

APPENDIX TWO

Consideration of relevant plans, programmes and projects

Plan or Programme	Purpose	Implications for the Core Strategy
The Water Framework Directive, 2000		<p>Key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater ▪ achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline ▪ water management based on river basins ▪ "combined approach" of emission limit values and quality standards ▪ getting the prices right ▪ getting the citizen involved more closely ▪ streamlining legislation
Department for Transport Ten Year Plan, DfT 2004	Sets principles and targets to secure the improvement all types of transport to tackle congestion and pollution	<p>By 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% increase in bus passenger journeys • More reliable bus services • Better quality, less polluting buses • Consider opportunities for light rail • Improve transport interchanges • Improvements in accessibility of public transport and the pedestrian environment for disabled • One-third increase in the proportion of rural households living within around ten minutes walk of an hourly or better bus service • Better access to jobs and services • Improvements in air quality, noise pollution and the local environment • Reductions in CO₂ emissions • Reduce road congestion • Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 40%, and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50%, compared with the average for 1994-98 • Treble the number of cycling trips
The Future of Transport , DfT July 2004 (White Paper)	<p>Building on the above, clarifies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government will lead on road pricing • decision making to be shared with regional and local stakeholders to ensure that transport decisions are taken alongside those for housing and economic growth 	

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The European Directive 'Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna & Flora (Dir 92/43/EC).		Proposals likely to impact upon the SAC sites will require an Appropriate Assessment.
The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (One Future Different Paths) and Securing the Future, Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (Cm 6467)	Sets out the key principles and objectives for sustainable development. A full list of indicators is provided between pages 168 and 175 and is available at www.sustainable-development.gov.uk :	<p>Guiding principles for the SA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly <p>Shared priorities for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption of resources and production • Climate change and energy • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • Sustainable communities <p>Key targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below base year levels over the period 2008-12 (CO₂, CH₄ and NO – 1990; hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride – 1995) • Reduce CO₂ emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010
Planning for a Sustainable Future White Paper. May 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning must be responsive, particularly to longer term challenges such as increasing globalisation and climate change, and properly integrate our economic, social and environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting the building of zero-carbon homes and business premises that are low energy and produce lower carbon emissions; • locating development to reduce the need to travel; • making walking and cycling accessible, attractive and

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	<p>objectives to deliver sustainable development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the planning system should be streamlined, efficient and predictable; • there must be full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement; • the planning system should be transparent and accountable; and • planning should be undertaken at the right level of government – national, regional and local. 	<p>essential components of new development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting integrated public transport.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air, 2000	Protection to human health and the natural environment through objectives for air pollutants.	Sets targets for benzene, 1,3-butadine, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles (PM ₁₀), sulphur dioxide
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994	Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning – incorporating the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies. June 2005	Sets out our views as to how planning authorities might achieve high standards of environmental quality in spatial planning.	
The First Soil Action Plan For England: 2004-2006	Raise awareness about issues and improve management of soils. The Action Plan sets out 51 actions for DEFRA, English Nature and English Heritage. Whilst actions and targets are not yet available for District Councils, key issues of concern are identified.	Issues have been noted in the baseline.
Land Use Change in England: Residential Development to 2004	Provides housing density and previously developed land statistics.	PDL data noted in baseline.

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Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention, ODPM 2004	Identifies key ways of influencing crime reduction as: a flourishing economy, strong leadership and effective engagement with the community, a safe and healthy environment, good public transport, a well integrated mix of decent homes, a diverse, vibrant and creative culture, a sense of place, right links with the regional, national and international community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective engagement with the community • safe and healthy environment • good public transport • integrated mix of decent homes • sense of place
Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England, October 2002	Key actions for agriculture, water, woodland, marine/coastal and urban area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • management of farming and agricultural land to conserve/enhance biodiversity • whole catchment approach to water and wetlands • manage and extend woodland • natural processes and ecosystem approach to coast/sea management • biodiversity in sustainable communities and urban green space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bring 95% by area of all nationally important wildlife sites into favourable condition by 2010 • whole catchment approach to water and wetlands • manage and extend woodland • natural processes and ecosystem approach to coast/sea management • biodiversity in sustainable communities and urban green space Baseline data is provided at the web site below and has been noted in the PSR baseline www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity
Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food, DEFRA 2002	The strategy provides advice for delivering sustainable farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced greenhouse gas emissions • Improve river water quality • Improve soil nutrient status • Favourable conditions of designated wildlife sites • Reverse decline in farmland birds • Increase consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables
Sustainable communities: Building for the future. DCLG 2003.	Advises on objectives and methods to build successful, thriving and inclusive communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic prosperity • decent homes at a price people can afford • safeguard the countryside • well-designed, accessible and pleasant living and working environment • effective and fair government, strong sense of community

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Living places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener, ODPM 2002	Sets out the Government's approach to making cleaner, safer, greener public spaces by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling the Particular Problems of the Poorest Communities • Tackling the Needs of Urban Parks and Green Spaces • Communicating Ideas and Promoting Best Practice 	The specific advice, objectives and targets are too numerous to include in this summary. The Strategy complements PPG17 and should be referred to when devising policy for open space and identifying appropriate monitoring for the SA of the LDF.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000		Improve rights of way and protection of designated areas and species.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, Natural England 2006	Achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	Natural England will carry out the following more specific functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promoting nature conservation and protecting biodiversity; ▪ conserving and enhancing the English landscape; ▪ securing the provision and improvement of facilities for the study, ▪ understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment, ▪ promoting access to the countryside and open spaces and encouraging open-air recreation; and ▪ contributing in other ways to social and economic well-being through management of the natural environment.
Sustainable Communities in the South West, ODPM 2003.	Advises objectives, methods and targets for sustainable communities in the south west: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more housing of the right type and in the right location • increased prosperity in the South West by taking account of areas of high economic growth when planning new housing provision • majority of expected growth in urban areas • improve design and the quality of the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More planned homes in urban areas • More affordable homes • Reduce the number of homeless people • Improved design and environment • Improve accessibility • Reduce congestion • Strengthen market towns • Reduce economic inequalities between areas

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tackle the problems caused by the remoteness • tackle traffic congestion in urban areas • improve access to services in rural areas, whilst minimising dependence on the private car • ensure the continued viability of rural communities, strengthen market towns to serve as economic and service hubs for their surrounding rural areas • close the gap between better off and deprived areas • reduce crime and the fear of crime • reduce health inequalities • ensure people feel fully engaged in the renewal of their communities • ensure the South West is a region where diversity is valued and celebrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce health inequalities between areas • Reduce crime and the fear of crime • Ensure people feel engaged in LDF process
Draft Biosphere Reserve Strategy, 2007.	Provide agreed guidance for all of those working in, and providing resources to the Biosphere Reserve.	Strategy is the local statement of how this reserve will meet the requirements of the designation at the individual reserve level and how it will interact at the national and international level.
Green Space Strategies – A Good Practice Guide. CABE 2004	Provide a blueprint for working in partnership with other landowners and managers and with local communities to deliver excellent parks and green spaces now and in the future.	<p>A successful green space strategy should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support national, regional and local policy objectives; • contribute to the wider objectives of the council including improvements to the economy, • housing, education, health, culture, planning, transport, regeneration, biodiversity, the environment and the public realm; • be based on a clear assessment of the local community's current and future needs and opportunities, and of design, management and maintenance processes; • support preparation of the local development framework by recording the location and characteristics of existing parks and green space, remedying any deficiencies and making strategic links between networks of spaces;

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish an action plan that sets out design, management and maintenance principles, and an implementation programme that includes monitoring and review procedures; • identify investment priorities to ensure that capital and revenue funds are allocated to meet performance standards; • provide the basis for forming partnerships during the preparation of the strategy and as part of the long-term management and maintenance of the parks and green spaces, recognising that there can be no 'one size fits all' policy.
Farming the Historic Landscape – Caring for Farm Buildings. DEFRA 2004	Designed to help farmers, land managers and farm advisers recognise the importance of traditional farm buildings and provide some guidance on taking care of one of the countryside's important assets.	
Enhancing Urban Green Space, ODPM 2006.	To advise on raising green space quality and ensure it receives the priority that its importance to local communities deserves.	Considers the progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in enhancing and tracking the quality of urban green space • in improving the financial management of urban green space • through the planning system to protect and enhance • urban green space
Biodiversity by Design, TCPA 2004.	Provides guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine priorities – what are the priority habitats and species? • Determine acceptable risk – what are the risks from weaknesses in the network? • Determine habitat networks – what are the dispersal ranges for priority species? • Determine conservation potential – what is the functional potential of the network?
Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities. A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation. English Nature 2003	A manual guiding the whole procedure of implementing ANGSt.	The tool-kit enables local authorities;- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to define, map and monitor accessible natural green space; • to assess the ecological/environmental, social and

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic benefits of accessible natural green space; • to identify areas of deficiency as compared with the ANGSt model; • to develop specific targets for different urban landscape types; • to build-up a geographical information system and to incorporate the ANGSt model into an internet application; • to implement ANGSt in policies and on the ground.
<p>Providing Accessible Natural Green Space in Towns and Cities. A Practical Guide to Assessing the Resource and Implementing Local Standards for Provision English Nature 2003</p>	<p>Guide local authorities in identifying the current level of provision of accessible natural greenspace and to assist with the production of local standards and targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace; • there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km from home; • there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km; • there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km.
<p>Consultation Paper 1: Permitted Development Rights for Householder Microgeneration. DCLG 2007.</p>	<p>Sets out the Government's proposals for Changes to the planning system in relation to the installation of microgeneration equipment for domestic properties.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised system would deliver a more permissive regime than exists at present and remove the need for a planning application for many householders. It will also set out clearly what is and is not permitted – an existing source of frustration amongst local planning authorities as well as members of the public.

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<p>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Sets out the Governments principles for LPAs in preparing development plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support efficient, competitive and innovative business, commercial and industrial sectors • improve the well being of communities • promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free • meet the expected needs for housing, industrial development, retail and commercial development, and for leisure and recreation ensuring adequate infrastructure and that new development is located where everyone can access services or facilities on foot, bicycle or public transport • focus developments that attract a large number of people in existing centres • reduce the need to travel and encourage accessible public transport provision • promote higher density, mixed use development and the use of suitably located previously developed land and buildings • enhance and protect biodiversity, natural habitats, the historic environment and landscape and townscape character • Address, on the basis of sound science, the causes and impacts of climate change, the management of pollution and natural hazards, the safeguarding of natural resources, and the minimisation of impacts from the management and use of resources
<p>Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to PPS 1. DCLG 2007</p>	<p><i>Planning and Climate Change</i> sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; • in enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon

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		<p>emissions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car; • secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; • sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; • reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and, • respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation.
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts</p>	<p>Sets out the objectives of Green Belts, stating the primary aim to be openness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for access to open space • opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation near urban area • retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscapes • improve damaged and derelict land around towns • secure nature conservation interest • retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses
<p>Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing</p>	<p>Guidance on planning the provision of new housing on a regional basis and on the allocation of land for housing by local authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community. • To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need. • To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing. • To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in

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		<p>all areas, both urban and rural.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard. • A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural. • A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice. • Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. • A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate.
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial, Commercial and Small Firms</p>	<p>Provides guidance on how Development Plans can offer the opportunity for economic growth and high quality environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage new development in locations which minimise the length and number of trips • encourage new development in locations that can be served by more energy efficient modes of transport • discourage new development where it would be likely to add unacceptably to congestion • locate development requiring access mainly to local roads away from trunk roads, to avoid unnecessary congestion on roads designed for longer distance movement • Help small firms through the planning system • Mixed use where appropriate • Conservation and heritage • Reuse of urban land • Sustain the rural economy whilst protecting the natural environment
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 5:</p>	<p>LPAs may establish a Simplified Planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SPZs

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Simplified Planning Zones	Zone where there is a particular need to promote regeneration and to encourage economic activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in SPZs
Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres	Guidance on how LPAs should work in conjunction with stakeholders and the community to deliver vibrant and inclusive Town Centres.	<p>Strategic/generic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify deficiencies in provision of retail, leisure and other main town centre uses and assess the capacity of existing centres to accommodate • identify the centres where development will be focused and the need for any new centres of local importance • promote and secure investment in deprived areas by strengthening and/or identifying opportunities for growth of existing centres, and to seek to improve access to local facilities • set out criteria-based policies for assessing and locating new development proposals, including development on sites not allocated in development plan documents <p>Area specific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define the extent of the primary shopping area and the town centre, for the centres on the Proposals Map • identify and allocate sites • review all existing allocations and reallocate sites which do not comply with PPS6 <p>Possible indicators are noted in the baseline.</p>

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Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	Objectives for rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities, sustainable economic growth and diversification • sustainable development that respects and enhances local distinctiveness • continued protection of the open countryside for the benefit of all • most development in, or next to, existing towns and villages and preventing urban sprawl • discourage the development of greenfield land • promote a range of uses to maximise the potential benefits of the countryside fringing urban areas • provide appropriate leisure opportunities to enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside • develop competitive, diverse and thriving rural enterprise that provides a range of jobs • encourage farming that achieves high environmental standards and contributes to rural economic diversity
Planning Policy Guidance Note 8: Telecommunications	Sets out the aim of telecommunications policy as to ensure that people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies as they become available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate equitable access to the latest technologies • protect the countryside and urban areas, in particular National Park, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, the Heritage Coast and areas and buildings of architectural or historic importance.
Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	<p>Key principles for biodiversity. Policies and decisions should be based upon up-to-date information and aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</p> <p>Guidance on how biodiversity should be incorporated into LDFs is provided in 'Framework for Biodiversity' (Draft),</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites • policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology. LPAs will need to be satisfied that the development causing harm cannot reasonably be

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	<p>Proposals for Supplementary Planning Documents by ALGE (in preparation MJ Oxford February 2005). See Annex A in relation to PPS 12.</p> <p>PPS9 summary should identify the six key principles. Taking one example, the Environment Agency will expect to see the biodiversity and geodiversity evidence base for sites offered as options. Surveys may be needed.</p>	<p>located on any alternative sites that would result in less or no harm. In the absence of any such alternatives adequate mitigation measures are put in place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development • proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted • aim to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests • identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets, and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies <p style="text-align: right;">also Circular 06/05</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p>	<p>Advice to County and District Planning Authorities on delivering sustainable waste management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help drive waste management up the waste hierarchy • framework in which communities take more responsibility for own waste • consider the likely impact of all development on existing and proposed waste management facilities • encourage new development to be supported by site waste management plans • design and layout to secure opportunities for sustainable waste management
<p>Planning Policy Statement 11: Regional Spatial Strategies</p>	<p>See South West Regional Spatial Strategy</p>	<p>See South West Regional Spatial Strategy</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks</p>	<p>PPS12 sets out the detailed process and content for LDFs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure plans are prepared and reviewed quickly • strengthen community and stakeholder involvement • seek consensus on essential issues early • ensure plans contribute to the achievement of sustainable development • efficient management

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soundly based in terms of content and process and a robust, credible evidence base
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport</p>	<p>Guidance on how to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport • focus major generators of travel demand in urban centres and near to major public transport interchanges • locate day to day facilities which need to be near clients in local centres so they are accessible by walking and cycling • promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling • reduce the need to travel, especially by car • housing principally within existing urban areas • increased intensity of development for housing and other uses at locations highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling • ensure development offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas • locate most rural development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local centres which are designated in the development plan to act as focal point • encourage better transport provision in the countryside • parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys • give priority to people over ease of traffic movement , provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport • ensure that the needs of disabled people are taken into account

Appendix 2
Scoping Report
Local Development Framework

Plan or Programme	Purpose	Implications for the Core Strategy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consider how to reduce crime and the fear of crime and secure road safety • protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements
Planning Policy Guidance Note 14: Development On Unstable Land	The advice in PPG14 seeks to ensure that unstable land is identified at an early stage in the planning process, appropriate policies are developed for its use and planning applications are decided on the basis of adequate information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify unstable land • Set out policies for dealing with applications for development that might affect unstable land
Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning And The Historic Environment	Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas; the conservation of the natural beauty and amenity of land and improvement in the physical environment.	The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of policies.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology And Planning	Requires that LDFs reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protection, enhancement and preservation of sites and setting • archaeological remains identified and scheduled of national importance preserved • other unscheduled archaeological remains of local importance identified • proposals map defining areas and sites of interest
Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Sport And Recreation	Along with 'Living places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener, ODPM 2002, sets out Government policy for open spaces, sport and recreation and describes the link with quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policies for open space, sport and recreation • link with delivering broader objectives and quality of life
Planning Policy Guidance Note 18: Enforcing Planning Control	Details improved enforcement powers provided by the 1991 Act and advises that how LPAs organise the administrative function of enforcing planning control is for each authority to decide.	Organisation should correspond to the volume and complexity of enforcement casework and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to short-term increases in the demand for enforcement.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 19:	The main purpose of the advertisement	Control advertisements, when it is justified, in the interests

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Outdoor Advertisement Control	control system is to help everyone involved in the display of outdoor advertising to contribute positively to the appearance of an attractive and cared-for environment in cities, towns and the countryside.	of amenity and public safety
Planning Policy Guidance Note 20: Coastal Planning	LPAs to reconcile development requirements with the need to protect conserve and, where appropriate, improve the landscape, environmental quality, wildlife habitats and recreational opportunities of the coast (tourism, recreation, energy generation).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define the coastal zone • policies for specifically designated areas of high landscape value or of nature conservation or scientific interest • policies to recognise that development may damage downstream habitats, fisheries or recreational and economic resources • policies to recognise that development in one authority may reduce the scenic and nature conservation value of coastal areas in another • policies to recognise that development can place existing development, coastal defences or fisheries at risk • policies to recognise that piecemeal reclamation of intertidal areas and other developments may damage and erode nature conservation areas ports, sea defence and coast protection works • policies to recognise that recreational developments may alter the natural processes of erosion and deposition or damage areas of nature conservation value
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism	Facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the benefits of tourism, in particular ensuring that the development is able to reach its potential to contribute to tourism in the area and for local communities to enjoy those benefits. • Identify optimal locations, for example to maximise synergies with other tourist attractions and to promote opportunities for access by public transport.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate development with its surroundings both in terms of design and layout and in the way that the service or facility is able to function. • Avoid adverse impacts, for example by disturbance to activities on adjacent land.
<p>Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable energy</p>	<p>Sets out Government policy for renewable energy.</p>	<p>LPAs may include policies in local development documents that require a percentage of the energy to be used in new residential, commercial or industrial developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments. Such policies should:</p> <p>ensure requirement to generate on-site renewable energy is only applied to developments where the installation of renewable energy generation equipment is viable should not be framed in such a way as to place an undue burden on developers</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 • The White Paper set out the Government's aspiration to double that figure to 20% by 2020
<p>Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control</p>	<p>Recommends close co-ordination between planning authorities, transport authorities and pollution control regulators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies to minimise the impact on the quality of air, water and land • Development proposals to consider the availability of sewerage and the drainage infrastructure • Development proposals to consider demand on natural resources and the discharges to the environment considered • pollution from road traffic is taken into account
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning And Noise</p>	<p>Sets out government guidance for noise policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area-specific noise policies in some circumstances • ensure noise-sensitive developments located away from existing or programmed sources of significant noise • potentially noisy developments located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its

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		<p>impact can be minimised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid potentially noisy developments in areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise nuisance and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason
<p>Planning Policy Statement 25: Development And Flood Risk</p>	<p>Details how the susceptibility of land to flooding is a material planning consideration. Flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas; • preparing Regional Flood Risk Appraisals (RFRAs) or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate, as free-standing assessments that contribute to the Sustainability Appraisals of their plans; • framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change; • only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding; • safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management eg conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences; • reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); • using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding eg surface water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting back defences;
<p>04/00: Planning controls for hazardous substances</p>	<p>To implement the requirements of Article 12.1 of the SEVESO II Directive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent major accidents and limit the consequences of such accidents • maintain appropriate distances between establishments and

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		residential areas, areas of public use and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in relation to existing establishments, for additional technical measures so as not to increase risks to people
C1/2006 'Planning for Gypsy and Traveler Caravan Sites' DCLG 2006.	Government policy for provision of suitable sites for gypsies.	Make adequate gypsy site provision in through appropriate use of locational and/or criteria-based policies
Consultation On Revised Planning Guidance In Relation To Travelling Showpeople. DCLG 2007.	Government policy for provision of suitable sites for traveling show people.	Consider the needs of traveling showpeople. Identify existing sites which have planning permission, whether occupied or not, and should make a realistic assessment of the amount of accommodation required.
Waste Strategy for England. Defra 2007	The Government's key objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; • meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; • increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; • secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and • get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. 	The main elements of the new strategy are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incentivise efforts to reduce, re-use, recycle waste and recover energy from waste; • reform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant businesses and the regulator; • target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes; • stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; • and improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better co-ordinated action and services on the ground.
Code For Sustainable Homes and	Government policy for provision of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduces minimum standards for energy and water

Plan or Programme	Purpose	Implications for the Core Strategy
Companion Guide. DCLG 2006	sustainable homes.	<p>efficiency at every level of the Code, therefore requiring high levels of sustainability performance in these areas for achievement of a high Code rating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses a simpler system of awarding points with more complex weightings removed. • Includes new areas of sustainability design, such as Lifetime Homes and inclusion of composting facilities.
A Cost Review of the Code for Sustainable Homes. English Partnerships 2007.	This report outlines how the Code works, the key differences between EcoHomes 2006 and the Code for Sustainable Homes,	<p>This project is the result of a request from the Department of Communities and Local Government for English Partnerships and the Housing Corporation to examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How compliance with Ecohomes Very Good is typically achieved and the performance of these homes in terms of water and energy efficiency • The extra-over costs and impact on environmental performance of housing complying with the Code rather than EcoHomes
Delivering Affordable Housing. DCLG 2006.	Outlines the affordable housing challenge that needs to be met, and provides information on how existing delivery mechanisms operate to help in delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing high quality homes in mixed sustainable communities for those in need; • widening the opportunities for home ownership; • offering greater quality, flexibility and choice to those who rent.
Draft Regional Spatial Strategy June 2006 Proposed Modifications July 2008.	<p>Sets out the draft planning strategy for the south west of England.</p> <p>North Devon is identified as one of ten rural renaissance priority districts. Accessibility to jobs and services, affordability of housing and implementation of the SW Food and Farming Strategy are identified as key issues.</p> <p>The RSS recognises the importance and potential of Barnstaple through economic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions • better manage the future impacts of climate change on the environment, economy and society • Minimise need to travel through better alignment of jobs, homes and services • Minimise need to travel by car, by demand management, improved public transport, and effective planning of future development • Use natural resources wisely • Build a strong, stable and sustainable economy • Reduce economic disparities and provide opportunities for all

Plan or Programme	Purpose	Implications for the Core Strategy
	<p>development, provision of housing and services to attain increasing self containment with support of surrounding rural communities. The draft RSS identifies between 205 and 230 dwellings per annum for the Barnstaple area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the range of distinctive environments and cultural assets • Live within environmental limits • Meet the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities • Link the provision of homes, jobs and services based on role and function so that cities, towns and villages and groups of places have the potential to become more self contained and the need to travel is reduced • Promote a step change in public transport and take steps to manage demand for travel and promote public transport 'hubs' • Encourage business activity and particularly small businesses and their contribution to the region's prosperity • Make adequate and affordable housing available for all residents • Ensure that supporting infrastructure is delivered in step with development • Promote sustainable construction as the norm in all future development • Improve living and working environments, health and wellbeing by the provision of green infrastructure, better design and high quality development • Increase participation in and provision of cultural activities across the region • Ensure that access to opportunities is available to all residents
<p>Revision 2010: Renewable Energy Targets for the South West (GOSW)</p>	<p>Sets out the regional renewable energy targets.</p>	<p>Proposed targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable electricity to 2010: 509-611MWe (onshore), 56MWe (offshore) • Renewable electricity to 2020: 847MWe (onshore),

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		<p>400MWe (offshore)</p> <p>This equates to 20% of the region's electricity demand assuming energy efficiency levels as per the government's Energy White Paper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable heat to 2010: 105 MWth • Renewable heat to 2020: 503 MWth • On-site generation percentage requirement within new development: 10%
<p>Revision 2020: South West Renewable Electricity, Heat and On-Site Generation Targets for 2020. GOSW 2005.</p>	<p>Extends the existing body of work by looking to establish targets for renewable electricity to 2020 and adding targets for renewable heat for 2010 and 2020 and a target for on-site generation within new development.</p>	<p>Targets as 2010</p>
<p>Devon County Structure Plan 2001 – 2016, October 2004</p>	<p>The Plan sets out strategic planning policies for development and other land uses in respect of housing, employment, conservation, minerals, waste, transportation, shopping, tourism, leisure and recreation over a 15 year period. It provides a framework for detailed policies in the NDDC LDF.</p>	
<p>Devon Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, July 2005</p>	<p>Our vision for the future is of a county that has high quality transport networks which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable people to get to where they want, at a time that suits them • Enable businesses to operate efficiently, creating prosperity and job opportunities • Enable visitors to enjoy Devon's unique 	<p>Targets from the Department for Transport 2004 Comprehensive Spending:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department for Transport is developing better measures of inter-urban congestion and will publish a new target by July 2005. • Improve punctuality and reliability of rail services to at least 85% by 2006, with further improvements by 2008 • By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and

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	<p>tourism resources and high quality environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not dominate or degrade the environment <p>The aims of the long-term transport strategy to deliver this vision are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the safety of users of Devon's transport networks • Enhance the accessibility of services and facilities so that no-one is socially excluded • Balance the provision of different means of transport so that, wherever possible, the private car is not the only option • Provide everyone with accurate and accessible information about the transport choices available to them • Manage Devon's transport networks so that journey times are consistent and reliable • Minimise the environmental impacts of transport • Create places and spaces which people enjoy and in which they feel safe • Provide opportunities for, and encourage, walking, cycling, and other outdoor leisure and recreation, to increase levels of physical activity and improve health 	<p>light rail) by more than 12% in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department for Transport is developing better measures of urban congestion and will publish a new target by July 2005. • Balance the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life by improving • safety and respecting the environment. • Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40% and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50%, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98, tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities. • Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1,3 butadiene • reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewables <p>The Barnstaple area is identified as a sub-regional centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve journey time reliability in Barnstaple • Improve the quality of urban environments in the Barnstaple/Bideford area
Devon County Minerals Local Plan, June 2004	Identifies sites and sets out policies to ensure an appropriate level of mineral	Devon County Council to be consulted when development is proposed which may sterilise mineral resources

Plan or Programme	Purpose	Implications for the Core Strategy
	supply in North Devon	
Devon County Waste Local Plan. June 2006	Sets out the targets and facilities required to deliver the waste management strategy	Devon County Council to be consulted when development is proposed which may affect a waste facility.
A Community Strategy for Devon June 2004	Identify cross-cutting priorities which require action at the strategic level, issues such as tackling social exclusion, access to services, health inequalities etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapt to change, which is often beyond our control or determined elsewhere, for example; climate change and the globalisation of markets and trade • Ensure that all people in the County experience a good quality of life and so build an inclusive Devon • Make sure that Devon punches its weight nationally, regionally and in Europe and is treated fairly by Government. • Work to offset the disadvantages that accompany rurality and geographic peripherality, for example: poor transport links and low wages • Look after our unique environment and our unique patchwork of communities, so that they are not compromised for future generations.
Exmoor National Park Plan 2001 – 2011, March 2005	The Plan for the protection and conservation of the National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • major development is excluded • level of development is generally low, including agricultural and domestic extensions • only exception is likely to be land released for affordable housing
North Devon First – A Community Strategy Action Plan 2006	Reflects the views and expectations of residents, businesses and local organisations on the long-term vision for the future of North Devon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage a prosperous, developing, sustainable economy • Create equal opportunity for all • Protect and enhance our high quality urban and rural environment as our greatest asset for the benefit of residents and visitors alike • Work together, listening to and valuing residents' views and involving, informing and engaging people in fulfilling the vision • Develop public, voluntary and private sector services

Plan or Programme	Purpose	Implications for the Core Strategy
		through planning jointly for the future
North Devon and Torridge Renewable Energy Action Plan. 2006	The action plan considers all available sources of renewable energy	Identification of four scenarios and final selection of preferred option. Scenario 2 - 35.9 MW electricity / 17.3 MW heat
North Devon Housing Strategy 2004 to 2009		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 327 new homes per year (150 affordable) • 150 existing homes will be made fit between 2004 and 2009
Affordable Housing Code of Practice, March 2004 and 2005 Clarification	Considers delivery of housing needs of local people and ensuring a sufficient variety of house types and sizes to achieve mixed and balanced communities. A priority objective of the District Council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define Affordable Housing and meeting local need • consider siting, number and type of affordable housing and tenure mix • consider the use of planning obligations • phasing and implementation programme • siting and Design • off Site Contributions • viability • location of Rural Exception Schemes • 150 affordable homes should be provided each year
NDDC Homeless Strategy, 2003 to 2008	A strategy to maximise housing opportunities for homeless people	To prevent people from becoming homeless by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthening the help available to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness; and • developing more strategic approaches and new responses to tackle homelessness • To ensure satisfactory support for people who are, or may become, homeless • To promote the provision of appropriate temporary and permanent accommodation for all people in housing need • To end the use of bed-and-breakfast accommodation for families by April 2004
'Education Contributions Code of Practice' NDDC 2007 Infrastructure SPD & Codes of Practice – Education & Libraries TDC 2005	Sets out the approach to the provision of education infrastructure for mandatory primary and secondary education as a result of new housing development.	The following types of residential development will be <u>excluded</u> from making a contribution towards education infrastructure:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential development with net provision of less than

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		5 dwellings in urban areas; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialist residential development that meets the specific accommodation requirements of the elderly or other special needs occupants where children are unlikely to live as part of a household; and • Affordable housing provided by Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) in order to maximise the resources available to facilitate provision to reflect the Council's corporate priorities.
Vehicle Parking Standards SPD, TDC 2006		
Developer Contributions Code of Practice. NDDC 2007 Planning Obligations SPD TDC	A Best Practice Note on General Principles relating to Developer Contributions.	Supplements the policies and proposals in the adopted North Devon Local Plan to ensure a consistent and transparent approach, which will avoid unnecessary delays in preparing Planning Obligations.
Provision of Public Open Space, Sport and Recreation Code of Practice, NDDC March 2004	NDDC objectives to ensure the right type of public open space, sport and recreation facilities are provided in those locations where they can best meet the needs of the local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance public open space • Encourage provision of new open space
Supplementary Planning Guidance on Community Woodlands, NDDC January 2005	NDDC objectives for increasing woodland and facilitating public access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek landowner and public support where appropriate
The North Devon AONB Management Plan (Spring 2004)	A 20 year strategy for the conservation and enhancement of one of North Devon's finest landscapes.	See AONB Action Plan
The North Devon Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty Action Plan (Spring 2004)	Draws together objectives and targets in several plans and programmes affecting the AONB across North Devon, Torridge and into Cornwall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance network of wildlife sites and habitats • Improve quality and quantity of natural features • Encourage small scale native woodlands • Improve database and accessibility to it (State of AONB Report) • 75% County Wildlife Sites under positive management • AONB Unit consultee on all planning applications in the

Plan or Programme	Purpose	Implications for the Core Strategy
		<p>AONB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and historic landscape character assessments • Increase public participation in meetings by 10% • Greater number of businesses operating viably within environmentally sustainable criteria • Develop sustainable business linked to UNESCO Biosphere • New heritage centre established in or near AONB • Farm diversification schemes • No net loss of vital services and facilities within the AONB • Network of gateway towns and villages identified • Establish appropriate locations to meet housing need • 25% reduction in waste produced in AONB • 2 village design statements per year • 90% of coastal path maintained to national trail standard • 95% of Rights of Way easy to use • 2 new cycle routes identified
A better future for Biodiversity (2003)	Minimise any harm to Devon's wildlife and geological resource and to pursue opportunities for its conservation and enhancement, wherever practical.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting of Priorities – national and local priorities are identified through BAPs, with resources focussed towards these, to ensure a cost-effective approach to the delivery of the most important conservation objectives. • New Focus on Enhancement – rather than seeking only to conserve as much as possible of our present-day wildlife, BAPs are intended to bring about an enhancement of this resource by replacing past losses. • Partnership Action – the whole ethos of the biodiversity process is based on the establishment of broad partnerships to achieve a common agenda and joint working.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Weight – there is significant political backing for this process at a national and local level. The Government has made a commitment to the implementation of the <i>UK BAP</i> and the <i>Countryside and Rights of Way Act</i> provides a new statutory basis for the conservation of biodiversity.
The Human Habitat – Devon’s Historic Environment (2003)	Sets out a strategy for delivering the statutory duties and discretionary services of the County Council under the theme of historic environment.	Establishes a five-year agenda and the action programmes will be reviewed on an annual basis.
Landscape Character Assessments	Identification of Landscape Character Zones and Key Landscape Features	
The Devon Landscape: An appraisal of Devon’s Landscape at the beginning of the 21 st century (2002).	Identifying a series of issues based on the landscape themes and characterisation	Each area is geographically described with key characteristic features and descriptions of the terrain, the surrounding countryside and buildings.
Torridge Landscape Assessment TDC 1995		Landscape character units, management priorities
Our Coast – Our Common Asset (2003)	Sets out a strategy for delivering the statutory duties and discretionary services of the County Council under the theme of the marine environment.	Provides an introduction to the maritime environment and its value, and then sets out the role of the Council and the policies and actions it will pursue to protect and enhance this environment and its economy.
Regeneration Role and Action Programme (2005-2006)	Forms the second year Action Plan for Council regeneration activity.	Part of five year Regeneration Role and Action Programme setting our priorities for the current year and highlighting other successes.
Tourism – Everybody’s Business (2002)	Sets out a strategy for delivering the statutory duties and discretionary services of the County Council under the theme of the tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give a clear and strategic direction for policy and activity across the county, • lead to more corporate and efficient working between different parts of the County Council with responsibilities for tourism, • focus resources on agreed strategic priority subject areas, • act as a tool for attracting new resources from outside

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		<p>the county (many funding bodies now require the existence of plans to provide the context into which practical projects can fit),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a basis for more effective partnerships between the public, private and voluntary sectors, • promote wider recognition of the role of the County Council as the strategic organisation in developing tourism across Devon, • encourage greater support and commitment for the actions that the County Council wishes to pursue.
Draft Braunton Community Travel Plan (September 2004)	A plan to reduce the impact of travel through and within Braunton, whilst maintaining accessibility and a safe and attractive environment.	The intention is that this plan will help shape the priorities of the County Council and its partners in delivering Travel and Transport solutions over the next five years affecting those living in the Braunton area.
Our Town Barnstaple Community Action Plan. 2006	The views and actions outlined in the Strategic Partnership Action Plans are those of the contributing organisation and are not necessarily those of North Devon District Council. Objectives and targets are, therefore, aspirational. Targets for specific projects, dates of which have passed or at not within the remit of the LDF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More children's centres and support for families under stress. • A neighbourhood policing strategy targeting crime hot-spots and tackling drink and drug-related crime. • Bringing more empty properties into use for housing and increasing the supply of affordable homes. • A major expansion of higher education at North Devon college
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preserve the ancient and historic main house enhance the visitor amenity of the area for the benefit of future generations
Berrynarbor Community Action Plan 2000 to 2003		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expand the facilities of all age groups in the community and encourage tourism <p>improve the vitality of village life and thus increase the prosperity of the village</p>
Braunton Parish Council Community Action Plan 2000 to 2003		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance and sustain the environment • encourage sustainable tourism by wise use of the marine environment <p>encourage additional community facilities</p>

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Combe Martin Regeneration Project (Community Action Plan 2000 to 2003)	The views and actions outlined in the Strategic Partnership Action Plans are those of the contributing organisation and are not necessarily those of North Devon District Council. Objectives and targets are, therefore, aspirational. Targets for specific projects, dates of which have passed or at not within the remit of the LDF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create new native woodland • Enhance and restore biodiversity
Woods on Your Doorstep, Coombe Woods, Goodleigh (Community Action Plan 2000 to 2003)		Encourage enjoyment and understanding of woodland encourage a sense of community identity in a rapidly changing village
Landkey Parish Council Community Action Plan 2000 to 2003		preserve, protect, improve and enhance in any way for the benefit of the public amenities or buildings or features of historic, architectural or natural interest in the Lyn area
Lyn Community Development Trust Community Action Plan 2000 to 2003		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commit to achieving "green" practices where practicable, and monitor environmental issues
North Devon College Environmental Policy (Community Action Plan 2000 to 2003)		facilitate opportunities to provide full-time care for children in conjunction with education, training and support to adults through partnerships
Pip Centre, Central Park, South Molton Community Action Plan 2000 to 2003		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consider self-funding teaching facility
Underground House at Croyde Community Action Plan 2000 to 2003		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage community involvement with composting garden waste
Community Composting Projects (Community Action Plan 2000 to 2003)		Sustainable method of dealing with Green Waste support planting and maintenance of an environmental area on the outskirts of South Molton
South Molton Community Woodlands Community Action Plan 2000 to 2003		engage individuals, communities and local agencies in any regeneration plans
Molton Area 2000 Community Action Plan 2000 to 2003		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consider reduction of traffic speed through Westleigh
Westleigh Parish Council Community Action Plan 2000 to 2003		
Strategic Partnership Action Plans		The views and actions outlined in the Strategic Partnership Action Plans are those of the contributing organisation and are not necessarily those of North Devon

Plan or Programme	Purpose	Implications for the Core Strategy
	District Council. Objectives and targets are, therefore, aspirational.	<p>Improve services facilitate reducing greenhouse gas emissions facilitate cutting air pollution facilitate reducing road traffic facilitate improving river quality support the Farmers Market in South Molton facilitate integrated rural development with respect to the South West Forest Project a co-ordinated approach to the protection and enhancement of North Devon's diverse wildlife and habitats (See Biodiversity Action Plans) increase economic activity associated with the local production, processing, marketing and utilisation of wood fuels within the Greater Exmoor LEADER area support the provision of five working wood fired boilers Develop partnerships to gather, store and manage information Encourage local communities and individuals to use ICT for community information and local regeneration Encourage the use of ICT to combat social exclusion and isolation</p>
Ilfracombe Town Centre Study. 2005	Sets out targets for specific projects, dates of many have passed or are not within the remit of the LDF	<p>Generic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce water use • Reduce energy use • Green travel • Habitat and general environmental improvement • Reduce waste and increase recycling • Reduce transport fuel use • Green tourism • Increase consumption of local produce (see also Community Action Plans)
Sustainable Development Charter	A group of plans which identify action for North Devon's most significant habitats. The Plans require a multi-agency approach to habitat protection and management and engagement of the wider community in action for bio-diversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No net loss of species rich hedgerows

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Species Rich Hedgerows Biodiversity Action Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No net loss in foreshore from development • Consider whether it is appropriate to limit development along the shore outside urban area • Achieve best practicable water quality Use 106 agreements to create new habitats
Estuary Biodiversity Action Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain maximum protection for coastal heathland sites Maintain or establish monitoring for key species
Coastal Heathland Biodiversity Action Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due consideration to parkland and wood pasture
Parkland and Wood Pasture Biodiversity Action Plan		Examine use of 106 to safeguard and enhance biodiversity
Enclosed Farmland Biodiversity Action Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect open spaces Use 106 to create new and enhance existing urban green space
Towns and Villages Biodiversity Action Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect oak woodland from inappropriate development and link ancient woodland • Use 106 to create new oak woodland Sensitive sited woodland and natural regeneration favoured
Oak Woodland Biodiversity Action Plan		None
Rocky Forshore and Seabed Biodiversity Action Plan		Protect sand dunes from inappropriate development
Sand dunes Biodiversity Action Plan		
South West Nature Map, 2006.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify where most of the major biodiversity concentrations are found and where targets to maintain, restore and recreate wildlife might best be met. • Formulate sustainable choices for development (e.g. through LDF/RSS); provide a focus for projects that will help biodiversity to adapt to climate change. 	

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Shoreline Management Plans	Forms an important element of the strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management	
Catchment Flood Management Plans – North Devon	Strategic planning tool through which the EA will seek to work with other key decision-makers within a river catchment to identify and agree policies for sustainable flood risk management.	Flood management priorities