <li>• Sustainable Drainage Systems: Written Statement (HCWS161) (2014)</li> <li>• Building Regulations Part H (HM Government, 2010)</li> <li>• West of England Sustainable Drainage Developer Guide (West of England Partnership, 2015)</li> <li>• Environment Agency Local Flood Risk Standing Advice (2014)</li> <li>• Environment Agency River Basin management Plans and Flood Risk management Plans (2015)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report (2015)</li> <li>• TCPA British Waterways Policy advice note:</li> <li>• Unlocking the Potential and Securing the Future of Inland Waterways National Planning Practice Guidance, Water supply, wastewater and water quality updated July 2019.</li> <li>• Review Individual Flood Risk Assessments: Standing Advice for Local Planning Authorities, last updated March 2019</li> </ul>	<p>water supply, waste water and flood risk (paragraph 156). Paragraph 100 of the NPPF states that new development should be strategically located away from areas of high flood risk, not act to increase flood risk elsewhere and seek opportunities to reduce flood risk where possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NPPF, paragraph 103 states that new and existing development should be prevented from contributing to water pollution, and that Development should give “<i>priority to the use of sustainable drainage systems</i>”.</li> </ul> <p>TCPA British Waterways Guiding Principles Individual waterways and water spaces need to be viewed as an integral part of a wider network, and not in isolation. Water should not be treated as just a setting or backdrop for development but as a space and leisure and commercial resource in its own right. The ‘added value’ of the water space needs to be fully explored. Waterways themselves should be the starting point for consideration of the development and use of the water and waterside land – look from the water outwards, as well as from the land to the water. A waterways towing path and its environs should form an integral part of the public realm in terms of both design and management. It is important that the siting, configuration and orientation of buildings optimise views of the water, generate natural surveillance of water space, and encourage and improve access to, along and from the water. New waterside development needs to be considered holistically with the opportunities for water-based development, use and enhancement. Improve the appearance of the site from the towing path and from the water at boat level, and enhance the environmental quality of the waterway corridor. It should be recognised that appropriate boundary treatment and access issues are often different for the towing path side and the offside.</p>
<b>Key National / Regional Policy-Soil</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>• Defra- Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (2009)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NPPF states that planning decisions need to take sufficient account of soil quality in particular in cases where significant areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land may be lost to development.</li> <li>• DEFRA’s vision is to ensure that England’s soils will be protected and managed to optimise the varied functions that soils perform for society (e.g. supporting agriculture and forestry, protecting cultural heritage, supporting biodiversity, as a platform for construction), in keeping with the principles of sustainable development and on the basis of sound evidence.</li> <li>• Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England (2009) sets out a vision for the future of soils in England. This is: “By 2030, all of England’s soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for</li> </ul>

	<i>future generations”</i>
<b>Key Local Policy-Water</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES Waterspace Study (2016)</li> <li>• Surface Water Management Plan for Bath &amp; North East Somerset (Bath &amp; North East Somerset Council, 2015)</li> <li>• Bath &amp; North East Somerset Council’s Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Bath &amp; North East Somerset Council,2015)</li> </ul> <p><b>B&amp;NES Core Strategy (2011-2029)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy CP5: Flood Risk Management, Policy CP6: Environment Quality</li> </ul> <p><b>Placemaking Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy SCR5: Water efficiently, Policy PSC7: Water Source Protection Zones, Policy PSC7a: Fowl water sewage infrastructure, Policy PCS8:Bath Hot Springs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing on the River Avon and Kennet and Avon Canal (Dundas Aqueduct to Bath to Hanham Lock), Bath &amp; North East Somerset Council is working in partnership with the Environment Agency, the Canal &amp; Rivers Trust and Wessex Water to develop an evidence base, undertake public and stakeholder consultation and identify opportunities to deliver enhancements to these waterways and adjoining land.</li> <li>• It is proposed the Water Space Study will conduct field surveys, mapping work, data collection and run stakeholder and public engagement events to focus on the following core themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assets and Asset Management</li> <li>▪ Mooring Strategy and Navigation</li> <li>▪ Regeneration &amp;Development</li> <li>▪ Water quality &amp; Environmental Enhancement</li> <li>▪ Recreation and Leisure</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Throughout the process Community Engagement will be an important element, including consultation, increased awareness, education, health and well-being, volunteering and recreation.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Local Policy-Soil</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES Development of Potentially Contaminated Land – Guidance Note for Developers, Agents and Consultants (2007)</li> <li>• Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy BANES 2003</li> </ul>	<p>The Guidance identifies contaminated land under the Governments regulatory regime. The document includes the proposed methodology for inspection of the District, identification of contaminated land and how all information gathered will be handled.</p> <p><b>B&amp;NES Core Strategy (2011-2029)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy CP5: Flood Risk Management, Policy CP6: Environment Quality</li> </ul> <p><b>Placemaking Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy PCS5: Contamination, Policy PCS6: Unstable Land</li> </ul>

### Safer and Stronger Communities Policy Summary

#### Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies:

Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA

Policy	Details of relevance to the plans and SA
<b>Key International Policy</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Spatial Development Perspective European commission 1999</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) is a legally non-binding document with the strategic aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable spatial development strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>Key National / Regional Policy</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>White Paper Choosing Health: making healthier choices easier. Department of Health (2004)</li> <li>Fair Society, Healthy Lives ('The Marmot Review') (2010)</li> <li>Health and Social Care Act 2012</li> <li>Sport England: Towards an active nation strategy</li> <li>Spatial Planning for Health: an evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places – Public Health (2017)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March 2014) notes that the development of healthy living environments for people of all ages that support social interaction are critical in promoting healthy communities.</li> <li>The updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has a revised section on health and wellbeing (March 2014). It notes that "The link between planning and health has been long established. The built and natural environments are major determinants of health and wellbeing". It also sets out a vision for what a healthy community should look like; "A healthy community is a good place to grow up and grow old in. It is one which supports healthy behaviours and supports reductions in health inequalities". It states that "active" design and the development of healthy living environments for people of all ages that support social interaction are critical in promoting healthy communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Local Policy</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Safety in Bath and North East Somerset 2016 – 2019</li> <li>B&amp;NES Green Space Strategy 2015-2029</li> <li>B&amp;NES Green Infrastructure Strategy (2013) currently being revised 2020</li> <li>B&amp;NES Playing Pitch Strategy (2015)</li> <li>Playing Pitch Strategy 2016 -2029 May 2016 Draft Version 3</li> <li>Fit for Life Strategy (2014)</li> <li>'Shaping Up' Healthy Weight Strategy 2015-20</li> <li>B&amp;NES Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015 -2019</li> <li>B&amp;NES Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2012-2015</li> <li>'Fit for Life' - A strategy to get more people, more active, more often (Draft, B&amp;NES March 2014)</li> <li>Bath and North East Somerset Cultural Strategy 2011-2026</li> </ul>	<p>A key priority for B&amp;NES Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy is to <i>"Increase the resilience of people and communities, including action on loneliness"</i>. It notes that "Our local surroundings and social environment play an important part in our health and wellbeing. There is a link between loneliness and isolation and a range of health and wellbeing issues such as high blood pressure, depression and heart disease, particularly amongst the aging population".</p> <p>B&amp;NES Core Strategy (2011-2029)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy RA3: Community Facilities and shops</li> </ul> <p>Placemaking Plan (2011-2029)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LCR1: Safeguarding Local Community Facilities</li> <li>LCR1A: Public Houses</li> <li>LCR2: New or replacement community facilities</li> </ul>

Bath and North East Somerset Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Strategy 2016-2020	
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Transport Policy Summary	
Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies: Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	
Policy	Details of relevance to the plans and SA
<b>Key International Policy</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EU Manual on Strategic Environmental Assessment of Transport Infrastructure Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This document presents guidance on how to carry out strategic environmental assessment (SEA) for transport plans and programmes in England in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, also known as the SEA Directive.</li> </ul>
<b>Key National / Regional Policy</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>Transport White Paper the Future of Transport A Network for 2030 DfT 2004</li> <li>Transport Investment Strategy 2017 <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/transport-investment-strategy">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/transport-investment-strategy</a></li> <li>Transport Decarbonisation Plan <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/creating-the-transport-decarbonisation-plan">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/creating-the-transport-decarbonisation-plan</a></li> <li>West of England Joint Transport Study <a href="https://www.jointplanningwofe.org.uk/qf2.tj/-/756738/23252773.1/PDF/-/West_of_England_Joint_Transport_Study_Transport_Vision_Summary_Document.pdf">https://www.jointplanningwofe.org.uk/qf2.tj/-/756738/23252773.1/PDF/-/West_of_England_Joint_Transport_Study_Transport_Vision_Summary_Document.pdf</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NPPF states that transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development but also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. Smarter use of technologies can reduce the need to travel. The transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel.</li> <li>The Transport Investment Strategy sets out the Department for Transport's priorities and approach for future transport investment decisions. The strategy is built round: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• less congested , better connected transport network;</li> <li>• build a stronger, more balanced economy by enhancing productivity and responding to local growth priorities;</li> <li>• enhance our global competitiveness by making Britain a more attractive place to trade and invest;</li> <li>• support the creation of new housing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Transport Decarbonation Plan will set out in detail what government, business and society will need to do to deliver the significant emissions reduction needed across all modes of transport, putting us on a pathway to achieving carbon budgets and net zero emissions across every single mode of transport by 2050.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WECA Bus Strategy</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Key Local Policy</b></li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES Joint Local Transport Plan 4</li> <li>• Draft West of England Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan Feb/March 2020 consultation</li> <li>• Draft West of England Bus Strategy - Consultation Feb/March 2020</li> <li>• Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan</li> <li>• Key Route Network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The vision of the Joint Local Transport Plan (JLTP) 2011-2026 is of an affordable, low carbon, accessible, integrated, efficient and reliable transport network through which we can achieve a more competitive economy and better connected, more active and healthy communities.</li> <li>• The Public Transport Strategy looks at the current and future role of public transport services and the infrastructure needed to support them.</li> <li>• The Cycling Strategy contains the vision of a safe and attractive road environment across the network for cycling, supplemented by quality off-road routes, will contribute to establishing a vibrant cycling culture throughout the area.</li> <li>• The Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan is a detailed plan that identifies investment needed . The aim is to provide high quality infrastructure to ensure the West of England is a region where cycling and walking are the preferred choice for shorter trips</li> <li>• The bus strategy considers options to improve the bus network and set out how further growth in bus usage can be encouraged</li> </ul>

<p><b>Waste Policy Summary</b></p>	
<p><b>Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies:</b>  <b>Aim of Document including key Objectives, Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA</b></p>	
<p><b>Policy</b></p>	<p><b>Details of relevance to the plans and SA</b></p>
<p><b>Key International Policy</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC)</li> <li>• Europe Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)</li> <li>• Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) (2003/108/EC)</li> <li>• Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC</li> <li>• Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/290</li> </ul>	<p>The European Landfill Directive requires the UK to reduce the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste that it sends to landfill to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 75% of that produced in 1995 by 2010</li> <li>▪ 50% of that produced in 1995 by 2013</li> <li>▪ 35% of that produced in 1995 by 2020</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directives providing frameworks for managing wastes, including the Directive on Waste (“the Waste Framework Directive”), as amended (and includes the European Waste Catalogue), and the Directive on</li> </ul>



	<p>Hazardous Waste, as amended;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directives on the treatment of wastes, including the Directive in Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, the Directive on Landfill of Waste and the Directive on Incineration of Waste;</li> <li>• The EU Landfill Directive sets a target to reduce the proportion of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled by 75% by 2035 compared to 1995, in England a commitment is made to meeting this target through the Waste Management Plan for England, 2013.</li> </ul>
<b>Key National / Regional Policy</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Strategy for England 2013</li> <li>• Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2011)</li> <li>• West of England Joint Residual Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2008) and wider review 2015/16</li> <li>• South West Regional Assembly From Rubbish to Resource: The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004 – 2020</li> <li>• West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2011)</li> <li>• Resources &amp; Waste Strategy for England, 2018 (Defra)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The aim of the Waste Strategy for England is to break the link between economic growth and waste growth. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered from other wastes where possible. For a small amount of residual material, landfill will be necessary.</li> <li>• The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West sets out how we can deliver the 'South West Vision for Waste: Minimum Waste, Maximum Benefit'. It aims to ensure that by the year 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and reused and less than 20% of waste produced in the region will be landfilled.</li> <li>• Resources and Waste Strategy for England update December 2018</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Key Local Policy</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document, adopted (2011)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Waste Strategy Towards Zero Waste 2020 (2005) and review (2014)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2026 the West of England will be resource efficient with waste generation minimised, in line with the waste hierarchy, and operating a waste management infrastructure, with sufficient capacity to deal with the amount of waste generated in the West of England. The needs of the West of England to enable sustainable economic growth will be met, whilst ensuring the protection of the natural, and historic environment which are its most distinctive and unique assets.</li> </ul>



Bath and North East Somerset Local Plan  
Core Strategy and Placemaking Plan Partial Update  
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report  
Annex B: Baseline Data

Date: October 2020

B&NES District - Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
<p><b>Objective 1: Improve the health and well-being of all communities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life expectancy at birth in B&amp;NES is 80.7 years for males and 85 years for females (2016-2018)</li> <li>For males, this was higher than the South West (80.2 years) and England (79.6 years) averages</li> <li>For females, this was higher than the South West (83.8 years) and England (83.2) averages</li> <li>Life expectancy is 9.2 years lower for men and 5.2 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Bath and North East Somerset than in the least deprived areas??</li> <li>In Reception aged children (4 to 5 years old) in B&amp;NES's schools 21.4% are an unhealthy weight, i.e. either overweight or very overweight/obese. 8.3% of Reception aged children in B&amp;NES are very overweight/obese.</li> <li>In Year 6 aged children (10 to 11 years old) in B&amp;NES's schools, 25.6% are an unhealthy weight, i.e. either overweight or very overweight/obese. 13.5% of Year 6 aged children in B&amp;NES are very overweight/obese., These levels are better than the average for England</li> <li>Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment, breastfeeding and smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average</li> <li>In 2015, the health of people in Bath and North East Somerset is generally better than the England average</li> <li>Deprivation is lower than average however in 2019, 5 areas were within the most deprived 20% of the country (Twerton West, Whiteway, Twerton, Fox Hill North and Whiteway West), and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life expectancy has increased by about 2.0 and 2.6 years for women and men respectively since 2001</li> <li>Levels of regular participation in sport has fallen for 2 years in a row</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the whole, life expectancy is increasing; for women and for most men</li> <li>The life expectancy of men in our 'most deprived' communities isn't improving</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Health England (2015) (accessed 24.03.2017)</li> <li>Bath and North East Somerset Council (2019) Inequality (<a href="#">link</a>)</li> <li>Public Health England 2020 Life Expectancy 2016-2018 <a href="https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/">https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/</a></li> <li>Public Health England (2015) Segmenting Life Expectancy Gaps by Cause of Death Census (2011)</li> <li>Office of National Statistics, Crown Copyright (2012) 2011 Census data</li> <li>Office of National Statistics, Crown Copyright (2012) In house analysis of 2011 Census data</li> <li>Sport England Active People Survey (2016)</li> <li><a href="http://www.sportengland.org/research/whoplays-sport/">http://www.sportengland.org/research/whoplays-sport/</a></li> <li>Climate just <a href="https://www.climatejust.org.uk/">https://www.climatejust.org.uk/</a></li> <li>WENP Access to Green Space <a href="https://www.wenp.org.uk/green-space/">https://www.wenp.org.uk/green-space/</a></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12.0% of children were living in poverty in 2017/18</li> <li>• The aging population will impact upon future healthcare provision</li> <li>• In 2011 five wards in the Bath Area had a higher proportion of the population with a limiting long-term illness than the B&amp;NES (16.08%) and England &amp; Wales averages (17.92%):             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Twerton (20.92%)</li> <li>▪ Weston (18.97%)</li> <li>▪ Abbey (18.80%)</li> <li>▪ Southdown (18.39%)</li> <li>▪ Combe Down (18.32%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• There are 24 GP practices surgeries across the area and a medical centre at the University of Bath</li> <li>• In 2014/2015, 41.9% of adults (16+) participated in sport at least once per week in B&amp;NES. In 2013/2014, the figure was 44.9%, for 2012/2013 it was 45.9% and for 2011/2012, it was 42.2%</li> <li>• Safe places to play are a key identified issue for young people in the area</li> <li>• Urban populations at risk from heat and flooding . Those most at risk are deprived communities as less able to respond.</li> <li>• Access to green space and natural green space key to health of communities for mental and physical well being. There are significant number of areas where people do not have green space in 300m walking distance</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Objective 2: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality housing including</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High house prices and a lack of affordable housing in the District make it difficult to attract people to the area and to retain key workers</li> <li>• The majority of the Bath Area wards have a higher proportion of privately rented homes than</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2016 the ratio of house prices to average earnings was 11 in B&amp;NES, higher than the ratio for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 21,000 new households formed in 2015/16 however less than 19,000 homes were built in the south west in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES HEELA (2017)</li> <li>• Home Truths January 2020) Annual Monitoring Report (2016)</li> <li>• Homelessness Strategy (2014-2018)</li> <li>• Homelessness Strategy Evidence</li> </ul>

<p><b>affordable housing</b></p>	<p>the B&amp;NES and England &amp; Wales averages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twerton ward has by far the highest percentage of households living in socially rented homes in the Bath Area</li> <li>• House prices in rural areas are roughly £6,500 higher than in urban areas. At the same time, incomes in these areas are lower</li> <li>• House prices in Keynsham are slightly above average for B&amp;NES</li> <li>• Intermediate options (such as shared ownership) and private renting are more affordable in Midsomer Norton than the rest of Bath &amp; North East Somerset</li> <li>• Nearly half the overall need for affordable housing in B&amp;NES is concentrated in Bath City</li> <li>• Of the households in need in Keynsham, newly forming households unable to afford to buy are the dominant group</li> <li>• Intermediate options (such as shared ownership) and private renting are more affordable in Midsomer Norton than the rest of Bath &amp; North East Somerset</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>England (10.2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In March 2019 the average house price in Bath and North East Somerset was £337,606</li> </ul>	<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2018/19 there were 1040 housing completion (762 market housing 278 affordable housing)</li> <li>• 2011-2019 there were 6165 net completions, which 4665 were market homes and 1500 were affordable houses</li> <li>• In terms of house price There is an increase of over £5651 for October 2018 and an increase of approximately £ 106944 since October 2011</li> <li>• April 2009 marked the low point on the housing market slump, where average prices for B&amp;NES stood at £199,681, almost £142562 lower than the average for October 2018</li> </ul>	<p>Review (2014-2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tenancy Strategy (2012-2017)</li> <li>• Office of National Statistics, Crown Copyright (2012) In house analysis of 2011 Census data West of England Local Enterprise Partnership</li> <li>• Land registry UK House Price Index accessed September 2019</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 3: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities and reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The formal provision of green space is above the draft standard in the green space strategy of 1.5 ha per 1000</li> <li>• There are 59.36 crimes per 1,000 population which is lower than Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire</li> <li>• In rural areas the level of service deprivation is naturally high due to geographical distance to certain services and facilities</li> <li>• In 2019, 5 areas are within the most deprived 20% of the country (Twerton West, Whiteway,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime level in B&amp;NES is increasing which is in-line with the Avon and Somerset Police Force Area</li> <li>• In 2015, there were five areas within the most deprived 20% of the country which is the same as 2010:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Twerton West</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2011 census estimated that there were 176,015 people living in B&amp;NES, an increase of 8% since 1981 and 4% since 2001. The population in 2018 is 192,106. This is a 9% increase on the 2011 census population. The structure in 2011 Census</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES Green Space Strategy 2015</li> <li>• 2011 census</li> <li>• Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019</li> <li>• Avon and Somerset Police Assessments (2017)</li> <li>• Bath Confecting Communities data (2015/16)</li> <li>• Data.police.uk (2015) In house analysis of Avon and Somerset Constabulary recorded crimes in Bath and North East Somerset for January</li> </ul>

	<p>Twerton, Fox Hill North and Whiteway West)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Royal Victoria Park, Sydney Gardens, Henrietta Park, Alexandra Park and Parade Gardens are all near to the Central Zone</li> <li>• The highest proportions of children aged 0-15 years are in the wards of Twerton and Combe Down</li> <li>• Bathwick is the only ward with a higher proportion of black and minority ethnic people than the England &amp; Wales average</li> <li>• In 2011 five wards in the Bath Area had a higher proportion of the population with a limiting long-term illness than the B&amp;NES (16.08%) and England &amp; Wales averages (17.92%):             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Twerton (20.92%)</li> <li>▪ Weston (18.97%)</li> <li>▪ Abbey (18.80%)</li> <li>▪ Southdown (18.39%)</li> <li>▪ Combe Down (18.32%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The highest rates of recorded anti-social behavior and public order offences in the Bath Area in 2014 were also in Abbey (119.52 per 1,000) and Kingsmead (102.73 per 1,000)</li> <li>• There is currently an 'under supply' of allotments, amenity green space, parks and recreational spaces and youth play spaces in Keynsham</li> <li>• Keynsham Central West and Keynsham Wellsway are the most deprived wards in Keynsham but these are not deprived compared to the country as a whole. They are counted as average in terms of deprivation</li> <li>• Keynsham Memorial Park which is adjacent to the strategic site boundary, received green flag status in 2008</li> <li>• This is complemented by Kelston Park and the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Whiteway</li> <li>▪ Twerton</li> <li>▪ Fox Hill North</li> <li>▪ Whiteway West</li> </ul>	<p>reflects the notable proportion of residents in the 15-19 and 20-24 age ranges. Since the 2001 census, the greatest increases have been observed in the 15-24 populations, aligned with an increase in university intake. In addition there have been features of an aging population, with increases in the 40-49, 60-69 and 80+ age ranges matched by a reduction in the 30-39 age ranges. Looking at the most elderly age range (85+), there has been a 23% increase in residents since 2001 (900)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the Green Space Strategy 2015 audits per 1000 population all Bath has 0.83ha parks and recreation grounds and 0.11ha sports pitches Somer Valley has 0.55ha parks and recreation grounds and 0.17ha playing pitches Keynsham has 0.78ha parks and recreation grounds and 0.27ha</li> </ul>	<p>2014 – December 2014, <a href="http://data.police.uk/data/">http://data.police.uk/data/</a> (04/03/2015 downloaded)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.nhs.uk/Services/Trusts/GPs/DefaultView.aspx?id=89650">https://www.nhs.uk/Services/Trusts/GPs/DefaultView.aspx?id=89650</a> (viewed 20/01/2020) Royal United Hospitals Bath NHS Foundation Trust (2015) Introducing the RUH, <a href="http://www.ruh.nhs.uk/about/index.asp?menu_id=1">http://www.ruh.nhs.uk/about/index.asp?menu_id=1</a> (viewed 20/01/2020) Bath and North East Somerset Retail Study 2018</li> </ul>
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	<p>Manor Road playing field. There is a deficit in sports pitch provision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silver Street Local Nature Reserv, Midsomer Norton received a Green Flag Community Award in 2019</li> </ul>		<p>playing pitches .These rates are below the standards required .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area of allotments per 1000 population is greatest in Bath at 0.21 ha</li> <li>• Somer Valley has 0.15ha/1000 pop and Keynsham at 0.14 ha. However there is a deficit in allotment space for Bath, Keynsham and Somer Valley in comparison with the standards.</li> <li>• Keynsham, Somer Valley and Bath all have sufficient accessible natural green space provision, when compared to the standard in the Green Space strategy</li> <li>• A lot of industrial land has been lost at Bath Western Riverside as development for housing goes ahead.</li> <li>• Bath has improved its retail ranking since 2011 when it was 22<sup>nd</sup> in rank. In 2014 and 2017 it has remained as the 19th highest placed centre in the country;</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Objective 4: Build a strong, competitive</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES experiences relatively high levels of economic inactivity at 17.5% which</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ??</li> <li>• To deliver sustainable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is still a need to diversify the employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NOMIS, 2018-2019</li> <li>• Home Truths 2016/17: South West</li> </ul>

<p><b>economy and enable local businesses to prosper</b></p>	<p>is lower than the national average (21.1%) and the South West total of 18%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As of 2018, 39.1% of employee jobs in B&amp;NES were part-time compared to 36.3% regionally and 32.4% nationally</li> <li>The proportion of economically active persons who are self-employed was 11.6% from Oct 2018 to September 2019</li> <li>Of the 143,881sqft of available of office space in the Bath central area only 30% is classified as grade A and only 10% of the total 1,095,966sqft of officer stock is considered to be of a similar</li> <li>Keynsham and the Somer Valley area provide two-thirds of the employment outside of Bath</li> <li>This situation has been exacerbated by major factory closures including Cadbury in Keynsham</li> <li>Keynsham has been particularly affected by the closure of Cadbury which has seen the town's relatively small employment base reduce by 11%</li> <li>A farmers market is held in Bath every Saturday at Green Park Station</li> <li>Bath has a strong local further and higher education sector, as well as excellent local training providers.</li> <li>Employment in Bath is dominated by the public sector</li> <li>Retail and tourism are also key employment sectors in Bath resulting in many low skilled and / or low wage jobs</li> <li>There has been a net loss of office and industrial space in Bath. This is against target for an increase office space</li> <li>Keynsham has a limited employment base of about 3,500 full time equivalent jobs (2008) which is dominated by distribution (a reflection of good transport links), public administration and business services. The Cadbury factory accounted for 10% of local employment.</li> <li>Keynsham is ideally located to play a significant</li> </ul>	<p>growth Keynsham needs to create an additional 1,500 jobs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2004 53.5% of visitors came to Keynsham to shop</li> <li>In 2004 a small % (0.4) did come to sight</li> <li>To deliver sustainable growth Midsomer Norton needs to create an additional 1,000 jobs</li> <li>Office development: The target for Norton Radstock is a 2,000 sq.m increase in office space between 2001-2011</li> </ul>	<p>base in the District as a whole but in Midsomer Norton and Radstock especially</p> <p>Office development: New floor completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2018/19 605 m2</li> </ul> <p>Office floor losses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2018/19 8650m2</li> </ul> <p>Total gains permitted 24,239 m2 Total losses permitted -30858 m2</p> <p>Industrial development: New floor completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2018/19 1084</li> </ul> <p>Office floor losses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2018/19 4177</li> </ul> <p>Total gains permitted 8324 m2 Total losses permitted 95729m2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no surplus quantitative capacity for convenience or comparison floorspace in Keynsham</li> <li>In 2010 a Tesco supermarket opened at Charlton Road on land allocated for such a use in the Local Plan. The</li> </ul>	<p>(2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>B&amp;NES Economic Strategy Review 2014-2030</li> <li>Cultural and Creative Strategy 2015-2020</li> <li>West of England Local Enterprise Partnership (2015)</li> <li>2011 Economic Regeneration Delivery Plan for Bath 2011 census data</li> <li>LDF</li> <li>B&amp;NES City and Town Centres Health Check Study revised November 2018</li> <li>B&amp;NEs Employment Growth –Historic and projection by LSH</li> <li>B&amp;NES Retail Study 2018 by GVA</li> <li>B&amp;NES Visitor Accommodation Study Update 2018</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role in supporting sustainable economic growth across the District</li> <li>Keynsham suffers from a lack of available modern business space, the High Street has seen little regeneration over the past decade and it has recently seen the closure of the Cadbury Somerdale site</li> <li>Keynsham has a population of over 16,000, making it one of the largest urban areas in the district</li> </ul>		<p>netsales area is 1,882m2 of which 1,600m2 is for convenience goods. The store is estimated to turnover at £20.5m a year</p>	
<p><b>Objective 5: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public Transport, cycling and walking infrastructure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The high level of self-containment in Bath and easy access to a mainline railway station does not prevent heavy traffic congestion during the day, perceived to have a negative impact on businesses in the City. Congestion and journey time delays affect rural communities as well as urban areas</li> <li>The majority of the Bath Package has been completed, including three Park &amp; Ride expansions</li> <li>There is no direct link to the motorway network in B&amp;NES and Bath suffers particularly from the sub-region's poor internal transport links</li> <li>The majority of the wards in the Bath Area have a higher proportion of households with no vehicles than the B&amp;NES and England &amp; Wales averages</li> <li>Bath is served by the following First Bus bus services</li> <li>City Centre /Bus Station to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Southdown</li> <li>2 Mulberry Park</li> <li>3,3A Bathford/Elmhurst</li> <li>3 Foxhill</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>MetroWest will deliver improvements on the Bath rail corridor in order to achieve a half-hourly service at Keynsham and Oldfield Park, and linking the Severn Beach line with Bath, via Bristol. This is expected to be delivered by 2021</p> <p>Keynsham High Street - A major project seeks to deliver public realm improvements and enhance the accessibility of Keynsham High Street by alternative modes, in order to revitalise the town centre. Significant investment from West of England Combined Authority has been allocated to the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On average nearly 50,000 cars enter Bath every day and the Government expects this to increase by 15% over the next 10 years</li> <li>There have been increases to the capacity of the Park and Ride sites in Bath from 1,990 to 2,860. An additional 230 spaces have been provided in Odd Down Park and Ride (completed in 2012), an additional 390 spaces in Lansdown Park and Ride (completed February 2013) and an extra 248 spaces in Newbridge (completed July 2015)</li> <li>Bus use and park and ride use is up in Bath in recent years</li> <li>There has been sustained growth in cycling in the West of England area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Getting Around Bath Transport Strategy</li> <li>West of England Joint Local Transport Plan 4 2020 to 2036</li> <li>Bath and North East Somerset Council (2013) JSNA - Socio-Economic Inequality: Presentation to Wellbeing Policy Development &amp; Scrutiny Panel <a href="http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/socio-economic_inequality_presentation_jan_2013.pdf">http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/socio-economic_inequality_presentation_jan_2013.pdf</a></li> <li>Interactive map of bus routes <a href="https://journeyplanner.travelwest.info/routes/region/1">https://journeyplanner.travelwest.info/routes/region/1</a></li> </ul>



	<p>3A Weston via RUH                  4 Weston via RUH                  4 Odd Down                  5 Whiteway                  6,6A Fairfield Park                  6A Larkhall                  7 Larkhall                  8 Kingsway                  9 Upper Weston                  11 Bathampton                  12 Haycombe                  18,19 Cribbs Causeway                  20 University of Bath                  20 Twerton                  37 Bristol via Hanham                  39 Bristol via Keynsham                  X39 Bristol (Direct)                  172 Paulton                  173,174 Wells                  D1 Salisbury                  D2 Frome                  D3 Melksham and Urchfont                  U1 Oldfield Park                  U1 University of Bath                  U5 Bath Spa University                  21 Newbridge Park &amp; Ride                  31 Lansdown Park &amp; Ride                  41 Odd Down Park &amp; Ride</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although Keynsham has a railway station, during the day fast services to Bristol and Bath do not stop and the links from the railway station to the High Street are poor</li> <li>• There is a high level of car ownership in Keynsham for an urban area with good bus links and a mainline rail service</li> </ul>		<p>(which includes B&amp;NES) in 2011/12 as Cycling City measures kick in Cycling in on track compared to target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2009/10 the number of bus users unfortunately fell, a reflection of continuing national economic difficulties but 2010/11 saw a welcome recovery and this continued in 2011/12 with patronage slightly above the target figure for that year</li> <li>• There has been a 2 to 3% fall in traffic across most inter-urban key corridors</li> <li>• Congestion will cost the West of England economy £600m 2016.</li> <li>• Since 2000, traffic levels have fallen on the Bath road network inner cordon and remained fairly constant on the outer cordon</li> <li>• In the last two years there has been a 10% fall in traffic on some routes in Bath, which the council believes is a result of recessionary effects</li> </ul>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 60% of people in Keynsham commute elsewhere to work</li> <li>• The A4 through Keynsham is subject to high levels of congestion.</li> <li>• Many road junctions are of poor quality including the junction of High Street and Bath Hill and the junction of Temple Street and Rock Road</li> <li>• Only 2% of residents travel to work by train</li> <li>• Keynsham is served by the following bus services:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 42 Keynsham – Bristol</li> <li>▪ 134 Knowle (Broad Walk) to Kingswood (John Cabot Academy)</li> <li>▪ 178 (678) Bath - Midsomer Norton – Bristol</li> <li>▪ 318 Keynsham - Cribbs Causeway</li> <li>▪ 337 Bath - Keynsham (Park Estate)</li> <li>▪ 338 Bath – Bristol</li> <li>▪ 339 Bath – Bristol</li> <li>▪ 349 Bristol - Keynsham (Park Estate)</li> <li>▪ 442 Bristol (St Phillips) to Newbridge (Oldfield School)</li> <li>▪ 507 Keynsham to Bristol (Southmead Hospital)</li> <li>▪ 533 Keynsham Mangotsfield</li> <li>▪ 636 Keynsham – Whitchurch</li> <li>▪ 640 Bishop Sutton to Keynsham</li> <li>▪ <b>665</b> Keynsham &amp; Saltford Local Service</li> <li>▪ <b>668</b> Midsomer Norton to Bristol</li> <li>▪ <b>678</b> Bristol to Writhlington</li> <li>▪ <b>683</b> Keynsham to Wells</li> <li>▪ <b>684</b> Keynsham - Wick</li> <li>▪ <b>A14</b> Keynsham to Longwell Green (Asda)</li> <li>▪ <b>T3</b> Keynsham to Brislington (Tesco)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Midsomer Norton and Radstock are served by the following bus services:</li> </ul>			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 173 Bath – Wells</li> <li>▪ 184 Bath – Frome</li> <li>▪ 178 (678) Bath - Midsomer Norton – Bristol</li> <li>▪ 179 Bath - Midsomer Norton</li> <li>▪ 185 Paulton - Trowbridge</li> <li>▪ 379 Radstock - Bristol</li> <li>▪ 414 Midsomer Norton - Frome</li> <li>▪ 424 Midsomer Norton – Frome</li> <li>▪ 668 Midsomer Norton - Bristol</li> <li>▪ 678 Bristol – Writhlington</li> <li>▪ 754 Bishop Sutton - Radstock</li> <li>▪ 757 Bath (Odd Down) - Midsomer Norton (Tesco)</li> <li>▪ 768 Hinton Blewitt – Bath</li> <li>▪ 776 Radstock - Shepton Mallet</li> <li>▪ 777 Radstock - Midsomer Norton (Tesco)</li> <li>▪ 782 Paulton –Tynning</li> <li>▪ 789 Blagdon to Radstock</li> <li>▪ 791 Bath to Midsomer Norton</li> <li>• There is a feeling of vehicles dominating in the Midsomer Norton High Street. The priority is to address specific traffic pressure points, such as the Excelsior Terrace junction and the island junction</li> <li>• High levels of out-commuting from Midsomer Norton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ and Radstock means that the link road south from Bath to Keynsham, Midsomer Norton and Radstock copes with high levels of commuter traffic</li> <li>▪ Radstock centre experiences traffic congestion</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<p><b>Objective 6: Protect and enhance local</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 2 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the District - Mendip <a href="#">Hills</a> and Cotswolds</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The landscape designations and the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mendip Hills AONB Management Plan 2019 2024</li> </ul>

<p><b>environmental distinctiveness</b></p>	<p>AONBs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The district has a varied landscape represented by 18 Landscape Character Areas (LCA)</li> <li>• 61% of B&amp;NES is Green Belt</li> <li>• Bath has a distinctive townscape in the way that buildings respond to the distinct topography</li> <li>• Bath was designated as a World Heritage site in 1987</li> <li>• There are 11 Historic Parks and Gardens in Bath</li> <li>• The character of Keynsham, Norton-Radstock and the villages are enriched and partly defined by the landscapes which surround and in some cases penetrate the built up areas</li> <li>• The High Street is of mixed townscape quality</li> <li>• There is high quality development in some areas such as the Church and the Manor House. However, the core of the High Street is of low quality</li> <li>• Keynsham is in the Avon Valley Landscape Character Area</li> <li>• The landscape consists primarily of the meandering River Avon and its wide valley with a generally flat or gently sloping valley floor</li> <li>• Two significant waterways: the River Avon and the Kennet and Avon Canal, along with Chew Valley and Blagdon Lakes are important landscape features and resources for recreational uses</li> <li>• The Chew Valley Lake is an important landscape feature and wildlife habitat within the Mendip Hills AONB</li> <li>• The Midsomer Norton and Welton Conservation Area is currently on the Heritage at Risk Register</li> <li>• The Radstock (including Braysdown and</li> </ul>		<p>general landscape and townscape character of the District have not changed although there are still threats to the character of the District from increasing traffic and development, for example</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cotswolds AONB Management Plan 2013-2018- 2023</li> <li>• Landscapes for life.org.uk (accessed 2016/2017)</li> <li>• World Heritage Setting website (2017)</li> <li>• Bathscape website (2017)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Planning and Conservation Team (2017)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Keynsham Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2016)</li> <li>• Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset-A Landscape Character Assessment SPD 2003</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Green Infrastructure Strategy</li> </ul>
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	<p>Clandown) Conservation Area is also currently on the Heritage</p>			
<p><b>Objective 7: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets and their settings</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bath was designated as a World Heritage site in 1987</li> <li>• There are 37 Conservation Areas, 11 Historic Parks and Gardens, 84 SAMs and approximately 6,400 listed buildings and structures in B&amp;NES (of which 5,000 lie within the City of Bath)</li> <li>• There are 3 conservation areas, 8 Scheduled Monuments, grade I / II* listed buildings entries on the national heritage at risk at Risk Register.register</li> <li>• The area which was formerly part of the Somerset coalfield retains a rich industrial heritage</li> <li>• Bath has a distinctive townscape in the way that buildings respond to the distinct topography. Many buildings and terraces follow contours, often overlooking open ground and panoramic views</li> <li>• There is one conservation area in Keynsham after the Dapps Hill conservation area and Keynsham Town Conservation Area which was redrawn in 2016</li> <li>• Significant history and nationally important nearby Roman settlement of Traiectus</li> <li>• Considerable archaeological potential within the town and on the former Abbey lands</li> <li>• The town centre of Keynsham has many historic buildings but many of the old shops were replaced with modern units in the 1960s and 1970s and the High Street lacks vibrancy and coherence</li> <li>• High quality buildings are concentrated in the Church Street area</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Historic England heritage at risk register includes 3 buildings of Grade I and II*. Bath and North East Somerset currently has just over 100 listed buildings at risk.</li> <li>• Since 2013, seven conservation areas have been removed from the register</li> <li>• The two Keynsham Conservation Areas were merged in 2016 to form a new larger conservation area called the 'Keynsham Conservation'</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic England - Heritage at Risk Register</li> <li>• B&amp;NES website (accessed 12.2010)</li> <li>• World Heritage Setting</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Core Strategy (2011-2029)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Placemaking Plan (2011-2029)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Keynsham Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2016)</li> <li>• Historic England (2017)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Core Strategy (2011-2029)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Placemaking Plan (2011-2029)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High rise council offices and the surrounding precinct are incongruous with the character and appearance of the town</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Objective 8: Conserve, enhance and restore the condition and extent of Biodiversity in the district and geodiversity (taking account of climate change)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no SSSIs in the Bath central zone but it is important to recognise that the River Avon has recently been confirmed as functional supporting habitat for the Bath and Bradford on Avon Bats SAC, meaning it benefits from the same level of legislative protection.</li> <li>• Brown’s Folly is a SSSI and part of the SAC</li> <li>• Combe Down &amp; Bathampton Down Mines SSSI and Bath and Bradford upon Avon Bats SAC is about 3km from the central zone and about 6km from the Lower Bristol Road</li> <li>• The River Avon has recently been confirmed as functional supporting habitat for the Bath and Bradford on Avon Bats SAC, meaning it benefits from the same level of legislative protection.</li> <li>• This SSSI is in favourable condition.</li> <li>• Kensington Meadows Local Nature Reserve is 1.5 km from the Central Zone</li> <li>• North Road Quarry Geological SSSI is near to the Central Zone</li> <li>• Newton St Loe SSSI is just to the west of the Lower Bristol Road</li> <li>• Carrs Woodland Local Nature Reserve is to the immediate west of the Lower Bristol Road</li> <li>• Twerton Roundhill Local Nature Reserve is about 1km to the south of Lower Bristol Road</li> <li>• The rural areas includes the Chew Valley Lake which is a RAMSAR site and a Special Protection Area</li> <li>• Blagdon Lake is a SSSI</li> <li>• Approximately 30% of the area is covered the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The suggestion is that winters will become wetter over the whole of the UK, by as much as 20% in the 2050’s</li> <li>• A shift in the seasonal pattern of rainfall is also expected, with summer and autumn becoming much drier than at present</li> <li>• The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment: sets the target to bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites</li> <li>• ‘Change’ is considered in terms of the impact of completed development, management programmes and planning agreements</li> <li>• Measurement includes additions and subtractions to biodiversity priority habitats (hectares)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The landscape designations and the general landscape and townscape character of the District have not changed although there are still threats to the character of the District from increasing traffic and development</li> </ul> <p>The latest bat monitoring study 2016  <a href="https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sitedocuments/Environment/river_avon_bath_bat_monitoring_final_report_v0.14_cjkr_ah_to_publish.pdf">https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sitedocuments/Environment/river_avon_bath_bat_monitoring_final_report_v0.14_cjkr_ah_to_publish.pdf</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES Landscape Character Assessment (2003)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Biodiversity and Geological Conservation Assessment website (assessed 02.01.17)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES BAP 2017</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Ecology Team (2017)</li> </ul>

	<p>Forest of Avon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 11 geological sites of national importance</li> <li>• There are 11 Sites of Special Scientific Interest</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Objective 9: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring results of NO<sub>2</sub> in 2015 were on average slightly lower than in 2014</li> <li>• There are five AQMAs identified in the district, all related to exceedance of NO<sub>2</sub>. There are in Bath, Keynsham, Salford, Temple Cloud and Farrington Gurney.</li> <li>• Parts of the south of Bath to North Stoke, Bathampton, Combe Hay, Monkton Combe and Upper Swainswick and Chew Magna are Groundwater Source protection Zones</li> <li>• Air Quality in Bath City Centre has been poor mainly due to emissions from vehicular traffic. In conjunction with this, the city's topography restricts dispersion and results in higher pollutant concentrations. The Council is introducing the Clean Air Zone in Bath late 2020.</li> <li>• Hot springs have been, and continue to be, at the centre of economic, social and cultural developments in the City. As such, their protection is of paramount importance locally and nationally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The air quality objective for Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) are: (i) annual mean concentration levels of NO<sub>2</sub> do not exceed 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>; and (ii) hourly mean concentration levels of NO<sub>2</sub> do not exceed 200µg/m<sup>3</sup> more than 18 times a calendar year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area's most at risk of flooding have not changed</li> <li>• Bath &amp; North East Somerset Council has made a commitment to providing the leadership to help our communities to reduce carbon emissions across the area by 45% by 2026, in line with the national targets</li> <li>• Air quality in the Bath AQMA improved during 2011 compared to the previous year</li> <li>• The average level of nitrogen dioxide fell from 50 to 45 µg/ but levels still remain above the 'objective' of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> set in the National Air Quality Strategy</li> <li>• Coal measures are present within B&amp;NES, There are approximately 570 mine entries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES the Environmental Sustainability &amp; Climate Change Strategy (2016- 2020)</li> <li>• Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES the Environmental Sustainability &amp; Climate Change Strategy (2016- 2020)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES GI Strategy 2013 currently being revised</li> <li>• BACP Action Plan 2016</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 10: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the Bath &amp; North East Somerset regional Surface Water Management Plan, Wessex Water identified postcode locations for 44 occurrences of sewer flooding incidents for the period 2013-2014, including those attributable to surface</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area's most at risk of flooding have not changed</li> <li>• Bath &amp; North East Somerset Council has</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2050 average annual temperatures will increase by over 2%, summer rainfall will decrease by 20% and winter rainfall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</li> <li>• B&amp;NES the Environmental Sustainability &amp; Climate</li> </ul>

<p>climate change)</p>	<p>water flooding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is thought to be 4,078 properties within B&amp;NES at risk of surface water flooding</li> <li>• Large proportions of the Bath Central Zone and the Lower Bristol Road are in Flood Zone 3a and 3b (the highest risk)</li> <li>• The areas prone to flooding tend to follow the main rivers.</li> <li>• The areas most at risk of flooding are:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bath -at risk of flooding from rivers, sewers, surface water, artificial sources and to a lesser degree from groundwater (springs)</li> <li>▪ Keynsham -at risk of flooding from rivers (which may be tidally influenced), surface water, sewers and artificial source</li> <li>▪ Midsomer Norton/Radstock -at risk of flooding from rivers, surface water and sewers. Note: Midsomer Norton benefits from a flood alleviation scheme during a 1% AEP river flood event</li> <li>▪ Chew Magna and downstream communities -at risk of flooding from rivers, surface water and artificial sources</li> <li>▪ Global temperatures will rise between 1.4 – 5.5°C over the 21st Century</li> </ul> </li> <li>• MSN: A level 2 SFRA has been undertaken. This has shown that the town centre is in Flood Zone 1</li> <li>• Small areas are at higher risk of flooding. Midsomer</li> <li>• Norton benefits from a flood alleviation scheme during a 1% AEP river flood event</li> <li>• Radstock: A level 2 SFRA has been undertaken</li> <li>• This has shown that some of the central parts of the</li> </ul>	<p>made a commitment to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• providing the leadership to help our communities to reduce carbon emissions across the area by 45% by 2026, in line with the national targets</li> </ul>	<p>will increase by 17%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is thought to be 4,078 properties within B&amp;NES at risk of surface water flooding</li> <li>• High summer temperatures are becoming more frequent, and very cold winters are becoming increasingly rare</li> <li>• Winters are becoming wetter (a 5 - 20% increase is expected by the 2050s), whilst summers are becoming drier (10 - 40% decrease by the 2050s)</li> </ul>	<p>Change Strategy (2016- 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) B&amp;NES the Environmental Sustainability &amp; Climate Change Strategy (2016- 2020) B&amp;NES Green Infrastructure Strategy 2013 –(2020 revised version to be available)</li> </ul> <p>Bristol Avon Catchment Partnership Action Plan</p>
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<p><b>Objective 11</b>  <b>Reduce negative contributions to and increase resilience to climate change</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• town centre are in Flood Zone 2 and 3a</li> <li>• 17.3% of B&amp;NES households are living in fuel poverty; cold homes cost the local NHS an estimated £3.8m every year</li> <li>• Fuel poverty figures have risen as a result of rising fossil fuel prices</li> <li>• Climate change may reduce the need for winter heating, but will increase the need for summer cooling</li> <li>• The latest work on the Wessex Water, Water Resources Management Plan has not identified any areas of water supply demand deficit at this stage</li> <li>• The total amount of CO2 emissions in the district was 992 kilo-tonnes in 2010. Sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the district are (2010 data):             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 34% industrial</li> <li>▪ 41% domestic</li> <li>▪ 24% transport</li> <li>▪ 1% other sources</li> </ul> </li> <li>• There is no record of any major renewable energy schemes undertaken in the District</li> <li>• A renewable energy research study has been undertaken</li> <li>• Initiatives to improve energy efficiency and utilise renewable energy need to be addressed in relation to the historic building</li> <li>• B&amp;NES has two significant waterways: the River</li> <li>• The latest work on the Wessex Water, Water Resources Management Plan has not identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES potential for renewable energy generation by 2026:</li> <li>• 165MW of renewable heat</li> <li>• 110 megawatts (MW) of installed renewable electricity capacity</li> <li>• Since 2014 until 2016 there have been 102 homes in B&amp;NES retrofitted for energy efficient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES is a high performing recycling authorities within the country, recycling 52.6% of household waste in 2015/16</li> <li>• Current district-wide direct emissions are: 766,876 tCO2e (tonnes of carbon equivalent) per year.</li> <li>• B&amp;NES district consumption emissions, based on an analysis of what local people spend on goods and services bought and used in the district are: 1,271,578 tCO2e (tonnes of carbon equivalent) per year.</li> <li>• The direct and indirect emissions break down as follows: Energy use in buildings: 66%, (of which homes produce 38% and industry, commerce and institutions 28%); Transport: 29%; and Other 5%, of which waste is 4% and agriculture, forestry and other land use is 1%.</li> <li>• Taking into account current national policy and nationally led</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES Waste Strategy Review 2014</li> <li>• Waste Strategy, statistics and health and safety website (2016)</li> <li>• Record of waste recycled, reused, recovered or composted</li> <li>• TOWARDS ZERO WASTE 2020 - A Waste Strategy for Bath &amp; North East Somerset (2005)</li> <li>• Defra waste statistics</li> <li>• B&amp;NES Climate Emergency Progress Report</li> <li>• <a href="https://democracy.bathnes.gov.uk/documents/s58688/Climate%20Emergency%20Progress%20Report.pdf">https://democracy.bathnes.gov.uk/documents/s58688/Climate%20Emergency%20Progress%20Report.pdf</a></li> <li>• Climate Emergency Study: Synthesis of Evidence</li> <li>• <a href="https://democracy.bathnes.gov.uk/documents/s58689/Appendix%20-%20Synthesis%20of%20Evidence.pdf">https://democracy.bathnes.gov.uk/documents/s58689/Appendix%20-%20Synthesis%20of%20Evidence.pdf</a></li> <li>• B&amp;NES Green Infrastructure Strategy 2013 currently being reviewed 2020</li> </ul>
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	<p>any areas of supply demand deficit at this stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2007, approx. 40% of households within the Wessex Water supply area (which includes B&amp;NES) were metered</li> <li>• 95% of now or converted dwellings in the District completed during 2010/11 were built on previously developed land</li> <li>• Five sites have been identified as contaminated in the District (Land between former gas works site and Dapps Hill, Keynsham; 2 gardens in Evelyn Road, Bath, a garden in Newbridge Hill, Bath, and a garden at May Lane, Bath). The first is in relation to cyanide contamination and has now been remediated. The final is on the basis of a lead hotspot and the others are in relation to a hotspot of benzo(a)pyrene</li> <li>• Urban heat island effect needs to be addressed as temperatures increase through increase in urban trees</li> <li>• B&amp;NES is committed to producing a Tree and Woodland Plan to address climate and nature emergency addressing flooding, urban heat, biodiversity loss</li> </ul>		<p>decarbonisation of the electricity grid, which assumes some local action, the consultants calculate that the business as usual pathway would reduce carbon emissions in the district by 38% by 2030 from 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total capacity of renewable energy technologies in the district: 20.9 MWe (Target 110MWe by 2026) and 7.4 MWth (Target 165MWth by 2026) in August 2018.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Objective 12:</b> Encourage careful, efficient use of natural resources including energy and encourage sustainable construction and promote waste management accordance with the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2018-19 over 48,000 tonnes of Bath &amp; North East Somerset residents waste was reused and recycled.</li> <li>• In total B&amp;NES exported just over 14% of the 66,906 tonnes diverted away from landfill. The majority of this exported waste has been removed from residents' weekly bin waste at different facilities within the region.</li> <li>• In B&amp;NES 19,705 tonnes of black bag waste was sent to these facilities in 2018-19, and after all the recyclable and compostable waste had been</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES is a high performing recycling authorities within the country, recycling 52.6% of household waste in 2015/16</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;NES Waste Strategy Review 2014</li> <li>• Waste Strategy, statistics and health and safety website (2016)</li> <li>• Record of waste recycled, reused, recovered or composted</li> <li>• TOWARDS ZERO WASTE 2020 - A Waste Strategy for Bath &amp; North East Somerset (2005)</li> <li>• Defra waste statistics</li> <li>• <a href="https://beta.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default">https://beta.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default</a></li> </ul>

<p><b>waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)</b></p>	<p>taken out, the rest was either processed at Energy from Waste facilities in the UK or exported for use in energy recovery in Europe. In 2015-16, over 27,500 tonnes of CO2 equivalent in emissions were avoided as a result of efforts made by residents of Bath &amp; North East Somerset residents in diverting waste from landfill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bath &amp; North East Somerset had a recycling rate of 58.7% for the 2018/19 financial year, higher than the national average of 45.1%</li> <li>• B&amp;NES disposes of its residual waste at Shortwood Landfill Site in South Gloucestershire and Dimmer Landfill Site in Somerset. Waste is also treated at the New Earth Solutions site at Avonmouth</li> <li>• This is a mechanical biological treatment plant (MBT)</li> <li>• Two residual waste facility sites were allocated in the Waste Local Plan; the Former Fuller's Earth Works in Bath and Broadmead Lane in Keynsham. The Fuller's Earth Works site is now operational.</li> <li>• Waste infrastructure: 2 x waste transfer stations (Bath and Radstock), 9 x Recycling Collection Points, 3 x Recycling Centres (bulkier items), 1 x railhead, and 2 x refuse collection and cleansing depots</li> </ul>			<p><a href="#">It/files/2019-10/recycling_end_use_register_2018-19.pdf</a></p>
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