



## Environmental report on the revocation of the regional planning guidance for the South West (RPG 10)

Department for Communities and Local Government  
Eland House  
Bressenden Place  
London  
SW1E 5DU  
Telephone: 030 3444 0000  
Website: [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)

© Crown Copyright, 2011

*Copyright in the typographical arrangement rests with the Crown.*

*This publication, excluding logos, may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium for research, private study or for internal circulation within an organisation. This is subject to it being reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading context. The material must be acknowledged as Crown copyright and the title of the publication specified.*

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, visit <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/> or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or e-mail: [psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk).

If you require this publication in an alternative format please email [alternativeformats@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:alternativeformats@communities.gsi.gov.uk)

DCLG Publications  
Tel: 030 0123 1124  
Fax: 030 0123 1125

Email: [product@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:product@communities.gsi.gov.uk)  
Online via the website: [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)

October 2011

ISBN: 978 1 4098 3120 4

# **Environmental report on revocation of the Regional Planning Guidance for the South West**

## **Contents**

Non-technical summary

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: The Regional Planning Guidance for the South West

Chapter 3: Environmental Report

Annex A (I): Excerpt from the Strategic Sustainability Report on the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (2006):  
Section 4 – The Character and Sustainability Issues of the South West

Annex A (II) Strategic Sustainability Assessment of the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (2006)

Annex B: Saved structure plan policies

Annex C: South West: Local plans (as at August 2011)

This Environmental Report is a consultation document on the likely significant environmental effects of revocation of the Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (the regional strategy in force for the South West of England). Responses on any aspect of the report are invited by Friday 20 January 2012.

A summary of responses to this consultation paper will be published on the DCLG website within three months of the closing date of this consultation. Unless you specifically state that your response, or any part of it, is confidential, we shall assume that you have no objection to it being made available to the public and identified on the DCLG website. Confidential responses will be included in any numerical summary or analysis of responses.

Responses and comments about this consultation may be sent by email to [SEAConsultation@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:SEAConsultation@communities.gsi.gov.uk) or by post to:

Environmental Assessment Team  
Department of Communities and Local Government  
Zone 1/J6, Eland House, Bressenden Place  
London, SW1E 5DU  
Tel: 0303 444 1697

# **Environmental report on revocation of the Regional Planning Guidance for the South West**

## **Non-technical summary**

This is a summary of the environmental report on the proposed revocation of Regional Planning Guidance for the South West region (“the Guidance”), which was published in 2001.

## **Content and objectives and relationship to other plans and programmes**

The Guidance was published in 2001 as a non-statutory strategic framework for local authority development plans, covering housing, environmental protection, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste. The Guidance was also closely related to the Regional Development Agency’s economic strategy and the Regional Spatial Development Framework.

The Guidance became a regional spatial strategy under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. In accordance with Government policy at the time, work began to prepare an updated strategy, but this was never completed, and therefore the Guidance remains the Regional Strategy in force.

Its revocation is proposed using powers being provided by the Localism Bill, currently before Parliament, in order to give authorities at local level more freedom in their decisions, both through development plans and decisions on planning applications, in the light of local needs and preferences.

Revocation of the Guidance should be seen in the wider context of Government policies and legislation to protect and enhance the natural and historic environment, tackle climate change and secure the sustainable use of natural resources.

## **Environmental conditions, trends and problems and areas likely to be affected**

The South West is predominantly rural with many areas of high environmental quality, including two National Parks and part of a third, 46 National and 79 Local Nature Reserves, almost 20 per cent of England’s Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and 638 km of Heritage Coast.

The environmental conditions of strategic significance at the time the Strategy was in preparation included:

- River and coastal water quality was generally excellent, but the region was experiencing loss and fragmentation of habitats and species.
- The region had over 6,900 scheduled ancient monuments, 88,000 listed buildings, 1,500 conservation areas, and three World Heritage Sites: Stonehenge and Avebury, the City of Bath and the Jurassic Coast.
- The population density was low, but the region had the highest population growth rate and the oldest population in the UK. The northern and eastern areas in particular were becoming more urbanised, with consequential pressures on land and water.
- Human health in the region was good and life expectancies were above average, though some communities in both inner urban and remote rural areas suffered from deprivation and social exclusion.

## Environmental protection objectives

The Guidance does not refer to national or international objectives, but defined four aims: protection of the environment, regional prosperity, social progress and prudent use of resources. Twelve detailed objectives and 62 policies were defined to help achieve these aims.

## Likely significant effects on the environment

The policies set out in the Guidance have been put into effect since it was issued in 2001. The policy framework which it provides has since been superseded by the evolution and expansion of the national planning policy suite and new domestic and European legislation. As a result, the Guidance includes few if any environmental policies which are not now provided for in other ways in policy or regulation.

The revocation of the Guidance would decentralise planning powers to local authorities, freeing them to work with their local communities to deliver sustainable development. To support them in both delivering for their local communities and addressing strategic cross-border issues, the Government is proposing a duty on public bodies to co-operate on planning concerns that cross administrative boundaries. Local authorities will be expected to work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly co-ordinated and clearly reflected in individual local plans. They will be expected to demonstrate that this is the case when their local plans are examined in public.

To the limited extent that the Guidance remains relevant, the environmental effects of its revocation would reflect future decisions by local authorities, taken individually and collectively. Whilst the environmental effects cannot

therefore be predicted in detail at this point, it is clear that the revocation of regional strategies and their top-down targets will provide opportunities for securing environmental benefits because their revocation would remove certain current policies which present a threat to local environments. For example, revocation would remove the top-down pressure on local authorities to review the extent of their Green Belt. Across England this would have been likely to effect more than thirty areas. Protecting the Green Belt brings many environmental benefits including safeguarding the countryside and preventing urban sprawl.

In overall terms, it is reasonable to anticipate that decisions taken locally will look to maximise positive environmental outcomes for the local area. However, even if there were circumstances where this was not the case, there are strong protections for the environment set out in national planning policy and, in many cases, provided for by national and European legislation. This, taken together with the fact that the Guidance has largely been superseded, means it is highly unlikely that there would be any significant adverse environmental effects resulting from its revocation.

## Methods used and difficulties encountered in assessment

This assessment has been carried out in line with the process laid down in the Regulations which transpose the European “Strategic Environmental Assessment” Directive into domestic law.

Regional Planning Guidance 10 was prepared before the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive came into force. Drafts of the Guidance were accompanied by sustainability appraisal documents in line with policy at the time, but these reports did not provide much of the information which is now required for environmental reports under the Directive. For this exercise it was considered that the most relevant and useful information on the environment should be informed by documents published more recently, during the preparation of the proposed regional spatial strategy.

## Monitoring

Local authorities will continue to be responsible for monitoring the effects of implementing their own plans, in partnership with agencies which monitor specific impacts or conditions.

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

- 1.1 The Government announced in the Coalition Agreement its intention to “rapidly abolish regional spatial strategies and return decision-making powers on housing and planning to local councils”. Its objective is to make local spatial plans, drawn up in conformity with national policy, the basis for local planning decisions. The Government proposes that regional targets will be replaced with a more localist planning system together with incentives to encourage local authorities and communities to increase their aspirations for housing and economic growth. Local communities will be freed to deliver sustainable development in a way that allows them to control the way in which their villages, towns and cities change. The Localism Bill therefore contains provisions to repeal Part 5 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, thereby removing the legal framework for the review of regional strategies, and to revoke the existing regional strategies by order following Royal Assent.

## Policy context

- 1.2 The revocation of regional strategies should be seen in the context of other relevant Government policies and associated legislation aimed at protecting the natural and built environment. In particular, the Government has recently published for consultation a new National Planning Policy Framework. The Government has made it clear that the Framework will maintain existing environmental protections, but will streamline and simplify existing national planning policy so as to make it accessible to all users.
- 1.3 The Framework retains protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives for local planning and development management. It maintains protection of the Green Belt, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Parks, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and other environmental designations which protect landscape character, stop unsustainable urban sprawl and preserve wildlife.
- 1.4 The Framework also contains a new Local Green Space designation to protect locally significant green areas, and including playing fields and open space, reflecting the importance of these areas to the health and happiness of local communities. The protection of heritage and the built environment is also a stated objective of the Framework which also emphasises the importance of design of the built environment.



- 1.5 The Framework proposes new stronger controls on peat extraction, preventing the extension of existing peat extraction and the creation of new sites. Policies to support the development of renewable and low carbon energy – critical to the reduction of carbon emissions, also form a key part of the draft Framework. In addition the Framework maintains policy to ensure we can adapt to an already changing climate by ensuring that strong protections remain in place to prevent the building of inappropriate development in flood risk areas or areas subject to coastal change.
- 1.6 The new National Planning Policy Framework sits within a broader set of national policy and legislation. For instance the Natural Environment white paper, published in June 2011, sets out the Government's vision for the future of the natural environment in England, and how natural value will be protected through the planning system.
- 1.7 In addition the Government is fully committed to meeting the targets for reducing carbon emissions in the Climate Change Act 2008, and to meeting its binding renewable energy target of 15 per cent of all energy to come from renewable sources by 2020. The Annual Energy Statement, published in July 2010, and more recently the Carbon Plan, published in March 2011, set out the steps being taken to cut carbon emissions and deliver affordable, secure and low-carbon energy.
- 1.8 The Climate Change Act 2008 also created a framework for building the UK's ability to adapt to climate change. The Government is due to publish in January 2012 a UK wide climate change risk assessment, which will allow the Government to understand the level of risk posed by climate change. A national adaptation plan, setting out Government priorities for adaptation and policies and proposals for achieving those objectives, is due to be published in spring 2013.
- 1.9 Lastly there are numerous international obligations that contribute to the protection of our built and natural environment including international conventions as well as European Directives.

## Background to regional strategies

- 1.10 The background to regional strategies is as follows:
  - The Town and Country Planning Act 1947 required local planning authorities to draft local plans setting out policies for the development and use of land. Prior to the Town and Country Planning Act 1968 which introduced county structure plans to co-ordinate and guide local plans the focus of strategic planning was mainly at the regional level. A number of regional plans were prepared from the 1940s onwards and there were initiatives to link land use planning and regional economic development.

- In 1988 regional planning guidance was introduced to provide a strategic framework for county structure plans. Regional planning guidance was not statutory and therefore structure plans and local plans were not required to be in conformity with it.
- The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a two tier statutory spatial development plan system consisting of regional spatial strategies and local development frameworks. The counties retained statutory planning powers for minerals and waste plans, but county structure plans were abolished.
- Regional planning guidance was given the legal status of regional spatial strategies, and these were then reviewed, leading in most cases to publication of updated strategies, though only parts of the West Midlands strategy were reviewed, and the review of the South West plan was never completed.
- The Local Democracy Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 combined the existing regional spatial strategy and regional economic strategy to create a regional strategy. These came into existence on 1 April 2010 for the eight English regions outside London. The intent was for the responsible regional authority in each region to take forward a further revision of their existing regional spatial strategy and regional economic strategy combining these plans to create a single integrated regional strategy. In the interim period prior to the responsible regional authority completing the revision of the regional spatial strategy and regional economic strategy and the publication of revised regional strategy, sections 78(5) and 79 of the 2009 Act provide for the existing regional spatial strategy, renamed the regional strategy, to remain part of the formal development plan for local authorities in the region.

1.11 Regional strategies are plans for the purpose of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (the “strategic environmental assessment” Directive<sup>1</sup>) because they are land use plans, are required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions and set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in Annexes I and II of the European Directive on environmental impact assessment<sup>2</sup>. They are also subject to an appraisal of sustainability under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Both requirements were met in a single process called sustainability appraisal, as set out in guidance issued by the then Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in 2005<sup>3</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment”, transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI 2004 no 1633) – the “Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations”.

<sup>2</sup> Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, amended by Directives 97/11/EC and 2003/35/EC

<sup>3</sup> *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*, ODPM, 2005.

- 1.12 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive applies to plans and programmes whose preparation began on or after 21 July 2004, and to those whose formal preparation began before this date but which had not been adopted (in the case of regional strategies, published by the Secretary of State), by 21 July 2006. Sustainability appraisals incorporating strategic environmental assessment were carried out in all regions during the preparation of their regional strategies, but in the South West and West Midlands, where the process was partial or not completed, they could only be applied to the work which was actually done.

## The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

- 1.13 The objective of the Directive is stated in Article 1: “to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of certain plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development”.
- 1.14 Article 5 of the Directive therefore requires that
- “An environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account its objectives and geographical scope, are identified, described and evaluated. It shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan, its stage in the decision making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process in order to avoid duplication of the assessment”.
- 1.15 The Directive refers only to plans or programmes, or modifications of them, which are being prepared or adopted, and not to the revocation of a plan or programme. Therefore Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required for the revocation of regional strategies. The Government has nonetheless decided to undertake voluntary assessments of the likely significant environmental effects of revocation of the eight strategies. These assessments are being conducted in line with the procedure set out in the Directive.

## The strategic environmental assessment process

- 1.16 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive and Regulations require authorities which prepare and/or adopt a plan or programme which is subject to the Directive to:
- prepare a report on its likely significant environmental effects;
  - consult designated environmental authorities<sup>4</sup> and the public;
  - take into account the report and the results of the consultation during the preparation process and before the plan or programme is adopted; and
  - make information available on the plan or programme as adopted and how environmental considerations were taken into account.
- 1.17 An environmental report should identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan, and those of reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan. It should include the information that may reasonably be required, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan, its stage in the decision making process, and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process in order to avoid duplication of the assessment.
- 1.18 Annex I of the Directive sets out the information to be provided. Paragraph (f) states that issues to be considered should include biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape – a wide-ranging coverage encompassing social and cultural matters.

## Methodology for assessment of revocations

- 1.19 The method adopted to assess the likely significant environmental effects of revoking the regional strategies has been to take as a starting point the environmental assessment components of the sustainability appraisals carried out when the strategies were being prepared. For those regions which had not completed an up-to-date strategy, use has been made of the more recent appraisals of the emerging strategy.
- 1.20 The assessments follow the format set out in Annex I of the Directive, taking into account that local plans<sup>5</sup> would set the framework for

---

<sup>4</sup> Designated as “consultation bodies” in the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations.

<sup>5</sup> Local plans in this report are the local level component of the development plan i.e. development plan documents and in some instances, saved plan policies.

decisions on planning applications following the proposed revocation of the regional strategies and saved structure plan policies.

- 1.21 The approaches taken in the appraisals during preparation of the strategies differed to some extent between regions, and the assessments inevitably reflect this. However, as far as possible, a broad assessment has been made of the component policies in the regional strategy, identifying their objectives and any particular issues from the sustainability appraisals, so as to identify the key environmental issues arising in assessing the likely effects of revocation. The assessment focuses on those aspects of the Plan which might be expected to lead to significant environmental effects.
- 1.22 The designated consultation bodies for strategic environmental assessment in England (the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England) were consulted on the scope and level of detail to be included in the environmental reports. The corresponding bodies for Scotland and Wales were also consulted on the reports for regions on their boundaries. Their comments on individual regions have been taken into account in the reports, while more general issues are discussed below in the context of the limitations of the assessments.

## Limitations of the assessments

- 1.23 Strategic Environmental Assessment is intended to be applied to the preparation and modification of relevant plans and programmes. This informs those preparing the plan and others consulted on it of the potential environmental effects of the proposals, and compares the effects of reasonable alternatives. There are now relatively well established processes available to make such assessments. In contrast, the assessment of the environmental effects of revoking a plan does not fit well with the process required by the Directive and there is no established practice.
- 1.24 The revocation of regional strategies is part of the Government's policy for a more localist planning system. This is supported by the proposed duty for public bodies to cooperate. Local authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having successfully cooperated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts when their local plans are submitted for examination. Alongside the Community Infrastructure Levy, the New Homes Bonus and the local retention of business rates are intended to encourage a more positive attitude to growth and allow communities to share the benefits and mitigate the negative effects of growth.
- 1.25 The environmental effects of revoking the Plan will reflect future decisions by local authorities, individually and collectively. While the environmental effects cannot be predicted for certain because they depend on these local decisions, the revocation of regional strategies

and their top-down targets will provide opportunities for securing environmental benefits because their revocation would remove threats to local environments. For example, revocation would remove the top-down pressure on local authorities to review the extent of their Green Belt. Across England this would have been likely to effect more than thirty areas. Protecting the Green Belt brings many environmental benefits including safeguarding the countryside and preventing urban sprawl.

- 1.26 The revocation of regional strategies should be seen in the context of other relevant Government policies and associated legislation aimed at protecting the natural and built environment and this is described in the section on the policy context above. This includes the National Planning Policy Framework mentioned above, published in July for consultation, which sets out the purpose of the planning system which is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It safeguards valued, national protections such as Green Belt, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and Sites of Special Scientific Interest, re-affirms protections for wildlife, bio-diversity and cultural heritage and sets out clear expectations on tackling and adapting to climate change. Additionally, the protections for the environment set out in national planning policy and, in many cases, provided for by national and European legislation means it is highly unlikely that there would be any significant adverse environmental effects resulting from the revocation.

## Assessment of reasonable alternatives

- 1.27 The revocation of the regional strategies is the policy of the Government as set out in the Coalition's programme for Government<sup>6</sup>. The Government has introduced a clause in the Localism Bill to revoke by order individual regional strategies in whole or in part and saved structure plan policies.
- 1.28 The revocation of the eight existing regional strategies has been assessed against the reasonable alternative of not revoking them. This provides the clearest and fullest baseline scenario against which to assess the effect of revocation. Although the revocation of individual policies within each regional strategy have not been presented as separate additional reasonable alternatives, the assessment of the revocation of the South West Plan has included the consideration of its component policies.
- 1.29 Saved structure plan policies are also included within the Environmental Report, and where any of these policies have been identified as still relevant, the environmental implications of their

---

6

[http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/sites/default/files/resources/coalition\\_programme\\_for\\_government.pdf](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/sites/default/files/resources/coalition_programme_for_government.pdf)

revocation has been included in the overall assessment of the revocation of the South West Plan.

## Habitats Directive

- 1.30 The provisional view is that the revocation of the regional strategies will have no effects requiring assessment under the Habitats Directive<sup>7</sup>. This Directive prohibits the adoption of plans or projects which have an adverse effect on the integrity of European sites unless there are no alternative solutions and the plan or project must be adopted for imperative reasons of overriding public importance. The revocation of regional strategies does not affect the legal requirement set out in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 that a competent authority, such as a local planning authority, in exercising any of their functions must have regard to the requirements of the Habitats Directive (Regulation 9). Part 6 of the Regulations also contains provisions which require the assessment of implications for European sites of any plan or project, which is likely to have a significant effect on it, before it proceeds in accordance with the Habitats Directive. The views of Natural England, as the statutory nature conservation body, are being sought.

---

<sup>7</sup> Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

## Chapter 2

# The Regional Planning Guidance for the South West

- 2.1 The regional strategy under consideration for revocation is the Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (“the Guidance”), published by the then Secretary of State in 2001. It can be viewed at:  
[http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100505213210/http://www.gov.uk/497666/docs/166217/regional\\_planning\\_guidance](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100505213210/http://www.gov.uk/497666/docs/166217/regional_planning_guidance)

## Chronology of preparation of the Regional Planning Guidance for the South West

- 2.2 A consultation draft of the Guidance, informed by a sustainability appraisal in accordance with policy at the time, was submitted to the Secretary of State in August 1999 and was subject to an examination in public. The Secretary of State proposed changes to the Guidance in December 2000 and these went to consultation with a further sustainability appraisal in February 2001<sup>8</sup>.
- 2.3 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the South West Regional Assembly (the regional planning body) submitted a draft regional spatial strategy to the Secretary of State in March 2006, accompanied by a sustainability appraisal which met the requirements of an environmental report under the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive<sup>9</sup>. After the Examination in Public, the Secretary of State proposed changes which were subject to consultation together with a further sustainability appraisal<sup>10</sup> from July 2008. The regional strategy was, however, never finalised and work was stopped in 2009 in line with the policies of the new Government.

---

<sup>8</sup> Government Office South West Sustainability Appraisal of Proposed changes to Draft Regional Planning Guidance 10 Final Report Feb 2001 - Baker Associates

<sup>9</sup> Strategic Sustainability Assessment of the Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy March 2006 - Prepared for South West Regional Assembly by Land Use Consultants with Collingwood Environmental Planning and Levett-Therivel Sustainability Consultants

<sup>10</sup> South West Regional Spatial Strategy Proposed Changes Sustainability Appraisal Final Report July 2008 - Prepared for the Secretary of State for Communities & Local Government by Land Use Consultants with Collingwood Environmental Planning and Levett-Therivel Sustainability Consultants



## Chapter 3

# Environmental Report

- 3.1 This chapter presents the information which is required to be included, wherever relevant, in the Environmental Report in accordance with Annex 1 of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. The Environmental Report, including the regional commentary, is largely based on the data and evidence provided in the Guidance and the assessments produced to support its preparation. Where possible the data has been updated and from the data available it is considered unlikely that the overall state of the environment in the South West has changed significantly since publication of the Guidance.

## The South West Region

- 3.2 The South West, the largest region in England, comprises the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire, the former Avon area and the Isles of Scilly. Its population is just under 5 million. There is no single urban focus, but there are major centres of which the Bristol area is the largest, followed by Bournemouth/Poole and Plymouth. However, it is the least densely populated region and the one with the highest proportion of its population in rural areas. The South West has boundaries with the West Midlands and South East regions and Wales,

## Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Annex I (a)

### **Outline of the contents and main objectives of the Regional Planning Guidance for the South West and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes**

- 3.3 Drawn up in accordance with policies at the time, the 2001 Regional Planning Guidance for the South West provides the spatial strategy within which local authority development plans are to be prepared. It sets out a broad strategy for the period to 2016 (and beyond, subject to later reviews) and provides the spatial framework for other strategies and programmes. It includes a regional transport strategy and provides a context for the revision of the economic strategy to be carried out by the Regional Development Agency.

- 3.4 The aims of the Guidance include the protection of the environment, regional prosperity, social progress and the prudent use of resources. Twelve detailed objectives and 62 policies are defined to help achieve these aims, covering the overall regional vision, principles for development, environmental protection, economic development, tourism and leisure, housing, transport and natural resources.
- 3.5 These policies have been put into effect since the Guidance was issued. Meanwhile, however, the policy framework which it provides has been superseded by the evolution and expansion of the national planning policy suite and the adoption by local authorities of differing policies, including those reflecting the draft regional spatial strategy as it was developed from 2004 onwards. New legislation such as the Floods and Water Management Act has also impacted on the operation of the planning system. As a result, the Guidance includes few if any environmental policies which are not now provided for in other ways in policy or regulation.
- 3.6 Plans and programmes which informed the Guidance include the Regional Development Agency's economic strategy, the Regional Sustainable Development Framework, and the European Spatial Development Perspective.

#### **STRUCTURE PLANS**

- 3.7 In 2007 the Government wrote to local authorities under the transitional provisions of Schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to advise them which policies from their existing structure plans would be saved after 27 September 2007. Policies were saved in the expectation that they would be replaced promptly by policies in the regional spatial strategy, or development plan documents for the relevant local authorities. Clause 97 of the Localism Bill provides for the revocation of saved structure plan policies. Where the appraisal at Annex B identified saved structure plan policies as still relevant the environmental implications of their revocation has been included in the overall assessment of the revocation of the regional strategy.
- 3.8 A number of structure plan policies were saved in the South West. Details are set out in Annex B.

#### **LOCAL PLANS**

- 3.9 Regional strategies form part of the statutory development plan, under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, until such time as they are revoked. Until then, development plan documents prepared by local authorities are required to be in general conformity with the regional strategy.

- 3.10 On revocation of the regional strategy, (and any saved structure plan policies) the statutory development plan would comprise any saved local plan policies and adopted development plan documents. The statutory development plan may in future include any neighbourhood plans that are prepared under the powers being brought forward by the Localism Bill. Revocation does not affect the statutory duty on local authorities to keep under review the matters which may be expected to affect the development of their area or the planning of its development.
- 3.11 A list of local plans in the South West and their current composition is included at Annex C.

## Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Annex I (b), (c) and (d)

### **Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment of the South West region and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the Plan**

#### **The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected**

#### **Existing environmental problems which are relevant to the Plan, including in particular those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC**

- 3.12 The Guidance was prepared several years before the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive came into force. Drafts were accompanied by sustainability appraisal documents in line with policy at the time, but these do not provide much of the information which is now required for environmental reports under the Directive. For the present exercise it is considered that the most relevant and useful information on the environment can be found in documents published more recently, during the preparation of the proposed regional spatial strategy.
- 3.13 In particular, Section 4 of the sustainability appraisal report on the 2006 draft strategy provides detailed information on the environment at that time and how it was likely to evolve in the absence of the draft strategy as then proposed. This section of the 2006 report is reproduced in full at Annex A(I)<sup>11</sup> below, but key points, at the time of its preparation, included the following:
- Seven percent of the region was designated as nationally or internationally important wildlife sites, there were 46 National

---

<sup>11</sup> The summary conclusions of the Strategic Sustainability Assessment of the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (2006) **are reproduced in Annex A(II)**

Nature Reserves and 79 Local Nature Reserves, and almost 20 per cent of England's Sites of Special Scientific Interest were in the south west. The condition of nationally important wildlife sites had been improving, but the region was experiencing loss and fragmentation of habitats and species;

- The Dartmoor and Exmoor National Parks covered around 7 per cent of the region; part of the New Forest National Park was also in the South West. There were 12 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and parts of two others, covering 30 per cent of the region;
- The region had over 6,900 scheduled ancient monuments, 88,000 listed buildings and 1,500 conservation areas, and three of England's 15 World Heritage Sites: Stonehenge and Avebury, the City of Bath and the Jurassic Coast;
- The South West had 638 km of Heritage Coast (over 60 per cent of the English total);
- The quality of rivers and coastal waters had improved and was generally excellent, due to regulatory enforcement and improvements in treatment technology;
- Overall population density was low and car usage high and rising. However, the south west had the highest population growth rate in the UK (up 12.6 per cent between 1982 and 2002). Incoming residents included many retired and middle-aged people and the South West had the oldest population of any region;
- Parts of the region, particularly in the north and east, were becoming more urbanised, with increased noise and light pollution leading to loss of tranquillity and dark skies. The northern sub-region, including Bristol, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Gloucester, Cheltenham and Swindon, had been, and was likely to remain, the focus for growth;
- Linked to these issues, were consequential pressures on land and water;
- Some communities, particularly in inner urban and remote rural areas suffered from deprivation and social exclusion.
- The overall health status of the region was good and life expectancies were above the English averages, though health problems and inequalities were noted at local level.

3.14 As noted in Chapter 2, a further sustainability appraisal report was published in 2008 on the Secretary of State's proposed changes to the draft regional spatial strategy. The report noted that despite growing seriousness of climate change and growth in household formation as issues and a less positive and predictable economic climate, the region's character, sustainability issues and predicted future trends had not altered significantly since the 2006 report.

- 3.15 It is important to acknowledge the limitations of the baseline data set out above, as this would have changed over time. But, from the data available it is considered unlikely that the *overall* state of the environment in the South West has changed *significantly* since the 2006 report.

## Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Annex I (e)

### **Environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or Member State level which are relevant to the Guidance and the way they were taken into account during its preparation**

- 3.16 The Regional Planning Guidance does not refer to national or international objectives, though it was drawn up having full regard to a number of key policy principles set out in the European Spatial Development Perspective, including
- “sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage”.*
- 3.17 Whilst the Guidance was published before the key national and international environmental protection objectives which presently apply came into being, all local development plan documents, which must be drawn up in accordance with the Guidance, must also be compliant with all relevant national and international environmental obligations.
- 3.18 The Guidance defines four aims: protection of the environment, regional prosperity, social progress and prudent use of resources. Twelve detailed objectives and 62 policies are defined to help achieve these aims, covering the overall regional vision, principles for development, environmental protection, economic development, tourism and leisure, housing, transport and natural resources.
- 3.19 The sustainability appraisal of the Secretary of State’s proposed changes to the draft Guidance in 2001 used the objectives of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy in effect at that time (it was revised in 2005). Overall, the appraisal indicated a strong performance with respect to the policy objectives in the draft regional spatial strategy in terms of shaping new development, making best use of land resources and environmental protection, particularly landscape and biodiversity. There were a number of objectives to which the draft Guidance did not significantly contribute - these were mainly concerned with processes in which strategic development planning has no role.

3.20 The sustainability objectives used to inform the publication of the Guidance in 2001 are set out in Table 1 of the 2001 Environmental Report and reproduced below:

**Sustainable Development Objectives used in the Appraisal**

<p><b>Prudent use of natural resources</b></p> <p>To reduce consumption of undeveloped land</p> <p>To protect soils and the best and most versatile agricultural land</p> <p>To promote a move up through the waste management hierarchy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 reduce</li> <li>2 reuse</li> <li>3 recycle</li> <li>4 incineration with energy recovery</li> <li>5 landfill</li> </ol> <p>To reduce consumption of minerals from primary sources</p> <p>To ensure that water is efficiently used to meet needs whilst reducing environmental impact and resource depletion</p> <p>To promote the prudent use of energy</p> <p>To maintain and enhance biodiversity resources in the region</p>
<p><b>Effective protection of the environment</b></p> <p>To maintain and enhance the quality, viability and distinctiveness of the landscape as a place to live and work</p> <p>To make towns and cities more attractive places to live</p> <p>To improve the accessibility of urban dwellers to surrounding countryside and its products</p> <p>To maintain and improve the quality of ground, river and sea waters</p> <p>To improve air quality and reduce man-made components of climate change and other threats to the global atmosphere</p> <p>To maintain and enhance the historic environment and assets of the region</p>

**Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment**

To grow and trade in ways that are environmentally and socially benign

To encourage and accommodate the process of economic change and diversification

To ensure good accessibility to, and movement of goods by, businesses within the region

To encourage and accommodate the expansion of identified growth sectors, e.g. business/industries

To encourage stronger linkages between businesses

To support and maintain the rural economy

To increase regional economic autonomy, and in particular to increase value-added within the region

**Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone**

To find a strategic balance in the distribution of population, employment and housing related to infrastructure

To reduce disparities in income, access to jobs, housing, and services between areas within the region and between segments of the population

To ensure good accessibility to jobs, facilities and services in the region

To provide a decent affordable home for every household whilst minimising the need to build additional units

To protect and improve the health of all residents

To promote and enhance quality of life across the region

- 3.21 Revocation of the plan would not mean that relevant environmental objectives are not applied or ignored. Following its revocation, responsibility for ensuring the Town and Country Planning Act regime properly contributes to the delivery of national and international environmental protection objectives would largely fall to local authorities, working where relevant, with the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage. New or revised development plan documents will be subject to sustainability appraisal including

strategic environmental assessment and, accordingly, local authorities will need to be able to demonstrate how they have taken account of environmental objectives. They will also have to have regard to national planning policies, including objectives for sustainable development, and locally specific environmental considerations.

## Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Annex I (f) and (g)

### **The likely significant effects of the Plan on the environment**

#### **Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the Plan**

- 3.22 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires the assessment to consider the likely significant effects on the environment, including on a number of specific issues set out in Annex 1(f) of the Directive, and the interrelationship between these factors. In this case, the assessment considers whether there are likely significant environmental effects of revoking the Guidance, but in the context of the continuing existing local plans, and national planning policies together with applicable national and European legislation.
- 3.23 The aim of revoking the Guidance is to promote “localism” and free up local communities to shape the future of their areas through local and neighbourhood plans without top-down direction from a higher tier development plan. Revocation of the Guidance would leave in place saved local plan policies and adopted development plan documents.
- 3.24 Following the proposed revocation of the Guidance, the expectation is that local authorities will continue to work together on cross boundary strategic issues. This will be supported by the new duty to co-operate proposed in the Localism Bill. The duty will ensure that local authorities and other public bodies are involved in a continual process of constructive and active engagement which will maximise effective working on development planning in relation to strategic planning issues that cross administrative boundaries.
- 3.25 Local authorities will continue to be required to prepare their local plans with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Plan preparation will be supported by a sustainability appraisal, which incorporates strategic environmental assessment.
- 3.26 National planning policy provides the framework for local planning and development management. The Government has recently published for consultation the new National Planning Policy Framework. Combined with existing legislation, including the need for strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal of local plans, as well as



appropriate assessment under the Habitats Regulations, this will ensure that local plans promote sustainable development.

- 3.27 A summary of the key environmental policies set out in the Guidance is set out in Table 1 below, together with an assessment of any likely significant environmental effects of its proposed revocation. The Table is set out by reference to the issues listed in Annex 1(f), with the exception of material assets. This has been considered where relevant as part of the assessment of the other Annex 1 (f) issues rather than being dealt with separately.
- 3.28 As noted above, the Regional Planning Guidance was implemented in the years following its publication in 2001 and has more recently been superseded by changes in the policy and regulatory framework governing planning. For this reason, and those set out in Chapter 1, the assessment's conclusion is that revocation of the Guidance is unlikely in itself to result in *significant* environmental effects. In reaching this conclusion the assessment has also considered as appropriate the inter-relationship between the Annex 1(f) issues and taken into account likely significant effects from secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term permanent and temporary, both positive and negative.

**Table 1: Summary assessment of the environmental implications of Regional Planning Guidance for the South West’s policies and likely significant effects of revocation of the Guidance**

The policies set out in the Guidance have been put into effect since it was issued in 2001. The policy framework which it provides has since been superseded by the evolution and expansion of the national planning policy suite and new domestic and European legislation. As a result, the Guidance includes few if any environmental policies which are not now provided for in other ways in policy or regulation. The revocation of the Guidance is therefore unlikely to have any significant environmental effects on any of the themes identified in the table below. The policies set out in the guidance have been considered in the context of the twelve Strategic Environmental Assessment topics, and relevant policies are captured and considered below, with commentary on how the policy objectives in general are to be addressed through the current framework of policy and legislation.

<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment topic</b>	<b>Implications of Guidance policies</b>	<b>Likely significant environmental effects of revocation</b>
Biodiversity, fauna and flora	<p>Policy EN 1: Landscape and Biodiversity – aims to ensure that local authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide for the strong protection and enhancement of the region’s internationally and nationally important landscape areas and nature conservation sites</li> <li>• draw up policies for the protection of nature conservation interests of regional and local significance</li> <li>• encourage the maintenance and enhancement of the biodiversity resources of the region</li> <li>• promote the restoration and expansion of depleted and vulnerable biodiversity resources in order to reverse fragmentation and create continuous viable habitats</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revocation is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna.</b></p> <p>Nationally and internationally designated sites will continue to be subject to statutory protection. Under the Habitats Regulations, where necessary, local authorities are required to undertake habitats regulation assessment of their local plans. Other than in exception circumstances, they must not grant planning permission for a proposed development unless they have certainty that it will not, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, adversely affect the integrity of the European site concerned.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indicate that the protection and, where possible, enhancement of the landscape and biodiversity should be planned into new development;</li> </ul> <p>Policy SS20: Rural Land (including Urban Fringe) Uses. Aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support rural development and agri-environment measures that are in keeping with the rural, biodiversity and countryside character objectives of the RPG</li> <li>• support and further landscape and biodiversity objectives including the protection of designated environmental assets and enhancement of the countryside as a whole</li> <li>• protect woodland and support community woodland projects</li> </ul>	<p>National planning policy on biodiversity applies and so local authorities will need to continue to have regard to policies aimed at the conservation and enhancement of the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible.</p> <p>Local authorities are expected to work together, and with communities, on conservation, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment including biodiversity. Authorities will be able to continue to draw on available information, including data from partners, to address cross boundary issues such as the provision of green infrastructure and wildlife corridors. The proposed 'duty to cooperate' will play a key role in enabling local authorities to proactively and positively address these issues.</p> <p>In addition local plans are subject to sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment which includes an assessment of the effects on biodiversity.</p>
Population	<p>Policy VIS2 – Principles for Future Development - high level policy aiming to meet the economic and social needs of rural communities</p> <p>Policy SS1: Regional Spatial Strategy – high level policy setting out how sub-regional issues should be reflected in development plans</p>	<p><b>Revocation is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects on the population.</b></p> <p>It will be for local authorities, working collaboratively with neighbouring authorities and Local Enterprise Partnerships to determine the regeneration needs of their areas. The proposed duty to co-operate could</p>

	<p>Policy SS2: Regional Development Strategy – high level policy setting out that growth should be focussed primarily in Principal Urban Areas, and also conditions for growth to take place elsewhere</p> <p>Policy SS 3: The Sub-Regional Strategy – sets out high level objectives for each region for matters such as economic growth, housing and retail development, regeneration, employment etc.</p> <p>Policy SS 5: Principal Urban Areas; Policy SS 6: Other Designated Centres for Growth; Policy SS 7: Meeting Local Needs – set out policy supporting the long term growth of the region’s principal urban areas, and conditions governing growth elsewhere.</p> <p>Policy SS 19: Rural Areas. Aims to ensure that market towns should be the focal points for development and service provision in the rural areas, outside market towns, development should be small scale and take place primarily within or adjacent to existing settlements. Also seeks to support the restructuring of the rural economy, support sustainable farm diversification schemes, provide for essential shops and services to serve the rural areas, improve and integrate d public transport, communications and service delivery in order to increase access to jobs, housing and facilities, and limit housing growth in market towns</p>	<p>assist with this. Local Enterprise Partnerships can play a key role in assisting local authorities deliver the regeneration needs for their areas.</p> <p>The Government’s economic white paper (published October 2010) sets out the Government’s vision for local growth, shifting power away from central government to local communities, citizens and independent providers. This means recognising that where drivers of growth are local, decisions should be made locally.</p> <p>National planning policy applies, and local authorities will need to have regard to policies on housing supply, transport and coastal development. In addition the proposed duty to co-operate will play a key role in enabling local authorities to proactively and positively address these issues.</p> <p>In addition local plans are subject to sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessments which includes an assessment of the effects on the population.</p>
--	---	--

	<p>near larger urban areas where it would fuel commuting rather than meet local needs.</p> <p>Policy SS 21: Coastal Areas – sets out policy on development in coastal areas, supporting the role of coastal towns as the focal points for development and service provision in coastal areas, and supporting the adoption by LAs of policies which support the restructuring of the coastal economies and the provision of jobs to satisfy local needs, support sustainable diversification schemes to maintain the viability of the fishing sector and coastal economic vitality, seek ways of providing for essential shops and services to serve the coastal areas, and promote improved and integrated public transport, communications and service delivery.</p> <p>Policy EN5: Health, Education, Safety and other Social Infrastructure. Aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage new facilities to be developed or redeveloped wherever possible on sites that are well served by public transport and accessible on foot or by cycle, to ensure</li> <li>• access for patients, staff and visitors</li> <li>• enable the varied provision of facilities for education and training</li> <li>• facilitate provision of other facilities required by local communities, wherever possible maximising</li> </ul>	
--	---	--

	<p>the potential of existing community buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local authorities should take steps to ensure that crime prevention considerations are incorporated in the design of new development</li> </ul>	
Human Health	<p>Policy EN5: Health, Education, Safety and other Social Infrastructure. This aims to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilitate the reconfiguration and modernisation of local health services, in accordance with sustainable development principles</li> <li>• encourage new facilities to be developed or redeveloped wherever possible on sites that are well served by public transport and accessible on foot or by cycle, to ensure</li> <li>• access for patients, staff and visitors</li> <li>• include policies and proposals for the provision of appropriate services within rural areas, such as encouraging mixed use developments, which incorporate health care provision with other uses</li> <li>• crime prevention considerations in the design of new development.</li> <li>• consideration of the impacts of proposed developments on the health of local communities, taking advice from Health Authorities</li> </ul> <p>Policy EN2 – Air Quality (see Air, below)</p>	<p><b>Revocation is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects on human health.</b></p> <p>Local authorities are best placed to deliver planning policies to support the health and well being of local communities. National planning policies will be carried forward by local authorities, other relevant bodies and communities as best fits the local area.</p> <p>National planning policy relevant to health and well-being, which underpins the concept of sustainable development, should be reflected in local plan policies for local communities. Local plans will continue to be subject to sustainability appraisals which include an assessment of the impact of options on human health.</p> <p>The various European Union and national standards for reducing air and water pollution and greenhouse gas emissions being taken forward by local authorities and other agencies should help contribute to the improved health of the population. Local authorities should therefore be able to contribute to the improved health of the population by contributing to the achievement of European Union and national standards for air and water quality.</p>

Soil	<p>Policy SS20: Rural Land (including Urban Fringe) Uses. Aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conserve the region’s best and most versatile agricultural land and associated soils in accordance with the guidance in [then] PPG7</li> <li>• set out policies on the level of protection from development to be afforded to the best and most versatile agricultural land and associated soils in relation to other considerations such as landscape character, biodiversity and sustainability</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revocation is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects on soil.</b></p> <p>Soil impacts are locally specific and appropriately considered at the local level. For development on agricultural land, local authorities should have regard to national planning policies, including policies to protect the best and most versatile land to support food production. Policies to reduce urban sprawl including Green Belt will also help protect soils. Local authorities should also continue to have regard to national planning policies on peat extraction.</p> <p>Local plans are subject to sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessments which includes an assessment of the effects on soil.</p>
Water	<p>Policy RE 1: Water Resources and Water Quality – supports the efficient use of water resources whilst acknowledging that water resources and water treatment infrastructure must be made available in the right location and at the right time to support development. Aims to ensure in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water conservation through demand management and efficient distribution</li> <li>• protection of groundwater resources;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revocation is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects on water.</b></p> <p>Regulatory mechanisms exist to ensure an adequate, safe and sustainable water supply. National policy already gives the Environment Agency, water and sewerage companies, developers, landowners, local authorities and others an important role in taking a pro-active approach and work together to identify, characterise, plan and</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protection and enhancement of river and coastal water quality</li> <li>• that water related issues are taken into account from an early stage in the process of identifying land for development and re-development</li> <li>• sites where water supply and/or drainage provision is likely to be unsustainable are avoided</li> <li>• the use of sites where past problems can be solved;</li> <li>• the use of sustainable urban drainage solutions</li> </ul>	<p>manage the water environment taking into account biodiversity sites of international importance. The proposed duty to cooperate will play a key role in enabling local authorities to proactively and positively address these issues.</p> <p>Statutory requirements under the Water Framework Directive apply and will be implemented principally in accordance with River Basin Management Plans, supported by national planning policy. Local authorities should work co-operatively with other authorities, the Environment Agency and water companies to ensure the spatial planning aspects of River Basin Management Plans are applied.</p> <p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 contains provisions for regional working and co-operation such as the establishment of regional flood and coastal committees and the bringing together of lead local flood authorities, who will have a duty to cooperate, to develop local strategies for managing local flood risk. In addition, the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 impose a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to take steps to identify and prepare for significant flood risk.</p> <p>Water Company Water Resource Management Plans set out how water companies aim to ensure there will be sufficient water to meet potable demand without environmental consequences</p>
--	---	--



		<p>during the plan period.</p> <p>Local authorities should continue to plan for and address water infrastructure implications of development through policies in their local plans, reflecting local circumstances and priorities and to actively engage with interested parties. Water companies will have an opportunity to work with local authorities on water infrastructure implications as part of local plan preparation.</p> <p>The location of development will be a critical component of this. River Basin Management Plans for the region identify the pressures that the water environment faces and include action plans requiring cross boundary and input from a range of organisations. The proposed duty to co-operate will play a key part in supporting local authorities to address these issues.</p> <p>Local plans are subject to sustainability appraisal, strategic environmental assessments and, where appropriate, habitats regulation assessment of their local plans which includes an assessment of water issues.</p>
Air	<p>Policy EN2: Air Quality. Aims to ensure that LAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>include in their development plans and proposals policies on the location of potentially polluting developments and of sensitive developments in the vicinity of existing polluting developments, in line with national guidance</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revocation is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects on air.</b></p> <p>National planning policies, including those on air quality, sustainable development and transport, will apply and inform local plan policies and</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• designate air quality management areas where required as part of the local air quality management process</li> <li>• ensure that air quality considerations are properly considered along with other material considerations in the planning process, particularly where any air quality management areas have been designated.</li> </ul>	<p>development management decisions. The benefits of more sustainable transport provision and infrastructure and sustainable locations for development should be supported locally through land use and transport planning. Furthermore, in areas of poor air quality - including those within, or adjacent to, an Air Quality Management Area - local authorities will need to work closely with relevant partners to ensure that development has taken proper account of relevant air quality matters.</p>
<p>Climatic factors (climate change)</p>	<p>Policy VIS1 – Expressing the vision. High level policy aiming, amongst other things, to promote the sequential approach to development</p> <p>Policy RE 2: Flood Risk – aims to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect land liable to river and coastal flooding from new development, by directing development away from river and coastal floodplains</li> <li>• promote, recognise and adopt the use of sustainable drainage systems for surface water drainage;</li> <li>• ensure the adoption of a sequential approach to the allocation and development of sites</li> </ul> <p>Policy RE 6: Energy Generation and Use – aims to ensure that local authorities, energy suppliers and other agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support and encourage the region to meet the national targets for a reduction in greenhouse gas</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revocation is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects on climatic factors.</b></p> <p>Through their local plans, local authorities should contribute to the move to a low carbon economy, cut greenhouse gas emissions, help secure more renewable and low carbon energy to meet national targets, and to adapt to the impacts arising from climate change.</p> <p>Local authorities are expected to have regard to policies which require them to consider how their proposed provision of new development, its spatial distribution, location and design should be planned to and low carbon energy, limit carbon dioxide emissions, and ensure new development should be planned to minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate.</p> <p>It is expected that local authorities will continue to</p>

	<p>emissions, carbon dioxide emissions by 2010, and for electricity production from renewable energy sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage and promote the greater use of renewable energy sources</li> </ul> <p>Local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• specify the criteria against which proposals for renewable energy projects will be assessed</li> <li>• promote energy conservation measures through policies guiding the design, layout and construction techniques of new development proposals.</li> </ul>	<p>work together across administrative boundaries to plan development that properly minimises the impact of the changing climate, particularly from flooding and coastal change. For flooding matters, local authorities already have a duty to cooperate under the Floods and Water Management Act 2010. This contains provisions that cover regional working and co-operation such as the establishment of Regional Flood and Coastal Committees and the bringing together of lead local flood authorities (unitary and county councils), who will have a duty to cooperate, to develop local strategies for managing local flood risk.</p> <p>In addition, the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 imposes a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to determine whether a significant flood risk exists in an area and if so to prepare flood hazard maps, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans.</p> <p>In addition local plans are subject to sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessments which includes an assessment of the effects on climatic factors including climate change.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>Policy EN 3: The Historic Environment. Aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• afford the highest level of protection to historic and archaeological areas, sites and monuments of international, national and regional importance</li> <li>• indicate that new development should preserve or</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revocation is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects on cultural heritage.</b></p> <p>The most important heritage sites are subject to statutory protection. This is supported by national planning policy on the protection and conservation</p>

	<p>enhance historic buildings and conservation areas and important archaeological features and their settings, having regard to relevant national guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the rescue of buildings and monuments at risk</li> <li>• encourage the restoration and appropriate re-use of buildings of historic and architectural value</li> <li>• provide protection for the landscape context and setting of buildings and settlements; of building materials; and of the patterns of fields, hedgerows and walls that distinguish one area from another.</li> </ul>	<p>of the historic environment as a whole, which inform local plans and development management decisions.</p> <p>Local authorities are expected to work together, and with communities, on conservation, restoration and enhancement of the heritage and historic environment. The proposed duty to co-operate will assist with this. Authorities can continue to draw on available information, including data from partners, to address cross boundary issues.</p> <p>In planning for the historic environment, local authorities should liaise with English Heritage to identify and evaluate areas, sites and buildings of local cultural and historic importance, and explore ways for the management, enhancement and regeneration of those areas. Such proposals should inform development plans and planning decisions.</p> <p>In addition local plans are subject to sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessments which includes an assessment of the effects on cultural heritage and the historic environment.</p>
Landscape	<p>Policy VIS1 – Expressing the vision. High level policy, aiming amongst other things to minimise the need to develop on greenfield sites and develop an integrated approach to urban and rural areas</p> <p>Policy VIS2 - Principles for Future Development. High level policy, aiming amongst other things to</p>	<p><b>Revocation is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects on landscape.</b></p> <p>National planning policies provide for countryside protection, including protections for valued landscapes and nationally designated areas (which are also subject to statutory protection).</p>

	<p>seek the development of suitable previously developed urban land</p> <p>Policy EN 1: Landscape and Biodiversity, which aims to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide for the strong protection and enhancement of the region's internationally and nationally important landscape areas and nature conservation sites</li> <li>• promote policies for the protection of nature conservation interests of regional and local significance;</li> <li>• indicate that the protection and, where possible, enhancement of the landscape and biodiversity should be planned into new development;</li> <li>• protect the significant landscape joint character areas of the region</li> <li>• promote measures to protect the character of the countryside and the environmental features that contribute towards that character, including the minimisation of light pollution.</li> </ul> <p>Policy EN 4: Quality in the Built Environment. This promotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high quality architecture, urban design, layout and landscape architecture in all new development</li> <li>• schemes both within urban areas and at the urban fringe that protect and enhance distinctive features and settings of the locality and make use</li> </ul>	<p>In addition the Government intends to revoke top down targets in Regional Strategies which will remove pressure to review Green Belt to accommodate growth. Protecting the Green Belt brings many environmental benefits including safeguarding the countryside and preventing urban sprawl.</p> <p>It is for local authorities to review their Green Belt boundaries, having regard to relevant national policy. Current planning policy and the draft National Planning Policy Framework contain strong policies protecting the Green Belt from inappropriate development.</p> <p>Potential significant effects on landscapes should be identified by local authorities through the strategic environmental assessments of their local plans, environmental impact assessment and appropriate assessment of specific projects.</p>
--	--	---

	<p>of local character to create identity and a sense of place that reflects their context</p> <p>Policy SS 4: Green Belt – Local authorities should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• critically review the Green Belt to examine whether boundary alterations are needed to allow for long term sustainable development needs</li><li>• remove land from the Green Belt for development if, on balance, this would provide the most sustainable solution for accommodating future development requirements</li><li>• include additional land within the Green Belt where clearly necessary for the purposes set out in PPG2</li></ul>	
--	--	--

## Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Annex I (h)

### **Outline of reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information**

- 3.29 The reasonable alternatives to revocation of the Plan and difficulties in undertaking the assessment are considered in Chapter 1.
- 3.30 The description of how the assessment was undertaken, including any difficulties encountered, is discussed in paragraphs 1.24-1.27 above.

## Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Annex I (i)

### **Description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring**

- 3.31 Having regard to the fact that revocation of the Guidance would mean there would no longer be Guidance whose implementation could be monitored, and that it is not proposed to require monitoring at a regional level, this Environmental Report does not set out any envisaged measures for monitoring. This does not mean however that the effects of implementing planning policies in the South West will no longer be monitored.
- 3.30 Following its establishment as the regional planning body, the South West Regional Assembly was responsible for publishing and submitting to the Secretary of State an Annual Monitoring Report. This will no longer be required following revocation. Local authorities in the South West will continue to monitor their own plans in line with the statutory expectations placed on them, including those arising from the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive and the requirements in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to keep under review the matters which may be expected to affect the development of their area or the planning of its development. These matters include the principal physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the area and, in keeping them under review, local authorities can examine relevant matters in relation to any neighbouring area to the extent that they may be expected to affect their area.

## Annex A (I)

### Excerpt from the Strategic Sustainability Report on the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (2006):

#### Section 4 – The Character and Sustainability Issues of the South West

##### **Explanatory note**

The draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West was accompanied at public consultation in 2006 by a sustainability appraisal report, which in line with Government guidance met the requirements for an environmental report under the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. Section 4 of this report is included here verbatim (acronyms removed for ease of reference), as it is considered to provide useful information on the environmental baseline in the region and issues likely to be relevant to local authorities in reviews of their plans. It also refers to other publications and sources of information.

However, this material should not be regarded either as definitive or as a statement of the Government's opinions. Authorities should always compile up to date information at appropriate levels of detail for their own planning activities.

The paragraph numbers in this section are identical to those in the original report, but footnote numbers have been changed in line with the present document.

- 4.1. The review of baseline information, plans and programmes, and consultation with stakeholders during the early stages of work on the Strategic Sustainability Assessment, highlighted a number of key characteristics of the south west that set the context for the draft Regional Spatial Strategy and the Strategic Sustainability Assessment. Objectives from relevant plans and programmes dealing with some of these sustainability issues have been included in this section, as well as existing national and regional indicators. The indicators help to present a picture of the baseline situation in the south west, against which to assess potential effects of the Regional Spatial Strategy possible development strategies, detailed policies and proposals.



Boxes at the end of each sub-section set out the relevant strategic sustainability assessment high level objective(s) linked to the sustainability issue discussed. Much of the information in this section has been taken from the State of the South West 2004<sup>12</sup>, published by the South West Observatory. However, other technical studies and reports have been referred to where relevant.

- 4.2. The South West region had just under 5 million residents in mid-2002, which is one of the smallest regional populations in England; however, its land area is large. Consequently, it is the least densely populated region overall, although densities vary considerable across the region, see **Figure 4.1**.

### **A DIVERSE REGION**

- 4.3. The character of the region is very diverse and in particular changes markedly from east to west. However, there are many subtleties of differences that are not usually captured in the baseline data sources. For example, a report for South West Regional Assembly<sup>13</sup> shows that while rural/urban regional differentiation is relatively common, this is usually used to present a picture of the 'rural south west'. Yet there is clearly no single rural south west in a functional sense. Nor do rural areas in the region stand apart from urban areas – there are interconnections. In recognition of this diversity, the South West Regional Assembly commissioned a study into the functional analysis of settlements within the region,<sup>14</sup> in order to better reflect local diversity and variation in the role, function and economic potential of settlements other than the principal urban areas (defined in Regional Planning Guidance 10) in the development of the draft strategy.

### **North and south east parts of the region**

- 4.4. The north and south east parts of the region are heavily influenced by, and share many similarities with, London and the South East. Here, economic productivity and skills levels are relatively high, there is a strong knowledge sector, and several large urban areas. These parts of the region are relatively well connected to other parts of England and continental Europe by land and sea. They are also becoming increasingly urbanised, leading to ever more pressure on resources and infrastructure.

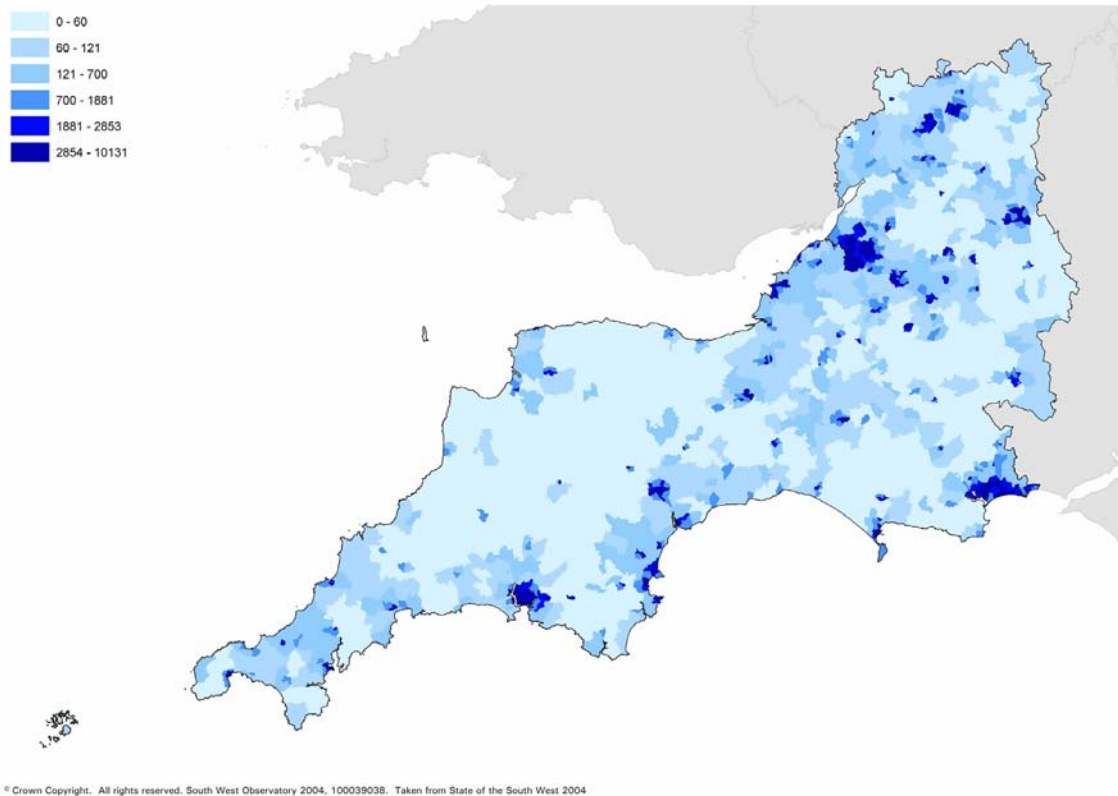
---

<sup>12</sup> *State of the South West 2004*. South West Observatory, 2004.

<sup>13</sup> *18 Better planning of rural areas in the South West*. Prepared for the South West Regional Assembly by Land Use Consultants, July 2004.

<sup>14</sup> *Functional Analysis of Settlements. Final Report*. Prepared for the South West Regional Assembly by Roger Tym & Partners in association with Land Use Consultants, April 2005.

**Figure 4.1 Population density by ward: April 2001, persons per square kilometre (from State of the South West 2004)**



### **Peninsula part of the region**

- 4.5. The western part of the region, on the other hand, is relatively remote in line with its peninsula geography, has few cities, with large expanses of countryside, smaller market towns and villages, areas of ‘wildness’ and tranquillity (e.g. Dartmoor and Exmoor), and a long coastline. It is remote from the main economic markets of the UK, and in general has relatively low productivity and skills levels.

### **CHARACTERISTICS AND ISSUES**

- 4.6. The principal cities and towns in the region are Bristol, Swindon, Plymouth, Exeter, Bournemouth, Poole, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Taunton, Torbay, Camborne and Redruth. In addition, there are over 200 smaller towns, which act as economic and service delivery hubs for their surrounding rural areas, some of which are known colloquially as ‘market towns’.
- 4.7. The State of the Countryside report for the South West<sup>15</sup> describes the new set of urban and rural definitions that the Countryside Agency developed in collaboration with four other government organisations. The new definition has been produced for England and Wales based on hectare grid squares, using address information and Office of the

<sup>15</sup> *The state of the countryside 2004 – the South West*. Countryside Agency, January 2005.

Deputy Prime Minister's defined settlement polygons. There are two measurement criteria that make up the new definitions of urban and rural areas:

- Settlement Form – each hectare grid square is associated with a particular settlement type: dispersed dwellings, hamlet, village, small town, urban fringe and urban (>10k population).
- Sparsity – each hectare grid square is given a sparsity score based on the number of households in surrounding hectare squares up to a distance of 30 km.

- 4.8. The new rural and urban definitions classify output areas and wards by aggregating the underlying hectare grid squares for the measures of settlement type and sparsity. Up to eight classes of output areas could be distinguished; four settlement types (urban, town and fringe, village, and hamlet and dispersed) in either a sparse or non-sparse local setting. As a result of the higher aggregation level for wards, the settlement classification of wards must be condensed to only three measures; urban, town and fringe, and other (more dispersed settlements) while the sparse/non-sparse measure is retained.
- 4.9. Under the new definitions, the State of the Countryside Report states that 66 per cent of the South West region's population live in urban settlements, 13.9 per cent in town and fringe settlements, 13.8 per cent in villages and the remaining 6.4 per cent in hamlets and isolated dwellings.

### **High population growth and in-migration**

- 4.10. The south west is generally seen as a high quality place to live, which has led to it experiencing high levels of population growth and in-migration – it is the fastest growing region in terms of residents in the UK. The regional population grew by 12.6 per cent between 1982 and 2002, compared to an average growth of 5.9 per cent<sup>16</sup>. A further half a million people are expected to live in the region by 2015.
- 4.11. The age structure of the region is being altered by those coming to settle, with a large number of retired and middle aged people arriving that has led to the South West having the oldest population of any region.

### **Key indicators**

- *State of the South West 2004* – The number of people living in the South West increased steadily between mid-1981 and mid-2002, with most of the increase occurring in rural, rather than urban areas.

---

<sup>16</sup> ONS data – Regional Trends 38 (RT381401)

- *Secretary of State 2004* – The south west was the only region in England to grow solely due to migration between mid-1992 and mid-2002.

### **Spatial differences**

- Over half (54 per cent) of South West's population lives in a rural area (*Secretary of State 2004*), but 66 per cent work in the urban areas (South West Regional Assembly<sup>17</sup>, 2003)
- The fastest growing areas from mid-1981 to mid-2002 were North Dorset, Teignbridge and North Cornwall. South Gloucestershire recorded the fourth largest absolute increase in population of all the local authority areas in England (1981-2002) and along with Poole and Bournemouth, is projected to be the fastest growing area within the region (*Secretary of State 2004*).
- The City of Bristol and Plymouth were the only areas within the region to lose population (*Secretary of State 2004*).

### **Likely evolution without implementation of the draft Regional Spatial Strategy**

- Based on past trends, the *Secretary of State 2004* states that South West is likely to continue to experience fast rates of population growth, attributable mainly to inward migration from the South East and London. It is estimated that the total regional population will increase by 5.4 per cent between 2000 and 2010.
- The population in rural areas is likely to continue to increase, with rural areas becoming more urbanised.
- The Office of National Statistics expects the trend of an ageing population structure to continue nationally until at least 2021, and in the South West, the already aged population is expected to see a significant increase in the proportion of residents over retirement age.

The issue of **High Population Growth and In-Migration** is linked to Strategic Sustainability Assessment High Level Objective:

2: Support communities that meet people's needs.

### **A diverse economy**

- 4.12. As with other aspects of the region, the economic performance of the South West is diverse but, overall, it experiences high levels of employment growth with a strong labour market. However this is characterised by low wage and low skill jobs. Higher value added jobs and wages tend to be found in the north and east of the region, with higher levels of unemployment in the west.

<sup>17</sup> *Trends and Challenges for the South West – Key Issues for the Future of the Region.* South West Regional Assembly, November 2003.

4.13. The South West Regional Economic Strategy<sup>18</sup> has been updated and a separate 'Evidence Base'<sup>19</sup> document was produced in February 2006. This has been referred to during the Strategic Sustainability Assessment of the draft Regional Spatial Strategy. The Regional Economic Strategy Evidence Base notes that:

- The South West's share of UK gross value added has been rising, from 7.6 per cent in the early 1990s to 7.8 per cent in 2004, although growth in share has levelled off since 2002.
- The South West's relative productivity performance within the UK has improved over the last decade but remains below the UK average. Only London and the South East are consistently above average.
- The fastest real growth in economic sectors in the South West (those over 4.5 per cent per annum) is seen in business services, other services, education, and hotels and catering. The sectors thought to face real declines are in the production sectors of mining and quarrying, agriculture, fishing and forestry, and manufacturing.
- The total regional employment growth rate for all sectors was +1.5 per cent for 1997-2003.

4.14. The Regional Economic Strategy vision now states: *'The South West of England will have an economy where the aspirations and skills of our people combine with the quality of our physical environment to provide a high quality of life and sustainable prosperity for everyone'*. It sets out three Strategic Objectives to achieve this vision:

- *Regional Economic Strategy Strategic Objective 1 – Successful and Competitive Businesses.* The Regional Economic Strategy describes the first strategic objective as 'to create the conditions that will enable the region's businesses to be more successful by increasing their productivity'.
- *Regional Economic Strategy Strategic Objective 2 – Strong and Inclusive Communities.* This strategic objective is described as being 'about ensuring that all people can participate in, and benefit from, the growing economy'.
- *Regional Economic Strategy Strategic Objective 3 – An Effective and Confident Region.* The Regional Economic Strategy describes successful regions as those that have 'a clear and well articulated image and purpose, strong leadership and effective partnerships and networks to make things happen. They have effective transport and communications networks; they nurture and promote the assets of the South West and they successfully lobby and influence at national and international levels'.

---

<sup>18</sup> *Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2006-2015. Draft for Consultation.* South West Regional Development Agency, September 2005.

<sup>19</sup> *Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2006-2015. Evidence Base.* South West Regional Development Agency, February 2006.

4.15. The South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action<sup>20</sup> was developed within the context of the Regional Economic Strategy. The South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action sets out a vision for the future of the labour market in the South West and identifies a set of strategic objectives and actions required to realise that vision and complement the strategic objectives in the Regional Economic Strategy. The strategic objectives in the Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action are:

- *Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action Strategic Objective 1 – Engaging Employers: To increase employers’ participation in skills development in the south west.*
- *Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action Strategic Objective 2 – Inspiring Individuals: To raise individuals’ aspirations and skills for working in the south west.*
- *Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action Strategic Objective 3 – Working for a Natural Balance: To develop the efficient and inclusive working of the south west labour market.*

#### **Key indicators**

- *National Sustainable Development Indicator for Employment (South West Regional Data)<sup>21</sup> –78.9 per cent of working age people in the South West were in work in 2005, the second highest employment rate in English regions. (The England average was 75 per cent).*
- *Secretary of State 2004 – Approximately 47,900 South West residents (1.6 per cent) were claiming unemployment related benefits during March 2004, (the England rate is 2.5 per cent) and typically South West residents experience shorter spells of unemployment.*
- *Secretary of State 2004 – Total household income per person in the South West (£15,323) was slightly below that for England as a whole (£15,948) but was substantially above that for England excluding London and the South East (£14,270).*

#### **Spatial differences**

- Self-employment is particularly high in rural areas of the far South West (e.g. Cornwall, Torbay and Devon) and lower in the larger urban areas (especially in Plymouth and the City of Bristol) (Secretary of State 2004).

---

<sup>20</sup> *The South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action. Revised Action Plan.* The South West Regional Employment Forum, November 2003.

<sup>21</sup> From the new suite of 68 national sustainable development indicators, which support the four ‘priority areas for action’ in the updated UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, *Securing the future* (March 2005). Data for these indicators are collected and reported on annually at: [www.sustainable-development.gov.uk](http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk). Regional versions of the national indicators were published on this website on 13 December 2005 and have been used in this chapter for the South West Strategic Sustainability Assessment.

- There is a higher percentage of managerial and professional employment in the north and east of the government region, with a lower percentage in the south and west (Secretary of State 2004).
- The highest rates of long-term unemployment within the south west are in Torbay, Torridge, North Cornwall and Gloucester (Secretary of State 2004).
- There is a large variation in personal incomes across the region, from 71 per cent to 122 per cent of the national benchmark. Incomes are 75 per cent or less of the national benchmark in Torbay, Kerrier, North Cornwall, North Devon and Torridge (Inland Revenue<sup>22</sup>).

***Likely evolution without implementation of the draft Regional Spatial Strategy***

- The Secretary of State 2004 states that output per person is falling relative to the national figure, due to low levels of productivity in the more rural and peripheral parts of the South West, and the ageing of the population is likely to perpetuate this trend.
- Variations in economic output, employment levels and personal incomes between the urban and rural areas are likely to continue.

The issue of a **Diverse Economy** is linked to Strategic Sustainability Assessment High Level Objective:

4: Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs.

**Deprivation**

- 4.16. Overall, the South West has a lower proportion of its residents living in deprived areas than the England average. However, there are pockets of deprivation throughout the South West often concentrated in certain wards in urban areas, but also including 'hidden' rural locations. Deprivation is particularly concentrated among low-income households, with some evidence suggesting that older people, women, people from black and minority ethnic communities, and disabled people experience social exclusion. More deprived communities are less likely to enjoy good health, afford suitable housing, and have access to a range of services.
- 4.17. The South West section of the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan<sup>23</sup> sets out four strategic challenges for the South West, one of which is "Renewing communities and reducing inequalities", and presents proposals for implementing the Communities Plan in the South West. The Government Office for the South West is working with regional and local partners to build on the proposals, link them with relevant programmes, and implement the policies.

<sup>22</sup> Mean total income of taxpayer by LA area, £/year. Inland Revenue, 2001/02.

<sup>23</sup> *Sustainable communities: Building for the future*. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2003.

4.18. The challenges set out in the South West section for renewing communities and reducing inequalities are:

- To reduce the gap in the economic fortunes of different parts of the South West. The north and east of the region enjoy a diverse economic structure, a better qualified workforce and Gross Domestic Product per head above the national average, while the more rural west of the region has low income, lower qualification levels and includes some of the poorest parts of the UK.
- To ensure the continued viability of rural communities, and to strengthen market towns to serve as economic and service hubs for their surrounding rural areas.
- To close the gap between better off and deprived areas so that no one is disadvantaged by virtue of where they live. While the South West overall is not one of the most deprived regions, it does contain four of the 88 most deprived districts in England - Bristol, Plymouth, Penwith and Kerrier. Deprivation is concentrated in urban centres, declining Victorian seaside resorts and rural areas where pockets of deprivation can be small, highly dispersed and difficult to identify.
- To reduce crime and the fear of crime. People should be able to go about their daily lives in the knowledge that they will be safe.
- To reduce health inequalities within the South West. Although the overall health status of the South West is good, this masks substantial health problems at a local level.
- To ensure that people feel fully engaged in the renewal of their communities and to equip them with the know-how to contribute effectively.
- To ensure the South West is a region where diversity is valued and celebrated.

4.19. The South West Regional Housing Strategy<sup>24</sup> has a Mission 'to work in partnership to ensure that everyone has access to a good quality home within a sustainable and inclusive community'. The strategy sets out a delivery framework to meet its three Strategic Aims:

- *Regional Housing Strategy Aim 1* – Improving the balance of housing markets. To develop housing markets with a range of tenures, which improve the balance between supply and demand, and offer everyone the opportunity to access a home at a price they can afford.

---

<sup>24</sup> South West Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2016. South West Regional Housing Body, 2005.



- *Regional Housing Strategy Aim 2* – Achieving good quality homes. To ensure that existing and new homes improve over minimum standards of quality, management and design.
  - *Regional Housing Strategy Aim 3* – Supporting sustainable communities. To ensure that housing makes a full contribution to the achievement of sustainable and inclusive communities.
- 4.20. The Association of Higher Education Institutes in the south west Strategic Plan<sup>25</sup> contains a vision ‘to be an effective and proactive association of Universities and Colleges which work together and individually to make a significant contribution to the academic, economic, social and cultural development of the South West’. The Plan sets objectives to achieve in five areas of work: Teaching and Learning; Research; Widening Participation; Knowledge Transfer; and Organisational Development.

### **Key indicators**

- *National Sustainable Development Indicators for Poverty (South West Regional Data)* –
- The South West had the third lowest proportion of working age people in workless households (8.3 per cent, national average 11.6 per cent) and lowest proportion of children living in such households (9.8 per cent, national average 15.9 per cent).
- The proportion of working age people in workless households in the South West decreased by 2.9 percentage points between 1992 and 2005, whilst the proportion of children living in workless households decreased by 4.4 percentage points over the same period.
- Fuel poverty levels for the south west have fallen from 12.1 per cent of households experiencing fuel poverty in 2001 to 7.0 per cent in 2003 (England average was 11.5 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively for the same years).
- *Secretary of State 2004* – The South West has a significantly lower proportion of its population (3 per cent) living in deprived Super Output Areas<sup>26</sup> than the England average (10 per cent).
- *National Sustainable Development Indicator for Housing (South West Regional Data)* – 33.9 per cent of dwellings failed to meet the

---

<sup>25</sup> HERDA-SW Strategic Plan August 2003 – July 2006. The Association of Higher Education Institutions in the South West.

<sup>26</sup> Super Output Areas were designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics. Super output areas are areas of consistent size and whose boundaries do not change, built from groups of 2001 Census Output Areas. The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an area-based measure of deprivation in terms of income, employment, health, education, barriers to services and housing, crime and environment. It uses 37 indicators to describe separate ‘domains’ of deprivation and then ranks Super Output Areas according to their scores for the individual domains as well as bringing together all of the domains to produce a single, composite index of multiple deprivation for the super output area. There are 32,482 super output areas in England. The SW has 98 super output areas that rank within the most deprived 10 per cent in England according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004.

'Decent Homes' standard in 2001 (England average was 33.1 per cent).

- *Secretary of State 2004* – The rate at which additional dwellings are being completed in the south west has not met the housing targets outlined in Regional Planning Guidance 10, with a shortfall of approximately 4,600 dwellings over the plan period so far. Only 10 per cent of the new homes are for social housing and the proportion in new homes is generally falling. Similarly, the trend in affordable housing completions is decreasing and access to affordable housing is more difficult in the south west than any other region except London.
- *National Sustainable Development Indicator for Education (South West Regional Data)* Almost 77 per cent of 19-21 year-olds in the South West were qualified to Level 2 or above (e.g. five GCSEs at grades C or above, National Vocational Qualification level 2 or equivalent) in Spring 2005, down from around 78 per cent in 1997, higher than the England average of 74 per cent.
- *Secretary of State 2004* – The south west generally performs well in school provision and education attainment levels in comparison to other English regions and national averages. However, the averages mask large geographical variations that are linked to economic and socio-economic disparities.
- *National Sustainable Development Indicator for Health (South West Regional Data)* – Between 1991-3 and 2002-4 male life expectancy increased by 2.9 years to 77.8 years (England average 76.6 years) and life expectancy for females increased by 1.7 years to 82.0 years (England average 80.9 years).
- *Secretary of State 2004* – There is a strong correlation between inequalities in health and inequalities in income in the South West, with health related behaviour and lifestyle such as smoking, teenage pregnancy and poor diet generally higher in lower socio-economic classes.

### **Spatial differences**

- Most people who live in a deprived super output areas in the south west live in an urban area. Bristol has 41 of the 98 most-deprived super output areas in the South West, Plymouth has 19, Swindon 7, Weston-super-Mare 6, Bournemouth 4, and Gloucester 4. These deprived urban super output areas contain about 2.7 per cent of the South West's population. Ten of the 98 most deprived super output areas in the region are in the generally rural districts of Kerrier (4), North Devon (2), Penwith, Restormel, Sedgemoor and Taunton Deane, although they occur within towns in these districts (*Secretary of State 2004*).
- Deprivation exists in inner cities, especially the largest urban centres, which show poor health, poor incomes, housing and employment. Many rural areas show deprivation in distance from

services, but rural deprivation as a whole is most pronounced in the west of the region, where incomes and employment are also lower (Secretary of State 2004).

- The level of attainment of 5 or more A\* to C grades at General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) decreases in the south west from north east to south west (Secretary of State 2004). However there are considerable variations in the adult qualification profile and the level of adult participation in learning, with lower % attainment in Plymouth but higher participation, and lower % attainment and lower participation in Torbay, Bournemouth and Poole than surrounding local authorities (Secretary of State 2004).
- There is also a general trend of decreasing health from north east to south west in the region (Secretary of State 2004).

### ***Likely evolution without implementation of the draft Regional Spatial Strategy***

- Trends in the Secretary of State 2004 suggest that the inequalities in health correlated with socio-economic deprivation are widening, however, life expectancy for males and females is increasing.
- The South West's relatively low overall level of deprivation is likely to continue, however, the pockets of deprivation in rural areas in the west of the region, and inner city urban areas may increase.
- The level of school education attainment is high overall in the south west, and the National headline indicators for the south west show that it is increasing slightly.

The issue of **Deprivation** is linked to Strategic Sustainability Assessment High Level Objectives:

- 1: Improve health.
- 2: Support communities that meet people's needs.
- 3: Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs.
- 4: Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment.

### **A diverse man-made and natural environment**

- 4.21. The South West has a rich and diverse man-made and natural environment. Sixty per cent of the nation's protected coastline is in the South West. It has one-third of the land nationally designated for its landscape quality. Its historic environment is unrivalled in England, ranging from the World Heritage Sites of Stonehenge and Bath, to the relict industrial landscapes of Cornwall. This rich environment is not only important for quality of life; it also provides recreational, cultural and educational opportunities that attract a large number of visitors to the South West.

- 4.22. The South West Regional Environment Strategy<sup>27</sup> and Secretary of State 2004 provide detail of the following environmental assets in the South West:
- 7 per cent of the region is designated as nationally or internationally important wildlife sites.
  - There are 46 National Nature Reserves and 79 Local Nature Reserves, many of which are located in urban areas.
  - Almost a fifth of England's Sites of Special Scientific Interest are in the south west.
  - The south west supports around 25 species that are globally important, over 700 species that are of national conservation concern, and 34 species endemic to the UK, 11 of which are only found in the South West.
  - There are two National Parks wholly within the south west, Dartmoor and Exmoor, covering around 7 per cent of the South West. The western part of the New Forest National Park is also in the South West.
  - The south west has 12 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) and parts of two others, which extend to 30 per cent of the South West. This is twice the proportion covered by Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in England as a whole.
  - Three of England's 15 World Heritage Sites are in the South West: Stonehenge and Avebury, the City of Bath and the Jurassic Coast.
  - The south west has 638 km of designated Heritage Coast, which accounts for 61.3 per cent of the total Heritage Coast in England and also includes the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site.
  - Although the South West accounts for just over 18 per cent of the total land area of England it has 36 per cent (6,903) of the country's scheduled ancient monuments, 24 per cent (88,865) of the listed buildings and 17 per cent (1,509) of all conservation areas.
- 4.23. However, the South West Regional Environment Strategy recognises that the environment in the South West is also under pressure. This is reflected for example, in the loss of habitats and green spaces, declines in wildlife, in the damage to landscapes and historic sites, increasing demands for natural resources such as water and energy, and poor local environmental quality such as graffiti, litter, and loss of tranquillity.
- 4.24. The South West Regional Environment Strategy has a vision for a region where people benefit from an excellent environment to live and work in, now and for the future. This will contribute to the wider vision for the South West, as set out in the Regional Sustainable

---

<sup>27</sup> *Our Environment: Our Future The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment.* South West Regional Assembly, 2004.

Development Framework. The Regional Environment Strategy's main aims for pursuing that vision are set out under headings covering the principal environmental assets:

***Landscape and historic environment***

- Conserve and enhance the landscape and historic environment as assets for everyone to value and enjoy.
- Safeguard and manage the elements of the environment that underpin local distinctiveness.

***Natural resources***

- Use natural resources efficiently and wisely.
- Manage waste better, by minimising the amount of waste produced.
- Protect and improve the quality of our air, soils and water.
- Develop a low carbon economy.

***Nature conservation***

- Protect and enhance biodiversity and geological features across urban, rural, coastal and marine environments.
- Maintain and restore ecosystems so that they function in a way that will support the region's wildlife.
- Sensitively manage existing habitats.
- Increase the area of existing habitats and re-establish links between fragmented sites.

***People and their environment***

- Improve the quality of people's living environments.
- Manage flood risk to land and property.
- Improve sustainable access for everyone to a thriving and enhanced environment.
- Increase people's sense of responsibility towards the environment through greater understanding and enjoyment of it.

4.25. The Regional Environment Strategy analyses the key environmental assets in the South West and the pressures operating on them, and identifies six key issues with objectives for the environment of the south west: Food, Farming & Forestry, Tourism & Leisure, Spatial Planning, Transport, Climate Change and Wise Use of Natural Resources. For each objective, the Strategy lists regional priorities and targets, with indicators for measuring their achievement.

### **Key indicators**

- *National Sustainable Development Indicator for Bird Populations (South West Regional Data)* –
- Woodland bird populations in the South West fell by 15 per cent between 1994 and 1995 and in 2003 were 10 per cent below 1994 levels.
- The South West's farmland bird populations have fluctuated since 1994 but in 2003 were 6 per cent below 1994 levels.
- Of the 29 species of woodland bird monitored in the region, 41 per cent increased between 1994 and 2003, whereas 31 per cent declined and 28 per cent showed little change
- Of the 19 farmland bird species monitored in the South West, 44 per cent increased, 37 per cent declined and 19 per cent remained fairly stable.
- *Secretary of State 2004* – The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest has improved significantly in recent years, with over half in favourable condition, compared to 44 per cent in 2002. The proportion in unfavourable condition has fallen to under a quarter.
- *English Nature*<sup>28</sup> – 1 per cent of Sites of Special Scientific Interest are in unfavourable condition as a result of construction and development issues.
- *Secretary of State 2004* – The number of whale, dolphin and porpoise strandings in Cornwall and Devon has increased since 1970, due to being caught in fishing nets.
- *Countryside Quality Counts National Indicator of Change*<sup>29</sup> - Between 1990 and 1998 32 per cent of the South West's landscapes underwent "marked change inconsistent with their character" and 26 per cent underwent "some change inconsistent with their character". The remaining 42 per cent of the South West's landscapes show some change which was consistent with their character or no change at all. Change is measured in terms of those features that make the landscape distinct and therefore most valued. The indicator comprises an assessment of key landscape features such as woodland pattern, agriculture, boundary features and settlement and development features.

---

<sup>28</sup> Sites of Special Scientific Interest Reports and Statistics. [www.english-nature.org.uk](http://www.english-nature.org.uk)

<sup>29</sup> [www.countryside-quality-counts.org.uk](http://www.countryside-quality-counts.org.uk). This is now an archive of the website for the reporting period 1990-1998. It is not being updated. The results of the next round of consultation on the Countryside Quality Counts project, including an updated indicator of change for the period 1998 to 2003, will be made available towards the end of 2006 on the new website: <http://www.cqc.org.uk/>.

- *English Heritage*<sup>30</sup> – There has been an increasing pressure in the south west to develop on the protected historic environment, shown by an increase in the number of applications to undertake works that will impact on scheduled ancient monument sites (11 per cent increase in number of applications in 2002/03 compared to previous year). Nearly 2 per cent of archaeological sites were in imminent danger of damage and decay in 2003, 13 per cent of monuments in the south west were lost since 1945, and over 2 per cent of Grade I and II\* buildings are at risk.
- *National Sustainable Development Indicator for River Quality (South West Regional Data)* –
  - 88 per cent of the total river lengths in the South West were of good biological quality (England average 70 per cent) in 2004 and 78 per cent were of good chemical quality (England average 62 per cent).
  - The South West was ranked first of the regions in terms of biological water quality, and second for chemical water quality.
  - The total river lengths classed as having good biological quality in the South West increased by 7 percentage points between 1990 and 2004, and lengths with good chemical water quality increased by 16 percentage points.
- *Secretary of State 2004* – Confirms that water quality in rivers and coastal waters is generally excellent in the region - the Environment Agency has found significant improvements in the biological and chemical quality of its rivers since 1990. This is largely due to a reduction in the impact of individual sewage treatment works and industry discharges, rigorous enforcement of discharge consents and more focus on pollution prevention.
- *Secretary of State 2004* – Poor soil structure is evident in the south west, particularly on the sandy and silty soils in Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, and combined with the South West's high rainfall and steep slopes results in increasing problems with water pollution and runoff.
- Woodland cover has increased from just over 5 per cent of the region in 1900 to 9 per cent in 2000. The south west contains 20 per cent of England's ancient woodland resource.

### ***Spatial differences***

- The south west Biodiversity Implementation Plan recognises that biodiversity is widespread in the south west, and there is a lot of detailed information available about designated sites, non-statutory sites, species and habitats. The South West Regional Biodiversity Partnership has developed a strategic regional Nature Map (see **Figure 4.2**) to assist with the focus of strategic nature conservation

---

<sup>30</sup> *Heritage Counts 2003*, English Heritage.

effort and to identify where pressures from development might be felt.

- Many of the PUAs identified in Regional Planning Guidance 10 are close to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Plymouth, and Bournemouth and Poole are also close to National Parks. Some PUAs are close to identified priority habitats, for example Bournemouth and Poole are adjacent to Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, a Ramsar site and heathland.

***Likely evolution without implementation of the draft Regional Spatial Strategy***

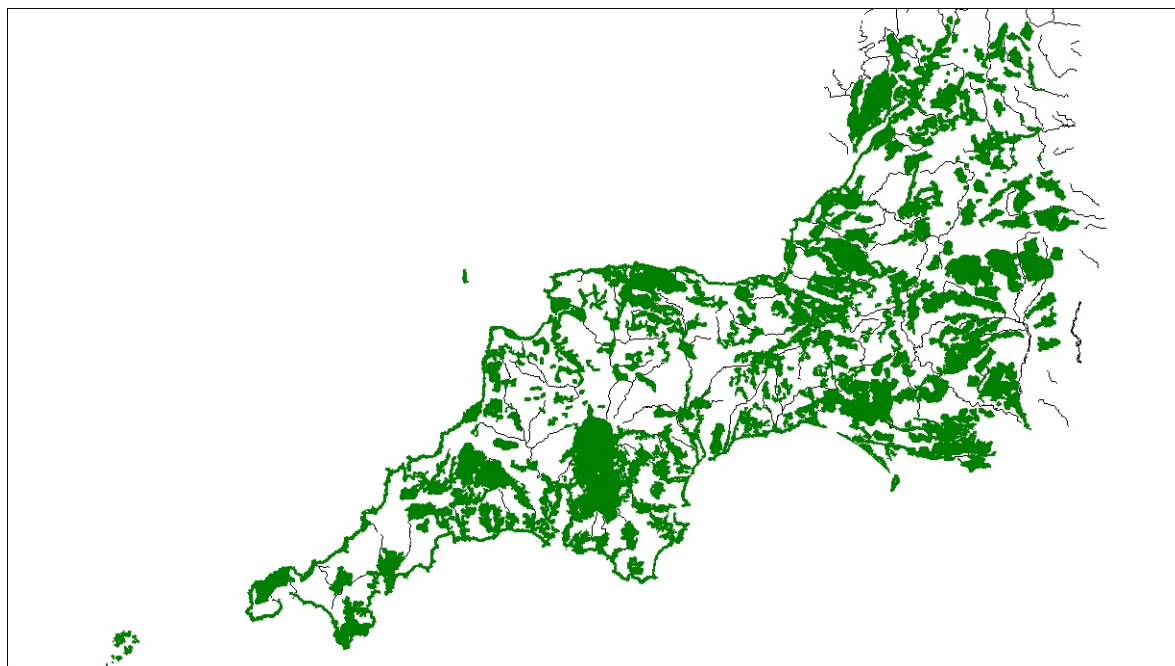
- According to the Secretary of State 2004, the condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest is improving in the region.
- The National headline indicators for the south west show that river water quality is improving.
- However, there is increasing pressure from development on the protected historic environment. There has been a slight decreasing trend in the number of listed buildings at risk over the past few years (2.3 per cent in 1999, 2.0 per cent in 2002 and 2.2 per cent in 2003). However this pattern cannot be guaranteed in the future. Pressure on historic town centres is likely to rise as settlements and associated demand for service provision grow.

The issue of **Diverse Man-Made and Natural Environment** is linked to Strategic Sustainability Assessment High Level Objectives:

- 5: Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets.
- 6: Minimise consumption of natural resources.



**Figure 4.2 South West Regional Nature Map (SWRBP)**



Source: South West Regional Biodiversity Partnership, Version 2, November 2005.

### **Urbanisation of rural areas**

4.26. Although the South West is seen as being one of the most rural regions, many of its residents live in urban areas, ranging from small market towns to major national cities. The quality of, and access to, services, job opportunities, and local environments often vary markedly between and within towns and cities. In the rural areas, many people are increasingly choosing to live a more urban lifestyle, with local shops and services often unable to compete. However, communities in rural areas, and the farming sector in particular, have an important role to play in conserving the rich variety of countryside landscapes and habitats that the South West enjoys.

### **Key indicators**

- *Campaign for the Protection of Rural England*<sup>31</sup> - It is estimated that tranquil areas in England have reduced by 21 per cent since the early 1960s, with half of the country now disturbed by development, roads and traffic. This is evident in some parts of the South West along the M5 corridor and road networks.
- *Campaign for the Protection of Rural England* – Although the south west is one of the least light-polluted regions, light pollution increased by almost 20 per cent between 1993 and 2000.

<sup>31</sup> *Tranquil areas: comparison of early 1960s and early 1990s.* Campaign for the Protection of Rural England. Strategic Sustainability Assessment of the draft SW Regional Spatial Strategy 41 Final Report March 2006

### **Spatial differences**

- There is a heavy concentration of countryside character areas that underwent "marked change inconsistent with their character" in the Central-East of the region. Virtually all the character areas east of the Blackdowns and the Vale of Taunton & Quantock Fringes underwent either "marked change" or "some change" inconsistent with their character with the exception of the Cotswolds and South Purbeck (Countryside Agency).
- Light pollution increased by 25 per cent in Wiltshire. Devon remains one of the largest expanses of dark skies in the whole country, predominantly in Exmoor and Dartmoor (Secretary of State 2004).

### **Likely evolution without implementation of the draft Regional Spatial Strategy**

- According to the Countryside Quality Counts National Indicator of Change, and *Campaign for the Protection of Rural England's* data on tranquil areas and light pollution, it is likely that the urbanisation of rural areas will continue to occur.

The issue of **Urbanisation of Rural Areas** is linked to Strategic Sustainability Assessment High Level Objectives:

2: Support communities that meet people's needs.

5: Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets.

## **WIDER CHALLENGES FACING THE SOUTH WEST**

- 4.27. In addition to the above issues, the South West experiences some important challenges that are not specific to the region, but which will also need to be borne in mind when using the Strategic Sustainability Assessment Framework.

### **Increased consumption of resources**

- 4.28. Society in general continues to exhibit increased consumption of resources – we use ever more energy, water and other natural resources, and produce more waste. Our lives are becoming more resource intensive.
- 4.29. The South West Regional Assembly recognises the strong connections between waste, energy and minerals policy, and has established a Waste Energy and Minerals Group of Assembly members that takes an overview of the development of policy in these areas. Waste policies are contained in the regional Waste Strategy, some of which have been translated into policies for the draft Regional Spatial Strategy. Minerals policies are included in Regional Planning Guidance 10 and were reviewed for inclusion in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy. A target for renewable energy is also included in Regional

Planning Guidance 10. It is likely that a Regional Sustainable Energy Strategy will be developed in parallel with development of policies for the draft Regional Spatial Strategy.

- 4.30. The South West Waste Strategy was launched in October 2004. Its Vision says: *“The South West will become a minimum waste region by 2030, with households and businesses maximising opportunities for reuse and recycling.”* The Waste Strategy aims to ensure that by the year 2020 over 45 per cent of waste is recycled and reused and less than 20 per cent of waste produced in the region will be landfilled.

#### **Key indicators**

- *National Sustainable Development Indicator for Waste (South West Regional Data) –*
- 18 million tonnes of waste were produced in the South West in 2002-3; 10 per cent of the England total.
- 54 per cent of all South West waste was produced by construction and demolition (48 per cent, England average) and 30 per cent came from industry and commerce (36 per cent, England average), whilst the remaining 16 per cent was municipal waste (17 per cent, England average).
- 40 per cent of waste in the region was disposed of by landfill (43 per cent, England average) and 44 per cent was recycled (43 per cent, England average).
- *National Sustainable Development Indicator for Land Use (South West Regional Data) –*
- In 2004, 57 per cent of new dwellings were built on previously-developed land in the South West; an increase of 22 percentage points since 1994.
- The land recycling rate in the South West has been consistently below the average rate for England, which in 2004 was 68 per cent of dwellings.
- *Secretary of State 2004* – In 2003, an average of 52 per cent of total housing commitments in the south west were on previously developed (brownfield) land, meeting the regional target of 50 per cent of new housing development on brownfield land, but below the national target of 60 per cent.
- *South West Regional Assembly*<sup>32</sup> – The majority of south west District/Unitary Authorities only achieved 15-40 per cent brownfield land development between 1998-2001, with slightly more in the counties of Devon, Cornwall and Somerset, and the Unitary Authorities of South Gloucestershire, North Somerset, Bath and North East Somerset, than the north east and south east counties.

---

<sup>32</sup> Total housing commitments on previously developed land recorded on 31st March 2003, South West Regional Assembly, 2003.

- *Secretary of State 2004* – Although the mining and quarrying sector is small in employment terms (in 2001, 0.3 per cent of south west residents worked in the industry compared to 0.2 per cent for England as a whole, however, 1.3 per cent of the resident population of Cornwall work in the minerals industry), the industry also has significant impacts on both the natural and historic environment.
- *Environment Agency 2001*<sup>33</sup> – The abstraction of water has increased by 10 per cent between 1990-1998 due to demands by business and domestic users. There is no summer surface water available for extraction in the south west and no groundwater resources available for further large-scale development of the major aquifers. There are some areas of the south west, mostly in the east of the region, where there are unsustainable or unacceptable abstraction regimes in winter and summer (updated information has been provided throughout the Strategic Sustainability Assessment by the Environment Agency).

***Likely evolution without implementation of the draft Regional Spatial Strategy***

- Production of waste, and pressure on land and water is likely to continue to increase. Two Environment Agency studies, undertaken in March 2005<sup>34</sup>, and updated in February 2006<sup>35</sup>, reviewed the water available to support accelerated rates of household growth in the south west up to 2030 under different growth scenarios. Potential deficits were predicted to occur within the South West due to household growth, without further efficiency measures and investment in strategic water resources such as reservoirs.

The issue of **Increased Consumption of Resources** is linked to Strategic Sustainability Assessment High Level Objective:

6: Minimise consumption of natural resources.

**Continuing increases in road traffic**

4.31. There is a continuing rise in car ownership and use nationally. In the south west, car use and ownership is relatively high, while use of public transport is low, reflecting the large distances between the major centres of the region, its dispersed population and settlement pattern and a degraded public transport network.

4.32. Road transport is a major contributor to carbon emissions that reduce air quality and contribute to climate change. Major motorways and road

<sup>33</sup> *Water resources for the future: A strategy for the South West Region*. Environment Agency, 2001.

<sup>34</sup> *Regional Spatial Strategy: South West (Regional Spatial Strategy 10) Housing Growth and Water Supply in the South West of England 2005 to 2030*. Environment Agency, March 2005.

<sup>35</sup> *Regional Spatial Strategy: South West (Regional Spatial Strategy 10) Housing Growth and Water Supply in the South West of England 2005 to 2030. Supplementary Report 1*. Environment Agency, February 2006.

networks have been established in the south west for 30 years, but significant upgrades and improvements to many to increase their capacity (e.g. A303), has contributed to urbanisation of the countryside. The traffic also creates noise affecting adjacent communities and sensitive environments.

### **Key indicators**

- *National Sustainable Development Indicator for Road Traffic (South West Regional Data)* – Traffic increased by 20 per cent in the South West between 1993 and 2002; 46 billion vehicle kilometres were covered by motor vehicles in 2002. This represented the third highest increase of the regions.
- *Secretary of State 2004* – Two-thirds of all journeys made by south west residents during the period 1999-2001 were made by car, and south west residents are more likely to make their journeys by car, and less likely to travel by public transport, than the average for England. The use of public transport is largely concentrated in the urban areas. 78 per cent of the region's employed residents travel to work by car or motorcycle, 6 per cent by public transport and 15 per cent either walking or cycling. These patterns are similar to other regions except for London.
- *Secretary of State 2004* – People in the south west have one of the least accessible bus services in England, with only 78 per cent living within a 13 minute walk of an hourly service, compared with 89 per cent in the country as a whole.
- *National Sustainable Development Indicator for Air Quality (South West Regional Data)* –
- Four sites were used for monitoring air pollution in the South West in 2004. The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution in the region ranged from 16 days in Bristol Centre to 53 days in Yarner Wood. The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution decreased in all four sites between 2003 and 2004.
- Three sites were used for monitoring particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>) the South West in 2004 and PM<sub>10</sub> levels decreased in two of the three sites between 2003 and 2004 (they stayed at the same level in Plymouth).
- Six sites were used for monitoring ozone in the South West in 2004 and ozone levels decreased in all six sites between 2003 and 2004.

### **Likely evolution without implementation of the draft Regional Spatial Strategy**

- The National headline indicators for road traffic in the south west show that levels of traffic are increasing, however, there is not enough data available from the headline indicators to present trends in air quality for the south west.

- While the Secretary of State 2004 reports that bus passenger numbers are falling, use of rail in the region is increasing. Air travel is also growing in line with national growth.

The issue of **Continuing Increases in Road Traffic** is linked to Strategic Sustainability Assessment High Level Objectives:

4: Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment.

6: Minimise consumption of natural resources.

### **Consumption versus happiness**

- 4.33. There is a growing debate about the relationship between consumption versus happiness. The report of the UK Sustainable Development Commission<sup>36</sup>, for example, calls for economic growth that supports social progress, high employment levels, and protection of the environment and prudent use of natural resources (and discourage the kinds of economic growth that do not), and therefore also for smarter targets than those that focus primarily on Gross Domestic Product / Gross Value Added growth to guide an economic path that actually improves quality of life.

#### **Key indicators**

- There were no indicators for measuring happiness in the Government's previous set of 15 Headline Indicators of sustainable development, and the Sustainable Development Commission report suggested that the Government needs to bring forward a new, better set of headline indicators, that include a different approach to measuring economic progress. While the UK is above the European average for Gross Domestic Product, this is accompanied by much greater inequality in income, and a 'long hours, high pressure' employment culture. There is no evidence that the UK pattern of economic development is making people happier or giving them a better quality of life.
- The Sustainable Development Commission report also recommended that the Government's fourth sustainable development objective "Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment" be re-formulated so that high employment is linked with the goal of social progress and well-being, rather than with economic growth, since having satisfactory work is a fundamental part of social and personal security and identity.
- While building on the existing four objectives of sustainable development, the new UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy redefines the four objectives into an overall goal, five principles and four shared priorities for action (these are discussed

<sup>36</sup> *Shows Promise. But Must Try Harder.* Sustainable Development Commission, April 2004.

in more detail in **Chapter 5**). The development/economy objectives in the south west are now framed more in terms of quality of life outcomes.

- In addition, as discussed earlier in this chapter, to support the Strategy the Government has now set out a suite of 68 national sustainable development indicators (expanding the previous set of 15). The 68<sup>th</sup> indicator is 'wellbeing', however, there is no data available for it as yet on the sustainable development website. There are also new indicators for social justice and environmental equality, which also have no data available as yet.

### ***Likely evolution without implementation of the draft Regional Spatial Strategy***

- Without data to support the indicators for measuring happiness it is too difficult to predict future trends in the south west region.

The issue of **Consumption versus Happiness** is linked to Strategic Sustainability Assessment High Level Objectives:

1: Improve health.

2: Support communities that meet people's needs.

3: Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs.

### **Climate change**

- 4.34. Climate change is likely to bring higher temperatures placing greater strain on the region's water resources and altering natural habitats, and more extreme weather, including more frequent flooding and storm events. There is a need to maximise local resilience, to minimise exposure to extreme weather and global resource uncertainties, design buildings to protect against heat as well as cold, reduce water and energy demand. The South West Regional Environment Strategy also notes that climate change is likely to bring opportunities that the south west region should capitalise on. For example, warmer temperatures and longer growing seasons could lead to increased productivity and present opportunities for farmers and growers to grow new crops. New business opportunities may arise for the leisure and tourism industry.

### **Key indicators**

- *National Sustainable Development Indicator for Greenhouse Gas Emissions (South West Regional Data) –*
- The South West emitted 11.2 million tonnes carbon equivalent of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in 2003; the second lowest amount of the regions. This equated to 2.2 tonnes per resident; below the average rate for England and the third lowest rate of the regions. This represents an increase since 2001, when total emissions of carbon dioxide were 8 million tonnes carbon, or 1.5 tonnes per head.

- *National Sustainable Development Indicator for Carbon Dioxide Emissions by End User (South West Regional Data)* – In 2003, around 36 per cent (England average 45 per cent) of carbon dioxide emissions in the South West were from industry and commerce, compared with approximately 33 per cent (England average 30 per cent) from domestic sources and 27 per cent (England average 25 per cent) from road transport.
- *Secretary of State 2004* – The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased by more than 30 per cent since pre-industrial times and is still increasing at an unprecedented average rate of 0.4 per cent per year, mainly due to the combustion of fossil fuels and deforestation.
- *Secretary of State 2004* – The number of properties that have been flooded in the south west has steadily increased since 1996/97. Areas at particular risk of flooding in the south west are the Somerset Levels and Moors, Bristol, Taunton, Bridgwater, Exeter, Blandford and Bodmin.

***Likely evolution without implementation of the draft Regional Spatial Strategy***

- Carbon dioxide emissions are likely to continue to increase, contributing to climate change.
- Flooding of properties is also likely to increase as a result of climate change. The Environment Agency predicts an increase in the frequency of coastal flooding as a result of sea level rise associated with climate change<sup>37</sup>. In addition, there is likely to be increased wave height and energy, which may mean many previously sheltered communities will become more exposed to wave action. Increased structural loading on sea defences by waves with greater energy would compromise their effectiveness. Inland flood risk is also likely to increase in frequency, severity and duration resulting from increased winter rainfall quantities and intensities. Many locations previously not at risk may become vulnerable especially in flatter areas, and existing locations at risk will be subject to greater damages due to flooding.

The issue of **Climate Change** is linked to Strategic Sustainability Assessment High Level Objectives:

3: Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs.

4: Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment.

5: Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets.

6: Minimise consumption of natural resources.

<sup>37</sup> *Regional Spatial Strategy South West (Regional Spatial Strategy 10). Future Flood Risk Supporting Notes V2. Environment Agency, February 2006.*



## Annex A (II)

# Strategic Sustainability Assessment of the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (2006)

## Summary Conclusions

Section	Sustainability Appraisal Summary Conclusions
1: A Sustainable Future for the South West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Policies SD1 to SD4 provide a very sound and very strong basis for putting the South West on a more sustainable path. In sustainability terms, their inclusion as the key principles under-pinning the draft regional spatial strategy are to be welcomed. The main issue will be their deliverability. The policies set down some tough challenges, which will be difficult to achieve given the scale of development proposed over the plan period, and the stubborn unsustainable trends, particularly with respect to resource consumption which have led to the South West's ecological footprint being unsustainable on current trends.</li><li>• Similarly, the objective of 'ensuring development respects landscape and ecological thresholds' will be a challenge to achieve, given the development proposed elsewhere in the draft regional spatial strategy, and the uncertainties surrounding current understanding of how to measure such 'thresholds'.</li><li>• Whilst recognising that the draft regional spatial strategy aims to make a significant move towards a more sustainable future for the South West, and that the success of this is also dependent upon external factors, it is highly likely that there will be occasions when the pressure to deliver development, particularly to meet economic and social objectives, will come into conflict with policies SD1 to SD4.</li><li>• The regional spatial strategy should therefore could include a 'decision-making' framework (e.g. in the Implementation Plan) to help guide those using it to take decisions that aspire to meet all policy objectives, but also to show them how to approach decision-making when potential conflicts</li></ul>

	<p>and tensions are apparent, in order that the best interests of the South West as a whole are met. For example, the decision-making framework could set out the condition that, in order to be sustainable, policies and proposals that conflict with policies SD1 to SD4 should not be permitted, and that where conflicts are apparent, alternative ways of achieving the policy or proposal objective should be sought that are consistent with policies SD1 to SD4.</p>
2: The Context for the Spatial Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 2 sets out the amount of growth that the South West is planning to accommodate over the lifetime of the strategy. Additional planned growth 2006-2026 includes an increase of 750,000 in population, 460,000 dwellings and 365,000 – 465,000 jobs.</li> <li>• There are, however, uncertainties in terms of who will benefit from the growth in gross value added. The extent to which these issues are addressed in the draft strategy is therefore critical to determining the sustainability effects.</li> <li>• Given the aim in the draft strategy to develop the economy within environmental limits, and the uncertainties outside of the control and influence of the South West, we believe a reasonable alternative to the draft strategy that should be examined in detail is an approach to development and activity in the region that is less dependent upon its national and international links, and footloose investment. Whilst this would go against the grain of current thinking, it may offer alternative sustainability advantages that have not yet been explored.</li> </ul>
3: The Spatial Strategy and Guidance for the Scale and Location of Development	<p>The majority of new development will take place at the strategically significant cities and towns, where there is a focus on improving the quality of the urban environment, access to jobs and services, providing for economic opportunities, tackling congestion, and assisting regeneration. This has many positive benefits. However, over half the South West's population currently live outside of the strategically significant cities and towns, and it is important that these are positively planned for too so that their own sustainability advantages can be realised.</p>
4: Sub Regional Strategy Statements and Housing Distribution	<p>Better alignment of the overall aims of the draft strategy are required in order to meet housing need and reduce the need to travel. Increasing dwelling provision may help in achieving housing need if high</p>

	<p>economic growth is to be planned for, but it would also place greater pressure on environmental assets and resources. The levels of housing provision currently in the draft strategy would also help to meet housing need, but only if the strategy plans for a lower level of economic growth closer to the mid-level forecasts (plus an acceptance that the draft strategy can influence the levels of economic growth). This in turn would take some of the pressure off environmental assets and resources.</p>
<p>5: Regional Approach to Transport</p>	<p>The draft strategy aims to achieve a reduced need to travel, a switch to more sustainable modes, and focuses on improving the resilience and reliability of the strategic transport network. The strategy needs to be more assertive and explicit about stricter demand management measures such as road user charging and parking space reduction. The reliance on improving connectivity to achieve the objectives of the draft strategy needs to be proven (e.g. in economic terms). To be more sustainable, improving connectivity should focus attention on significantly improving rail links rather than the road network, as currently the policies in Section 5 will result in increased car use and greenhouse gas emissions. The references to 'step change' in the use of public transport are welcome (paragraph 5.1.6). However, a step change will not be achieved by incremental improvements to current better practice.</p>
<p>6: Harnessing Population Growth, Managing Change and Ensuring People can Participate in Society</p>	<p>While Policies on affordable housing and housing density will not enable sufficient affordable housing to meet the total need in the South West, they will go some way towards it. However, the benefits are very much dependent on the delivery of good quality affordable housing, and this is the main uncertainty associated with Policies H1 and H2. More guidance is needed for local authorities on how to deal with housing densities that conflict with local market preferences, and low site thresholds may need to be considered in some urban locations as well as in rural areas. Ensuring local facilities are of a high quality and are accessible by public transport is essential to discourage people from travelling to non-local facilities. Exercising this choice has negative implications for transport based greenhouse gas emissions, threatens the role of the facilities in the community and the economic viability of the facilities themselves. Sustainability appraisal recommendations for improvements to the policies generally concern implementation. In particular, sufficient resources (e.g. grants) will need to be</p>

	<p>made available to ensure the deliver the affordable housing targets in the draft strategy.</p>
<p>7: Enhancing Distinctive Environments and Cultural Life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 7 recognises the way in which the South West's assets and distinctiveness can be used for economic and social advantage. However, while the focus on the 'environmental driver' approach has positive implications for the economy, it could have negative implications for the environment through the possibility of increased visitor pressure on the environment and encouraging travel by unsustainable modes. The recognition now included in the draft strategy of the need to re-invest in cultural and environmental assets to ensure their protection goes some way to mitigating the potential negative impacts.</li> <li>• it is unclear the extent to which development policies have precedence over environmental protection and enhancement policies. The 'decision-making framework' proposed in this strategic sustainability assessment would be a useful tool for determining this. Similarly, stronger links could be made between this Section of the draft strategy and Policy SD4 'Sustainable Communities'.</li> <li>• Overall, the policies within Section 7 achieve a good balance between improving the efficiency of existing development, and ensuring future development is sustainable. The policies represent a key tool in ensuring the sustainability of the draft strategy, but their success depends on their implementation at the local level. This may be difficult in some cases, as the objectives of the policies may sometimes conflict with the ability to achieve rapid 'growth'.</li> <li>• The 2006 sustainability appraisal of the draft regional spatial strategy noted that in the Green Belt there are limited areas where urban expansion could be achieved without significantly and adversely affecting the purpose of the Green Belt. The revocation of regional planning guidance 10 could potentially relieve the pressure to review the boundaries of the Green Belt to accommodate the levels and location of housing and other growth proposed by the Plan. But this will depend on local planning decisions on future levels of growth, and location for development, by the Local authorities concerned. They will also need to have regard to national planning policy on Green Belt.</li> </ul>
<p>8: Enhancing Economic Prosperity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategic sustainability assessment has found that there are likely to be many positive effects of</li> </ul>

and Quality of  
Employment  
Opportunity

the draft strategy economic policies on sustainability objectives, and that there are generally likely to be more positive effects than negative ones. This reflects many of the positive aspects of parts of the draft revised regional economic strategy. However, there are also some sustainability issues arising too. In many instances, the employment, town centre and tourism policies should result in some positive sustainability benefits for the South West by contributing to a better alignment of jobs, homes and services within the more significant cities and towns in the region. For more rural communities, the benefits are less clear.

- However, the economic policies within the draft regional spatial strategy, which follows the regional economic strategy vision, still assume that gross value added growth is a primary driver of wellbeing, and that the lower productivity in the western peninsula and peripherality are a problem to be overcome. There is a danger that emphasis on the connectivity and access to, and competition with, London, the South East, and global markets could increase consumption, greenhouse gases, air travel, and traffic.
- Planning for the impacts and opportunities relating to climate change receives more attention than in earlier versions of the draft regional spatial strategy, but the overall effects on greenhouse gas emissions of the approach to high economic growth and connectivity do not appear to have been fully considered.
- The inclusion of a new Policy CA1 on regional and large casinos is questioned in sustainability terms as current research suggests that any positive benefits are likely to be outweighed by negative social and economic effects. More benign forms of economic development activity should be pursued in order to ensure that the South West's economy is placed on a more sustainable footing in the long-term.
- Not referred to in the sustainability appraisal but worth noting is that local authorities, business, and civic leaders, working together strategically through Local Enterprise Partnerships, are best placed to understand the needs of their area. Local Enterprise Partnerships will drive sustainable economic growth and create the conditions for private sector job growth in their communities.

<p>9: Addressing Deprivation and Disadvantage to Reduce Intra-Regional Inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlighting the need to reduce deprivation and inequalities in the region is a fundamental principle of sustainability, and therefore is to be welcomed. The emphasis on economic growth and improved competitiveness should bring some sustainability benefits. However, gross value added per capita is only one measure of deprivation and does not necessarily equate to well-being. Most important is access to rewarding employment, which may not necessarily be highly productive.</li> <li>• Local access to good services, high quality living, working and recreational environments, and housing that people can afford are also essential ingredients in tackling deprivation. The emphasis on increasing incomes may have some benefits in affording a comfortable standard of living. On the other hand, increased disposable incomes can also lead to knock-on effects, such as increases in house prices and rising traffic as ownership of cars increases. This can disadvantage those who are not in employment (including the retired reliant on state pensions), or who do not have access to a car.</li> <li>• The creation of jobs that are local, and relevant to the strengths of different parts of the region, may be of most help. There will always be a need for a wide variety of employment opportunities, not all of which will be high-skilled but nonetheless important to successful local economic and social vitality. One of the key aspects, therefore, is to ensure that all jobs are appropriately valued and rewarded, according to their contribution to sustainable communities. The regional economic strategy has a particularly important role to play in this respect, but this also should be acknowledged in the strategy.</li> <li>• Overall, the emphasis in the statement on joint-working and recognition that deprivation should be tackled at a number of levels is to be commended. It is important to ensure that means of tackling deprivation do not focus too much on economic competitiveness at the expense of improving grassroots quality of life factors.</li> </ul>
<p>10: Ensuring People are Treated Fairly and can Participate in Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The inclusion of Equality Impact Assessments to Policy S11, and the requirement for Local Authorities to recognise that development and transport policies do not affect everyone in the same way, has improved the draft strategy.</li> <li>• The recognition in the draft strategy that equality</li> </ul>

	<p>and diversity must be seen as a key regional asset has also improved the extent to which the draft strategy can recognise and protect local distinctiveness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The effects of the policies are predominantly positive in relation to the sustainability objectives. The promotion of widespread consultation and engagement in the planning process should have an overall positive impact on the sustainability of all policies and development in the region. The policies and supporting text outline practical means for implementation, which will be a crucial determinant of success in delivering the sustainability benefits identified. This section is a fundamental element of Sustainable Communities (Policy SD4) and the principles intended should underpin the strategy as a whole.</li></ul>
--	---

## Annex B

### Saved structure plan policies

County level structure plans were abolished under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, but the policies in them remained in force until the new regional spatial strategies were published. In 2007 the Government wrote to local authorities to advise them which policies would be saved after 27 September 2007. Some of these policies remain in force as they have not been replaced by policies in either in regional spatial strategies or development plan documents. This annex lists the policies for the South West and where they remain relevant considers the environmental implications of their revocation.

#### SAVED CORNWALL STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES 2001-2016

Policy	Policy has been implemented or expired	Generic policy	Applicable national policy in place	Superseded by local plan policy	Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation
POLICY 1: PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT		X			
POLICY 2: CHARACTER AREAS, DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION		X			
POLICY 3: USE OF RESOURCES		X			
POLICY 4: MARITIME RESOURCES		X			



<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY 5: MINERALS		X			
POLICY 6: WASTE MANAGEMENT		X	X		
POLICY 7: RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES	X (2010)	X			
POLICY 8: HOUSING			X		
POLICY 9: MIX AND AFFORDABILITY OF HOUSING		X			
POLICY 10: LOCATION OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT		X			
POLICY 11: THE URBAN AND RURAL ECONOMY		X	X		
POLICY 12: SITES AND PREMISES FOR EMPLOYMENT		X	X		
POLICY 13: TOURISM AND RECREATION		X			
POLICY 14: TOWN CENTRES AND RETAILING		X	X		
POLICY 15: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW		X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY 16: OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT		X			
POLICY 17: CAMBORNE-POOL-REDRUTH			X		
POLICY 18: FALMOUTH-PENRYN			X		
POLICY 19: NEWQUAY			X		
POLICY 20: ST.AUSTELL			X		
POLICY 21: PENZANCE		X			
POLICY 22: BODMIN		X			
POLICY 23: TRURO			X		
POLICY 24: SOUTH EAST CORNWALL (SALTASH AND TORPOINT)			X		
POLICY 25: OTHER MAIN TOWNS & LOCAL CENTRES		X			
POLICY 26: RURAL AREAS		X			
POLICY 27: TRANSPORT STRATEGY (AND PROPOSALS)		X			
POLICY 28: ACCESSIBILITY		X			

### SAVED DEVON STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES TO 2016

Policy	Policy has been implemented or expired	Generic policy	Applicable national policy in place	Superseded by local plan policy	Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation
POLICY ST1 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”		X			
POLICY ST3 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”		X			
POLICY ST4 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”		X			
POLICY ST5 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”		X			
POLICY ST6 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”		X			
POLICY ST7 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”				X	

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY ST8 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”				X	
POLICY ST9 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”		X			
POLICY ST10 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”		X			
POLICY ST11 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”			X		
POLICY ST12 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”		X			
POLICY ST13 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”		X			
POLICY ST13A IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”		X			
POLICY ST15 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR		X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
DEVON"					
POLICY ST16 IN THE CHAPTER "A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON"		X			
POLICY ST17 IN THE CHAPTER "A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON"			X		
POLICY ST18 IN THE CHAPTER "A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON"		X			
POLICY ST18A IN THE CHAPTER "A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON"		X			
POLICY ST19 IN THE CHAPTER "A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON"		X			
POLICY ST20 IN THE CHAPTER "A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON"		X			
POLICY ST21 IN THE CHAPTER "A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON"		X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY ST23 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”		X			
POLICY ST24 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”		X			
POLICY ST25 IN THE CHAPTER “A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR DEVON”		X			
POLICY CO1 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			
POLICY CO2 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			
POLICY CO3 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			
POLICY CO4 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			
POLICY CO5 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S		X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”					
POLICY CO6 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			
POLICY CO7 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X	X		
POLICY CO8 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X	X		
POLICY CO9 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			
POLICY CO10 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			
POLICY CO11 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			
POLICY CO12 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY CO13 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X	X		
POLICY CO14 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			
POLICY CO15 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			
POLICY CO16 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			
POLICY MN1 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			
POLICY MN2 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			
POLICY MN3 IN THE CHAPTER “CONSERVATION OF DEVON’S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES”		X			



POLICY MN4 IN THE CHAPTER "CONSERVATION OF DEVON'S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES"		X			
POLICY MN5 IN THE CHAPTER "CONSERVATION OF DEVON'S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES"		X			
POLICY MN6 IN THE CHAPTER "CONSERVATION OF DEVON'S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES"		X			
POLICY WM1 IN THE CHAPTER "CONSERVATION OF DEVON'S ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES"		X	X		
POLICY TR1 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY TR2 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY TR3 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY TR4 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY TR5 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY TR6 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			

POLICY TR7 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY TR9 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY TR10 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY TR11 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY TR13 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY TR14 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY TR15 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY TR16 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY TR17 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY SH1 IN THE CHAPTER "SHOPPING, TOURISM, RECREATION AND LEISURE"		X	X		
POLICY SH2 IN THE CHAPTER "SHOPPING, TOURISM, RECREATION AND LEISURE"		X	X		

POLICY SH3 IN THE CHAPTER "SHOPPING, TOURISM, RECREATION AND LEISURE"		X	X		
POLICY SH4 IN THE CHAPTER "SHOPPING, TOURISM, RECREATION AND LEISURE"		X	X		
POLICY TO1 IN THE CHAPTER "SHOPPING, TOURISM, RECREATION AND LEISURE"		X			
POLICY TO2 IN THE CHAPTER "SHOPPING, TOURISM, RECREATION AND LEISURE"		X			
POLICY TO3 IN THE CHAPTER "SHOPPING, TOURISM, RECREATION AND LEISURE"		X			
POLICY TO4 IN THE CHAPTER "SHOPPING, TOURISM, RECREATION AND LEISURE"		X			
POLICY TO5 IN THE CHAPTER "SHOPPING, TOURISM, RECREATION AND LEISURE"		X			
POLICY TO6 IN THE CHAPTER "SHOPPING, TOURISM, RECREATION AND LEISURE"		X			

**SAVED GLOUCESTERSHIRE (SECOND REVIEW) STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES 1991-2011**

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY S.1 IN THE CHAPTER "STRATEGY"	X	X			
POLICY S.2 IN THE CHAPTER "STRATEGY"	X	X			
POLICY S.3 IN THE CHAPTER "STRATEGY"	X	X			
POLICY S.4 IN THE CHAPTER "STRATEGY"	X	X			
POLICY S.5 IN THE CHAPTER "STRATEGY"	X	X			
POLICY S.6 IN THE CHAPTER "STRATEGY"	X	X			
POLICY S.7 IN THE CHAPTER "STRATEGY"	X	X			
POLICY H.1 IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X				

POLICY H.2 IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X				
POLICY H.3 IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
POLICY H.4 IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
POLICY H.5 IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
POLICY H.6 IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
POLICY H.7 IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
POLICY H.8 IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
POLICY H.9 IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
POLICY H.10 IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
POLICY E.1 IN THE CHAPTER "EMPLOYMENT"	X				
POLICY E.2 IN THE CHAPTER "EMPLOYMENT"	X	X	X		

POLICY E.3 IN THE CHAPTER "EMPLOYMENT"	X	X			
POLICY E.4 IN THE CHAPTER "EMPLOYMENT"	X	X			
POLICY E.5 IN THE CHAPTER "EMPLOYMENT"	X	X	X		
POLICY E.6 IN THE CHAPTER "EMPLOYMENT"	X	X	X		
POLICY T.1 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X	X			
POLICY T.2 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X	X			
POLICY T.3 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X	X			
POLICY T.4 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X	X			
POLICY T.5 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X				
POLICY T.6 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X	X			
POLICY T.7 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X	X			

POLICY T.8 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X	X			
POLICY T.9 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X	X			
POLICY T.10 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X				
POLICY T.11 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X	X			
POLICY T.12 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X	X			
POLICY T.13 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X	X			
POLICY T.14 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X	X			
POLICY T.15 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"	X	X			
POLICY GB.1 IN THE CHAPTER "GREEN BELT"	X	X			
POLICY TC.1 IN THE CHAPTER "TOWN CENTRES"	X	X	X		
POLICY TC.1 IN THE CHAPTER "TOWN CENTRES"	X	X	X		

POLICY TC.1 IN THE CHAPTER "TOWN CENTRES"	X	X	X		
POLICY EN.1 IN THE CHAPTER "ENERGY"	X	X			
POLICY EN.2 IN THE CHAPTER "ENERGY"	X	X			
POLICY EN.3 IN THE CHAPTER "ENERGY"	X	X			
POLICY NHE.1 IN THE CHAPTER "THE NATURAL AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT"	X	X			
POLICY NHE.2 IN THE CHAPTER "THE NATURAL AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT"	X	X			
POLICY NHE.3 IN THE CHAPTER "THE NATURAL AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT"	X	X			
POLICY NHE.4 IN THE CHAPTER "THE NATURAL AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT"	X	X			
POLICY NHE.5 IN THE CHAPTER "THE NATURAL AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT"	X	X			



POLICY NHE.6 IN THE CHAPTER "THE NATURAL AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	X	X			
POLICY NHE.7 IN THE CHAPTER "THE NATURAL AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	X	X			
POLICY NHE.8 IN THE CHAPTER "THE NATURAL AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	X	X			
POLICY RE.1 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"	X	X			
POLICY RE.2 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"	X	X			
POLICY RE.3 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"	X	X			
POLICY RE.4 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"	X	X			
POLICY RE.5 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"	X	X			
POLICY M.1 IN THE CHAPTER "MINERALS"	X	X			
POLICY M.2 IN THE CHAPTER "MINERALS"	X	X			

POLICY M.3 IN THE CHAPTER "MINERALS"	X	X			
POLICY M.4 IN THE CHAPTER "MINERALS"	X	X			
POLICY M.5 IN THE CHAPTER "MINERALS"	X	X			
POLICY M.6 IN THE CHAPTER "MINERALS"	X	X			
POLICY M.7 IN THE CHAPTER "MINERALS"	X	X			
POLICY M.8 IN THE CHAPTER "MINERALS"	X	X			
POLICY M.9 IN THE CHAPTER "MINERALS"	X	X			
POLICY M.10 IN THE CHAPTER "MINERALS"	X	X			
POLICY WM.1 IN THE CHAPTER "WASTE MANAGEMENT"	X	X	X		
POLICY WM.2 IN THE CHAPTER "WASTE MANAGEMENT"	X	X	X		
POLICY WM.3 IN THE CHAPTER "WASTE MANAGEMENT"	X	X	X		

POLICY WM.4 IN THE CHAPTER "WASTE MANAGEMENT"	X	X	X		
POLICY WM.5 IN THE CHAPTER "WASTE MANAGEMENT"	X	X	X		
POLICY WM.6 IN THE CHAPTER "WASTE MANAGEMENT"	X	X	X		
POLICY TSM.1 IN THE CHAPTER "TOURISM"	X	X			
POLICY TSM.2 IN THE CHAPTER "TOURISM"	X	X			
POLICY TSM.3 IN THE CHAPTER "TOURISM"	X	X			
POLICY TSM.4 IN THE CHAPTER "TOURISM"	X	X			
POLICY W.1 IN THE CHAPTER "WATER RESOURCES"	X	X			
POLICY F.1 IN THE CHAPTER "FLOODING AND FLOOD RISK"	X	X	X		
POLICY P.1 IN THE CHAPTER "POLLUTION"	X	X	X		
POLICY TEL.1 IN THE CHAPTER "TELECOMMUNICATIONS"	X	X			

### SAVED SOMERSET STRUCTURE PLAN (REVIEW) POLICIES 1991-2011

Policy	Policy has been implemented or expired	Generic policy	Applicable national policy in place	Superseded by local plan policy	Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation
POLICY STR1: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	X	X			
POLICY STR2: TOWNS	X	X			
POLICY STR3: RURAL CENTRES AND VILLAGES	X	X			
POLICY STR4: DEVELOPMENT IN TOWNS	X	X			
POLICY STR5: DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL CENTRES AND VILLAGES	X	X			
POLICY STR6: DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE TOWNS, RURAL CENTRES AND VILLAGES	X	X			
POLICY STR7: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY	X	X			
POLICY 1: NATURE CONSERVATION	X	X	X		
POLICY 2: EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK	X	X	X		

POLICY 3: AREAS OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY	X	X	X		
POLICY 4: LEVELS AND MOORS	X	X			
POLICY 5: LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	X	X			
POLICY 6: BRISTOL/BATH GREEN BELT	X				
POLICY 7: AGRICULTURAL LAND	X				
POLICY 8: OUTSTANDING HERITAGE SETTLEMENTS	X		X		
POLICY 9: THE BUILT HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	X	X	X		
POLICY 10: HISTORIC LANDSCAPES	X	X	X		
POLICY 11: AREAS OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	X	X	X		
POLICY 12: NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	X	X	X		
POLICY 13: LOCALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	X	X	X		
POLICY 14: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATEGIES	X		X		
POLICY 15: COASTAL DEVELOPMENT	X	X			
POLICY 16: PROVISION OF LAND FOR	X				

INDUSTRIAL, WAREHOUSE AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT					
POLICY 17: MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 18: LOCATION OF LAND FOR INDUSTRIAL, WAREHOUSE AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 19: EMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNITY PROVISION IN RURAL AREAS	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 20: THE RETAIL FRAMEWORK	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 21: TOWN CENTRE USES	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 22: TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN SETTLEMENTS	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 23: TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 24: MINERAL SAFEGUARDING	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 25: AGGREGATE PRODUCTION	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 26: MINERAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK AND AREAS OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 27: MINERALS LANDBANKS	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			

POLICY 28: LEVEL OF MINERAL OUTPUT	X	X			
POLICY 29: PEAT WORKING	X	X			
POLICY 30: RECLAMATION AND AFTER-USE	X	X			
POLICY 31: RECYCLING MINERAL WASTE	X	X			
POLICY 32: EXTRACTION CRITERIA	X	X			
POLICY 33: PROVISION FOR HOUSING	X				
POLICY 34: PHASING	X	X			
POLICY 35: AFFORDABLE HOUSING	X	X			
POLICY 36: SITES FOR GYPSIES AND TRAVELLING PEOPLE	X	X			
POLICY 37: FACILITIES FOR SPORT AND RECREATION WITHIN SETTLEMENTS	X	X			
POLICY 38: SPORT AND RECREATION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE	X	X			
POLICY 39: TRANSPORT AND DEVELOPMENT	X	X			

POLICY 40: TOWN STRATEGIES	X	X			
POLICY 41: CORRIDOR STRATEGIES	X				
POLICY 42: WALKING	X	X			
POLICY 43: ACCESS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	X	X			
POLICY 44: CYCLING	X	X			
POLICY 45: BUS	X	X			
POLICY 46: RAIL OPERATION	X	X			
POLICY 47: INTERCHANGE FACILITIES	X	X			
POLICY 48: ACCESS AND PARKING	X	X			
POLICY 49: TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT	X	X			
POLICY 50: TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT	X	X			
POLICY 51: ROAD HIERARCHY	X				
POLICY 52: FREIGHT TRAFFIC (LORRIES IN THE ENVIRONMENT)	X	X			
POLICY 54: TRANSPORT PROPOSALS AND THE ENVIRONMENT	X	X			
POLICY 55: MAJOR HIGHWAYS	X				



IMPROVEMENTS					
POLICY 56: ROADSIDE FACILITIES	X	X			
POLICY 57: GENERAL AVIATION FACILITIES	X	X			
POLICY 58: PORTS AND WHARVES	X	X			
POLICY 59: SAFEGUARDING WATER RESOURCES	X	X			
POLICY 60: FLOODPLAIN PROTECTION	X	X	X		
POLICY 61: DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS LIABLE TO MARINE FLOODING	X	X	X		
POLICY 62: TELECOMMUNICATIONS	X	X	X		
POLICY 63: UTILITIES DEVELOPMENT	X	X	X		
POLICY 64: RENEWABLE ENERGY	X	X			
POLICY 65: PROVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES	X	X	X		
POLICY 66: DEVELOPMENT OF WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES	X	X	X		
POLICY 67: WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK AND AREAS OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY	X	X	X		

POLICY 68: USE OF INERT WASTES ARISING FROM DEVELOPMENT	X	X	X		
--	---	---	---	--	--

**SAVED AVON (BATH & NORTH EAST SOMERSET, BRISTOL, NORTH SOMERSET, SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE JOINT REPLACEMENT) STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES TO 2011**

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY 1 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X	X			
POLICY 2 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X	X			
POLICY 4 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X				
POLICY 5 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X	X	X		
POLICY 6 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X	X	X		
POLICY 7 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X	X	X		
POLICY 9 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X	X			
POLICY 10 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X	X			
POLICY 11 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X	X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY 12 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X	X			
POLICY 13 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X				
POLICY 14 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X	X			
POLICY 15 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X	X			
POLICY 16 IN THE CHAPTER “THE STRATEGY”	X	X			
POLICY 17 IN THE CHAPTER “POLICIES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES”	X	X			
POLICY 21 IN THE CHAPTER “POLICIES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES”	X	X			
POLICY 22 IN THE CHAPTER “POLICIES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES”	X	X	X		
POLICY 23 IN THE CHAPTER “POLICIES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT	X	X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
AND NATURAL RESOURCES”					
POLICY 26 IN THE CHAPTER “POLICIES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES”	X	X			
POLICY 27 IN THE CHAPTER “POLICIES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES”	X	X			
POLICY 29 IN THE CHAPTER “POLICIES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES”	X	X	X		
POLICY 30 IN THE CHAPTER “POLICIES FOR EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, SHOPPING AND RECREATION”	X	X	X		
POLICY 31 IN THE CHAPTER “POLICIES FOR EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, SHOPPING AND RECREATION”	X	X	X		
POLICY 32 IN THE CHAPTER “POLICIES FOR EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, SHOPPING AND RECREATION”	X	X			
POLICY 33 IN THE CHAPTER	X				

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
"POLICIES FOR EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, SHOPPING AND RECREATION"					
POLICY 38 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, SHOPPING AND RECREATION"	X	X	X		
POLICY 39 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, SHOPPING AND RECREATION"	X	X	X		
POLICY 40 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, SHOPPING AND RECREATION"	X	X	X		
POLICY 41 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, SHOPPING AND RECREATION"	X	X	X		
POLICY 43 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, SHOPPING AND RECREATION"	X	X			
POLICY 44 IN THE CHAPTER	X	X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
"POLICIES FOR EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, SHOPPING AND RECREATION"					
POLICY 46 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, SHOPPING AND RECREATION"	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 48 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR TRANSPORT"	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 49 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR TRANSPORT"	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 48 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR TRANSPORT"	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 53 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR TRANSPORT"	<b>X</b>				
POLICY 56 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR TRANSPORT"	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 57 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR TRANSPORT"	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
POLICY 58 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR TRANSPORT"	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY 61 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR TRANSPORT"	X	X			
POLICY 62 IN THE CHAPTER "POLICIES FOR TRANSPORT"	X	X			



### SAVED DORSET POOLE & BOURNEMOUTH STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES 1994-2011

Policy	Policy has been implemented or expired	Generic policy	Applicable national policy in place	Superseded by local plan policy	Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation
POLICY A IN THE CHAPTER “ECONOMY”	X				
POLICY B IN THE CHAPTER “ECONOMY”	X	X	X		
POLICY C IN THE CHAPTER “ECONOMY”	X	X	X		
POLICY D IN THE CHAPTER “ECONOMY”	X	X	X		
POLICY E IN THE CHAPTER “ECONOMY”	X	X	X		
POLICY F IN THE CHAPTER “ECONOMY”	X	X	X		
POLICY G IN THE CHAPTER “ECONOMY”	X	X	X		
POLICY H IN THE CHAPTER “ECONOMY”	X	X	X		
POLICY B IN THE CHAPTER “TOURISM	X	X			
POLICY C IN THE CHAPTER “TOURISM	X	X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY D IN THE CHAPTER "TOURISM"	X	X			
POLICY E IN THE CHAPTER "TOURISM"	X	X			
POLICY A IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X				
POLICY B IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
POLICY C IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
POLICY D IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
POLICY E IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
POLICY F IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
POLICY G IN THE CHAPTER "HOUSING"	X	X			
SHOPPING POLICY A IN THE CHAPTER "SHOPPING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES"	X	X	X		
SHOPPING POLICY B IN THE CHAPTER "SHOPPING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES"	X	X	X		
COMMUNITY FACILITIES POLICY A IN THE CHAPTER "SHOPPING COMMUNITY FACILITIES"	X	X	X		

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
COMMUNITY FACILITIES POLICY B IN THE CHAPTER “SHOPPING COMMUNITY FACILITIES”	X	X	X		
COMMUNITY FACILITIES POLICY C IN THE CHAPTER “SHOPPING COMMUNITY FACILITIES”	X	X	X		
COMMUNITY FACILITIES POLICY IN THE CHAPTER “SHOPPING COMMUNITY FACILITIES”	X	X	X		
COMMUNITY FACILITIES POLICY A IN THE CHAPTER “SHOPPING COMMUNITY FACILITIES”	X	X	X		
TRANSPORTATION POLICY A IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	X	X			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY B IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	X	X			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY C IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	X	X			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY D IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND	X	X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
TELECOMMUNICATIONS”					
TRANSPORTATION POLICY E IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY F IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY G IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY H IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY I IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY J IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY K IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
TRANSPORTATION POLICY L IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	X	X			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY M IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	X	X			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY N IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	X	X			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY O IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	X	X			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY P IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	X	X			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY Q IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	X	X			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY R IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	X	X			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY S IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND	X	X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
TELECOMMUNICATIONS”					
TRANSPORTATION POLICY T IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY U IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY V IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY W IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
TRANSPORTATION POLICY X IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>				
TRANSPORTATION POLICY Y IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>				
TRANSPORTATION POLICY Z IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	<b>X</b>				

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
TRANSPORTATION POLICY AB IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	X				
TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS”	X	X			
MINERALS AND WASTE POLICY A IN THE CHAPTER “MINERALS, WASTE AND ENERGY”	X	X			
MINERALS AND WASTE POLICY D IN THE CHAPTER “MINERALS, WASTE AND ENERGY”	X	X			
MINERALS AND WASTE POLICY E IN THE CHAPTER “MINERALS, WASTE AND ENERGY”	X	X			
MINERALS AND WASTE POLICY G IN THE CHAPTER “MINERALS, WASTE AND ENERGY”	X	X			
ENERGY POLICY A IN THE CHAPTER “MINERALS, WASTE AND ENERGY”	X	X			
ENERGY POLICY B IN THE CHAPTER “MINERALS, WASTE AND ENERGY”	X	X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
ENVIRONMENT POLICY A IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	X	X			
ENVIRONMENT POLICY B IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	X	X			
ENVIRONMENT POLICY C IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	X	X			
ENVIRONMENT POLICY D IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	X	X			
ENVIRONMENT POLICY E IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	X				
ENVIRONMENT POLICY F IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	X	X			
ENVIRONMENT POLICY G IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	X	X			
ENVIRONMENT POLICY H IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE	X	X			



<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
ENVIRONMENT”					
ENVIRONMENT POLICY I IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
ENVIRONMENT POLICY J IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
ENVIRONMENT POLICY K IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
ENVIRONMENT POLICY L IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
ENVIRONMENT POLICY M IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
ENVIRONMENT POLICY N IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			
ENVIRONMENT POLICY O IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
ENVIRONMENT POLICY P IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	X	X			
ENVIRONMENT POLICY Q IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	X	X	X		
ENVIRONMENT POLICY R IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	X	X	X		
ENVIRONMENT POLICY S IN THE CHAPTER “CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”	X	X	X		
IMPLEMENTATION POLICY A IN THE CHAPTER “IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW”	X	X			
IMPLEMENTATION POLICY B IN THE CHAPTER “IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW”	X	X			
IMPLEMENTATION POLICY C IN THE CHAPTER “IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW”	X	X			
IMPLEMENTATION POLICY D IN THE CHAPTER “IMPLEMENTATION,	X	X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
MONITORING AND REVIEW”					
IMPLEMENTATION POLICY E IN THE CHAPTER “IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW”	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			

**SAVED WILTSHIRE AND SWINDON STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES TO 2016**

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY DP1 IN THE CHAPTER "DEVELOPMENT PATTERN"		X			
POLICY DP2 IN THE CHAPTER "DEVELOPMENT PATTERN"		X			
POLICY DP3 IN THE CHAPTER "DEVELOPMENT PATTERN"		X			
POLICY DP4 IN THE CHAPTER "DEVELOPMENT PATTERN"			X		
POLICY DP5 IN THE CHAPTER "DEVELOPMENT PATTERN"		X	X		
POLICY DP6 IN THE CHAPTER "DEVELOPMENT PATTERN"		X	X		
POLICY DP7 IN THE CHAPTER "DEVELOPMENT PATTERN"		X			
POLICY DP8 IN THE CHAPTER "DEVELOPMENT PATTERN"		X			
POLICY DP9 IN THE CHAPTER "DEVELOPMENT PATTERN"		X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY DP10A IN THE CHAPTER “DEVELOPMENT PATTERN”			X		
POLICY DP10B IN THE CHAPTER “DEVELOPMENT PATTERN”			X		
POLICY DP10D IN THE CHAPTER “DEVELOPMENT PATTERN”			X		
POLICY DP11 IN THE CHAPTER “DEVELOPMENT PATTERN”		X			
POLICY DP12 IN THE CHAPTER “DEVELOPMENT PATTERN”			X		
POLICY DP13 IN THE CHAPTER “DEVELOPMENT PATTERN”		X	X		
POLICY DP15 IN THE CHAPTER “DEVELOPMENT PATTERN”		X	X		
POLICY T1 IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORT”		X			
POLICY T2 IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORT”		X			
POLICY T3 IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORT”		X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY T4 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY T5 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY T6 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY T7 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY T8 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY T9 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY T10 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY T11 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY T12 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			
POLICY T13 IN THE CHAPTER "TRANSPORT"		X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY T14 IN THE CHAPTER “TRANSPORT”		X			
POLICY C1 IN THE CHAPTER “THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE”		X			
POLICY C2 IN THE CHAPTER “THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE”		X			
POLICY C3 IN THE CHAPTER “THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE”		X			
POLICY C4 IN THE CHAPTER “THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE”		X			
POLICY C5 IN THE CHAPTER “THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE”		X			
POLICY C6 IN THE CHAPTER “THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE”		X			
POLICY C8 IN THE CHAPTER “THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE		X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
COUNTRYSIDE”					
POLICY 9 IN THE CHAPTER “THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE”		X	X		
POLICY C10 IN THE CHAPTER “THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE”		X			
POLICY C11 IN THE CHAPTER “THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE”		X			
POLICY C12 IN THE CHAPTER “THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE”		X			
POLICY C13 IN THE CHAPTER “THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE”		X			
POLICY HE1 IN THE CHAPTER “HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT”		X	X		
POLICY HE2 IN THE CHAPTER “HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT”		X	X		
POLICY HE3 IN THE CHAPTER		X	X		



<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
"HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT"					
POLICY HE4 IN THE CHAPTER "HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT"		X	X		
POLICY HE5 IN THE CHAPTER "HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT"		X	X		
POLICY HE6 IN THE CHAPTER "HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT"		X	X		
POLICY HE7 IN THE CHAPTER "HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT"		X	X		
POLICY RLT1 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION, LEISURE AND TOURISM"		X			
POLICY RLT2 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"		X			
POLICY RLT3 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"		X			
POLICY RLT4 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"		X			
POLICY RLT5 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"		X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY RLT6 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"		X			
POLICY RLT7 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"		X			
POLICY RLT8 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"		X			
POLICY RLT9 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"		X			
POLICY RLT10 IN THE CHAPTER "RECREATION"		X			
POLICY RE1 IN THE CHAPTER "RENEWABLE ENERGY"		X			
POLICY RE2 IN THE CHAPTER "RENEWABLE ENERGY"		X			
POLICY MSP1 IN THE CHAPTER "MINERALS"		X			
POLICY MSP2 IN THE CHAPTER "MINERALS"		X			
POLICY MSP3 IN THE CHAPTER "MINERALS"		X			

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Policy has been implemented or expired</b>	<b>Generic policy</b>	<b>Applicable national policy in place</b>	<b>Superseded by local plan policy</b>	<b>Still relevant – environmental implications of revocation</b>
POLICY MSP4 IN THE CHAPTER “MINERALS”		X			
POLICY MSP5 IN THE CHAPTER “MINERALS”		X			
POLICY MSP6 IN THE CHAPTER “MINERALS”		X			
POLICY MSP7 IN THE CHAPTER “MINERALS”		X			
POLICY W1 IN THE CHAPTER “WASTE MANAGEMENT”		X	X		
POLICY W2 IN THE CHAPTER “WASTE MANAGEMENT”		X	X		
POLICY W4 IN THE CHAPTER “WASTE MANAGEMENT”		X	X		
POLICY TE1 IN THE CHAPTER “TELECOMMUNICATIONS”		X			

## Annex C

### South West: local plans (as at August 2011)

The following lists the development plan documents (including mineral and waste development plan documents) and saved local plan policies, which would form the relevant development plan for the areas in question in the South West, if the regional strategy and saved structure plan policies were revoked.

#### **Adopted Waste & Minerals Plans (Local Plans and Development Plan Documents)**

Plymouth Council: Core Strategy (including strategic waste policies); Waste Development Plan Document; Saved Waste Local Plan Policies
Dartmoor NPA: Core Strategy (including strategic waste policies)
Wiltshire Council with Swindon Borough: Waste Core Strategy
Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset, South Gloucestershire: West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy; Saved South Gloucestershire Minerals & Waste Local Plan Policies; Saved Bath & NE Somerset Minerals & Waste Local Plan Policies; Saved North Somerset Waste Plan Policies; Saved Bristol Local Plan Waste Policies
Gloucestershire: Saved Waste Local Plan Policies (no sites)
Cornwall: Saved Waste Local Plan Policy
Devon: Saved Waste Local Plan Policies (with sites)
Exmoor NP: Saved Local Plan Waste Policies
Dorset: Saved Waste Local Plan Policies

### **Adopted Core Strategies, Development Plan Documents and Saved Local Plan Policies**

Bath & NE Somerset Council Saved Local Plan Policies
Bournemouth BC Saved Local Plan Policies
Caradon District (Now Cornwall Council) Saved Local Plan Policies
Carrick (Now Cornwall Council) Saved Local Plan Policies
Cheltenham Saved Local Plan Policies
Christchurch BC Saved Local Plan Policies
City & County of Bristol UA Core Strategy Saved Local Plan Policies
Cotswold Saved Local Plan Policies
Dartmoor National Park Core Strategy Saved Local Plan Policies
East Devon DC Saved Local Plan Policies
East Dorset DC Saved Local Plan Policies
Exeter Saved Local Plan Policies
Forest of Dean DC Saved Local Plan Policies
Gloucester Saved Local Plan Policies
Kennet DC (Now Wiltshire Council) Saved Local Plan Policies
Kerrier DC (Now Cornwall Council) Saved Local Plan Policies
Mendip Saved Local Plan Policies
Mid Devon DC Core Strategy; Allocations & Infrastructure Development Plan Document; Saved Local Plan Policies

North Cornwall DC (Now Cornwall Council) Saved Local Plan Policies
North Devon Saved Local Plan Policies
North Dorset DC Saved Local Plan Policies
North Somerset Council Saved Local Plan Policies
North Wiltshire DC (Now Wiltshire Council) Saved Local Plan Policies
Penwith DC (Now Cornwall Council) Saved Local Plan Policies
Plymouth Council Core Strategy; Devonport Area Action Plan; Millbay Stonehouse Area Action Plan; North Plymstock including Minerals Area Action Plan; Waste Development Plan Document; Saved Local Plan Policies
Poole Core Strategy; Saved First Alteration Local Plan Policies
Purbeck Saved Local Plan Policies
Restormel BC (Now Cornwall Council) Saved Local Plan Policies
Salisbury (Now Wiltshire Council) Saved Local Plan Policies
Sedgemoor DC Saved Local Plan Policies
South Gloucestershire Council Saved Local Plan Policies
South Hams DC Core Strategy; Development Policies Development Plan Document; Affordable Housing Development Plan Document; Sherford Area Action Plan; Site Allocations Development Plan Documents for Dartmouth, Ivybridge, Kingsbridge, Totnes and the Rural Areas; Saved Local Plan Policies
South Somerset Saved Local Plan Policies
Stroud DC Saved Local Plan Policies
Swindon UA Saved Local Plan Policies
Taunton Deane BC Saved Local Plan Policies

Teignbridge DC Saved Local Plan Policies
Tewkesbury Saved Local Plan Policies
Torbay Council Saved Local Plan Policies
Torrige Saved Local Plan Policies
West Devon BC Saved Local Plan Policies
West Dorset Saved Local Plan Policies
West Somerset DC Saved Local Plan Policies
West Wiltshire (Now Wiltshire County Council) Saved Local Plan Policies
Weymouth and Portland Saved Local Plan Policies