

Appendix 1: Reviewed plans and programmes (full list)

<u>Carbon reduction and air quality</u>	
Plans/programmes/ strategies reviewed	Key messages for Local Plan and SA
The 2008 Climate Change Act	The Climate Change Act sets statutory emissions reduction targets to at least 80% below the level of net UK emissions of targeted greenhouse gases in 1990.
The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future (HM Government, 2011)	The Carbon Plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy. Within the next 10 years the plan requires the development and deployment of new technologies that will be needed to halve emissions in the 2020s. Domestic transport emissions account for nearly a quarter of UK emissions; to achieve target vehicles will need to run on ultra-low emission technologies such as electric batteries, hydrogen fuel cells and plug-in hybrid technology. These changes will bring environmental benefits including improved local air quality. Encouraging the use of public transport, cycling or walking will boost the reduction in emissions.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – Volume 2 (DEFRA, 2011)	The Air Quality Strategy points to certain pollutants where national objectives are in some cases being met, and others not. Pollutants described include: lead, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulphur dioxide and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Levels for many of these emissions are closely related to transport use, which planning policies will need to consider means to reduce those reaching unacceptable levels.
The Air Quality (Standards) Regulations 2010	The Air Quality (Standards) Regulations transpose into English legislation the requirements of EU directives on air quality and cleaner air. It sets air quality standards for key pollutants and requires the UK to demonstrate how the standards will be achieved and maintained when compliance is breached. Particular attention is given to reducing particulate matter, a pollutant associated with transport emissions, exposure to which can exacerbate existing respiratory conditions.
National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)	The NPPF requires local authorities to encourage solutions that result in reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable transport. Local plans should aim to minimise pollution, and should prevent new and existing development from contributing to or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of air pollution.
Code for Sustainable Homes (DCLG, 2010)	Category 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes aims to reduce the emissions of gases with high global warming impact associated with the manufacture, installation, use and disposal of foamed thermal and acoustic insulating materials. Building elements affected include roofs, walls, floors, hot water cylinders, cold water storage tanks and external doors. Credits towards achieving levels of the code can be achieved by reducing the use of materials with a high global warming impact. Application of the code is one method for

	reducing emissions at point of manufacture, installation and disposal. Such actions can contribute to the achievement of building sustainable homes.
Housing Standards Review	Government considered a range of issues in the Housing Standards Review consultation. The Government subsequently considered a Technical consultation for a Nationally described Space Standard. These standards are reflected in the Local Plan in DM13 Housing sizes.
Local Transport Plan 3, Devon and Torbay Strategy 2011-2026 (Devon County Council, 2011)	The Devon Local Transport Plan states that technology has a key role to play in reducing emissions which affect air quality. To support the market for electric vehicles it requires a network of charging points to be delivered in convenient locations for residents. Capital priorities include improving air quality in Cullompton and Crediton through the delivery of relief/link roads.
Mid Devon Corporate Plan 2012-2015	The Mid Devon Corporate Plan notes that there are areas of poor air quality within the district, especially within the Exeter Road area of Crediton, and Cullompton High Street and Station Road. The Local Plan will need to consider how new development impacts on existing, and areas at risk of poor air quality.
Mid Devon Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-15	There are air quality issues within Crediton and Cullompton. Tackling these is a priority.
Renewable Energy, Carbon & Air Quality Study (ARUP, June 2014)	It can be seen that whilst there are important considerations in respect of energy efficiency, renewable energy, air quality and low emission strategies, these do not generally differentiate between the draft policy options on potential site allocations. Policies associated with the concentration of development around existing built development are likely to favour improved integration of renewable energy and also assist in the most optimum public transport options, which will help with the development of low emission strategies. Air quality factors are likely to count against this – as air quality considerations would naturally lead towards a “dispersal” rather than a “concentration” approach to site allocations.
Review of Preferred Sites Outlined for the Local Plan, Air Quality Assessment (ARUP, July 2014)	A more detailed assessment of air quality effects on AQMAs and the wider area of commercial development at Junction 27 and mixed use development at Junction 28. The assessment concluded that by the future assessment year of 2033, existing air quality will have improved from current levels due to improvements in vehicle fuel technologies and cleaner vehicles entering the fleet. An Assessment of cumulative local air quality impacts of the preferred development sites. Predicted total pollutant concentrations at assessed receptors, including those within the Crediton and Cullompton AQMAs, were well below the annual mean NO2 and PM10. The greatest effect occurs along the A373 and is associated with the East Cullompton preferred site. No significant cumulative air quality effects are anticipated as a result of the development of preferred sites to be taken forward in the Local Plan.
<u>Air quality – sustainability conclusions</u> All the air quality-related policies/strategies reviewed emphasise the need to reduce emissions as a key action to mitigate the effects of climate change.	

Reducing emissions is also a requirement in areas that suffer from poor air quality, such as in Crediton and Culmpton. Reviewed policies also encourage increasing the use of low carbon vehicles as part of a strategy to reduce emissions. These messages must be clearly reflected within the new Local Plan. The document should ensure that new development does not unacceptably contribute to poorer air quality, and that opportunities for reducing emissions are incorporated. New development should encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport, such as walking, cycling or the use of public transport. New development should also help to promote the market for low carbon vehicles by ensuring the delivery of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, or other latest technological infrastructure needed for low emission transportation.

<u>Biodiversity and green infrastructure</u>		
Plans/programmes/ strategies reviewed	Key messages for Local Plan and SA	
European Water Framework Directive (European Commission, 2000)	The European Water Framework Directive (WFD) came into force in December 2000 and became part of UK law in December 2003. It provides an opportunity to plan and deliver a better water environment, focusing on ecology. It provides an opportunity to plan and deliver a better water environment through river basin management planning.	
'The Natural Choice' Natural Environment White Paper (DEFRA, 2011)	The paper set out a framework for protecting and enhancing the natural environment. It proposed the introduction of Nature Improvement Areas, in order to provide bigger, connected sites for wildlife to live in and adapt to climate change in both urban and rural areas. Local Nature Partnerships. It also proposed new ways for developers to provide biodiversity offsetting, to ensure wildlife sites are not lost. Also proposed were Local Nature Partnerships to strengthen joined up action across local agencies and government.	
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	The act places a duty on public authorities (replacing s74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) to have regard to biodiversity as far as is consistent with the proper exercise of their functions. The act also requires the government to publish, review and revise lists of living organisms and types of habitats in England that are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.	
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Requires local authorities to have regard to nature conservation when performing rights of way functions, including power to divert ROWs away from SSSIs. The act gives greater protection to wildlife and natural features by making provisions for the conservation of biodiversity, and improving protection for SSSIs.	
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	The act sets in place protective measures for wildlife, including wild birds and plants. The act requires local authorities to take steps to bring the protection of wildlife to the attention of the public and schoolchildren. The act (though subsequently amended) allows designation of Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSIs) setting their management and protection measures, and also allows the designation of national nature reserves.	

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (and Amendment 2012)	Translates the EU ‘Wild Birds Directive’, requiring the protection of biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora. It places a new duty on relevant authorities to protect and create bird habitats, and a duty to avoid pollution or deterioration of bird habitats. The document also states the list of European protected species of animals and plants. The regulations require land use to plans that are likely to have a significant effect on a European site to make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives. The local authority may only give effect to the land use plan after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services (DEFRA, 2002)	The strategy sets a mission for the next decade requiring a halt to overall biodiversity loss, support to healthy well-functioning ecosystems and to establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. In particular, reducing environmental pressures on biodiversity is a specific concern. This will be undertaken through reforms of the planning system to ensure a strategic approach to planning for nature will be undertaken. The protection and improvement of the natural environment is a core objective of the planning system. Biodiversity offsetting will be piloted to assess its potential to deliver planning policy more effectively. Particular targets (to be achieved by 2020) include 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition, and at least 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition. Additional targets include bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife, with no net loss of priority habitat and an increase in the overall extent of priority habitats by at least 200,000ha.
England Biodiversity Strategy – Climate Change Adaptation Principles (DEFRA, 2008)	The document sets out principles for conserving biodiversity and protecting them from the direct and indirect impacts of climate change. The principles include conserving existing biodiversity, conserving protected areas and all other high quality habitats, conserving the range and ecological variability of habitats and species, maintaining existing ecological networks, creating buffer zones and high quality habitats, understand change is inevitable, make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts and raise awareness of the benefits of the natural environment to society.
National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)	The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; by minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. Distinctions in policies should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites, so that protection is commensurate with their status. Policies should plan for biodiversity on a landscape wide scale; promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species.
Code for Sustainable Homes (DCLG, 2010)	Category 9 (ecology) states that development can meet this element of the code by promoting the use of land that already has limited value to wildlife, and to discourage it from developing ecologically valuable sites.
Housing Standards Review	Government considered a range of issues in the Housing Standards Review consultation. The Government subsequently considered a Technical consultation for a Nationally described Space Standard. These standards are reflected in the Local Plan in DM13 Housing sizes.

South West River Basin Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2009)	The plan is prepared under the European Water Framework Directive, which requires all EU countries throughout the European Union to manage the water environment to consistent standards. Priorities for local government include ensuring that local planning document take into account the objectives of the SWRBMP, actions to reduce the physical impacts of urban development on artificial or heavily modified water bodies, promotion of the use of sustainable urban drainage systems and promote sustainable water management best practice through pre-application discussions with developers.
The Nature of Devon – A Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan (Devon County Council, 2005)	Objectives of the action plan include ensuring that planning policies recognise the importance of biodiversity and the geological features of Devon, to ensure consideration is given to nature conservation issues in the implementation of planning, to reconcile the objectives of bio- and geodiversity conservation with the need for economic and social development in achieving environmental sustainability and to maintain a dialogue with relevant authorities leading to the identification of all sites of national or international geological heritage which do not benefit from SSSI status.
Devon Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-18	The natural environment of Devon needs to be sustained and should continue to be a priority for all those involved in planning for the future.
Mid Devon Habitats Regulation Assessment (2014)	The HRA of the Mid Devon Local Plan Review (Publication Draft version) has been undertaken in accordance with currently available guidance and based on a precautionary approach as required under the Habitats Regulations. The overall HRA findings reached during the Appropriate Assessment stage have been summarised, and the justification for these is explained in more. The HRA conclusions and recommendations can be summarised as providing that the identified mitigation is implemented, adverse effects on the integrity of all European sites around Mid Devon from policy and site options in the new Local Plan (alone or in combination) will not occur in relation to: Air pollution, Changes to water quality or quantity, Physical loss or damage to offsite habitat, or noise/vibration and light pollution and Recreation.
Mid Devon Green Infrastructure Plan (2013)	The Green Infrastructure Plan promotes a network of multi-functional green space with recreational, visual and biodiversity value. It identifies existing GI assets at the landscape scale and by catchment areas within Mid Devon. GI objectives are to promote sustainable growth and economic development, to encourage health and well-being, to adapt to mitigate climate change and to improve biodiversity.
Mid Devon Playing Fields Strategy (2010)	Priority action points include: using the development of new and replacement schools as a catalyst for appraising and improving playing field facilities; to adopt and/or continue strong statutory policies protecting existing pitches, including those on education sites; and when planning new and improved facilities, to look holistically at the whole settlement's sporting provision – embracing public, private and education landowners.
Mid Devon Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-15	Mid Devon is a beautiful area with a high quality natural environment, bordering two national parks and the Blackdown Hills AONB, whilst there are also many Sites of Special Scientific Interest, county wildlife sites and local nature reserves. Development will need to be balanced against the priority of maintaining and enhancing the natural environment.

Biodiversity and green infrastructure – sustainability conclusions

The biodiversity and green infrastructure plans and strategies reviewed have at heart the need to conserve and enhance biodiversity. Policies should avoid the deterioration of habitats, and look to preserve, restore and recreate priority habitats, with no net loss in priority habitats. Development should provide net gains in biodiversity where possible, balancing the economic and social needs of development with the objectives of bio- and geo-diversity conservation. Policies should also give consideration to biodiversity enhancing development. Policies should take a holistic approach to the provision of playing fields, considering all public and private landowners.

<u>European sites</u>	
Plans/programmes/ strategies reviewed	Key messages for the Local Plan and SA
West Somerset Local Plan to 2032 (Revised Draft Preferred Strategy)	The HRA Report for the West Somerset Local Plan: Draft Preferred Strategy (January 2012) concluded that, provided a number of specific measures were incorporated into the final Local Plan, the Plan would be unlikely to have a significant effect on any European sites. These additions (including the addition of policies relating to a bat consultation zone and a wetland birds consultation zone) appear to have been incorporated into the Revised Draft Referred Strategy. Therefore, in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan Review are not expected.
North Devon and Torridge Publication Draft Local Plan (June 2014)	The HRA Report for the Publication Draft Local Plan (June 2014) identified a number of potential significant effects on European sites that may occur; however recommendations for mitigation have been incorporated into the Plan and in light of those amendments, the HRA report concludes that the Local Plan is acceptable in terms of its impacts on European sites. Therefore, in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan are not considered likely.
West Devon Adopted Core Strategy (2006-2026)	No HRA work appears to be available for the 2006 adopted Core Strategy; therefore it is not currently possible to determine the likelihood of in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan.
Adopted Teignbridge Local Plan 2013-2033 (May 2014)	The HRA report for the Proposed Submission version of the Local Plan (June 2013) concluded that in the absence of mitigation measures, adverse effects on European sites cannot be ruled out. However, the report made a number of specific recommendations for mitigation and these appear to have been incorporated into the Submitted Local Plan. In light of those amendments, it is concluded that significant effects from the Local Plan are not likely and therefore in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan are also not considered likely.
East Devon Local Plan 2006 – 2026	The HRA Screening Report for the Core Strategy (now referred to as the Local Plan) in August 2010 concluded that significant effects on European sites could not be ruled out in relation to a number of the options for the Plan that were set out at that stage, and that

(Proposed Submission Publication, November 2012)	Appropriate Assessment would be required in order to consider these in more detail. No more recent HRA work appears to be available for the 2006-2026 Proposed Submission Publication Local Plan; therefore it is not currently possible to determine the likelihood of in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan.
Taunton Deane (Adopted Core Strategy 2011-2028)	The HRA report for the Taunton Deane Core Strategy (May 2011) concluded that, provided a number of specific mitigation measures were incorporated into the final version of the Core Strategy, significant effects on European sites were not considered likely. Those amendments appear to have been incorporated into the final version of the Plan; therefore in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan are also not considered likely.
Taunton Deane Site Allocations and Development Management Plan Preferred Options (Consultation ended December 2013)	Habitats Regulations Assessment for the emerging Site Allocations and Development Management Plan does not yet appear to have been undertaken; therefore it is not yet possible to draw any conclusions about the potential for in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan.
Exmoor National Park Draft Local Plan (Consultation ended December 2013)	The HRA report for the Draft Local Plan (October 2013) concluded that, provided a number of specific mitigation measures are incorporated into the final Local Plan, it is unlikely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of European sites. Therefore, in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan are also not considered likely at this stage although it will be necessary to review the next iteration of Exmoor's Local Plan to ensure that the recommendations are addressed.
Dartmoor National Park Adopted Core Strategy (2008)	The HRA Report for the Core Strategy (2008) concluded that, in light of the mitigation measures already in place, the Core Strategy would not have significant effects on any European sites. Therefore, in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan are also not considered likely.
Dartmoor National Park Adopted Development Management and Delivery Development Plan Document (2013)	The HRA Report for the Development Management and Delivery DPD (2013) concluded that, in light of the mitigation measures already in place, the DPD would not have significant effects on any European sites. Therefore, in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan are also not considered likely.
Exeter City Council Adopted Core	The HRA Report for the Core Strategy (2010) concluded that the Core Strategy will not have a significant negative effect on any European sites provided that all of the recommended measures set out in the HRA report are implemented. Those measures

Strategy (2012)	appear to have been incorporated into the final version of the Core Strategy; therefore in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan are not considered likely.
Exeter City Council Draft Development Delivery DPD (2013)	Habitats Regulations Assessment for the emerging Development Delivery DPD does not yet appear to have been undertaken; therefore it is not yet possible to draw any conclusions about the potential for in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan.
The Devon Waste Plan (Tracked Changes Version Incorporating Proposed Main and Additional Modifications, August 2014)	The HRA Screening Report for the Options consultation paper (January 2012) screened the options and did not identify any options that were considered likely to have a significant effect on European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and strategies. However, a number of the options were found to have potential effects but it was considered that the effects will be more appropriate for lower tier assessments, e.g. the assessment of specific minerals sites. For those options, European sites that could be affected included Dartmoor SAC, Culm Grassland SAC, East Devon Pebblebeds SAC/East Devon SPA, South Hams SAC, South Dartmoor Woods SAC, Plymouth Sounds & Estuaries SAC, Prawle Point to Plymouth Sound cSAC. Such effects would need to be subject to HRA at a lower tier of plan-making. Therefore in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan cannot be ruled out and will need to be considered in relation to these lower tier plans and associated HRA work.
Devon and Torbay Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2026	The Appropriate Assessment Report for the LTP3 (April 2011), provided the identified mitigation measures are implemented in full, it will be possible to conclude that the integrity of Natura 2000 sites would be maintained and the conservation objectives would be sustained across the County. Therefore in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan are not considered likely.
Somerset Future Transport Plan 2011-2026 (Somerset County Council)	The HRA Report for the Somerset Future Transport Plan (October 2010) screened the policies contained in the Plan and make a number of recommendations for policy amendments and/or additions to ensure compliance with the Habitat Regulations before submission. In light of those amendments, it could be concluded that the Plan would have no significant effects on European sites. Those amendments appear to have been incorporated into the final version of the Plan; therefore in-combination effects with the Mid Devon Local Plan are not considered likely.
European sites – Sustainability conclusions	
The HRA of the Mid Devon Local Plan Review (Publication Draft version) has been undertaken in accordance with currently available guidance and based on a precautionary approach as required under the Habitats Regulations. Provided that the identified mitigation is implemented, adverse effects on the integrity of all European sites around Mid Devon from policy and site options in the new Local Plan alone will not occur in relation to: air pollution, changes to quality or quantity, physical loss or damage to offsite habitat or noise/vibration and light pollution, recreation. A number of recommendations for the Local Plan were made in an earlier draft of the HRA which have been address in the Local Plan this included the specific reference to the protection of European sites, traffic assessment work and discussion with South West Water that proposed growth can be accommodated without exceeding the capacity of sewage treatment works and available water supply. However, because of uncertainties that exist regarding the potential for the North Devon and Torridge Local Plan to have significant effects on the integrity of the Culm Grasslands SAC as a result of increased air pollution, it is not yet possible to conclude that there will be no likely significant effects as a result of implementing the new Mid Devon local Plan in-combination with the North Devon and Torridge Plan. Further work has been commissioned to determine this impact; the Habitat Regulations Assessment will be updated to reflect the latest	

evidence.

<u>Climate change mitigation and energy</u>	
Plans/programmes/ strategies reviewed	Key messages for Local Plan and SA
Climate Change Act 2008	The act sets a framework for the UK to achieve its long-term goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and ensures steps taken towards adapting to the impact of climate change. The act sets statutory emissions reductions targets to be achieved by 2050 and beyond. The act sets out procedures for assessing the risks of the impact of climate change and requires Government to develop an adaptation programme which contributes to sustainable development.
The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future (HM Government, 2011)	The Carbon Plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy. Within the next 10 years the plan requires the development and deployment of new technologies that will be needed to halve emissions in the 2020s. By 2050, all buildings will need to have an emissions footprint close to zero, using better insulation, energy-efficient products and having heating from low carbon sources. Manufacturing processes will need to deliver a fair share of emissions cuts. By 2050 emissions from the power sector will need to be close to zero, electricity likely being delivered by wind farms, nuclear power stations and gas and coal-fired power stations.
UK Renewable Energy Roadmap (DECC, 2013)	The UK has made very good progress against the 15% target introduced in the 2009 EU Renewable Energy Directive. In 2012, 4.1% of UK energy consumption came from renewable sources, up from 3.8% in 2011. In Quarter 2 of 2013, renewables accounted for a record 15.5% of all electricity generated. This represents a significant increase in generation since the publication of the last Update. Overall capacity has grown by 38% over the period July 2012 to June 2013 and now stands at 19.5 GW. This, alongside a healthy set of deployment pipelines, demonstrates the progress that is being made to decarbonise our economy and secure our future electricity supply.
UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations. The strategy sets out measure to realise the vision of sustainable communities within England, in both urban and rural areas, which will ensure the delivery of sustainable development, by placing it at the centre of the planning system.
National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)	Planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon technologies. Local authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change. To support the move to a low carbon future, plan for new development in locations and ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; set standards that are consistent with Government's zero carbon buildings policy. New

	development should consider the inclusion of decentralised energy supplies; take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption. To increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy developments all communities should contribute to their generation.
Planning Practice Guidance – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy (DCLG, March 2014)	The guidance assists local councils in developing policies for renewable energy in their local plans, and identifies the planning considerations for a range of renewable sources such as hydropower, active solar technology, solar farms and wind turbines. Increasing the amount of energy from renewable and low carbon technologies will help to make sure the UK has a secure energy supply, reduce greenhouse gas emissions to slow down climate change and stimulate investment in new jobs and businesses. Planning has an important role in the delivery of new renewable and low carbon energy infrastructure in locations where the local environmental impact is acceptable.
Planning Practice Guidance – Minerals (DCLG, March 2014)	Guidance on the planning for mineral extraction in plan making and the application process. Oil and gas (hydrocarbons) underpin key aspects of modern society, supplying energy to power industry and heat homes, fuel for transport to carry goods and people all over the world, and raw materials to produce everyday items. Hydrocarbons remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst the country transitions to low carbon energy supplies. This guidance provides advice on the planning issues associated with the three phases of extraction of hydrocarbons.
Code for Sustainable Homes (DCLG, 2010)	Category 1 (energy and carbon dioxide emissions) of the code aims to limit CO ₂ emissions arising from the operation of a dwelling, improving the fabric energy efficiency of dwellings, encouraging the specification of low and zero carbon energy sources, promotion of cycling and the need for cycle storage. Category 3 (materials) aims to specify the use of materials with lower environmental impacts over their life-cycle.
Housing Standards Review	The Government propose a “Building Regulations only” approach, with no optional additional local standards in excess of the provisions set out in Part L of the Regulations. In Budget 2013 the Government reaffirmed its commitment to implement the zero carbon homes policy for new homes from 2016. This will be achieved through a strengthening of the energy performance requirements in Part L of the Building Regulations (incorporating carbon compliance, energy efficient fabric and services), and the delivery of allowable solutions.
Housing Standards Review Consultation (DCLG, August 2013)	It was a fundamental review of the building regulations framework and voluntary housing standards which aimed to rationalise the large number of codes, standards, rules, regulations and guidance that add unnecessary cost and complexity to the house building process - while delivering quality, sustainability, safety and accessibility. The review was undertaken by a wide range of cross sectoral stakeholder working groups and this consultation sets out their proposals on: accessibility, space, security, water efficiency, energy, indoor environmental standards, materials and process and compliance.
Devon Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-18	The county needs to reduce its carbon emissions, and incorporate necessary adaptations to manage the effects of climate change into new developments.

Climate change mitigation and energy – sustainability conclusions

The UK is committed to achieving targets in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in order to tackle climate change. Development has a significant part to play to help achieve these targets for reducing carbon emissions. Planning needs to minimise vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, and support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy development. Improving the energy efficiency of the fabric of buildings, particularly by encouraging low or zero carbon energy sources will limit CO₂ emissions.

<u>Community and wellbeing (including equalities and health)</u>	
Plans/programmes/ strategies reviewed	Key messages for Local Plan and SA
Localism Act 2011	The aim of the act was to devolve more decision making powers from central government to local communities. The act contained a number of changes to the planning system, including the abolition of the regional strategies and the new 'duty to cooperate'. The act contains more rights for communities, including the community right to bid for assets of community value, community right to build, and neighbourhood planning.
Lifetime neighbourhoods (DCLG, 2011)	The report contains guidance on the design of neighbourhoods to make them inclusive regardless of age or disability. The components that make up lifetime neighbourhoods include good access (enabling residents to get out and about in the area they live), services and amenities (neighbourhoods with a mix of residential, retail and employment uses and access to services including health, post officer, banking facilities or cash machines), safe and inclusive built environments, with locally accessible greenspace and a range of affordable housing choices (based on inclusive design principles with adaptable space/layout to meet changing needs).
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (HM Government, 2011)	Housing and planning policies should widely positively reflect the wide range of circumstances and lifestyles of older people, who already occupy nearly a third of all homes. Planning for homes and communities where older people can remain involved with their families, friends and communities and able to choose where and how they live. New housing developments need to make suitable provision for ageing populations in the long-term, ensuring a mix of property types, including Lifetime Homes.
National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)	Planning policies should aim to achieve places which promote opportunities for meetings between members of the community, including through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages; safe and accessible developments; high quality public space, which encourage the active continual use of public areas. Policies should deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; should guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services; ensure that local facilities can develop in a sustainable manner; and ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and

	community facilities and services. Local authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to ensuring sufficient choice of school places to meet community needs. Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.
Planning Practice Guidance – Neighbourhood Planning (DCLG, March 2014)	Provides advice on the neighbourhood planning system introduced by the Localism Act including key stages and decisions (e.g. deciding neighbourhood areas, the legal tests for neighbourhood plans, and the process of independent examination and referendum).
Code for Sustainable Homes (DCLG, 2010)	Category 7 of the code (health and well-being) aims to provide homes that promote good daylighting thereby improving quality of life, improved sound insulation to reduce noise complaints from neighbours, provision of inclusive outdoor space which is at least partially private and construction of homes that are easily accessible and adaptable.
Housing Standards Review	Local authorities should plan for the current and future housing needs of a wide range of households including older and disabled people. Subject to Parliamentary approval of the necessary amendments to the Building Act 1984, Part M (access to and use of dwellings) of the Building Regulations will be amended to include two optional requirements which set out alternative provisions for accessibility and adaptability which can help to meet the needs of older and disabled people. The Government believe that it is right that local communities and neighbourhoods have the ability to shape the nature of new development in their local areas. However, a proliferation of localised and varying space standards creates a potentially significant barrier to delivery of housing. A new national standard is proposed – not a Building Regulation - which will offer a consistent set of requirements with regard to the internal area of new homes. This will have one set of specifications, based on a consolidation of existing space standards used by authorities across the country. Application of the standard will be optional for local authorities to use and they will need to justify its application according to evidenced needs and subject to local plan viability testing. This will help to balance the needs of local communities whilst ensuring that the home building industry can deliver at volume in a cost effective manner. The Government recognises the value of a single minimum security standard for new homes, based on industry's best practice. The Government is considering the evidence on whether such a standard should be applied to all new homes, as a Building Regulation applied nationally or whether it would be more proportionate if applied on a local basis.
Devon Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-18	The strategy values diversity, using equality of opportunity for everyone as a guiding principle. Another guiding principle is the need to improve access to services and opportunities. There is a wide range in life expectancy between different communities, whilst Devon has a higher proportion of older people than the rest of the South West, with the number of older people due to reach one third of the population in the next 15 years. People will also need the opportunities to influence decision making which affects them.

Mid Devon Corporate Plan 2012-2015	'Better Homes' and 'Empowering our Communities' are objectives of the plan. Actions to meet the objectives include working with partners to provide extra care schemes in Tiverton and Cullompton, improve the most deprived areas of the district, work with partners to look at issues around rural isolation and access to services.
Mid Devon Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-15	The population of the district has grown by 20% over the last 20 years and much of this increase is down to inward migration from other parts of the UK. The largest increase is among those of retirement age, and meeting the service needs of the ageing population is a priority. There also needs to be good quality education and leisure facilities for children and young people.
<u>Community and wellbeing – sustainability conclusions</u>	
The reviewed plans and strategies set out the importance of delivering an integrated approach to new development. Building mixed inclusive communities, around a strong neighbourhood centre, with a mixture of housing, economic uses, community uses and services is a priority. Access to services, the creation of safe neighbourhoods and the availability of local greenspace and quality education and leisure facilities for young people are vital in the creation of healthy, inclusive communities. The provision of accessible, adaptable properties also allows older residents or those with disabilities to remain in their communities, close to family and friends, rather than having to move as their needs change. Residents should be able to influence decisions that affect them.	

<u>Economy and employment</u>	
Plans/programmes/strategies reviewed	Key messages for Local Plan and SA
The Plan for Growth (HM Treasury/BIS, 2011)	The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth evenly shared across the country and between industries. Goals include making the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business (through the implementation of a presumption in favour of sustainable development, liberalisation of use classes and guarantees on planning application decision timetable) and encouraging investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy (including through increased investment in low carbon technologies).
The Government's Response to the Mary Portas Review (DCLG, 2012)	High Streets have been left in a fragile state as people opt to visit out-of-town centres offering free parking and a range of outlets, or choose to do their shopping online. High Streets cannot rely on retail alone, and need to offer something new and different.
National Planning Policy Framework	The planning system should do everything it can to support sustainable economic growth, by planning proactively to meet the needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21 st century. Local authorities should set out a clear economic vision and

(DCLG, 2012)	strategy for their area, and set criteria or identify strategic sites for local and inward investment to meet anticipated needs. Local authorities should also support existing business sectors, whether expanding or contracting and be flexible in accommodating needs not anticipated in the plan. Long term protection of sites not likely to come forward for employment should be avoided.
Heart of the South West Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Business Plan	Objectives include promoting infrastructure to connect markets. Priorities include addressing existing and future constraints on business growth (emphasising the need for ongoing public and private investment to improve connections into and within the area where current connectivity is impacting on productivity and competitiveness), encouraging the roll out of future electronic communication technologies for the region, encourage a joined up approach to future housing development to secure economic prosperity (including social infrastructure and appropriate affordable housing), ensure an integrated approach to economic development recognising the constraints the planning system can place on business growth, particularly affecting rural businesses wishing to expand.
Heart of the South West Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2030 & Growth Deal 2015/16	Key to our strategy is that taking advantage of transformational opportunities should have a lasting local legacy and create area-wide benefit. This approach has been translated into three core aims. Creating the conditions for growth by Infrastructure and services to underpin growth (transport infrastructure, broadband and mobile connectivity, skills infrastructure), Maximising Productivity and Employment by stimulating jobs and growth across the whole economy to benefit all sectors (including tourism, agriculture and food and drink) and Capitalising on our Distinctive Assets by Utilising our distinctive assets to create higher value growth and better jobs (transformational opportunities, strengthening research,). The Growth Deal does not attempt to take forward all of the Strategic Economic Plan priorities, instead it focuses its attention on those priorities, where support from Government, either through the Local Growth Fund, or through other freedoms and flexibilities, can be most beneficial now.
Devon Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-18	The conditions need to be created for the county to have a strong and growing economy, ensuring maximum opportunities are available for everyone to contribute and benefit from it. There needs to be sustained investment, including in business infrastructure, communications and transport infrastructure, whilst the development of the knowledge economy should be encouraged.
Mid Devon Corporate Plan 2012-2015	'Thriving economy' is one aim of the corporate plan, in order to create a prosperous economy, sure and well-paid jobs and a sustainable environment. The aims are to increase inward investment, provide start up, relocation and expansion opportunities for businesses, provide opportunities and support to new and existing businesses and regenerate and improve the market towns.
Mid Devon Economic Development Strategy (2012)	Priorities include: increasing inward investment in the district; providing start up, relocation and expansion opportunities for businesses; provision of opportunities to support new and existing businesses; regenerating and improving the market towns; and raising skill levels, education attainment and income.
Mid Devon Sustainable Community Strategy	The economy of the district is dominated by retail and manufacturing businesses primarily focused on the three market towns. Encouraging businesses to set up or locate within Mid Devon by providing sufficient land for development is a priority. Work needs to be undertaken with local businesses to reduce the number of empty shops in the market towns.

2010-15	
<u>Economy and economic development – sustainability conclusions</u>	
The planning system should support the development of strong, sustainable and balanced economic growth. Opportunities for meeting the needs of local and inward investment should be met by facilitating the growth of local businesses, both urban and rural, and providing sufficient land for employment. There should be sustained investment in business and transport infrastructure to improve connectivity. The regeneration of the market towns of the district should be supported with a particular aim to reduce the number of empty shops.	

<u>Historic environment</u>	
Plans/programmes/ strategies reviewed	Key messages for Local Plan and SA
National Heritage Protection Plan (English Heritage, 2012)	The plan seeks to ensure that England's historic environment is not needlessly at risk of damage, erosion or loss; is experienced, understood and enjoyed by local communities; contributes to sustainable and distinctive places to live and work; and helps deliver positive and sustainable economic growth.
National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)	Local authorities should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, recognising that heritage assets are irreplaceable, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.
The Historic Environment in Local Plans – Consultation Draft (English Heritage, July 2014)	The purpose of this English Heritage Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).
Mid Devon Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-15	The district has a rich cultural heritage with many listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments. The district will need to balance development with the need to maintain and enhance the built environment.
Killerton Park Setting Study (Land Use Consultants, 2013)	The document sets out a 'zone of potential influence' around the historic park and garden which delineates its setting. The document identifies discrete areas within the setting that have a high significance to Killerton Park, and where impacts on the setting of the historic asset are most likely to occur.
Knightshayes Setting	The document describes the setting for the historic park and garden, which it states extends beyond the visual envelope, and