



Appendix A1 – Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Plan/ Programme/ Strategy	Key aims, relevant objectives, targets and indicators	Implications for the Borough Plan	Relevant Sustainability Appraisal Objective
International/European			
Copenhagen, United Nations, 2009	<p>There were six key messages from the Congress:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climatic trends Future climate trends could be worse than currently predicted due to natural variability. 2. Social disruption Nations recognise the scientific case for keeping temperature rises below 2oC. 3. Long-term strategy Need to mitigate against future impacts. Not acting soon will mean long-term social and economic costs of mitigation and adaption. 4. Equity dimensions Developing countries will be worst affected by the impacts of climate change. 5. Inaction is inexcusable Need to start implementing changes based on technology that is currently available rather than keep waiting. 6. Meeting the challenge Need to have strict guidelines and targets to encourage change. 	<p>Policies should be mindful of the need to reduce carbon emissions and increase energy consumption from renewable sources</p> <p>Policies should recognise the importance of climate changes by encouraging sustainable development, particularly the sustainable infrastructure which goes with it.</p>	<p>SA Reference no. 17. Minimise the Borough’s contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.</p>
EU Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for	<p>Key points from this directive are: defining and establishing objectives for ambient air quality. designed to reduce harmful effects on health and the environment;</p>	<p>Policies should ensure that any proposals do not reduce or have a detrimental effect on air quality.</p>	<p>SA Reference no. 14. Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents.</p>



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<p>Europe, European Union, 2008</p>	<p>ensuring that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public; maintaining air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases;</p>		
<p>EU Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste, European Union, 2008</p>	<p>This Directive establishes a legal framework for the treatment of waste within the Community. It aims at protecting the environment and human health through the prevention of the harmful effects of waste generation and waste management It is essential to reinforce measures to be taken with regard to prevention as well as the reduction of the impacts of waste generation and waste management on the environment. The recovery of waste should be encouraged so as to preserve natural resources.</p>	<p>Policies should seek to protect environmental and human health by encouraging waste efficient developments.</p>	<p>SA Reference no. 18. Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible</p>
<p>European Sustainable Development Strategy, EU, 2001</p>	<p>The environmental objectives and priorities of this strategy fall out of the EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme which was developed by the EU. This strategy focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy • Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety) 	<p>Policies should reduce carbon emissions and decrease social disparities.</p>	<p>SA Reference no. 16. Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency Reference no 14. Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation) • Improve the transport system and land use management 		<p>order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents.</p> <p>Reference no. 6. Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage</p>
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979	<p>The Bonn Convention aims to improve the status of all threatened migratory species through national action and international Agreements between range states of particular groups of species. It aims to:</p> <p>To conserve/restore habitats and control other factors that might endanger the listed migratory birds.</p>	<p>Policies should try to avoid or minimise impacts on migratory species and their habitats.</p>	<p>SA Reference no. 9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979	<p>The convention aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve wild flora, fauna and natural habitats • To promote co-operation between states • To give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species • Appendices provide detailed information on species and habitats protected under the convention. Obligations 	<p>Policies should take the conservation of biodiversity into account.</p>	<p>SA Reference no. 9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>



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	<p>for contracting parties: conservation of wild flora and fauna and all natural habitats in general, by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting national conservation policies • Taking conservation into account in regional planning policies and pollution abatement • Promoting education and information 		
<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992</p>	<p>The convention is designed to conserve biological diversity, ensure the sustainable use of this diversity and share the benefits generated by the use of genetic resources.</p> <p>Each contracting party should (article 6a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • Integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies 	<p>Policies should aim to facilitate the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Reference no. 9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>
<p>Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, UN, 1997</p>	<p>The Kyoto Protocol supports the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. Articles 2(a-vii) & Article 3: Applies the Protocol to reduction of ozone-depleting gases produced by the transport sector not covered by the Montreal Protocol (CFCs and fluorocarbons). Article 3</p>	<p>Policies should ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote renewable energy and higher energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reference no. 16. Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency</p> <p>Reference no. 17. Minimise the Borough’s contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing</p>



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	contains the key obligation requiring reduction in anthropogenic CO2 levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Article 10(b-1): Requires signatories to implement and publish regular plans detailing how reduction targets will be met in specific sectors, including transport. It might be argued that sustainable transport policies RTSs and LTPs might contribute to this commitment.		emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.
World Summit on Sustainable Development - Earth Summit, 2002	<p>The Johannesburg Summit 2002 – the World Summit on Sustainable Development – aimed to address difficult challenges, including improving people's lives and conserving our natural resources in a world that is growing in population, with ever increasing demands for food, water, shelter, sanitation, energy, health services and economic security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental goals include: • Greater resource efficiency • Waste reduction • Promotion of renewable energy • Significantly reduce loss of biodiversity by 2010 	Policies should have significant impacts on the issues mentioned and should try to contribute towards their achievement locally.	<p>Reference no. 16. Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency</p> <p>Reference no. 17. Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.</p> <p>Reference no. 9. To protect and enhance the natural environment,</p>



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			habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters
EU Directive 02/49/EC on Environmental Noise, European Union, 2002	Aims to define a common approach across the European Union to avoid, prevent or reduce the harmful effects of environmental noise from road, rail and air traffic and industry. By 2007 strategic noise maps have to be prepared and by 2008 action plans have to be developed for how to reduce environmental noise where necessary.	Policies should consider the noise impacts of new developments.	Reference no 14. Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents.
EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds	Aims to provide long-term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States. Imposes duty on Member States to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.	Policies should promote biodiversity and avoid/reducing habitat fragmentation.	Reference no. 9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters
EU Directive 91/156/EEC on Waste Framework, European Union, 1991	The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those	Policies should consider these impacts when deciding on locations for waste disposal or processing.	Reference no. 18. Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible



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	<p>exemptions. An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re- use and recycling of waste.</p> <p>Article 4: Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <p>Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest</p>		<p>Reference no. 13. Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas</p> <p>Reference no. 11. To protect and improve soil quality</p> <p>Reference no. 9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p> <p>Reference no. 14. Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents</p>
<p>EU Directive 91/676/EEC on Nitrates, European Union, 1991</p>	<p>The Directive addresses water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. It seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertiliser and manure on farmland. It is designed both to</p>	<p>Policies should seek to protect water quality.</p>	<p>Reference no. 12. Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and</p>



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	<p>safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and marine waters generally.</p> <p>Every four years Member States shall report on polluted or likely to be polluted waters and designed vulnerable zones, and measures and actions taken to reduce the pollution from nitrates.</p> <p>Polluted waters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface freshwaters, in particular those used or intended for the abstraction of drinking water, that contain or could contain, more than the concentration of nitrates laid down in accordance with Directive 75/440/EEC; • Groundwaters containing or that could contain more than 50 mg/l nitrates; • Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters found or likely to be eutrophic. 		<p>developments, redevelopment and refurbishment</p> <p>Reference no. 13. Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas</p> <p>Reference no. 11. To protect and improve soil quality</p>
<p>EU Directive 92/43/EEC on Habitats, European Union, 1992</p>	<p>The aim of this Directive is to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. Measures taken pursuant to this Directive are designed to maintain or</p>	<p>Policies should accept the primacy of nature conservation objectives. Ensure the location of designated areas is clear</p>	<p>Reference no. 9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>



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	<p>restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</p> <p>Article 3.1: Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive.</p> <p>Article 6.2: Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or destroying natural habitats within SACs, and avoid disturbance of designated species insofar as this would result in further decline in numbers or the loss of habitat that maintains the species.</p> <p>Article 6.3: Any plan or project not directly concerned with the management of a designated site (SAC/SPA), but which is likely to have a significant impact on it (individually or in combination with other projects), should undergo assessment of its implications for the conservation objectives of the site.</p> <p>Article 6.4: If the project must proceed in the public interest and in spite of negative conservation impacts, including social or economic reasons, compensatory measures must be provided for.</p> <p>The Article provides limited scope for development in designated areas. It is only acceptable on grounds of human</p>	<p>and taken into account in any options.</p> <p>Review the extent to which DPD options would damage or destroy these features, or sever habitats over a wide area or long distance, and use less damaging options or appropriate mitigation measures.</p>	
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	<p>health and safety (but not economic development) if it affects habitats supporting protected species.</p> <p>Article 10: Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.</p>		
<p>EU Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Management, European Union, 1996</p>	<p>Introduces new air quality standards for previously unregulated pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead and ozone – pollutants governed by already existing ambient air quality objectives- and benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p> <p>Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guides values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.</p>	<p>Policies should aim to improve air quality.</p>	<p>Reference no 14. Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents.</p> <p>Reference no 15. Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car</p>
<p>EU Directive 99/31/EC on Waste to Landfill, European Union, 1999</p>	<p>The Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste landfilled, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill practice across the EU and, through the harmonisation of standards, to prevent the shipping of waste from one Country to another. The objective of the</p>	<p>Policies should take into account the reduction targets, in particular when considering the management of</p>	<p>Reference no. 18. Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste</p>



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	<p>Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p> <p>The Directive also intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.</p> <p>Reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2006, 50% by 2009 and 35% by 2016.</p>	<p>biodegradable municipal waste (BMW).</p>	<p>stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible</p>
<p>EU Directive 00/60/EC on Water Framework, European Union, 2000</p>	<p>Requires all Member States to achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology. To achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015 The EU Water Framework Directive aims to protect waters: Rivers, Lakes, Coastal Waters and Transitional Waters.</p> <p>Key Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of aquatic ecology 	<p>Policies should aim to reduce negative impacts on water bodies.</p> <p>Policies should aim to protect waterways and give consideration to the aims and objectives of the Water Framework Directive.</p>	<p>Reference no. 12. Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment</p> <p>Reference no. 13. Ensure that new developments minimise water</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of unique habitats • Protection of drinking water resources • Protection of bathing water • Protection from chemical contamination 		<p>pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas</p>
<p>European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy, European Union, 2001</p>	<p>With its Transport Policy White Paper, the Commission proposed an Action Plan aimed at bringing about substantial improvements in the quality and efficiency of transport in Europe. It also proposed a strategy designed to gradually break the link between constant transport growth and economic growth in order to reduce the pressure on the environment and prevent congestion while maintaining the EU's economic competitiveness. Approximately 60 measures are set out to develop a transport policy for Europe's citizens. Amongst others 'towards sustainable mobility': Transport in Europe must, as a matter of priority, be compatible with environmental protection. To this end, the Commission proposed a wide range of measures to develop fair infrastructure charging which takes into account external costs and encourages the use of the least polluting modes of transport, to define sensitive areas, in particular in the Alps and Pyrenees, which should be eligible for additional funding for alternative transport, and to promote clean fuels ...</p>		<p>Reference no. 14. Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents</p> <p>Reference no. 15 Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car</p> <p>Reference no. 17. Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from</p>



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	<p>The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalising the railways • Improving quality in the road transport sector • Striking a balance between growth in air transport and the environment • Transport and the environment • Turning inter modality into reality • Improving road safety • Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport • Recognising the rights and obligations of users • Developing high-quality urban transport • Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system. 		<p>transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources</p>
<p>EU Directive 2009/28/EC on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources, European Union, 2009</p>	<p>This directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. Member states must meet targets to provide a percentage of renewable energy in relation to their total energy consumption by 2020, specifically 10% in the transport sector. Targets are also set by Member States in relation to electricity and heating.</p>	<p>Policies should take into account the targets on transport, electricity and heating from renewable resources, in particular where considering the</p>	<p>Reference no. 15 Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car</p>



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		development of necessary infrastructure.	<p>Reference no. 16. Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency</p> <p>Reference no. 17. Minimise the Borough’s contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources</p>
<p>European Biodiversity Strategy, European Commission, 1998</p>	<p>The European Biodiversity Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. The strategy focuses on action at a European level and targets policy areas that have the most significant impacts on Biodiversity. Targeted sectors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of Natural Resources (this includes nature conservation policies) • Agriculture • Fisheries • Regional Policies and Spatial Planning 	<p>Policies should mitigate against loss or reduction of Biodiversity.</p>	<p>Reference no. 9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests • Energy and Transport • Tourism • Economic and Development Co-operation 		
<p>EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme, EU, 2001</p>	<p>The Environmental Action Programme highlights four environmental action areas that it aims to tackle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Nature and Biodiversity • Environment and Health and Quality of Life • Natural Resources and Waste <p>The Directive depicts the following main avenues for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient implementation of environmental legislation: • Integration and consideration of environmental concerns throughout policies • A variety of different approaches • Promotion of participation and an inclusive approach across society 	<p>Policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> address climate change protect nature and biodiversity in the area protect and enhance the environment and health promote sustainable use of natural resources and encourage management of wastes 	<p>Reference no. 9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p> <p>Reference no. 16. Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency</p> <p>Reference no. 17. Minimise the Borough’s contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources</p> <p>Reference no. 18. Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse,</p>



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			recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible.
EU Directive 01/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment, European Union, 2001	The key principle of this directive is to ensure that the environmental consequences of plans, policies and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation to make sure they are environmentally sound.	All plans, policies and programmes will be subject to SEA.	This is the subject of this sustainability report
EU Directive 97/11/EC on European Environmental Impact Assessment Directives, European Union, 1997	This directive requires certain projects to be assessed on its environmental impact. This ensures any environmental effects can be mitigated against.	Policies should look into sites where assessments may be required.	All future applications will need to accord with the EIA regulations.
Article 174, European Union	The relevant sections of Article 174 are listed below: Community policy on the environment shall contribute to pursuit of the following objectives:	Protection of the environment should be considered throughout the Borough Plan.	Reference no. 16. Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment, - protecting human health, - prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources <p>Community policy on the environment shall aim at a high level of protection taking into account the diversity of situations in the various regions of the Community. It shall be based on the precautionary principle and on the principles that preventive action should be taken, that environmental damage should as a priority be rectified at source and that the polluter should pay.</p>		<p>Reference no. 17. Minimise the Borough’s contribution to the causes of climate change by emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources</p> <p>Reference no. 19. To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention, 2004</p>	<p>The aim of this convention is to encourage public authorities to adopt policies to manage and plan for landscapes. This covers all landscapes, from the outstanding to the ordinary, as all landscapes can influence the quality of people’s environments. The ways of achieving this are through conservation in the form of protection, management, and improvement, but also via the creation of landscapes.</p>	<p>The landscapes of the Borough should be considered in relation to new development as well as for the purposes of conservation</p>	<p>Reference no. 21. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes.</p>



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<p>European Floods Directive 2009</p>	<p>This directive sets out some objectives which are relevant to the Borough Plan, which can be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> preventing damage caused by floods by avoiding construction of houses and industries in present and future flood-prone areas or by adapting future developments to the risk of flooding taking measures to reduce the likelihood of floods and/or the impact of floods in a specific location such as restoring flood plains and wetlands 	<p>The Borough Plan should seek to prevent construction in flood zones where possible, and seek to restore natural flood storage features</p>	<p>Reference no. 13. Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas.</p>
National			
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), CLG, 2012</p>	<p>The NPPF sets out the Government’s economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. It emphasises the importance of sustainable development and the need for positive growth.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver: homes and jobs, provision for retail, leisure and commercial development, infrastructure and environmental mitigation, adaption, conservation and enhancement.</p> <p>Sustainable development will be delivered by:</p> <p>Economic Planning:</p>	<p>Policies should encourage sustainable development and take into account the economic, social and environmental implications of decisions.</p> <p>Policies need to be flexible to reflect the changing economic environment.</p>	<p>Reference no. 1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private).</p> <p>Reference no. 2 To enhance the vitality of town centres</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building a strong, competitive economy set out a clear vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourage sustainable economic growth - Ensuring the vitality of town centres policies should be positive, promote competitive and diverse town centre environments and set out the management and growth of centres - Supporting high quality communications infrastructure development of communication networks play a vital role in enhancing provision of local community and business facilities and services, particularly high speed broadband - Supporting a prosperous rural economy policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development. Promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages. <p>Social Planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes deliver a wide choice of high quality homes and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities. - Promoting healthy communities aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of local plans and deliver 	<p>Policies should consider how they can create healthy communities by securing and protecting appropriate open space and providing access to services and amenities.</p> <p>Policies should seek to protect important aspects of the built and natural environment in order to preserve them for future generations.</p> <p>Policies need to provide positive and proactive strategies to encourage sustainable economic growth in the Borough.</p>	<p>Reference no. 3 Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments</p> <p>Reference no. 4. Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location</p> <p>Reference no. 5 Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</p>
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	<p>the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs</p> <p>Environmental Planning: Promoting sustainable transport encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. Support development which facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Requiring good design plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development.</p> <p>Promote or reinforce local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Protecting Green Belt land the fundamental aim of Green Belt is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. Local planning authorities should establish Green Belt boundaries in their local plans which set the framework for Green Belt and settlement policy.</p> <p>Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks or biodiversity and green infrastructure. Planning policies should promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority 		<p>Reference no. 6 Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage</p> <p>Reference no. 7 Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer</p> <p>Reference no. 8. Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no 9 To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>
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	<p>habitats, ecological networks and the protections and recovery of priority species</p> <p>Protecting and enhancing the historic environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. Local planning authorities should take into account the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring		<p>Reference no 10 - Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services</p> <p>Reference no 11 To protect and improve soil quality</p> <p>Reference no 12 Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment.</p> <p>Reference no 13 Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas</p>
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			<p>Reference no 14 Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents</p> <p>Reference no 15 Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car</p> <p>Reference no 16 Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency</p> <p>Reference no 17 Minimise the Borough’s contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources</p>
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			<p>Reference no 18 Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible</p> <p>Reference no 19 To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land</p> <p>Reference no. 20. To protect and enhance the historic environment</p> <p>Reference no. 21 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes</p>
<p>The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG), CLG, 2014</p>	<p>The NPPG goes into more detail on points addressed within the NPPF. The relevant topics covered include:</p>	<p>Policies should take account of the environment, and</p>	<p>Reference no. 1-21 applicable</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality – consider the effects of multiple small development or substantial developments, the location of such developments, as well as offsetting measures, e.g. sustainable transport initiatives • Climate change – mitigation measures such as reducing emissions and adapting to the climate are highlighted • Conserving and enhancing the built environment – positive action should be taken as opposed to a passive approach, for example improving the setting of a heritage asset to better reveal its significance • Design – to achieve good design, the following key issues need to be addressed: local character, safe, connected and efficient streets; a network of green spaces and public places; crime prevention; security measures; access and inclusion; efficient use of natural resources; and cohesive and vibrant neighborhoods • Duty to cooperate – legal requirement to engage constructively with local authorities on strategic cross boundary matters • Ensuring the vitality of town centres – a strategy should be created to address: the role of the town centres; the vision for them; it’s ability to meet the assessed need; timescales for new retail provision; the consideration of 	<p>developments’ affect upon it</p> <p>Policies should consider the existing and future built environment, looking to maintain or improve the urban areas</p> <p>Policies should meet the legal requirements necessary for a Local Plan</p> <p>Policies must consider the need for housing, and the methods required to meet the need</p> <p>The health and wellbeing of the Borough needs to be considered, both generally and specifically, e.g. sports provision.</p>	
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	<p>other appropriate strategies; and enhancing parking provision whilst also making charges and enforcement proportionate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Impact Assessment – move through the stages of screening , scoping and preparing an environmental statement.• Flood risk and coastal change – conduct a strategic flood risk assessment• Health and wellbeing – health infrastructure needs to be considered and sited to promote healthy communities• Housing and economic development needs assessments – analyze the quality and location of supply and identify supply gaps• Housing and economic land availability assessment – conduct a Strategic Housing Land Area Assessment and Employment Land Review• Land affected by contamination – only allocate to appropriate development; consider contamination’s impact on neighboring areas; and be clear on the role developers and their duties in this respect• Land stability – identify areas where landslides, mine hazards and subsidence need to be considered; ensure the remediation of unstable land, prohibit development	<p>Cooperation with other bodies/authorities is needed for certain aspects of the Borough aspects of the Borough plan</p> <p>Sustainable transport measures could be considered on a Borough-wide scale</p>	
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	<p>there or allow only specific types of development; decide whether additional assessments are needed, e.g. land stability or slope stability risk assessment reports; and removing permitted development rights where required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Light pollution – centred around the principles of having the right light, in the right place, at the right time• Local plans – general guidance on how to produce a local plan• Minerals – have regard to the local minerals plan when identifying developable land and show Mineral Safeguarding Areas on policy maps• Natural environment – undertake landscape character assessments; consider any existing biodiversity strategies/action plans for the local area; an ecological survey may be needed; consider the ecological value of brownfield land; protect and enhance valued soil; and take account of quality agricultural land• Neighbourhood planning – have the same status as the Local Plan once it has been agreed upon and brought into force• Noise – specific standards can be created in consultation with local communities and businesses for differing types and locations of development		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space – open space should be considered when making plans, specifically in reference to it's affect• upon existing open space• Renewable and low carbon energy – policies need to aid the development of renewable energy sources, but not at the expense of the environment and local communities• Rural housing – sustainable expansion in rural areas is needed, along with retaining existing local facilities and providing better sustainable transport• Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal – guidance on how to meet the SEA and SA• Travel plans, transport assessments and statements in decision taking – can be used to facilitate the use of sustainable forms of transport• Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas – a tree strategy can help to identify locations or populations of trees worthy of preservation• Viability – greater detail may be needed in areas where viability is harder to meet• Water supply, waste water and water quality – county council need to be consulted upon as their waste planning will manage these areas		
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<p>Planning Policy for Travellers Sites, CLG, 2012</p>	<p>The aims for Local Authorities are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make their own assessment of need • develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites • plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • protect Green Belt from inappropriate development • promote more private traveller site provision • reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments • ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies • maintain an appropriate level of supply • reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities • enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure • have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 	<p>Policies should consider the need for sites and allocate land to meet this need.</p>	<p>Reference no. 3. Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments</p>

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<p>Viability Testing Local Plans – Advice for Planning Practitioners, Local Housing Delivery Group, 2012</p>	<p>The primary role of a Local Plan viability assessment is to provide evidence to show that the requirements set out within the NPPF are met. The Local Housing Delivery Group outline a number of key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consideration should be given to the cumulative impact of the plan policies, rather than treating policies in isolation • planning authorities will need to strike a balance between providing for sustainable development and the realities of economic viability. There should be both clear local justification for the adoption of local standards and policies, and reasonable returns for landowners and developers • viability assessments of Local Plans should be seen as part of the wider collaborative approach to planning. • the approach to assessing plan viability should recognise that it can only provide high level assurance that the policies within the plan are set in a way that is compatible with the likely economic viability. • draft policies can be tested based on the assumptions agreed with local partners, and in turn those assumptions may need to be revised if the assessment suggests too much development is unviable. 	<p>Policies should ensure that a balance is achieved between sustainable development and economic viability.</p>	<p>Reference no.1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants through on-going investment (public and private)</p> <p>Reference no. 3 Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments</p> <p>Reference no. 4 Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a demonstration of viability across time and local geography will be of much more value to local decision making and will help develop a local shared understanding of deliverability. 		
<p>Localism Act, UK Government, 2011</p>	<p>This Act sets out the regulatory framework for the planning system. The key points for the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new freedoms and flexibilities for local government general power of competence, Clarifying the rules on predetermination, • new rights and powers for communities and individuals community right to challenge, local referendums, • reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective. Abolition of regional planning, neighborhood planning, community right to build, duty to cooperate, <p>Infrastructure Planning Commission abolished and restores responsibility for taking decisions to elected, accountable Ministers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally social housing tenure reform, reform of homelessness legislation, reform of social housing regulation 	<p>The Borough Plan must be in compliance with the requirements of the Act.</p>	<p>All SA Objectives.</p>



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<p>Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, Department for Transport, 2011</p>	<p>This document forms part of our overall strategy to tackle carbon emissions from transport. Transport plays a vital part in a places ability to grow. Getting people to work and to be able to access services such as education and healthcare, as well as leisure activities and shops, is crucial to improving quality of life and to enhancing people’s spending power. However, people’s increased mobility should not be at the expense of increased carbon so sustainable forms of transport need to be encourage particularly for short journeys.</p>	<p>Policies should be positive and proactive towards economic growth whilst also ensuring that sustainable transportation is encouraged.</p>	<p>Reference no. 1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)</p> <p>Reference no. 14. Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents.</p> <p>Reference no.17 Minimise the Borough’s contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources</p>
<p>Plan for Growth, Treasury, 2011</p>	<p>The Government’s economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly</p>	<p>Policies should encourage sustainable, long-term economic growth and</p>	<p>Reference no. 1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the</p>



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	<p>shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; . to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; . to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; . to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe 	<p>provide positive and proactive strategies.</p>	<p>Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)</p> <p>Reference no. 4 Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location</p>
<p>The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, DEFRA, 2011</p>	<p>The main themes of this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -protecting and improving or natural environment establish Local Nature Partnerships, create Nature Improvement Areas and retain the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system - growing a green economy sustainable economic growth relies on services provided by the natural environment -reconnecting people and nature High-quality natural environments foster healthy neighbourhoods; green spaces 	<p>Policies should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment whilst also encouraging a green economy.</p>	<p>Reference no. 1 Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private).</p> <p>Reference no. 5 Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</p>



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	<p>encourage social activity and reduce crime. The natural environment can help children’s learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -international and EU leadership We will work with our partners to put in place appropriate strategies and sectoral policies, to achieve low carbon, resource-efficient growth. 		<p>Reference no. 9 To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>
<p>Laying the Foundations: A housing strategy for England, CLG, 2011</p>	<p>The Housing Strategy sets out a package of reforms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -get the housing market moving again -lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future -support choice and quality for tenants -improve environmental standards and design quality 	<p>Policies should ensure housing needs in the Borough are met.</p>	<p>Reference no. 3. Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean , safe and pleasant environments</p>
<p>Low Emissions Strategies -using the planning system to reduce transport emissions: Good Practice Guidance, DEFRA, 2010</p>	<p>Well designed developments may actively help to enhance air quality, manage exposure and reduce overall emissions</p> <p>Good quality low emission development contributes to public health and sustainable development goals and helps to create the attractive environments and vibrant communities, which are vital for continued wellbeing and local prosperity.</p> <p>Local authorities should ensure that their approach on low emission strategies is well integrated with their wider approach on adaptation.</p>	<p>Policies should consider the wider effects of their implication, particularly minimising congestion and increase the use of sustainable transportation.</p>	<p>Reference. No. 14. Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents</p> <p>Reference No. 15. Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car</p>



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<p>Flood and Water Management Act, UK Government, 2010</p>	<p>Outlines local authorities to take responsibility for the co-ordination of flood risk management in their area. The 'lead local flood authority' will be the County Council and they will develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management.</p>	<p>Policies should aim to reduce water consumption and prevent surface water flooding.</p>	<p>Reference No 12. Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment</p> <p>Reference No. 13. Ensure that new developments minimize water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas</p>
<p>Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, UK Government, 2010</p>	<p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of European Sites and European protected species.</p>	<p>Policies should ensure protection of sites of European importance and consider the impact of any development.</p>	<p>Reference no. 9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>
<p>Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public</p>	<p>The Government will focus on three key themes:</p>	<p>Policies should be positive and proactive towards economic growth.</p>	<p>Reference no. 1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the</p>



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<p>health in England – White Paper, UK Government, 2010</p>	<p>-Shifting power to local communities and businesses – those who understand their economies best should lead their development and enable all places to fulfill their potential.</p> <p>-Increasing confidence to invest - create the right conditions for growth through Government allowing market forces to determine where growth takes place and provide incentives which ensure that local communities benefit from development.</p> <p>-Focused intervention – tackling barriers to growth that the market will not address itself, supporting investment that will have a long term impact on growth and supporting areas with long term growth challenges manage their transition to what is appropriate for the local area. Government policies should work with the market, not seek to artificially create growth.</p>		<p>Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)</p> <p>Reference no. 10 Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services</p>
<p>Government Vision Statement on the Historic Environment, CMS, 2010</p>	<p>The Governments vision sets out 6 strategic aims:</p> <p>. Strategic Leadership: Ensure that relevant policy, guidance, and standards across Government emphasize our responsibility to manage England’s historic environment for present and future generations.</p> <p>. Protective Framework: Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate and effective level of protection,</p>	<p>Policies should strive to meet the 6 aims to ensure that the historic environment plays a role in the development of the Borough.</p>	<p>Reference no.20. To protect and enhance the historic environment</p>



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	<p>while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</p> <p>. Local Capacity: Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level which: promote early consideration of the historic environment; ensure that local decision makers have access to the expertise they need; and provide sufficiently skilled people to execute proposed changes to heritage assets sensitively and sympathetically.</p> <p>. Public Involvement: Promote opportunities to place people and communities at the centre of the designation and management of their local historic environment and to make use of heritage as a focus for learning and community identity at all levels.</p> <p>. Direct Ownership: Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate standards of care and use while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</p> <p>. Sustainable Future: Seek to promote the role of the historic environment within the Government’s response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda.</p>		
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<p>World Class Places, UK Government, 2009</p>	<p>There are the four 'elements' of quality of place: The range and mix of homes, services and amenities; Design and upkeep of buildings and spaces; Provision of green space and green infrastructure; Treatment of historic buildings and places</p>	<p>Policies should strive to set out objectives that incorporate the 4 elements of quality of place.</p>	<p>Reference No 3. Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments</p> <p>Reference no. 8. Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference No. 9 To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p> <p>Reference no. 20 To protect and enhance the historic environment</p>
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			Reference No. 21 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes
Renewable Energy Strategy, DECC, 2009	Sets out an action plan for delivering the renewables revolution up to 2020. It advises on the fuels and technologies that are most likely to achieve the emission and renewables targets.	Sustainable locations.	Reference no. 15. Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car Reference no. 19 To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land
Skills for Growth – The National Skills Strategy, BIS, 2009	The strategy sets out the Government’s vision for reform of the further education and skills system in order to improve the skills of the workforce, the performance of the economy and engagement in learning. This strategy sets out radical reform of the skills system, to deliver skills for sustainable growth. It is founded on the Coalition principles of fairness, responsibility and freedom.	Policies should aim to encourage economic growth with a particular emphasis on education and skills.	Reference no. 1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)



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	<p>Investing in skills pays a double dividend for society. Skilled individuals have more options and climb higher. They earn more, get greater satisfaction from their jobs, and the wealth they help to create stimulates the creation of more jobs</p>		<p>Reference no. 4. Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location</p>
<p>Climate Change Act, UK Government, 2008</p>	<p>The Act sets legally binding targets: Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.</p>	<p>Policies should aim to locate development in the most sustainable locations.</p>	<p>Reference no. 15. Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car</p> <p>Reference no 17 Minimise the Borough’s contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources</p>



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			Reference no. 19. To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land.
Future Water: The Government's water strategy for England, UK Government, 2008	<p>The vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030 at the latest we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; -sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; -ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost- reflective water charges; -cut greenhouse gas emissions; -embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	Policies should require any new developments to use water efficiently and manage flood risk.	<p>Reference no. 12. Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment</p> <p>Reference no. 13. Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas</p>
Public Health Guidance 8 - Promoting and	The document outlines 3 recommendations in relation to land use planning :	Policies should ensure they set out objectives which promote improvements to	Reference no. 1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and



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<p>creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity, NICE, 2008</p>	<p>Strategies, policies and plans involve all local communities and experts at all stages</p> <p>Public open spaces Ensure public open spaces and public paths can be reached on foot, by bicycle and using other modes of transport involving physical activity. Ensure public open spaces and public paths are maintained to a high standard</p> <p>Buildings Ensure new workplaces are linked to walking and cycling networks.</p>	<p>quality of life and wellbeing.</p>	<p>prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)</p> <p>Reference no. 4. Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location</p> <p>Reference no. 10 Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services</p>
<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment)</p>	<p>This document provides an outline of the Governments regulations for a standard charge for new developments in</p>	<p>Will help the Borough to implement infrastructure to support growth.</p>	<p>Reference no.1 Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the</p>



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Regulations 2014, CLG	order to help fund improvements to infrastructure in the local vicinity or sub-region.		Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)
Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance, 2014	Information on who has to pay CIL; how the rates are set, collected, can be spent on, and by whom; rights of appeal; how CIL relates to S.106; the forms of relief from CIL; and enforcement.	Borough’s adopted CIL should be in line with the guidance	Reference no 1 Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)
A Strategy for England’s Trees, Woods and Forests, DEFRA, 2007	<p>The Strategy includes 5 key aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing a resource of trees, woods and forests in the best locations - To ensure they are resilient to impacts of climate change and contribute to biodiversity - Protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes - To increase contribution to quality of life. <p>Improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses</p>	Policies to recognise aims, in particular the links between greenspace and health and the need to protect and enhance our existing natural resources and greenspaces	<p>Reference no. 7. Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer</p> <p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p> <p>Reference no. 10. Improve health and reduce health inequalities by</p>



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			<p>encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyle and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services</p> <p>Reference no 12 Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment</p> <p>Reference no 13 Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas</p>
<p>UK Waste Strategy, UK Government, 2007</p>	<p>The UK Waste Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce, re-use, recycle waste and recover energy from waste; • Inform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant business and the regulator; 	<p>Policies should address and promote waste reduction, recycling and re-use to increase greater resource efficiency.</p>	<p>Reference no. 18. Encourage and enable waste minimization, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes; Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; and <p>Improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground.</p>		<p>stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible</p> <p>Reference no.16. Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency</p>
<p>Securing Community Benefits through the Planning Process: Improving performance on Section 106 agreements, Audit Commission, 2006</p>	<p>This report summarises the findings of Audit Commission research looking at how effectively councils use planning obligations to deliver sustainable development and how they could improve their performance.</p> <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is a wide variation in what councils secure under the Section 106 process – some are missing out on opportunities to secure benefits through the planning process; those councils without a detailed policy on planning obligations secure substantially fewer community benefits, including affordable housing, than other councils in similar circumstances; and 	<p>The findings and recommendations of the Audit Commission report should be reflected in LDF.</p>	<p>Reference No 4 Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location</p> <p>Reference No 6 Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> councils that have improved have often done so in response to the government’s recent focus on improving planning performance or other drivers such as involvement from their corporate centres – chief executives, leaders, and portfolio holders. <p>Recommendations Councils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> put in place detailed policy in SPDs, describing the developer contributions that will be expected through planning obligations; engage chief executives, leaders and portfolio holders to integrate the current and potential contributions of planning obligations with the delivery of the community strategy; and ensure that the other building blocks are in place to improve performance on planning obligations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> test the potential impact of their policies on development viability; set up a system to deal with planning obligations and ensure that an effective process is in place; be clear about when and how communities are involved; improve transparency by publicising the results and outcomes obtained through planning agreements; 		<p>Reference No 7 Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer.</p> <p>Reference no 10 Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ manage the risks and monitor the outcomes to ensure that contributions are spent on what they were intended for in the agreed timescale; and draw on the experience of other councils in similar circumstances 		
<p>UK Climate Change Programme, UK Government, 2006</p>	<p>The UK's climate change programme sets out the Government's and the devolved administrations' approaches to the challenge of climate change. It explains why the climate is changing and what its effects might be, the UK's legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 and its domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010; new measures the Government and the devolved administrations are introducing to reduce emissions further and achieve the UK's climate change targets and how climate change is expected to affect the UK, how the UK might need to adapt, and the action the Government and the devolved administrations have started to take to prepare for this. The Programme aims at cutting UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.</p>	<p>Policies should aim to minimise CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>Reference no.16. Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency</p> <p>Reference No 17 Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources</p>



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<p>National Planning Policy for Waste CLG 2014</p>	<p>Sets out the Government’s ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource uses and management.</p> <p>When determining planning applications for non-waste development, local planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management, is acceptable and does not prejudice the implementation of the waste hierarchy and/or the efficient operation of such facilities; new, non-waste development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promotes good design to secure the integration of waste management facilities with the rest of the development and, in less developed areas, with the local landscape. This includes providing adequate storage facilities at residential premises, for example by ensuring that there is sufficient and discrete provision for bins, to facilitate a high quality, comprehensive and frequent household collection service; 	<p>Policies should take these criteria in to consideration before identifying areas for waste management facilities.</p>	<p>Reference no 8 Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no. 18. Encourage and enable waste minimization, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the handling of waste arising from the construction and operation of development maximises reuse/recovery opportunities, and minimises off-site disposal. 		
Biodiversity 2020, A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	<p>Take targeted action for the recovery of priority species, whose conservation is not delivered through wider habitat-based and ecosystem measures</p> <p>Ensure that agricultural genetic diversity is conserved and enhanced wherever appropriate</p> <p>Bring a greater amount of woodland into sustainable management and expand the area of woodland in England</p> <p>Guide development to appropriate locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks</p> <p>Reduce air pollution impacts on biodiversity by targeting the relevant sectors producing the pollutants</p> <p>Pilot biodiversity offsetting</p>	Policies should take into account existing biodiversity and how it can be maintained, as well as protecting it from future developments	Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters
Laying the Foundations: A House Building Strategy for England, November 2011	<p>This strategy sets actions to take into account for the required increase in the construction of housing to meet targets. Below are some of the relevant ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £500 million Growing Places Fund to support infrastructure to unblock housing and economic growth 	Policies should take into consideration the Borough's potential ability to make use of the sources of funding on offer through this strategy	Reference No 3 Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freeing up public sector land with Build Now, Pay Later deals where there is market demand and it is affordable, as well as value for money, to support builders who are struggling to get finance up front More support for local areas that want to deliver larger scale new development to meet the needs of their growing community <p>£150 million funding to bring empty homes back into use</p>		
<p>Space for People, Woodland Trust, 2010</p>	<p>The Woodland Trust suggest targets for access to woodland, and also make reference to Natural England’s targets for access to greenspace. These are outlines below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No person should live more than 500m from at least one area of woodland of no less than 2ha in size There should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km (8km round trip) of people’s houses <p>Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size 	<p>Consideration should be given to the standards outlined by both the Woodland Trust and Natural England in the formation of policies.</p>	<p>Reference no 8 Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home • One accessible 100ha site within 5km of home • One accessible 500ha site within 10km of home <p>Provision of at least 1ha of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000</p>		
<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981</p>	<p>The relevant objectives of this act fall under two broad areas:</p> <p><u>Wildlife</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of birds – protection of wild birds, their nests and eggs; areas of special protection • Protection of other animals – protection of certain wild animals; protection of certain mammals • Protection of plants – protection of wild plants <p><u>Nature Conservation, Countryside and National Parks</u></p> <p>Sites of special scientific interest and limestone pavements – sites of special scientific interest; including notification of additional land; enlargement of SSSI; duties in relation to sites of scientific interest; compulsory purchase; and special protection for certain areas of sites of scientific interest</p>	<p>To take into account the allocation of any areas/sites for development that would conflict with the protections provided by this act.</p>	<p>Reference no 8 Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>

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<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006</p>	<p>Under this act there are a few areas which are relevant and need to be considered, these being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty to conserve biodiversity • Biodiversity lists and action (England) <p>Protection for nests of certain birds which re- use their nests</p>	<p>To take into account the allocation of any areas/sites for development that would conflict with the protections provided by this act.</p>	<p>Reference no 8 Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>
<p>Making Space for Nature, White Paper, John Lawton, September 2010</p>	<p>This white paper looks to enhance biodiversity and restore natural ecosystems using a variety of objectives. The relevant topics to the Borough Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide accessible natural environments rich in wildlife for people to enjoy and experience • Wildlife sites will be of adequate size • Wildlife sites will receive protection • Sufficient ecological connections will exist between sites to enable species movement <p>Buffering wildlife sites</p>	<p>Consider how wildlife sites can be enhanced, both for the public and the environment. Also look at greater an increased amount of links between wildlife sites.</p>	<p>Reference no 8 Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>



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<p>The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, 2011</p>	<p>This White Paper looks to guide development to the best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. This will revolve around the protection and improvement of the natural landscape, keeping these as core components of planning. One specific scheme is to create new 'Local Green Areas', which will allow local people to protect green areas that are important to them.</p>	<p>Reflect on areas for development, and how they can incorporate green design and link greenspaces.</p>	<p>Reference no. 7. Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreation opportunities the Borough can offer</p> <p>Reference no. 8. Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environment, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>
<p>Protecting biodiversity and ecosystems at home and abroad, 2014</p>	<p>This plan refers to the Habitats and Wild Birds Directive, and Biodiversity 2020, which are already considered in the scoping report, however one area that differ is the target to</p>	<p>The Borough Plan should seek to protect all areas covered by law and agreements, notably</p>	<p>Reference no.8. Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality</p>



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	<p>enforce the laws and agreements that protect areas of land, and making sure they are properly managed and conserved</p>	<p>LNRs, SSSIs, SACs and Green Belt.</p>	<p>built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p> <p>Reference no.15. Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car.</p> <p>Reference no.20. to protect and enhance the historic environment</p>
<p>Climate Change Plan, DEFRA, 2010</p>	<p>The Climate Change Plan contains the following relevant aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage greater use of green infrastructure to cool urban temperatures, reduce flood risk and connect wildlife habitats 	<p>The Borough Plan should seek to encourage the introduction and maintenance of green</p>	<p>Reference no. 7. Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreation opportunities the Borough can offer</p>



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	<p>Encourage woodland creation</p>	<p>infrastructure in new developments</p>	<p>Reference no. 8. Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environment, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p> <p>Reference no 13 Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas</p> <p>Reference no. 17 Minimise the Borough’s contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from</p>
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			transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources
Sub-National			
A Strategy for the A5 2011-2026, A5 Transport Liaison Group, 2012	<p>The objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the A5 is fit for purpose in terms To allow the A5 to play its full and proper role in supporting and facilitating economic activity and growth To promote and facilitate access to leisure and tourism within the area covered by the strategy To assist in identifying the priority improvements along the A5 corridor that are needed to facilitate and enable growth, reduce congestion, improve safety, improve air quality and deliver a sustainable transport system To reduce, where possible, the impact of traffic on communities along the A5 	Policies and development should be mindful of their on the A5 and the implications for the surrounding areas which use this road.	<p>Reference no. 14. Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents</p> <p>Reference no. 15 Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car</p>
Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership 5 Year Strategy 2011-	The strategy is driven by the following vision for the Coventry and Warwickshire economy: "By 2016, through strong private-public sector collaboration, Coventry and Warwickshire will be regarded as one of the best and easiest places in the country to establish, run and grow strong and	Policies should encourage sustainable, long-term economic growth and provide positive and proactive strategies.	Reference no.1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on



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<p>2016, CWLEP, 2011</p>	<p>successful businesses; generating significant new employment and skills opportunities in the area.”</p> <p>This vision will be achieved in three key ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing new ways of working through a strong private-public sector partnership • Focussing on a limited set of priorities that can make a real difference to local economic growth over the next five years. <p>Play a national influencing role with central Government</p>		<p>going investment (public and private)</p>
<p>Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Sub- Regional Green Infrastructure Study, Land Use Consultants, 2011</p>	<p>This report gathers and analyses existing information to provide a shared evidence base which will support a consistent approach to Green Infrastructure (GI) planning across the sub-region. It provides an analysis of GI supply and functional need, as well a prioritisation of need and deliverability.</p>	<p>The outputs will help inform the preparation of Nuneaton and Bedworth’s GI planning policies.</p>	<p>Reference no 8 Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>



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<p>West Midlands Renewable Energy Capacity Study, SQW, 2011</p>	<p>This study is an evidence base for renewable energy capacity in the West Midlands. It provides a comprehensive assessment of the potential accessible renewable energy resources at 2030. It presents the results at local authority and regional scales for technologies such as wind, biomass, microgeneration and hydropower.</p>	<p>Policies should ensure they place appropriate emphasis on encouraging the use of renewable energy.</p>	<p>Reference no.16. Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency</p> <p>Reference no. 17 Minimise the Borough’s contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources</p>
<p>Warwickshire Historic Farmstead Character, Warwickshire County Council and English Heritage, 2011</p>	<p>This report summarises the results of the Warwickshire Historic Farmstead Characterisation Project. It provides an overview of the historic environment in order to provide new and wide-ranging information for conservation, management and development decisions. It helps to promote better management and understanding of the historic landscape resource, and of the accommodation of continued change within it, and to establish an integrated approach to its sustainable management.</p>	<p>Policies should support the protection of important historic farmsteads.</p>	<p>Reference no.20. To protect and enhance the historic environment</p>
<p>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Resource Assessment</p>	<p>This report informs local authorities in Warwickshire and Solihull about the potential viability and the deliverability of</p>	<p>Policies should ensure they place appropriate emphasis</p>	<p>Reference no.16. Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency</p>



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and Feasibility Study, CAMCO, 2010	the various renewable and low carbon options available through the preparation of an evidence base.	on encouraging the use of renewable energy.	Reference no. 17. Minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources
Water Cycle Study, Halcrow, 2010	This study looks at the importance of the water cycle within the Warwickshire sub-region. It outlines the existing processes and infrastructure in the area and looks at the potential impacts on the environment and infrastructure if additional development takes place.	Policies should ensure it considers the impacts on the environment and infrastructure particularly those which will have an effect on the water cycle.	Reference no. 12. Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment. Reference no. 13 Ensure that new developments minimise water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas
Warwickshire Historic Landscape Character, Warwickshire County Council and English Heritage, 2010	This report summarises the results of the Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project. It provides an overview of the historic environment in order to provide new and wide-ranging information for conservation, management and	Policies should support the protection of important historic landscapes.	Reference no. 20. To protect and enhance the historic environment.



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	<p>development decisions. It helps to promote better management and understanding of the historic landscape resource, and of the accommodation of continued change within it, and to establish an integrated approach to its sustainable management.</p>		<p>Reference no 21 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes</p>
<p>Sub Regional Green Belt Review, Smith Stuart Reynolds, 2009</p>	<p>This study reviews the Green Belt land that surrounds the main urban areas of Coventry City, Nuneaton and Bedworth Boroughs, Rugby Borough and Warwick towns of Kenilworth, Warwick and Leamington Spa. The study consists of a two stage process. The first stage identifies parcels within the designated Green Belt around the urban areas that contribute the least towards the purposes of Green Belt. The second stage assesses and scores parcels of land against a range of environmental and physical constraints that might preclude future development.</p>	<p>Policies should consider the recommendations set out when considering sites for future development. Where appropriate, policies should seek to protect Green Belt parcels.</p>	<p>Reference no.8. Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters.</p> <p>Reference no.15. Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure</p>



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			<p>and reduces need to travel, especially by private car.</p> <p>Reference no.19. To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land.</p> <p>Reference no.20. To protect and enhance the historic environment</p> <p>Reference no 21 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes</p>
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Level 1, Halcrow, 2008</p>	<p>This report assesses and maps all forms of flood risk from groundwater, surface water, sewer and river sources. It takes into account future climate change predictions and provides an evidence base for locating future development.</p>	<p>Policies should ensure any strategic urban extensions do not conflict with the recommendations in the report. Policies should seek to protect Green Belt which currently acts as floodplains.</p>	<p>Reference no.12. Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment.</p> <p>Reference no.13. Ensure that new developments minimize water</p>



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			pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas.
Coventry & Warwickshire Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013	This report provides a detailed sub-regional market analysis of housing demand and housing need for Coventry, Rugby, North Warwickshire, Warwick, Stratford and Nuneaton & Bedworth Councils. It provides a robust evidence base for current and future requirements in terms of market and affordable housing to inform local policies and strategies.	Policies should consider the recommendations in the report when allocating development for housing, particularly the need for affordable housing.	Reference no.3. Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments.
Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment: North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth, Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit, June 2013	This report identifies the current and future needs of Travelling Communities in the Study area. It ensures that there is a sound and robust evidence base for local policies. It includes investigations into the local accommodation provision; characteristics of gypsies and travellers and accommodation need and supply.	Policies should consider the recommendations put forward for the accommodation need in the area.	Reference no.3. Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments.



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<p>Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026, WCC, 2011</p>	<p>Warwickshire’s transport priorities have been developed in line with the wider priorities for the County and these are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens in order to promote a fairer, more inclusive society; 2.To seek reliable and efficient transport networks which will help promote full employment and a strong, sustainable local and sub-regional economy; 3.To reduce the impact of transport on people and the [built and natural] environment and improve the journey experience of transport users; 4.To improve the safety, security and health of people by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; 5. To encourage integration of transport, both in terms of policy planning and the physical interchange of modes; 6. To reduce transports emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, and address the need to adapt to climate change. 	<p>Policies should reflect the priorities set out in the Plan.</p>	<p>Reference no 10 Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services</p> <p>Reference no 14 Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents</p> <p>Reference no 15 Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car</p>
<p>The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity</p>	<p>The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Plan (LBAP) contains 26 Action Plans and 24 Habitat Action Plans which cover the region’s wildlife and landscape.</p>	<p>Policies should aim to preserve and enhance priority habitats.</p>	<p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment,</p>

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Action Plan, WCC, 2001	The overall aim of the strategy is to protect and enhance the quality of habitats, which involves the conservation and improvement of significant sites and, where possible, increasing the area and diversity of important habitats.		habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters
Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan, March 2014	<p>The main proposals to create economic growth by the LEP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coventry and Warwickshire Gateway – 121 ha employment site • Coventry Station – help for future growth, connectivity to HS2, support for Friargate project and redevelopment of Civic Centre buildings • NUCKLE – helping with an increase in service frequency • 76,000 new homes • National Reshoring Centre • STEM Centre to support apprenticeships and traineeships • Supporting the City Deal by offering financial support to manufacturing and engineering firms • Support for business start-ups <p>Local Growth Deal proposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced Propulsion Centre • Ansty Park Grow-on Space • Coventry University Technology Park Grow-on Space • Fen End utilities upgrade 	Policies should ensure NBBC work through Duty to Cooperate with other Local Authorities to make the most of the LEPs proposals.	Reference.no1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A46 North-South corridor • A444 North-South corridor • North-South sustainable transport corridor • Connectivity to Birmingham and HS2 • Housing and local growth access • Digital connectivity • Optimised traffic flows • Enabling the expansion of the DIRFT development 		
<p>Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan Update, 2016</p>	<p>The objectives of the CWLEP SEP are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Coventry and Warwickshire’s economic competitiveness. • Address the existing productivity gap between the CWLEP area and the UK average. • Ensure strong road and rail connectivity across the full CWLEP area. • Become a major global centre for R&D in Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering. • Create a supportive environment within which businesses can grow and prosper. • Invest in employment and skills provision to meet evolving demands of employers. • Become UK Capital of Culture in 2021. 	<p>The Objectives set out in the CWLEP SEP should be taken into account within the Borough Plan, particularly in terms of economic aspects.</p>	<p>Reference no.1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)</p> <p>Reference no.2. To enhance the vitality town centres.</p>



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<p>Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Local Development Scheme, 2013</p>	<p>HBBCs Local Development Scheme sets out what stage they are at in terms of their planning policies. Below are listed the relevant policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statement of Community Involvement – adopted, October 2014 - Core Strategy – adopted - Site Allocation and Development Management Policies DPD adoption date of January 2016 - Earl Shilton & Barwell Area Action Plan – adopted September 2014 - Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD – adoption date of October 2017 - Play and Open Spaces Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document – to be integrated into Infrastructure SPD - Shopping & Shop Fronts SPD – adoption date of June 2017 - Sustainable Development & Renewable Energy DPD – adoption date of June 2017 - Biodiversity SPD – adoption date of June 2017 - Infrastructure Planning and Developer Contributions SPD – adoption date of June 2016 - Local Plan Review – review date of August 2018 	<p>Take into account for Duty to Cooperate.</p>	<p>All SA Objectives</p>
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<p>North Warwickshire Borough Council Local Development Scheme, 2013</p>	<p>NWBC’s Local Development Scheme sets out what stage they are at in terms of their planning policies. Below are listed the relevant policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Strategy – adopted 2011 • • Site Allocations DPD – proposed date for adoption of 2016 • Development Management DPD - proposed date for adoption of early 2016 • Gypsy & Traveller DPD – proposed date for adoption of early 2016 • Proposals Map – proposed date for adoption of 2016 	<p>Take into account for Duty to Cooperate</p>	<p>All SA Objectives</p>
<p>Coventry City Council Local Development Strategy, 2012</p>	<p>CCC’s Local Development Scheme sets out what stage they are at in terms of their planning policies. Below are listed the relevant policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Community Involvement – adopted • Local Plan– proposed date of adoption December 2016 • City Centre Area Action Plan – proposed date of adoption December 2016 • Supported Housing Delivery DPD – proposed date of adoption December 2017 	<p>Take into account for Duty to Cooperate.</p>	<p>All SA Objectives</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Infrastructure Levy – proposed date of adoption August 2016 		
<p>Tame, Anker and Mease abstraction licensing strategy, Environment Agency, February 2013</p>	<p>There are protected flows for the dilution of the Nuneaton (Hartshill) sewage treatment works.</p> <p>Water management strategies and licenses around Ensor’s Pool should not result in degradation of its Special Area of Conservation qualities.</p> <p>Nuneaton is one of the locations of a Groundwater Management Unit for the Sherwood Sandstone, which is a principal aquifer. In Nuneaton water is available for licensing from the aquifer, and is open for further abstractions if there is no impact on other abstractors, the aquatic environment or river flows.</p>	<p>Sites allocated for development should take into consideration the effects of this strategy.</p>	<p>Reference no.12. Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment.</p> <p>Reference no.13. Ensure that new developments minimize water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas.</p>
<p>Humber River Basin Management Plan- River Anker flows to Humber, EA, 2009</p>	<p>This document sets out some aims specifically for local authorities, these include:</p>	<p>The Borough plan should seek to mitigate against flooding in new development using systems such as SUDs, as well as</p>	<p>Reference no.12. Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the wide-scale usage of sustainable drainage schemes to reduce the risks of flooding and of impact on surface water quality at times of high rainfall • promote water efficiency in new development through regional strategies and the local plan. • ensure planning policies and spatial planning documents take into account the objectives of the Humber River Basin Management Plan, including Local Development Documents and Sustainable Community Strategies • action to reduce the physical impacts of urban development in artificial or heavily modified waters, to help water reach good ecological potential • implement surface water management plans, increasing resilience to surface water flooding and ensuring water quality is considered on a catchment basis • promote the use of sustainable drainage systems in new urban and rural development where appropriate, and retrofit in priority areas including highways where possible 	<p>considering impacts on water quality</p>	<p>developments, redevelopment and refurbishment.</p> <p>Reference no.13. Ensure that new developments minimize water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas.</p>
<p>Severn River Basin Management Plan- River Sowe in</p>	<p>This management plan includes the following aims for Nuneaton and Bedworth:</p>	<p>The Borough plan should seek to mitigate against flooding in new</p>	



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<p>Bedworth flows to Severn, EA, 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • include strong water efficiency policies in Local Plan • ensure planning policies and spatial planning documents take into account the objectives of the Severn River Basin Management Plan, including Local Development Documents and Sustainable Community Strategies • action to reduce the physical impacts of urban development in artificial or heavily modified waters, to help water reach good ecological potential • implement surface water management plans, increasing resilience to surface water flooding and ensuring water quality is considered on a catchment basis • implement surface water management plans, increasing resilience to surface water flooding and ensuring water quality is considered on a catchment basis • promote the use of sustainable drainage systems in new urban and rural development where appropriate, and retrofit in priority areas including highways where possible. • Ensure the need for appropriate Water Cycle Studies are included in local plan, particularly in growth or high risk areas 	<p>development using systems such as SUDs, as well as considering impacts on water quality</p>	<p>Reference no.12. Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment.</p> <p>Reference no.13. Ensure that new developments minimize water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas.</p>
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<p>Biodiversity Offsetting Pilots, Guidance for offset providers, DEFRA, March 2012</p>	<p>The Biodiversity Offsetting Pilot suggests some targets which may be relevant to the Borough Plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat expansion (creation) or restoration • Expansion (creation): establish priority habitat on land where it is not present and where no significant relicts of the habitat currently exist • Restoration: improve the condition of the existing habitat resource 	<p>The Borough Plan can consider the targets of the Biodiversity Offsetting Pilot for use in environmental policies</p>	<p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>
<p>National Character Area Profile: Adren, Natural England, 2014</p>	<p>The Arden character area has various opportunities for improvement, which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and enhance the valuable woodlands, hedgerows, heathlands, distinctive field boundaries and enclosure patterns throughout the NCA, retaining the historic contrast between different areas while balancing the needs for timber, biomass production, climate regulation, biodiversity and recreation • Create new networks of woodlands, heathlands and green infrastructure, linking urban areas with the wider countryside to increase biodiversity, recreation and the potential for biomass and the regulation of climate. • Conserve and enhance Arden’s strong geological, industrial, and cultural resource, to increase public 	<p>To maintain and improve the different characteristics of the Borough, create new green networks to link up with the wider countryside. Increase accessibility to green spaces and enhance local aquatic features</p>	<p>Reference no.4. Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location.</p> <p>Reference no.7. Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreation opportunities the borough can offer.</p>



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	<p>access, enjoyment, recreation and to retain a sense of place and history</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the value of Arden’s aquatic features such as the meadows and standing water areas to increase resource protection, such as regulating soil erosion, soil quality and water quality 		<p>Reference no.20. To protect and enhance the historic environment.</p> <p>Reference no 21 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes</p>
<p>National Character Area Profile: Mease / Sence Lowlands, Natural England, 2013</p>	<p>The Mease / Sence Lowlands character area has various opportunities for improvement, which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and appropriately manage this important network of natural and manmade rivers, streams, ponds, canals and other wetland habitats for its internationally important white-clawed crayfish and their contribution to sense of place, water and climate regulation. Manage and conserve the woodland habitat of the landscape and plan to expand appropriately scaled woodland cover, to increase people’s access and enjoyment and to secure opportunities to enhance biomass and biodiversity and manage the impact of climate change Protect and appropriately manage the historic character, settlement pattern and features of this 	<p>To protect and manage the Borough’s water based landscapes, manage and conserve woodland, protect areas with historic character and maintain rural character of agricultural land</p>	<p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters.</p> <p>Reference no.20. To protect and enhance the historic environment.</p> <p>Reference no.21. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes.</p>



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	<p>landscape, in particular its ancient woodlands, veteran trees, landscaped parklands and areas of archaeological interest, including ridge and furrow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the overall strong rural, open and tranquil character of this well ordered lowland agricultural landscape; increase the opportunity to encourage sustainable food production; and enhance access to and enjoyment of the wider countryside for both residents and visitors 		
<p>Waste Core Strategy Adopted Local Plan, Warwickshire County Council, 2013</p>	<p>The key objectives from the Warwickshire’s Waste Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable the provision of waste management infrastructure to meet an identified need and ensure that the county has equivalent self sufficiency in waste management, recognising that specialisation and economies of scale within the waste management industry will require cross boundary movements of waste. • To ensure that new waste developments are located in the most sustainable and accessible locations, proximate to waste arisings and use the most sustainable transport mode. 	<p>The Borough Plan should seek to provide sufficient waste facilities, locate new water developments appropriately, protect humans from proximity to hazardous waste, safeguard waste facilities from inappropriate development in close proximity and encourage high quality design of waste facilities</p>	<p>Reference no.12. Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment.</p> <p>Reference no.13. Ensure that new developments minimize water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect human health and amenity from any adverse effects of waste management development. • To conserve and enhance the natural, built, cultural and historic environment and avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects associated with the provision of waste management infrastructure. • To safeguard suitably located and permanent existing waste management sites from non waste developments. • To encourage high quality sustainable design of waste management facilities, to minimise and mitigate against the impact of waste activities on climate change, flooding and water quality. 		<p>Reference no.18. Encourage and enable waste minimization, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible</p>
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Level 2, NBBC, December 2010</p>	<p>The key aims for the SFRA Level 2 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate storage or wetland areas upstream of Wem or Bar Pool Brooks • Developments adjacent to the canal should consider the risk of a breach or failure, and should allow access for maintenance and repair in the form of a buffer 	<p>The implications of this assessment are to seek to maintain and enhance water storage areas from flooding, develop with regard to avoiding areas of potential flooding, and improve Green Infrastructure links whilst</p>	<p>Reference no.12. Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development downstream of Seeswood Pool should consider using areas of flooding from potential reservoir failure for public open space • River corridors which include floodplains could be used to link up Green Infrastructure as well as providing storage for floods. Areas in the urban environment and upstream of critical surface water flood areas should also be included. 	<p>also provided flood relief features</p>	<p>Reference no.13. Ensure that new developments minimize water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas</p>
<p>River Severn Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency, December 2009</p>	<p>The relevant aims of this plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure floodplains are not inappropriately developed. Follow the sequential test from NPPF and consider land swapping opportunities. - Encourage compatibility between urban open spaces and their ability to make space for rivers to expand as flood flows occur, such as playing fields. Develop strategies to create blue corridors by developing/redeveloping to link these flood-compatible spaces. - Raise awareness of flooding among key partners, especially major operators of infrastructure, allowing them to be better prepared. Encourage them all to increase the resilience and resistance of vulnerable buildings, infrastructure and businesses. 	<p>The Plan should seek to prevent inappropriate development on floodplains, combine open space to provide flood relief, create blue corridors, and encourage major infrastructure providers to increase the resilience of vulnerable buildings and infrastructure.</p>	<p>Reference no.12. Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment.</p> <p>Reference no.13. Ensure that new developments minimize water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas</p>

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<p>River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency, December 2010</p>	<p>The relevant aims of this plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the production and implementation of an integrated drainage strategy for urban areas, to reduce the incidence of surface water and foul water flooding by working with Severn Trent Water Ltd in flood risk management - Investigate opportunities for creating green corridors along watercourses through urban centres. Identify mechanisms for achieving this and its implementation - Investigate flood resilience for infrastructure such as roads 	<p>Seek to enhance drainage systems, create green corridors and analyse the need for flood resilience in infrastructure.</p>	<p>Reference no.12. Use natural resources, such as water efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment.</p> <p>Reference no.13. Ensure that new developments minimize water pollution levels and avoid areas which are at risk from flooding and natural flood storage areas</p>
<p>Local</p>			
<p>Open Space Strategy 2011-2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011</p>	<p>The vision of this strategy is to maintain and enhance a network of high quality, accessible public open spaces that meet the needs and demands of our community.</p>	<p>Policies should encourage the protection and enhancement of green spaces and ensure they meet the needs of the community.</p>	<p>Reference no. 7 Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer.</p>



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			Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters
Nuneaton and Bedworth Town Centres Study, Roger Tym and Partners, 2011	This report establishes the performance of the town centres; assesses what does and does not work well in Nuneaton and why; and identifies the assets and opportunities that can be capitalised upon to improve performance and capture latent demand. This analysis helps to inform the development of a 'vision' for the centre, and the objectives to deliver it.	<p>Policies should encourage the economic growth of the town centres.</p> <p>Policies should protect Town Centres from inappropriate development.</p>	<p>Reference no.1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)</p> <p>Reference no.2. To enhance the vitality of town centres.</p>
Nuneaton and Bedworth Convenience Retail, Strategic Perspectives, 2011	This report assesses the attraction and performance of the convenience provision across the Borough, especially within main town centres of Nuneaton and Bedworth and the six district centres comprising: Bulkington, Chapel End, Horeston Grange, Kingswood Road, Queens Road and Attleborough.	Policies should encourage the economic growth of convenience to meet needs identified in study.	<p>Reference no.1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private).</p> <p>Reference no.2. To enhance the vitality of town centres.</p>



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<p>Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 1: Landscape Character Assessment, TEP, 2011</p>	<p>This study provides an assessment of the Borough's landscape outside of the urban areas. It classifies the landscape by examining the interactions between landform, geology, land use, vegetation pattern and human influence in these areas. Its findings help to inform landscape policies within the Borough Plan and other local development documents.</p>	<p>Policies should use the information to assess where the landscape character can be improved.</p>	<p>Reference no.1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)</p> <p>Reference no. 21. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes</p>
<p>Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study Volume 2: Policy Recommendations, TEP, 2011</p>	<p>This study builds on the information gathered in volume 1 of the Land Use Designations Study and assesses the merits of pursuing Area of Restraint and Countryside designations for the landscapes outside of the urban area.</p>	<p>Policies should consider the recommendations in this study to guide where future development might be most appropriate.</p>	<p>Reference no. 2. To enhance the vitality town centres.</p> <p>Reference no. 19 To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land.</p> <p>Reference no.21. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes</p>
<p>Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study</p>	<p>This study builds on the information gathered in volumes 1 and 2 of the Land Use Designations Study and the Coventry Joint Green Belt Study. The study undertakes a detailed</p>	<p>Policies should seek to protect the most sensitive</p>	<p>Reference no.2. To enhance the vitality town centres.</p>



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<p>Volume 3: Site Analysis and Selection, TEP, 2011</p>	<p>analysis of land parcels across the Borough. It highlights which parcels meet Green Belt criteria and which are most sensitive in landscape terms. It also identifies the likely constraints to any development in these parcels.</p>	<p>parcels of land within the Borough.</p>	<p>Reference no. 19 To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land.</p> <p>Reference no.21. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes</p> <p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p> <p>Reference no.15. Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces the need to travel, especially by private car</p>
<p>Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), Nuneaton and</p>	<p>The SHLAA assesses whether potential sites are suitable for housing development and whether the sites are available and achievable over different time periods. The SHLAA is a key element of the background evidence base for the Borough</p>	<p>Policies need to identify suitable sites for residential development.</p>	<p>Reference no.1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the</p>



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<p>Bedworth Borough Council, 2013</p>	<p>Plan. In particular, it gives information about the housing land supply to inform the calculation of the five year land supply of housing. It is important to note that a site identified in the SHLAA does not have an automatic right to be granted planning permission or be allocated for housing in the Borough Plan.</p>		<p>Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)</p> <p>Reference no.3. Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments</p>
<p>Nuneaton and Bedworth Employment Land Review, GVA Grimley, 2010</p>	<p>This report provides a baseline review of key social and economic indicators, summarises relevant planning and economic policies and strategies at the national, regional and local levels and gives commentary on the commercial property market in the Borough. The supply is compared with forecasts of employment land demand under a range of scenarios, and a gap analysis is undertaken identifying land up to 2026.</p>	<p>Policies need to identify suitable sites for employment land.</p> <p>Policies need to seek in investment in existing estates.</p>	<p>Reference no.1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)</p>
<p>Nuneaton and Bedworth Biodiversity Value</p>	<p>This map identifies existing biodiversity areas and the opportunities to increase or improve biodiversity across Nuneaton and Bedworth.</p>	<p>Policies should aim to protect and enhance</p>	<p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment,</p>

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<p>Map, Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan Partnership, 2010</p>		<p>biodiversity where appropriate.</p>	<p>habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>
<p>Nuneaton and Bedworth Playing Pitch Strategy 2010-2015, Jones Plus Limited, 2010</p>	<p>This strategy identifies current provision levels within the Borough, enabling the Council to analyse existing usage and likely future levels of demand.</p>	<p>Policies should encourage the protection and enhancement of playing pitches and ensure they meet the needs of the community</p>	<p>Reference no.7. Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer.</p>
<p>Nuneaton and Bedworth Green Infrastructure Plan, Land Use Consultants, 2009</p>	<p>This report establishes the policy context for green infrastructure and the baseline in terms of environmental and socio economic character. It also provides a GI deficiency analysis and strategic recommendations for the outline GI network, in addition to a framework for delivery and monitoring.</p>	<p>Policies should consider the recommendations and encourage the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and ensure it meets the needs of the community.</p>	<p>Reference no 7 Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer</p> <p>Reference no.8. Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to</p>



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			<p>create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no 21 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes</p>
Habitats Regulation Assessment, UE Associates, 2009	<p>This report explains the process of screening for Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). It is the first stage of a screening process which will continue with the preparation of the Borough Plan document. The screening process helps to decide whether the Borough Plan requires full assessment under the Habitats Regulations for its effects on European statutory designated sites. The screening assessment advises whether the eight strategic options presented in the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Issues and Options Core Strategy would have a detrimental effect on Ensor’s Pool.</p>	<p>Policies should ensure that development will not have a detrimental effect on Ensor’s Pool.</p>	<p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters.</p> <p>Reference no. 21 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes</p>
Nuneaton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth	<p>This report is an appraisal of the special architectural and historic interest of the Nuneaton Conservation Area. It outlines why the area has a special heritage value and puts forward the policies which will help to protect this area for future generations.</p>	<p>Policies should ensure the conservation areas are protected and that any development is sympathetic to the character of the area.</p>	<p>Reference no.8. Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p>



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<p>Borough Council, 2009</p>			<p>Reference no.15. Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car.</p> <p>Reference no.20. to protect and enhance the historic environment</p>
<p>Bulkington Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2008</p>	<p>This report is an appraisal of the special architectural and historic interest of the Bulkington Conservation Area. It outlines why the area has a special heritage value and puts forward the policies which will help to protect this area for future generations.</p>	<p>Policies should ensure the conservation areas are protected and that any development is sympathetic to the character of the area.</p>	<p>Reference no.8. Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no.15. Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car.</p>



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			Reference no.20. to protect and enhance the historic environment
Abbey Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2008	This report is an appraisal of the special architectural and historic interest of the Abbey Conservation Area. It outlines why the area has a special heritage value and puts forward the policies which will help to protect this area for future generations.	Policies should ensure the conservation areas are protected and that any development is sympathetic to the character of the area.	Reference no.8. Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place Reference no.15. Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car. Reference no.20. to protect and enhance the historic environment
River valley Assessment, ENTEC, 2007	This report builds on the information collected as part of the Landscape Character Assessment 2004. These are generally the river valleys that extend from the wider countryside and penetrate the urban area – Bar Pool, Wem and Anker. The	Policies should consider the recommendations of the areas to protect.	Reference no.21. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes.



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	assessment also includes the Galley Common/Kingswood river valley, which extends within the existing urban area but is currently undesignated in the Local Plan. The principal output of the project is the identification of areas of the “river valleys” which warrant long-term protection through appropriate designation and those which do not.		
Open Space Assessment, Jones Plus Limited, 2007	This report provides a comprehensive assessment of open space provision and outdoor recreational facilities within the Borough. It assesses the existing open space and sets out provision standards for various types of open spaces.	Policies should encourage the protection and enhancement of open spaces and ensure they meet the needs of the community.	Reference no 7 Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer Reference no.8. encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place Reference no.21. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan,	The Local Plan sets out land use policies and proposals for the Borough up to 2011. It is the material consideration for	Policies should build on existing policies and targets	Reference no. 1-21 applicable



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<p>Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2006</p>	<p>all planning applications in the Borough. For each of the sections the Local Plan has identified an overarching aim for each of the themes. <u>Housing</u></p> <p>The Council aims to ensure everyone has the opportunity of a decent home. There is a target to provide 5600 dwellings to be built in the Borough up to 2011.</p> <p><u>Employment</u></p> <p>The Borough aims to attract a significant level of high technology business, as the Solihull/Coventry/Warwick crescent as a corridor for High Technology firms. There is a target of 132 hectares of employment land to be developed during the Plan period.</p> <p><u>Shopping</u></p> <p>The Nuneaton Town Centre has the capacity to support an additional 20,000 square metres of retail floor space, however Bedworth is unlikely to support further retail development.</p> <p><u>Recreation</u></p> <p>The Local Plan seeks to incorporate the aims of the Council’s Sport and Recreation to ensure the development of sport and related recreations as a whole within the Borough embodying the principle of development and equity. Hence the plan will seek to create and protect open spaces. Policies aim to</p>	<p>to achieve sustainable development.</p>	
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	<p>encourage recreational facilities, local parks and open spaces to be easily accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p><u>Environment</u></p> <p>This section of the plan deals with protecting buildings in Conservation Area to protecting areas of countryside from development. The main aim is to achieve a high quality environment in which residents want to live, work and visit.</p> <p><u>Transport</u></p> <p>The Local Plan has policies which aim to support the implementation of the Local Transport Plan (LTP). The transport policies sit alongside the LTP.</p>		
<p>Shaping our future..., Sustainable Community Plan 2007 – 2021 for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007</p>	<p>The Community Plan is a strategic document which sets an overarching vision for the Borough through until 2021. It is an overarching document which takes on board issues concerning a variety of key stakeholders in the Borough, as agreed through The Local Strategic Partnership in Nuneaton and Bedworth.</p> <p>The community strategy has four main themes, each containing their own objectives.</p> <p>The first theme is creating a <i>stronger Borough</i>, by achieving these three objectives, which are:</p>	<p>Policies need to take into account the issues raised in the Community Plan.</p>	<p>Reference no. 1-21 applicable</p>



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	<p>Improve the wellbeing of communities by helping people work together; Give everyone the opportunity of living in a decent, affordable home; Provide and support opportunities within the Borough that help foster and support a learning culture across age groups</p> <p>The second theme is to create a <i>safer Borough</i> through making it a safe place for everyone where the day to day quality of life is not marred by the fear of crime.</p> <p>The third theme is creating a <i>healthier Borough</i>, which aims to improve access to health care and improve the life expectancy within the Borough, through promoting healthier and active life styles.</p> <p>The fourth theme is creating a <i>sustainable Borough</i>, through three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Environment – Have a high quality environment with increased biodiversity and a sustainable approach to waste and energy;		
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	<p>2. Travel and Accessibility – To improve the Borough’s transport infrastructure in order to provide easier access to key services and facilities;</p> <p>Town centres and economic development – Create a supportive environment for businesses and develop a vibrant and varied economy that is reflected in our town centres and business areas</p>		
<p>Corporate Plan 2007 – 2021, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2007</p>	<p>The Corporate Plan forms part of the Council’s Strategic Planning Framework, which demonstrates a hierarchy of long-term, medium term plans to help people understand how their work contributes to the achievement of the vision, aims and priorities of the Plan.</p> <p>The main objectives of the Corporate Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve the quality of life and social justice for residents so it is much closer to that enjoyed by the rest of Warwickshire; - To work in partnership to reduce the level of crime and disorder so that the community is and feels safer; - To provide a pleasant environment for those living, working and visiting the Borough; 	<p>These aims should be incorporated into the Borough Plan to ensure that the Borough’s vision is achieved.</p>	<p>Reference no. 1-21 applicable</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide quality services which represent value for money. 		
Homelessness Strategy and Action Plan 2009 – 2012, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2009	<p>The Council’s Housing Vision for the Borough is “To give everyone the opportunity of living in a decent, affordable home”. The Council’s Homelessness vision is to “tackle homelessness by providing comprehensive prevention services and access to appropriate housing and support for all” This strategy has a number of key actions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We will investigate methods of addressing worklessness amongst homeless households - We will enable the increased provision of and access to affordable housing - We will establish a corporate affordable housing group 	Policies should take account of the Boroughs affordable housing need.	Reference no.3. Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean safe and pleasant environments
Housing Strategy 2010-2015, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2010	<p>The strategy sets out where the Borough is currently at in terms of the make up of the Housing stock in both the public and private sectors, where the Borough wants to be in the future to enable us the Council to meet the housing aspirations of residents and details the intentions for achieving those aims through a ‘themed’ approach to delivery. The six themes are as follows:</p>	Policies should ensure that they make linkages to the 6 themes outlined in this strategy.	Reference no.1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Housing Conditions- Energy Efficiency- Sustainable Neighbourhoods- Health Inequalities- Economic Wellbeing- Accessible Housing		<p>Reference no.3. Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments</p> <p>Reference no.4. Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and the people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location</p> <p>Reference no.6. Address poverty and disadvantage taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage</p> <p>Reference no.10. Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services</p>
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			Reference no.16. Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency
Contaminated Land Strategy, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2010	<p>The strategy reflects the government’s national objectives and seeks to address the issues at a local level. Within the framework, the key objectives of the Council’s are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment. - To seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use. - To seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable. - To ensure compliance with and enforcement of Part IIA of The - Environmental Protection Act 1990 (inserted by Section 57 of the Environment Act 1995), and amended by the Water Act, 2003 s86 when enacted. - To ensure that where redevelopment of land takes place within the Borough, the planning process deals effectively with any land contamination so that the land is suitable for its intended use. - To address the liability issues associated with the Council’s existing 	<p>Policies should encourage the submission of EIA to ensure that developers have mitigations in place to prevent further contamination of land and to ensure that there is minimal risk to public health for potential hazardous developments.</p>	<p>Reference no.19. To ensure the prudent use of resources including the optimum use of previously developed land, buildings and the efficient use of land</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - and former land holdings and avoid any new liability associated with land transactions. - To be proportionate to the seriousness of any actual or potential risk. - To ensure that the most pressing and serious problems are located first by ensuring that resources are concentrated on investigating areas where the Council is most likely to identify contaminated land. 		
<p>Local Air Quality Management – Air Quality Action Plan, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2011</p>	<p>The measures proposed in the Action Plan are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC to identify and bring forward traffic management improvements in Nuneaton town centre, particularly where they will benefit the two AQMAs. • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC to identify measures to reduce the impact of HGV movements within the area. • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC and Sustrans to deliver further improvements for pedestrians and cyclists within the area. • N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC, public 	<p>Policies should ensure they reflect the actions set out in the plan.</p>	<p>Reference no.14. Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents</p> <p>Reference no 15 Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car</p>



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	<p>transport operators, DfT Rail and Network Rail to implement better integration of public transport in Nuneaton.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N&BBC will work in partnership with WCC to increase uptake and implementation of School and Workplace Travel Plans.• N&BBC will continue to develop, implement and monitor its Travel Plan policy• N&BBC will include planning policies in its Borough Plan that seek to improve air quality and sustainable transport links and to secure travel plan agreements.• N&BBC will identify specific pieces of infrastructure, required to mitigate the impact of new development on the AQMA, to be included in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan of the Borough Plan.• N&BBC will encourage developers to take part in pre-application discussions to ensure air quality is considered when formulating a planning application.• NBBC will develop protocols to decide for planning applications, when air quality will be considered, what considerations will be required and what		<p>Reference no 17 Minimise the Borough’s contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources</p>
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	<p>mitigation measures may be required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N&BBC will continue to work with WCC and other partners to deliver improvements in emissions standards, where practicable.• N&BBC will make details of the Action Plan measures and annual progress reports available on its Website to ensure accessibility to the consultation and implementation process.• N&BBC will continue to work in partnership with WCC and the Warwickshire• district authorities on air quality and travel awareness campaigns to raise the profile of air quality in the Borough and County-wide.• N&BBC will continue the commitment to undertake local air quality monitoring within the Borough to ensure a high standard of data is achieved to assess against air quality objectives.• N&BBC will continue to proactively enforce industrial control and nuisance legislation to minimise pollutant emissions from these sources in the Borough.• N&BBC will continue to work together with Act on Energy (formerly Warwickshire Energy Efficiency		
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	Advice Centre) and other partners to promote and implement energy efficiency measures in the Borough.		
Local Air Quality Management – Updating and Screening Assessment, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2012	<p>This document was produced because there is a statutory duty on local authorities to review and assess the air quality within their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within the document, air quality objectives are set out from national regulations to show which pollutants should not exceed certain exceedances within any one year. 	Policies should ensure new developments comply with the Local Air Quality Management objectives	<p>Reference no.14. Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents</p> <p>Reference no 15 Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car</p> <p>Reference no 17 Minimise the Borough’s contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources</p>

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<p>Priority Species and Habitats for Nuneaton and Bedworth, Warwickshire County Council, 2005</p>	<p>The priority species for the Borough are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bats - Great Crested Newt - Song Thrush - Water Vole - White clawed crayfish <p>The priority habitats for the Borough are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lowland Neutral Grassland - Hedgerows - Woodlands - The Built Environment - Parks and Public Open Spaces - Gardens - Disused Industrial and Railway Land - Quarries and Gravel Pits - Rivers and Streams 	<p>Policies should promote the protection of priority species and habitats within NBBC.</p>	<p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment</p>
<p>Allotment strategy 2012 – 2022, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council</p>	<p>There is a relevant aim within the allotment strategy to identify if and where there is a need for new allotment sites.</p> <p>Other actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate possible solutions to any unmet demand and promote the provision of new allotment sites where they are needed 	<p>Policies should look to retain existing allotment spaces, and if necessary, look for new land to provide allotments</p>	<p>Reference no 7 Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the improvements of existing allotment sites to enable more people to share the benefits of allotments <p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase levels of consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables across the community, with special emphasis in Super Output Areas (SOAs) - Contribute to raising physical activity levels especially among older people - Provide opportunities for social interaction and community integration - Contribute to environmental improvements and use of sustainable growing - Improve health of the community 		<p>Reference no.8. Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no.15. Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car.</p> <p>Reference no 21 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes</p>
<p>Site Improvement Plan, Ensor’s Pool, Natural England, 2014</p>	<p>There are two actions to carry out through as a result of this document, these being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further investigate the cause of the apparent collapse of the white-clawed crayfish population - Consider potential actions in response to the investigation 	<p>Have regard for Ensor’s Pool, and the protections necessary to maintain the location</p>	<p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>



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<p>Shadow Habitat Regulations Assessment: Borough Plan Submission, Mott MacDonald, 2015</p>	<p>It is recommended that once a hydrological investigation is completed that the appropriate assessment stage is undertaken. It is recommended that appropriate hydrological mitigation is explored and adopted as part of the Local Plan policies as part of this stage of the HRA.</p>	<p>Consider adopting policies within the Local Plan to explore appropriate hydrological mitigation.</p>	<p>Reference no.9. To protect and enhance the natural environment, habitats, species, landscapes and inland waters</p>
<p>Updated Assessment of Housing Need: Coventry – Warwickshire HMA, GL Hearn, 2015</p>	<p>The assessment of the Coventry – Warwickshire HMA sets out a target of 10,040 houses for the Borough to deliver for the period 2011 – 2031.</p>	<p>Seek to accommodate the 10,040 dwellings figure for the period 2011 – 2031.</p>	<p>Reference no.1. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)</p> <p>Reference no.3. Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments.</p>



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<p>Strategic Transport Assessment: Modelling Report, 2015</p>	<p>The objectives of this document are to assess the impact of the Borough Plan on transport within the Borough, and to propose mitigation measures to combat any negative effects.</p>	<p>Have regard to the proposed mitigation measures within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which will support the Borough Plan.</p>	<p>Reference no 14 Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents</p> <p>Reference no 15 Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car</p>
<p>Joint Green Belt Study, LUC, 2015</p>	<p>The recommendations from this study recommend the parcels of Green Belt that can be considered for removal from the Green Belt to facilitate development.</p>	<p>Consider the assessments on all parcels of Green Belt, and take these into consideration when suggesting removal from the Green Belt.</p>	<p>Reference no.8. Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments, that help to create and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>Reference no.15. Ensure development is primarily focused in urban areas, and makes efficient use</p>



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			<p>of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car.</p> <p>Reference no 21 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes</p>
Coventry & Warwickshire Strategic Employment Land Study, Atkins, 2014	This document sets out the anticipated employment land need across the sub-region, split up into each relevant authority.	Have regard to the recommendations within the report.	Reference no 1 Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)
Employment Land Review 2014, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2014	<p>The report identified a series of recommendations, the most pertinent of which are set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The need to ensure the Borough adequately accommodates the aspirations for manufacturing and distribution needs to be measured against the risk of path dependency. Therefore any policy development needs to flexibly take forward these aspirations without completely restricting growth in B8. - In taking forward the strategic sites the Council will need to engage with the LEP and other strategic bodies. This will 	Implement where possible the recommendations from the Employment Land Review	Reference no 1 Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough’s inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private)



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	<p>help to deliver the wider aspirations of the LEP area and potentially help secure the right investment in the strategic employment sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Development of an Economic Development Strategy is required to ensure aspirations are achieved such as improving the existing employment estates, attracting new businesses etc.- Further work associated with out commuting is required Monitor the effects of churn to analyse whether this has properly been factored into the overall growth assumptions for the area.- This assessment, including a review of land requirements should be updated within the next 5 years.- Work with developers and landowners to develop a trajectory of employment land development. This could help with the phasing of strategic employment sites.- Sites listed in Table 22 should be protected through the Borough Plan and sites in Table 23 should be removed from the employment portfolio.- The following sites should be taken forward in the Borough Plan:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- ECO 2- ECO 3		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phoenix Way off A444 (depending upon agreed level of growth, however as a minimum this land should be safeguarded) - Work should be undertaken with site owners to bring forward the sites with existing planning permissions that have made little progress i.e. stalled sites. <p>All the sites being progressed should be assessed further in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk assessments - Viability appraisals 		
<p>Health Impact Assessment – Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, 2014</p>	<p>The following recommendations are set out at the end of the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is recommended that the commentary on each draft policy set out in Section 6 is reviewed with the aim of taking further opportunities to enhance the potential health benefits that could be achieved through the Plan. - It is recommended that new housing is provided in line with the evidence base presented in Section 7.2. 	<p>Ensure the recommendations set out in the Health Impact Assessment are followed.</p>	<p>Reference no 10 Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is recommended that the boundaries between residential areas or green/open spaces and areas designated for intensive employment use are protected with appropriate buffer zones, e.g. of light industry appropriate in a residential area (B1 use class) or green infrastructure. An example of one option is presented in Section 7.3. - It is recommended that the Plan prioritise active travel as set out in Section 7.4. - It is recommended that planning obligations are used to support child obesity goals as set out in Section 7.5. - It is recommended that a new policy is included to control the proliferation of hot food takeaways (and possibility other unhealthy food outlets) as discussed in Section 7.6. - It is recommended that clear guidelines setting out when developers should undertake HIAs should be included in the Plan. Some options are set out in Section 7.7. 		
<p>A Historic Environment Assessment of</p>	<p>The objective of the assessment is to identify sites with potential for development up to at least 2028, taking into</p>	<p>Take into consideration the assessments of each the sites reviewed when</p>	<p>Reference No 20 To protect and enhance the historic environment</p>



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Potential Development Areas within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough	consideration the significance of heritage assets, and the contribution they make to the environment.	selecting development areas	
Retail and Leisure Study Update 2014, Strategic Perspectives, 2014	This study highlights the anticipated need for new retail and leisure floor space within the Borough as a whole, Nuneaton Town Centre and Bedworth Town Centre.	Take into account the projected need for new retail and leisure space	Reference 2 To enhance the vitality of town centres. Reference No 7 Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the Borough can offer.
Town Centre Office Requirements, DTZ, 2013	The report recommends a town centre requirement figure in the region of 15,000 sq m over the plan period, with approximately 13,000 – 14,000 sq m to be located in Nuneaton, with 1,000 – 2,000 sq m in Bedworth.	Consider the finding of the report in relation to office space, and reflect this in the Plan accordingly	Reference No 2 To enhance the vitality of town centres
Explanation of Landscape Recommendations for the Land in the vicinity of Callendar	The report recommends that a complete loss of open farmland between the edge of Nuneaton and the A5, including the loss of Callendar farmstead's connection with the wider agricultural landscape would have a particular adverse effect on local landscape character and would not improve settlement setting.	Have regard to the report's finding when allocating strategic sites	Reference No 21 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes



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Farm, Nuneaton, TEP, 2015			
Analysis of Pegasus' Landscape Justification Note and Indicative Development Framework for development proposals in the vicinity of Callendar Farm, Nuneaton, TEP, 2015	The recommendation of this analysis is that TEP consider that there is scope to extend built development further north toward the A5 in the eastern part of the Callendar Farm study area, but in order to minimise adverse effects on local landscape character and as part of an overall improvement to settlement setting, some open farmland west of the 'A5 Aquatics' should be retained. In addition, the principal open space serving the proposed development should be located to the north-east and north-west of Callendar farmstead so that its association with the wider agricultural landscape can be retained and it can continue to contribute to settlement setting.	Take into consideration the recommendations of TEP in this report.	Reference No 21 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes
The Warwickshire Local Investment Plan, HCA, NWBC, NBBC, SoADC, RBC, WDC, WCC, 2011	The thematic priorities of the Local Investment Plan are to: Meet affordable housing growth needs Address rural housing growth and affordability Meet housing needs of vulnerable groups Improve existing housing stock	Have regard to the priorities of the Local Investment Plan.	Reference no 1 Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private).



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			Reference no.3. Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant environments.
Employment Land Use Study, CWLEP, 2015	This document recommends the employment use demands for the area, as well as identifying available sites to fulfil this demand.	Consider the recommendations on both uses and available sites for development.	Reference no 1 Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Borough's inhabitants, through on-going investment (public and private).